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Book LXII

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July 12th.

Districts 4 and 5.

Interview with Miss Rost. Hon. Sec. of C.O.S. for Clerkenwell, Holborn and St Luke's.

Miss Rost has been Hon Sec. of this committee for three years, and did not previously know the district. Beyond the ordinary round of C.O.S. work and a fairly intimate acquaintance with the clergy and their doings she does not know much about it now, but she is a quiet sensible woman, and I should think her opinion as to the clergy and their work is generally reliable. The C.O.S. areas differ so widely from ours that many of those to whom she referred are in our district. I will take the clergy in order as she took them:-

St Matthew, City Road, Rev Ford: a new man and know little of him, but seems sensible.

St Barnabas, Rev Hopkins: lazy: old fashioned and sleepy: but does not give anything.

St Clement's, Leon St. Rev Longridge: a typically good High Churchman with a real influence over a small number, and those really poor: very meek and mild. His relief is poor and unpractical.

St Luke, Old St, Rev Perry: a nice straight Church

man: sensible.

St. Mark, Old St., Mr Bagly White: know little about him: keeps to himself.

St. Paul's, Bunhill Row, Mr Smith: don't think much of him: apt to be rude and disagreeable. Good curate.

St. Mary, Charterhouse, Mr Patch: nice man: excellent good influence: relief fair.

St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Mr Brann: poor: 'laissez faire': leaves things to little woman.

St. Sepulchre, Mr Fisson:- good man: but lot of relief from old endowments: not properly administered.

St. Peter, Saffron Hill, Mr Carey: the 'public man' type: "the sort that one instinctively feels ought not to be a parson" said Miss F. who took the view that they should confine themselves to spiritual work.

St. Alban's: Mr Suckling: both clergy and sisters are excellent people and though the church is filled mainly by outsiders they do really get hold of a number of the better poor in the

parish: get them to church to a considerable extent; but hears all women: (with reference to this church Miss F. spoke on the dress question, and emphasized the fact that with the women especially it was quite impossible in a church to judge the class from the dress: she herself knows all the members of a guild of Communicants, all women when the family earnings average from 25/ to 40/ and on Sunday it would be almost impossible to distinguish them from ladies). St. Alban's Fathers Stanton and Russell are in a peculiar position: they can scarcely be compared to the ordinary curates, having, from the fact that they have been there over 30 years and were there with Maconochie, much more than the usual influence and independence, but Father Stanton is undoubtedly the leading spirit. The relief is left mainly to the sisters and is of the usual unsatisfactory character when such is the case: though it is all done with the best of motives the people are "indirectly rewarded" who come to church: the feeling of the sisters is "these are our people, and we must help them".

Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, Inn Home:

another of the clergy who is more of the politi-
cian than the parson: "the man of business".

St. John, Red Lion Sq.; Mr Long: a good High Churchman: an excellent spiritual minded man. Much sounder than most on relief: his curate Mr Foster is Chairman of the C.O.S. Committee.

St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq., Mr Craven: a gentleman and does his best, but not much good: touchy about parochial boundaries.

St. James', Clerkenwell, Mr Rose (now dead): this parish has been worked on the "Charity" lines, and Miss F. accordingly did not altogether approve it.

St. John, Clerkenwell, Mr Wood: not much influence of any sort: commonplace.

Holy Redeemer, Exmouth St., Mr Eyre: an excellent man: is much liked by the poor, and has a real hold over them. Miss Reid the Sec. who was in the room had been several times to the church and found a good congregation of people most of whom she thought to be the poor from the locality. Here again the relief is in the hands of visitors, but less is done than at St. Albans'

St. Peter, St. John St. Road. Mr Griffith: works hard but ordinary sort of man: thinks a lot of himself. Gives relief only to his own poor.

St. Mark, Middleton Sq. Mr Green: both he and Mrs G. on committee. Mr G. rather delicate subject, but Mr G. "could not influence people" "will never let the Dames on grid" hates "his study and armchair Fairy sound on relief", but tending to reward people for going to church.

St. Philip, Granville Sq. Mr Robinson: worked 5 hours: know little of it.

St. James, Pentonville, Mr Sanders: sleepy "old fossil": can't drag an income out of him: leaves it all to Scripture Reader.

St. Silas, Pentonville, Mr Leach: hard worked: nice sensible man.

The Saints' Mission, Pentonville, Mr Priedy: a remarkable man, very like Father Stanton: running strictly on C.O.S. lines.

Speaking of the clergy as a whole Miss F. thought they were rather a poor lot, and had little influence

15

15

Of the non-conf. the only one I have seen was Mr Waterlow: from the spiritual point of view his success is wonderful: there can be no question that he has got a real hold of a number of the poor. As to which Mr. W. proposes to work entirely on C.O.S. lines, but there is no real engaging: he is known a sensible man: but his sisters are foolish.

As to forcing the extension of workhouses outward from the city is making Mr Dale's and Chelmsford ~~more~~ more crowded.

As to the C.O.S. the attitude of the clergy is much more friendly than it was: as is that of the guardians, but the latter go in for a policy of lavish out-relief.

Mr F. W. Manning
Kings X. Temperance Mission

GPA
18/5/98

The Mission

District worked

4/15

District 4

7

14. Interview with Mr Fred^k W. Manning, 283 ~~Gray's Inn~~ Road W.C. Hon Sec. of the Kings Cross United Good Templar & Temperance Mission.

Mr Manning is a big, full bodied man of about 45. Jovial looking, ~~dark~~ hair, mutton chop whiskers; ready talker and probably an effective platform speaker, combining confidence with a good 'presence'. Has been engaged in temperance work 17 years. Is employed in the Post Office and is a member of the United Methodist Church in Charlotte Street. (Rev Turner).

The Mission has a subscribing membership of about 150 of whom about 100 would be actively engaged in temperance work in the neighbourhood. Counting the affiliated membership e.g societies affiliated the total would be doubled.

The Society's work is mainly confined to an area extending a short distance each side of the Euston Road. Used to hold a meeting in Caledonian Road but gave that up

Building used

Notes on Meetings

up when they came to Compton Street.

Hall in Compton Street, occupies the ground at the back of houses in Judd Street. Holds about 150. Was a Wesleyan Mission. Have only occupied the hall since ~~last~~ December. Previously were useing a hall in Chalton St, Somers Town.

Plan affixed on next page, gives particulars of open air & other meetings held & the societies affiliated. Similar plans are issued monthly. The Annual Report (also affixed) gives additional details.

At the meetings on Sunday at the Hall the attendance averages about 90, whilst on Saturday evening, a kind of free teacy at which coffee & a bun are supplied for 1d, the place is full. The people are "middle class working" people. They cannot get the labouring people into the Hall. A good many are total abstainers but they get others & take about 5 pledges a week.

The labouring people they get at the open air meetings

KING'S CROSS
United Good Templar & Temperance Mission.

Established for the promotion of the Principles of Total Abstinence for the Individual and Prohibition for the State.

Head-quarters—

TEMPERANCE HALL, COMPTON STREET, JUDD STREET, EUSTON ROAD.

President - - - - - **MAJOR FRANK SHEFFIELD.**

Vice-Presidents:

Hon. D. Naoroji, Rev. H. W. Shirtcliffe, J. Shipman, Esq., S. Insull, Esq. H. Ansell, Esq., P. Rowden, Esq, R. Paramore, Esq., M.D., Sergt.-Major Meads, W. G. King, Esq., F. A. Jones, Esq., G. R. Bloore, Esq., R. Cornish, Esq., and J. Bleckly Smith, Esq.

Trustees:

Messrs. F. A. Jones, C. A. Osborn, and J. H. Herrick.

The Mission is supported by Donations and Annual Subscriptions. One Shilling from any Temperance Friend, male or female, constitutes membership. Friends wishing to join should apply to the Hon. Sec., or any member of the Mission. Temperance friends of all classes are earnestly invited to co-operate, as we know no party. Speakers and Conductors are specially wanted.

Deputations to Temperance Societies and Lodges arranged on application to the Hon. Sec.

Contributions of Tracts, Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer or Secretary.

Further Particulars may be obtained of the following Societies affiliated to the Mission :—

GOOD TEMPLAR LODGES—

Monday ... Vernon, Lockhart's, 270, Pentonville Road.
Tuesday ... King's Cross Excelsior, Culross Hall, Battle Bridge.
Wednesday ... Holborn Temple of Peace, Temperance Hall, Compton Street
Thursday ... King's Cross Pioneer, Temperance Hall, Compton Street.

O.G.O.T.A. SONS OF PHŒNIX—

Monday ... Star of St. Pancras, Mission House, Collier Street, Pentonville.

U.O.T.A. SONS OF PHŒNIX—

Tuesday ... St. Pancras Unity, Gifford Hall, Gifford Street, Caledonian Road.

Mr. H. KNIGHT, *Chairman*, 22, Henry Street Buildings, Pentonville.
Mr. G. WATTS, *Treasurer*, 32, Charlotte Terrace, Barnsbury.
Mr. G. E. BENDELL, *Assist. Sec.*, 48, Queen Street, Camden Town.
FREDK. W. MANNING, *Hon. Sec.*, 283, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

See over for Programme of Meetings

KING'S CROSS
United Good Templar & Temperance Mission.

MAY, 1898.

PLACE & TIME OF MEETING.	1st.	8th.	15th.	22nd.	29th.
MIDLAND ARCHES, St. Pancras, SUNDAY MORNING, 11.30. *Conductors :*	GEORGE GARLICK.	PRETTY and MARK. BESANT.	HAZELL and COLLINS. LEFEVER.	LEADBEATER and CLUTTERBUCK. ROBINSON.	PRETTY and QUINNEY. THORN.
OSSULSTON STREET, Euston Road, SUNDAY EVENING, 7 p.m. *Conductors :*	OLD GUARD. MANNING.	HAWLEY. OSBORN.	HOWES. KNIGHT.	PRETTY. THORN.	T. GARLICK. ROBINSON.
TEMPERANCE HALL, COMPTON STREET, Judd Street, SUNDAY EVENING, 8.15. *Chairman :*	OLD GUARD. HAVART.	SONS OF TMPRANCE. MARSHALL.	GOOD TEMPLARS. INSULL.	O.G.O.—E C. PHŒNIX DEMONSTRATN. BLOORE.	EXPERIENCE MEETING. MARTINDALE.
ARGYLE STREET, Euston Road, Opposite Mid. Ry. Stn. SUNDAY EVENING, 7.0. *Conductors :*	OLD GUARD. PRETTY.	ALDRED. HERRICK.	WATSON. BESANT.	HAZELL and COLLINS. BENDELL	BAILEY. LEFEVER.
	4th.	**11th.**	**18th.**	**25th.**	**June 1st.**
OSSULSTON STREET, Euston Road, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8.0. *Conductors :*	QUINNEY. MANNING.	GARLICK. KNIGHT.	STAINSBY. FRANCIS.	BRETT. ALDRED.	GARLICK. OSBORN.
	April 30th.	**May 7th.**	**14th.**	**21st.**	**28th.**
TEMPERANCE HALL, COMPTON STREET, Judd Street, SATURDAYS, 8.0.	MR. WRIGHT and FRIENDS.	MR. OLIVER'S GLEE PARTY.	LAMB & FLAG MISSION CHOIR.	CHETWYND GLEE UNION.	BETTS and FRIENDS.

On Sunday Afternoon, May 29th, a Special Open Air Meeting will be held in Regent's Park, near Broad Walk, commencing at 3 o'clock.

KING'S CROSS

United Good Templar & Temperance M

President: Major FRANK SHEFFIELD.

Vice-Presidents:

Hon. D. NAOROJI, Rev. H. W. SHIRTCLIFFE, J. SHIPMAN, Esq., S. INSULL, Esq., H. AN
P. ROWDEN, Esq., R. PARAMORE, Esq., M.D., Sergt.-Major MEADS, W. G. KING, Esq., F. A.
G. R. BLOORE, Esq., R. CORNISH, Esq., and J. BLECKLY SMITH, Esq.

Chairman—Mr. H. KNIGHT, 22, Henry Street Buildings, Pentonville.
Treasurer—Mr. G. WATTS, 32, Charlotte Terrace, Barnsbury, N.
Hon. Asst. Sec.—Mr. G. E. BENDELL, 48, Queen Street, Camden Town.
Trustees—Messrs. F. A. JONES, C. A. OSBORN and J. H. HERRICK.

WITH renewed pleasure and thankfulness to the Giver of all Good your Comm the consideration of their friends and supporters a brief record of the wo during the sixth year of the useful career of the Mission.

The principles of the organisation, and the methods adopted for the the cause of Temperance remain unchanged.

The chief aim being the promulgation amongst the masses of the k injurious nature of alcoholic drinks and the advantage of abstaining from the same in this object

OPEN AIR ADVOCACY

has held the foremost place, having held **43** meetings on Sunday Mornings at Midland Ar **21** Sunday Morning meetings at Ossulston Street, Euston Road; **16** Sunday Morning mee Bridge, Caledonian Road. On Sunday Evenings we have held **50** meetings at Ossulsto Road, and **21** meetings at Argyle Street, Euston Road. On Wednesday Evenings meetings at Ossulston Street, and **27** meetings in the neighbourhood of Thornhill Bridge, on Saturday Evening; thus sustaining **7** Open Air Stations per week, in addition to wh several Sunday Afternoon meetings in Regents Park, and one all-day meeting there on 26th, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning, and terminating at dusk. During last the use of the People's Hall, Chalton Street, for our Sunday Evening meetings and held there, besides a Tea and Demonstration on Good Friday and other meetings.

Our Monthly Workers' discussions on Sunday Afternoon, proved very succesful in edu upon various aspects of the Temperance Movement, and the Summer Season's Work was close by our good friend, Rev. G. H. Turner, preaching a Temperance Sermon in the Un Church, Charlotte Street, Caledonian Road, on Sunday October 10th, and a Tea and Demon place on the following Saturday, in all upwards of 170 Meetings have been held and 235 pled

At the close of the Summer Season we again made application for use Chalton Street, but for certain reasons the friends there did not think it advisable to le

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The principles of the organisation, and the methods adopted for the advancement of the cause of Temperance remain unchanged.

The chief aim being the promulgation amongst the masses of the knowledge of the injurious nature of alcoholic drinks and the advantage of abstaining from the same in view of attaining this object

OPEN AIR ADVOCACY

has held the foremost place, having held **43** meetings on Sunday Mornings at Midland Arches, St. Pancras: **21** Sunday Morning meetings at Ossulston Street, Euston Road; **16** Sunday Morning meetings at Thornhill Bridge, Caledonian Road. On Sunday Evenings we have held **50** meetings at Ossulston Street, Euston Road, and **21** meetings at Argyle Street, Euston Road. On Wednesday Evenings we have held **24** meetings at Ossulston Street, and **27** meetings in the neighbourhood of Thornhill Bridge, Caledonian Road, on Saturday Evening; thus sustaining **7** Open Air Stations per week, in addition to which we have held several Sunday Afternoon meetings in Regents Park, and one all-day meeting there on Sunday, September 26th, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning, and terminating at dusk. During last winter we obtained the use of the People's Hall, Chalton Street, for our Sunday Evening meetings and **17** meetings were held there, besides a Tea and Demonstration on Good Friday and other meetings.

Our Monthly Workers' discussions on Sunday Afternoon, proved very succesful in educating the members upon various aspects of the Temperance Movement, and the Summer Season's Work was brought to a fitting close by our good friend, Rev. G. H. Turner, preaching a Temperance Sermon in the United Methodist Free Church, Charlotte Street, Caledonian Road, on Sunday October 10th, and a Tea and Demonstration in the same place on the following Saturday, in all upwards of 170 Meetings have been held and 235 pledges recorded.

At the close of the Summer Season we again made application for use of People's Hall, Chalton Street, but for certain reasons the friends there did not think it advisable to lend it again, and we

were in a great dilemma, but after searching almost everywhere it came to our knowledge that the Wesleyans were giving up their Mission Hall in Compton Street, Judd Street, and we entered into negotiations with the owners of same, with the result that on December 29th, we took possession of the Hall for use, every night in the week, and we issued a Special Appeal for funds to furnish the same as the seats, etc., therein were required by the Wesleyans. Up to the present about £6 has been received out of about £15 to £20 being required, and it is intended during March to hold a **SPECIAL TEN DAYS' MISSION in the Hall.**

We have to again thank the innumerable friends who have assisted, either by speaking, singing, reciting, etc., at our meetings, but more are still needed. Any person who is a pledged abstainer and subscribes not less than 1/- a year may be enrolled a member.

We would most respectfully call attention to our Balance Sheet, which shows a slight balance in hands of our Treasurer, but we have been severely handicapped during the year for want of funds, having made strenuous efforts to keep our expenses within bounds, and we confidently appeal to all friends of the Temperance Cause for renewed support to enable us to continue in our noble work of endeavouring to bring joy and comfort into homes whence peace and love have flown, and to prevent others going the downward road which leads to destruction.

During the year, through the kindness of National Temperance League, London Auxilliary, U.K.A., Editor "Good Templar's Watchword," J. M. Skinner, etc., upwards of 30,000 Temperance Publications have been distributed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Officers, and a printed receipt will follow.

On behalf of the Committee,

Faithfully yours,

FREDK. W. MANNING,

283, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

Balance Sheet for Year ending January 31st, 1

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1897	0	0	7½
By Collections at Meetings, etc.	13	17	4
Proceeds from Teas, Entertainments, Breakfasts, &c.	17	10	2¼
Subscriptions and Donations, as per list below	13	18	6
	£45	6	7¾

Audited and found correct, this 9th day of February, 1898.

R. H. ROWE,
W. H. MARKWELL, } *Auditors.*

EXPENDITURE.

Printing, Advertising, etc. ... ...
Rent of Halls, Postages, etc. ...
Man looking after stand, etc. ...
Cost of Teas, Entertainments, Breakfasts,
Speakers' Travelling Expenses ...
Donated to Relief Fund, Caledonian Road
Sundries... ... ...
Balance in hand ... ...

SPECIAL EFFORT FUND.

Collected by Mrs. Lane 10/-, Mrs. Richardson 6/6, Messrs. G. Watts 5/-, Osborn 5/-, Miss Cornish 4/6, Messrs. Swift 4/-, Knight 2/6, Herrick 2/6, Miss Atkinson 2/6, Messrs. Freeman 2/-, Aldred 2/-, Seal 2/-, Bendell 2/-, Torode 1/-. Cruttwell 1/-, Manning £1/3/9 Amonnts under 1/-, 2/6 ... ... 3 18 9

Printing Books 1d. Bricks 10/6, Making £1/11/0, Making Collection Boxes 7/6 for front of Stands 4/6, Postages, C Sundries 7/1, Printing Pledge Books Balance of Harmonium Account 4/1 (

Balance handed to Hall Furnishing

Donations and Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Sir John Hutton, L.C.C.	1	1	0
Jas. Shipman, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Hampton (Prize Fund)...	1	0	0
R. Paramore, Esq., 1897-98	1	1	0
J. Bleckly Smith, Esq.	0	10	6
Hon. D Naoroji, Esq.	0	10	6
Major Frank Sheffield	0	10	0
R. Cornish, Esq. (1897-98)...	0	10	0
A. Norris, Esq.	0	5	0
W. Elven, Esq.	0	5	0
H. Ansell, Esq.	0	5	0
Mrs. Cornish (1897-98)	0	5	0
Mrs. Pull ,, ...	0	7	6
— McIntyre, Esq.	0	4	0
F. A. Jones, Esq. (1897-98)	0	5	0
Mrs. F. A. Jones ,, ...	0	5	0
J. Hayward, Esq. ,, ...	0	5	0
H. Lightfoot, Esq.	0	2	6
H. J. Osborn, Esq.	0	2	6
— Chambers, Esq.	0	2	6
J. F. Butt, Esq.	0	2	6
G. R. Bloore, Esq.	0	2	6
P. Rowden, Esq.	0	2	6
J. Nicholls, Esq.	0	2	6
H. Yendell, Esq.	0	2	6
S. Insull, Esq.	0	2	6
J. Inwards, Esq.	0	2	6
Mr. F. W. Manning	0	2	6
Rev. H. Shirtcliffe	0	2	0
Mr. Blackborrow	0	2	0

Mr. Hale ... ...
,, Freeman ... ...
,, T. Robinson ... ...
,, H. Knight ... ...
,, C. Osborn ... ...
,, Radford ... ...
,, Bendell ... ...
,, G. Seal (1897-98) ... ...
,, W. Clark ,, ...
,, Thorn ,, ...
,, Moss ,, ...
,, D. Stainsby ... ...
Messrs. Daughton 1/-, Dyter 1/-, Jol Torode 1/-, Collyns 1/-, Radford well 1/-, Ingham 1/-, T. A. Pierce 1/-, Penn 1/-, McQuire 1/-, De Herrick 1/-, Pugh 1/, Norton 1/-, C Stagg 1/-, Soanes 1/-, Lefever 1/-, Cumner 1/-, Rowe 1/-, Still 1/-, M Janes 1/-, Privett 1/-, Francis 1/ 1/-, Markwell 1/-, Mrs. Lane 1/-, ning 1/-, Miss Cornish 1/-
Anonymous ... ...
Affiliated Lodges, etc.:—Vernon and J.T. 2/6, Star of St. Pancras, O.G 1897-98, 5/-, St. Pancras Unity, U 1897-98, 5/-, Arundel Square, Ve Cross Excelsior Lodges, I.O.G.T.

G. R. Bloore, Printer, 263, Liverpool Road, N.

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On behalf of the Committee,

Faithfully yours,

FREDK. W. MANNING,

283, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

Balance Sheet for Year ending January 31st, 1898.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1897	0	0	7½
By Collections at Meetings, etc.	13	17	4
Proceeds from Teas, Entertainments, Breakfasts, &c.	17	10	2¼
Subscriptions and Donations, as per list below	13	18	6
	£45	6	7¾

Audited and found correct, this 9th day of February, 1898.

R. H. ROWE, W. H. MARKWELL, } *Auditors.*

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Printing, Advertising, etc.	10	14	0
Rent of Halls. Postages, etc.	4	0	9
Man looking after stand, etc.	7	11	6
Cost of Teas, Entertainments, Breakfasts, etc.	19	9	7½
Speakers' Travelling Expenses	0	18	6
Donated to Relief Fund, Caledonian Road Fire	0	13	9
Sundries...	0	1	5
Balance in hand	1	17	1¼
	£45	6	7¾

SPECIAL EFFORT FUND.

Collected by Mrs. Lane 10/-, Mrs. Richardson 6/6, Messrs. G. Watts 5/-, Osborn 5/-, Miss Cornish 4/6, Messrs. Swift 4/-, Knight 2/6, Herrick 2/6, Miss Atkinson 2/6, Messrs. Freeman 2/-, Aldred 2/-, Seal 2/-, Bendell 2/-, Torode 1/-. Cruttwell 1/-, Manning £1/3/9 Amonnts under 1/-, 2/6 ... ... 3 18 9

Printing Books 1d. Bricks 10/6, Making Stands £1/11/0, Making Collection Boxes 7/6 Boards for front of Stands 4/6, Postages, Cartage, Sundries 7/1, Printing Pledge Books 11/6, Balance of Harmonium Account 4/1 (1897) 3 16 2

Balance handed to Hall Furnishing Fund 0 2 7

Donations and Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Sir John Hutton, L.C.C.	1	1	0
Jas. Shipman, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Hampton (Prize Fund)...	1	0	0
R. Paramore, Esq., 1897-98	1	1	0
J. Bleckly Smith, Esq.	0	10	6
Hon. D Naoroji, Esq.	0	10	6
Major Frank Sheffield	0	10	0
R. Cornish, Esq. (1897-98)...	0	10	0
A. Norris, Esq.	0	5	0
W. Elven, Esq.	0	5	0
H. Ansell, Esq.	0	5	0
Mrs. Cornish (1897-98)	0	5	0
Mrs. Pull ,, ...	0	7	6
— McIntyre, Esq.	0	4	0
F. A. Jones, Esq. (1897-98)	0	5	0
Mrs. F. A. Jones ,, ...	0	5	0
J. Hayward, Esq. ,, ...	0	5	0
H. Lightfoot, Esq.	0	2	6
H. J. Osborn, Esq.	0	2	6
— Chambers, Esq.	0	2	6
J. F. Butt, Esq.	0	2	6
G. R. Bloore, Esq.	0	2	6
P. Rowden, Esq.	0	2	6
J. Nicholls, Esq.	0	2	6
H. Yendell, Esq.	0	2	6
S. Insull, Esq.	0	2	6
J. Inwards, Esq.	0	2	6
Mr. F. W. Manning	0	2	6
Rev. H. Shirtcliffe	0	2	0
Mr. Blackborrow	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Hale	0	2	0
,, Freeman	0	2	0
,, T. Robinson	0	2	0
,, H. Knight	0	2	0
,, C. Osborn	0	2	0
,, Radford	0	2	0
,, Bendell	0	2	0
,, G. Seal (1897-98)	0	2	0
,, W. Clark ,, ...	0	2	0
,, Thorn ,, ...	0	2	0
,, Moss ,, ...	0	2	0
,, D. Stainsby	0	1	6
Messrs. Daughton 1/-, Dyter 1/-, Johnston 1/-, Torode 1/-, Collyns 1/-, Radford 1/-, Cruttwell 1/-, Ingham 1/-, T. A. Pierce 1/-, Arnes 1/-, Penn 1/-, McQuire 1/-, Delacourt 1/-, Herrick 1/-, Pugh 1/, Norton 1/-, Clements 1/-, Stagg 1/-, Soanes 1/-, Lefever 1/-, Webb 1/-, Cumner 1/-, Rowe 1/-, Still 1/-, Marshall 1/-, Janes 1/-, Privett 1/-, Francis 1/-, Bellman 1/-, Markwell 1/-, Mrs. Lane 1/-, Mrs. Manning 1/-, Miss Cornish 1/-	1	13	0
Anonymous	0	1	0
Affiliated Lodges, etc.:—Vernon and St. Pancras J.T. 2/6, Star of St. Pancras, O.G.O.T.A.S.P. 1897-98, 5/-, St. Pancras Unity, U.O.T.A.S.P. 1897-98, 5/-, Arundel Square, Vernon, King's Cross Excelsior Lodges, I.O.G.T., 7/6 ...	1	0	0
	£13	18	6

G. R. Bloore, Printer, 263, Liverpool Road, N.

meetings, the attendance at the Midland Arches meetings averaging 200 and at Ossulston Street, 100. Nearly all are working men in their working clothes. The size of the meeting depends on the speaker and good speakers always get an audience. Mr M's 17 years experience convinces him that the only way to get the people is by open air meetings.

The Society is increasing in membership & so are the lodges meeting at the Hall. Thinks the prospects of temperance work are better than for 7 years past. The people are beginning to see the importance of it & the Christian churches are taking up the work more & regard it in a different light.

In their open air work they meet with little opposition except from a drunken man occasionally. The socialists sometimes oppose also.

The Drink traffic has been entrenching itself in the homes of the people and Mr M. regards the grocers licences as a great difficulty. They facilitate drinking amongst middle class women.

Drunk & Immorality

*Amongst young women & girls, he thinks an increase of drinking has taken place. See young girls (15 + 16) in the pubs. 84

Police

Thrift

Whilst there has been a great increase in the number of women drinking in publichouses, Mr M. is not sure whether that it represents an increase of drinking or only a change of habit or both.* In his district (Euston Road), vice is largely associated with drinking. The neighbourhood is dotted with immorality, - not confined to particular streets but some in all. The publichouses are rendezvous for low women. I mentioned the Globe in Derby Street (close by) as full of them in the evening.

The police especially on the north of the Euston Road sympathise with them and many are total abstainers. Mr ill taken drunken people away if making a disturbance.

As to Thrift, Mr M. thinks temperance makes a man "a thundering sight meaner than he was." He looks at the 1/- before he spends it.

The Society is an aggressive organization - the President said "the most aggressive in London" and Mr M. probably concurs. They are always sending out handbills ~~from~~ to the houses - go from house to house.

During the year they take over 200 pledges and about 75% keep their pledge. They endeavour to keep in touch with these converts by visitation. Are going through old pledge books now & inviting the people to a tea.

Mr Williams.

Bessbrook Home for Men.

GKA

17/5/15

Interview with Mr Williams of the Bessbrook Home, 39 Queen Square W.C.

2

C.D. 10

Mr Williams is Secretary to Mr James Keates, the Supt of the Bessbrook Homes for Men. The appointment was made with Mr Keates to obtain information respecting a Mission that connected with the Homes, but I found Mr K. had gone for a sea voyage for health purposes. When making the Inquiry re the Paper bags (Note Book p. 23), I met Mr Keates, who gave some interesting details respecting the Sandwich men, who ~~form~~ the bulk of the residents.

Since that time the work appears to have grown rapidly as two additional Homes have been opened & the inmates classified:

The homes are as under.

1. 39 Queen Square. A receiving home, where are casual cases are received and tested.

2 27 Ht Holborn. To this home the men are passed when they have given evidence of a desire to ~~lif~~ live a regular life

3 28 Arde Hall Street. This house is reserved for men who have made a position for themselves and all in permanent situations. There is nothing in the exterior to differentiate it from the adjacent private houses.

In these homes accommodation is provided for 230 men.

There is also a Mission Hall at 167 High Holborn which seats 250 people, and at the back of the Orde Hall Street premises another hall. This however has an entrance from Lambs Conduit Street. It is worked by Mr Blackman L.C.M. & is quite distinct from the Homes.

The principles and work of the Homes was fully described in the earlier interview. They seek the homeless street men & especially the board carrier, and for these employment is found as board carrier, bill distributors, addressers etc.

The Mission Hall at Holborn is mainly attended by the residents in the Homes and those who have been in the homes but are now in permanent situations. Nearly all are men, the women being wifes of some of the men.

The services held are

Sunday 10 am. Prayer meeting. Almost entirely men. About 130.

" afternoon Evangelistic Meeting – singing, testimony &c

" evening. Gospel Service. At this & the afternoon meeting the attendance is about 200.

Gospel Meeting are also held on Monday, Wednesday & Friday & at these a large proportion of the men attend. No pressure is used to induce attendance: it is quite voluntary. Also invite seedy men to these services. To such they will say "We will give you a bed to night & work tomorrow", but the man is expected to pay for his bed from the morrow's work.

One way in which they test these men is by giving them books to sell. A firm of publishers supplies them with a large number of penny books at $\frac{1}{4}$d each. These man is given a dozen of these & told he is to bring 3d back for them, making the 9d when he sells. The impostors will not come back: those who wish to make a fresh start do & another dozen is given them for the 3d paid over, whilst with the 9d they can get food & pay their lodging. No

Most of these men helped in this way come back. They have got to know these people and only help likely cases in this way. No charitable relief is given and by this means they try to keep clear of cadgers. "Our feeling is that men who won't work will go away and seek an

easier

easier living by cadging. Have frequent applications. This morning (it was 11.30) he had had 4 promising cases. Whilst I was there a man came in, who had tried to get into St Pancras Infirmary for some ~~ch~~ abdominal complaint. The R.O. had sent him to Mitcham W.H. instead & he had taken his discharge & tramped back.

Asked as to result, he said they had 45 men in permanent employ, who had stood the test for more than 2 years; over 100 in touch with us, who have been in the homes & have stood 18 months.

Drink is the cause of the condition of 90% of ~~the~~ applicants. A large proportion have a "wet" reference i.e. that is a good character spoiled at the end by discharge for drinking. These cases they get firms to give ~~an~~ chance & they form the more promising cases. Practically they find that the men that stand are those who make a profession of Christ. Until they do this Mr W. does not regard them as safe from the power of the temptation. : I forgot to say that the chief rule of the Homes is that the men shall be total abstainers whilst in residence.

Mr Keates is an ex. Salvation officer & Mr Williams a man of a similar stamp.

May 15th.

District 4

Interview with Mr J. Morant, Saffron Hill Board School.

Mr Morant was one of the Schoolmasters recommended by Mr Lawley. Though an able and a pleasant man he was in common with so many of the schoolmasters, rather unproductive, as like most of them he knows little of the locality, going and coming from the School daily like a city clerk. Not that Mr M. takes no interest in his children, but the interest is confined chiefly to the educational side, and other questions are viewed almost entirely in the light of their influence on the school.

Mr M. has been here for 5 years and during that time has seen a great material change in the district: all the small cottage property which lined Saffron Hill has been swept away and the place taken by warehouses: the result has been that many of the respectable of the people have gone and on the whole the neighbourhood is morally better than it was. It still however remains a exceedingly poor and rough, and this school is regarded as one of the most "difficult" in

London: there are several church schools in the district and the Board School perhaps tends to get the less respectable children.

The poverty of the children at the school is proved by their appearance. Mr M. took me into three classes of boys: with few exceptions they were collarless and tending to rags, but the point which Mr M. specially emphasized, and I think with justice was the prevailing condition of anaemia, a very large proportion of the boys being obviously suffering therefrom, and Mr M. thinks that fully 50 p.c. of them suffer from lack of nourishment: in the winter this is supplied to some extent by their midday dinner at the school, and Mr M. thinks that in a school such as this they should be continued throughout the year.

The children almost without exception leave school a few weeks before they are legally entitled to, and practically none go into any trade at all until from school. Mr M. complained bitterly too of the number who work while still at school: he had in the boys of the 4th standard, and it was found

that about half of them are working out of school hours, beginning about 6 in the morning and going on till about 10 at night, with a long day on Saturday, and in many cases work on Sunday: the wages seemed to range from 2/ to 4/ a week. The natural result is that the children come to school listless. In many cases the practice is due simply to "the greed of the parents" but whether hard on the parents or not, the M. thinks it should be made illegal to employ children still at school.

There are a considerable number of R.C. Italian children in the school: their parents are nominally at least counts R.C's, but they have a hatred of priestly domination.

The M. is a churchman and was for many years a teacher in a church school, but he evidently dislikes and ~~distrusts~~ distrusts the clergy in the neighbourhood all of whom are on his board of managers: his objection is based on the fact that they do all they can to hamper the work of his school and damage it at the expense of the church schools. For so liberal a man as Mr Carney he says is really so

friend to the school and as for Mr Atkins they hate it. The local influence of Mr Atkins in the district is largely due to relief: "they tackle it out and then get the people to come to confession" etc.

May 25th.

8.

District 4

4

Interview with a Sister of Bethany & Lloyd's Sq. Clerkenwell.

The Mother Superior of the Sisters of Bethany had arranged to see me: the Lowram was busy and sent down ~~another~~ a Sister, a good, level-headed, sensible old lady, who brought a message that the Mother and Sisters took the greatest interest in our work and wished it all success.

There is little to be added to the various reports of the Sisters' work: as stated in the Clergy book of District 4 they are largely responsible for the working of the parishes of St. Philip and Holy Redeemer, and I have placed the Reports of their Mission Women with the ministrations with Mrs Green and Mrs Lyne. Reports of the Homes of Retreat and the Crèche I place here.

The Sister whom I saw told me that four Sisters ~~[illegible]~~ were constantly at work in St. Philip's and two in Holy Redeemer. I gathered however that the work in the latter parish is more satisfactory and efficient, partly no doubt from the sympathy of Mrs Lyne to the invalid Mr Robinson and his

rather inefficient curate (whom however the Sister spoke of as "a good man") but partly too from the character of Sister Immaculate who is responsible for Holy Redeemer, and who is said to be a lady of great zeal and common sense. The Sister whom I met has been worked in Kitchen of these parishes (indeed I think she does not go out) but she has lived in the House of Retreat for 30 years and knows the district well: ~~though~~ during that time there has been much social decay but of late people have got no poorer, but there has been the introduction of a rougher element, whom the Sister said came mostly from the district around St Alban's Holborn, driven out of warehouses. From these people spring the Clerkenwell Gangs which have been so notorious of late.

Though the work of the Sisters consists mainly in visiting and the administration of charity they also conduct many classes for Confirmation candidates, and Sunday Schools.

Besides their work in the parishes the Sisters used at one time to give bread to all beggars who came to the door: they found however ~~the~~ through their own observation and the information of the police that it

was nearly all thrown away and the practice has been stopped.

With compliments from the Mother Superior
SSB

13- Lloyd Square
W-C

HOUSE OF RETREAT.

LLOYD SQUARE,

PENTONVILLE, W.C.

The House of Retreat, the Mother House of the Sisters of Bethany, in Lloyd Square, Pentonville, is intended primarily to afford to persons living in the world opportunities of temporary retirement in Retreat, or for other purposes of devotion, and as a refuge for a longer or shorter time from the hurry and distractions of ordinary life.

Retreats conducted by experienced Priests are frequently held in the Sisters' Chapel, and ladies are received at all times as Visitors in the House, sometimes it may be only for a day or a few hours, in order to bring the spiritual help afforded within reach of those who lead the busiest lives.

The Sisters also receive here, free of charge, a limited number of respectable girls, who are trained for domestic service for two years, and are then provided with places.

The other works of the Sisters are :—

(1.) An Orphanage and industrial School, Springbourne, Bournemouth, where over 100 children are received. This work depends, in part, on alms and subscriptions. At the present time the Sisters are in great need of funds to build

a chapel, which is now a necessity for the continued well-being of the Orphanage. The School is under Government Inspection. A portion of the House is set apart for Visitors, as at the House of Retreat. The Sisters also work in the Parish under the Vicar of St. Clements.

(2.) The Mission Houses of S. Philip's and of the Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell;—Both these Districts as well as their Sunday Schools are under the entire charge of the Sisters. Help is constantly needed to carry on the various works connected with these extremely poor districts, and ladies are invited to assist by giving one or more days in the week to visit amongst the poor, or by doing Needlework, either at one of the Mission Houses, or in their own homes. Hampers of provisions, fruit, flowers, toys, &c., and clothing for the Christmas gifts, will be most acceptable. The Sisters also undertake the cooking of the diets given by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to convalescents from the Royal Free Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary. These are sent out from the S. Philip's Mission House.

(3.) St. Agnes' Crêche where the children of poor working women are received when their mothers are out at work, 21, Wilmington Square E.C.

(4.) S. Barnabas Hospital, in S. Philip's District for Parish cases not considered suitable for a Public Hospital.

The two last named Charities have both been started and hitherto supported by two ladies—and as the support of the Benefactress of the Crêche must cease at her

death, subscribers are urgently needed for a work which is being largely blessed.

(5.) Mission Houses at S. Agnes, Kennington, S.E.

(6.) S. Giles, Reading.

(7.) The Districts of the Annunciation, and of S. Bartholomew, Brighton. The Sisters have Mission Houses in both these Districts, where every description of work is carried on under the direction of the respective Vicars.

(8.) The Sisters also work in the Assyrian Mission under the Archbishop of Canterbury at Urmi, Persia. This work comprises a large Boarding School, a day Infant School, a Dispensary managed by the Sisters for the use of the Mission and native Christians. They also visit the Schools in the villages of the plain and give instruction to the native women residing in the villages.

(9.) A School of Embroidery, at 6, Lloyd Street, where the Sisters execute orders for all kinds of Church work, and also give lessons.

10. Mission House at Burton on Trent. 339 Stotnall Street.

11. All Saints ~~Mission Pentonville~~ in connection with S. Silas' Church.

12. Mission House at 339 Victoria Park Road. under the Rev. E. Bonkes. Vicar of S. Augustine's - Victoria Park

With Compliments of
Sr. Walter Sup.
Sister of Bethany
13. Lloyd Square
W.C

Old Report but work still continues

REPORT OF

ST. AGNES' INFANT NURSERY,

AT

45, WILMINGTON SQUARE, CLERKENWELL.

February, 1893.

THOSE who take a kind interest in St. Agnes' Crêche will be glad to learn that its benefits are more and more warmly appreciated by the mothers residing in the neighbourhood. They realise that a Crêche is not merely a place where the baby is kept out of harm's way during its mother's enforced absence, but where it is really cared for, kept thoroughly clean, judiciously fed, and last but not least, tenderly loved. St. Agnes' Crêche has come to be regarded, therefore, by many mothers as an unspeakable boon, and their delight when they see their children improving in health and appearance is often very cheering; 120 children were admitted altogether during the year 1893, which was a considerable increase on the previous year. At present we have 36 names on the books.

Mention was made in last years Report, of two babies brought to us by the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to be kept during the imprisonment of their wretched mother for the ill-usage of them. The younger of the two has since died, but the eldest child "Dolly," whom we received altogether into the Crêche, is steadily improving, and we hope will soon get over the bad effects of early ill-treatment. Her poor little legs, however, are not yet strong enough for walking purposes, though she is nearly four years old; and we should be very grateful to any one who would send us an old perambulator, as she is getting quite too heavy to be carried for her daily "outing."

We have to thank many friends for useful parcels of clothes, toys and picture-books. These are always most acceptable and are our continued "wants." Our great anxiety, however, is to get, if possible, more *Subscribers*, so that St. Agnes' Crêche should be more self-supporting, and not mainly dependent on the bounty of one kind friend, Mrs. Cubitt. New subscriptions therefore will be most gratefully received.

In conclusion, we would gladly welcome any friends who would come and see for themselves what a blessing this "Nursery" is to all the tiny inmates, but especially to the weak and ailing ones, who receive here an attention and a care which would be quite impossible in their own poor homes. Who will help us? Surely, there is no work more important than caring for the lambs the Good Shepherd loves? "If ye love me, feed my lambs."

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the MOTHER SUPERIOR, S.S.B., House of Retreat, Lloyd Square, W.C.

Gifts of clothes, pictures and toys have been received from Miss Coles, Mrs. Philips, Miss Simon, Miss Nicholson, Miss Branfoot, Miss Dyneley, Miss Kelaart, Miss Wright.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1893

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. R. Courage	2	0	0
Harold Courage	1	0	0
W. G. Marshall	2	0	0
Miss G. Irons	1	1	0
Mrs. Blois		10	0
Miss E. Daly	2	2	0
Mrs. Prideaux Brune	6	0	0
Mrs. Courage	2	2	0
Miss Nicholson	2	2	0
Mrs. Perry	1	0	0
Mrs. Every		5	0
Miss Dyneley	1	0	0

DONATIONS, 1893

	£.	s.	d.
Gordon Campbell Johnstone		10	0
Miss Rhode		1	0
Mrs. Poole (per Miss Edwards		5	0
Mrs. Densham	1	0	0
Mr. Coan		10	0

Miss Jay.
Red, White & Blue Institute
Pentonville

Walk 15

The Institute

It is purely a Social Club. The police have never interfered with it in any way
J.A.

The Building

Workers

4. Miss Jay, Hon. Sec. of Red White & Blue Institute, Cumming Street, Pentonville. N.

GHA 27/5/98

Miss Jay is a pleasant sensible middle aged lady, well educated and capable, ~~and~~ with a woman's quick perceptions, she has acquired an intimate acquaintance with the dwellers in Pentonville & spoke very readily about them. She lives with her brother (a stockbroker) in a flat (11 Clovelly Mansions, Gray's Inn Road) and it ~~not~~ was there that the interview took place.

The Institute was started in 1890 for lads & was the outcome of some meeting held at York Road during the 2 previous years. It occupies a house at the corner of Cumming & Collier Streets, formerly the abode of the North London Radical (?) Club. Parenthetically Mrs J. remarked that the Club was a very bad influence & the people of the district were glad when the police "shut it up". It has now gone to Rodney Street.

Have a gymnasium, on ground floor & one large & two small rooms

Only pay door keeper & manager. Work devolves upon Mr & Miss Jay & a dozen gentlemen & 2 or 3 ladies who assist at various meetings. All come from a distance

The Report (annexed) gives ~~to~~ the substance of much of the interview so I give it:-

Red,

White & Blue

Christian Institute

for Lads.

The Report (annexed) gives ~~to~~ the substance of much of the interview so I give it:-

The Report (annexed) gives the substance of much of the interview so I give it:-

Red, White and Blue Christian Institute for Lads,

CUMMING STREET,

AND

COLLIER STREET, PENTONVILLE, N.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD KINNAIRD.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. S. D. STUBBS, M.A., Vicar, St. James', Pentonville.
,, E. A. STUART, M.A., Vicar, St. Matthew's, Bayswater.
,, JAS. BAILLIE, Cardiff.
W. T. PATON, ESQ., 2, Pall Mall East.
H. E. DRESSER, ESQ., Athenæum Club, S.W.
A. PYE-SMITH, ESQ., 48, Brook Street, W.
W. H. SETH-SMITH, ESQ., 6, Taviton Street, W.C.

Committee.

MRS. STAREY
MR. and MRS. COLEMAN
MISS C. MOSER
MISS K. MOSER
MRS. MORRISON
MISS WILLIAMS
E. H. QUICKE, ESQ.
G. D. JENNINGS, ESQ.

Hon. Treasurer.

A. E. JAY, ESQ., 17, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Hon. Secretaries.

MRS. DRESSER. MISS JAY.

The Report (annexed) gives the substance of much of the interview so I give it:-

Report for Year ending March 31st, 1897.

THE Committee, in presenting this, their Seventh Annual Report, are glad to be able to record that the numbers attending the Institute have been larger than before, although the members have been of a somewhat different class from those of previous years. From the very commencement of the Winter Season the Club was crowded with the very roughest lads of the neighbourhood, a class of which hitherto we have had very few. Costermongers, street roughs, and even professional thieves were among the number, and it may be imagined that they were not very easily managed or controlled, and that it has indeed been hard work for those who have been in charge of the Institute. Naturally the presence of these very rough fellows tended to keep away the better class, and we had many discussions as to whether we should allow them to remain; but we soon came to the conclusion that it was our duty to try and link them to a higher life, for thousands of such lads are growing up in this neighbourhood hardly any place is open for them to go to where they can learn anything of good, and practically nothing is being done to reach them. We

are very pleased to be able to state that, rough as most of the lads are, we have never had any real difficulty with them, that in a very short time all disorder and bad language ceased, and that a very real improvement has taken place in their behaviour. Every night the Institute is closed with prayer and a hymn, if possible, and these few minutes are often taken advantage of to speak straight to the fellows, and put before them the ideals of a purer and a nobler life. We have also an occasional ten minutes address in the middle of the evening, generally on a Saturday, when the Institute is at its fullest; our special thanks are due to Colonel MacGregor for his stirring address early in the season, which the fellows have often referred to since.

Taken by Mr Jay

A Bible Class was started on Sunday afternoons, simply to get hold of the very rough fellows. The numbers gradually increased and the Class has lately been very successful. Both the Cricket and Swimming Clubs had a very good season, and the Gymnasium has been carried on as before and good work done, but owing to the costermonger element we have been prevented from going in for any inter-club competitions. During the summer a party of the elder lads had a holiday with us on the Thames, at Henley. The weather was most delightful, and the lads thoroughly enjoyed the boating, bathing, and long picnics that we went in for. The work on behalf of others, besides the actual members of the Institute, continues to grow and extend, and in this direction the Mothers' Bible Class, now held on Friday afternoons, occupies a prominent place, much good having resulted from it. Connected with the class there are Coal and Clothing Clubs, and Rummage Sales of useful articles and old clothes, all of

About 40 attendance

Attendance 40 to 50.

Mostly mothers of the young people. Had lectures by L.C.C. lady lecturer on health. Women much interested.

The Report (annexed) gives the substance of much of the interview so I give it:-

which are much appreciated. We hope to celebrate this Jubilee year by giving a number of the poor hard-working mothers attending this Class a week's holiday at the Seaside. The proposal has aroused the greatest enthusiasm amongst the women, few of whom ever get a day's real rest, much less a week's. We shall thankfully receive help for this purpose. The Girl's Class on Wednesday evenings is most successful, both as regards attendance and conduct, and is making steady progress. Just before Easter the members gave a capital Musical Entertainment, at which they had a large and appreciative audience. A Class for elder girls is held on Fridays, including Musical Drill, of which the girls are very fond; and a Bible Class for girls is also held on Sunday evenings, on which evident blessing has rested. For the younger boys from 10 to 14 we have a Class on Wednesday evenings, which has been very well attended, and two on Sunday evenings, one for seniors and one for juniors. Nearly all the younger boys join the Institute as soon as they are 14 years old (under which age they cannot be members), and we are thus training a number of those who we trust will be a help and source of strength to the work as they grow up. During the past season we have had constant and ready help from several of our Senior Christian lads, which has greatly contributed to the success of the various classes. We were again able this year to send most of the boys and girls regularly attending these Classes for a fortnight's holiday, either through the kindness of the Ragged School Union, to their Homes in the country, or to our own Holiday Home. The delight of the children in these holidays is beyond words to express, and, strange as it may seem

Mixed Days.

60 & 70 girls

in these days, some of the girls thus sent away had never been in a train before, although old enough to be working in a factory. We do indeed consider every penny well spent that we are able to devote to this purpose, for these poor London children, living in crowded rooms with very indifferent food, look totally changed after two weeks of good and plentiful meals in the sweet, pure, country air. They seem the better for the change during all the rest of the year. In addition to those enjoying this summer holiday, a considerable number have stayed at our Holiday Home who have been ill or out of work, and who have been much refreshed and cheered by a few days' change, while a large number of the boys have been there from Saturday to Monday. In August, about 50 of our Mothers, with a goodly number of little ones, spent a day at the Home. They drove there and back in covered brakes, and, although the weather was not all that could be desired, had a very happy and enjoyable time. At the end of the year we had a most elaborate Christmas Tree and Sale of fancy and useful articles, which served the double purpose of giving a delightful Christmas Treat to the children, and bringing a welcome addition to our funds, without which we should have come very badly off. Our grateful thanks are due to all those who helped in this work. We hope this year to have a Bazaar, as well as a large Christmas Tree, if our kind friends will again help us. We shall be most grateful to them for any contributions, for indeed it takes many months of work to do all this. Articles for the Bazaar, such as women's big aprons, underclothing, men's and children's garments, as well as dolls, books, toys, &c., will be *most* welcome. We must not omit to

The Report (annexed) gives the substance of much of the interview so I give it:-

mention that the Penny Bank has continued to make steady progress, and it may give some idea of the amount of work that even this one department involves to state that over £250 has been deposited and drawn out in the year, entailing 3239 entries. We cannot review the work of the year without recalling the great loss we have sustained by the death of General Sir Robert Phayre, who so generously assisted us, and whose genial presence will be so greatly missed at our Annual Meeting, at which he had so often presided. As will be seen by our Balance Sheet our funds are very low, and the accumulated deficit is an increasing menace to the continuance of the work. In view of this we confidently ask our friends for increased support. We earnestly wish to make the Institute a centre of happiness and blessing to those whose lives are so dark and sad in this crowded neighbourhood, and we rejoice that in some considerable measure it has fulfilled this purpose, and that many can say as one of our old members recently did, "I thank God constantly that ever I went to the 'Red, White and Blue.'"

Subscriptions and Donations.

	£	s.	d.
Ambler, Miss	0	5	0
Adeney, Mr. J.	0	10	0
Barclay, Mrs.	2	0	0
Barlow, Mrs.	1	0	0
Baynes, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bidmead, Miss F.	1	0	0
Birch, Mr. Claude	1	0	0
Black, Mrs.	0	1	0
Boyle, Mr. J.	1	0	0
Bridgeford, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Brooke, Mr. H. B.	0	2	6
Buckley, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Brown, Mrs. P.	0	2	6
Chalklen, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Christie, Mrs.	0	10	0
Clare, Mr. C.	1	1	0
Coates, Mrs. E.	5	0	0
Do. Mr. James	1	1	0
Do. Do.	1	1	0
Do. Miss D.	0	12	0
Coleman, Mrs. R. V.	0	5	0
Do. Mr. W.	1	0	0
Do. Mr. E. P.	1	1	0
Cooper, Messrs.	0	5	0
Crommelin, Mrs.	1	0	0
Dangar, Mr. F. H.	1	0	0
Dresser, Mrs.	2	10	11
Do. Mr. H.	0	7	6
Dyke, Mrs.	0	10	0
Eccles, Mrs.	0	7	6
Elsley, Mr. A. J.	0	5	0
Ellis, Mrs.	0	5	0
Fox, Mrs.	0	10	0
Grellier, Mr. J. G.	1	1	0
Galpin, Mr. T. D.	1	1	0
George, Mr. H. T.	1	1	0
Gosden, Mr. W.	0	10	0
Gillespie, Miss	0	1	0
Grieve, Miss	0	5	0
Gurney, Miss M.	0	10	0

The Report (annexed) gives the substance of much of the interview so I give it:-

	£	s.	d.
Hartridge, Miss	0	10	0
Do. Do.	1	1	0
Do. Miss A.	0	5	0
Hamilton, Mr. F. A.	2	0	0
Hooper, Miss	0	3	6
Howell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Howlett, Miss	0	7	6
Jay, Miss	2	10	0
Jay, Miss J.	0	5	0
Jay, Mr. and Mrs. G.	1	1	0
Jay, Mr. and Mrs. A. M.	10	0	0
Jay, Mr. A. E.	40	0	0
Jennings, Mr. G. D.	2	3	6
Julian, Mrs.	0	2	6
Kinnaird, The Lord	2	0	0
Lady, A., per the late Gen. Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B.	1	0	0
Lancia, Madame	1	1	0
Lee-Warner, Mrs.	0	10	0
Letchworth, Miss	1	0	0
Lilford, The Lady	2	0	0
Lubbock, Sir J., M.P.	1	0	0
McDouall, Mrs	0	5	0
Messrs. Morgan & Scott, "From Readers of *Christian*"	1	0	0
Moser, Mr. R. J.	1	1	0
Middlemist, Mrs.	0	2	0
Paton, Mr. W. T.	1	1	0
Pavitt, Mr. A. E.	0	10	6
Penton, Captain	5	5	0
Porter, Mr. R. H.	0	2	6
Preston, Mr. H.	0	10	0
Pye-Smith, Dr.	1	1	0
Quicke, Mr. E. H.	1	1	0
Ragged School Union	5	0	0
Rackstraw, Mr.	0	5	0
Rickett, Smith & Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Roberts, Miss	0	2	6
Robertson, Mrs.	0	10	0
Do. Do.	0	10	0
Russell, Mrs.	1	0	0
Stanes, Miss	1	0	0
Starey, Mrs. S. R.	0	10	0
Stewart, Miss	3	0	0
Seth-Smith, Mr. and Mrs.	1	0	0
M.H.S.	1	1	0
Stock Exchange (collected)	17	11	3
Stiles, Mrs.	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Stone, Mr. Huntingdon	5	0	0
Sykes, Mr. A	0	10	6
Thornton, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Tucker, Mr. F. E.	0	10	0
Turner, Mrs.	0	5	0
Warmington, Miss	1	1	0
Watts, Mr. H. T.	0	5	0
Weatherley, Mrs.	1	0	0
Whitehorn, Mrs.	1	0	0
Whitehorn, Mr. (per Miss Moser)	0	10	0
Williams, Miss J.	1	0	0
Whyte, Mrs.	1	1	0
Young, Mr. Baring	1	1	0
	£159	2	8

We are much indebted to the following Friends for kind contributions to the Christmas Tree :—

Adick, Miss
Bernard, Miss
Boot, Miss
Chalklen, Mrs.
Do. Miss
Chubbs, Miss
Chubb, Miss
Coleman, Mrs. E. P.
Do. Miss
Do. Mrs. A.
Coates, Mrs. E.
Do. Miss D.
Christie, Mrs.
Cotten, Miss
Do. Miss Eva
Do. Miss Maud
Do. Miss Elsie
Dennes, Mrs.
Dresser, Mr. H. E.
Dyke, Mrs.
Duff Smith, Mr. T.
Eccles, Mrs.
Elsley, Mr. A. J.
Gridley, Mrs.
Do. Miss
Gridley, Miss M.
Gurney, Miss
"H," Miss
Hawthorn, Miss
Hartridge, Miss
Do. Miss Clara
Harrison, Miss May
Do. Miss Mabel
Jackson, Miss
Jay, Mrs. Marshall
Jay, Mrs. A. T. and Friends
Jennings, Miss
Masters, Mrs.
Morrison, Mrs.
Moser, Miss
Peake, Mrs.
Phillips, Miss
Rogers, Mrs.
Reed, Miss
Russell, Miss Bertha
Sloper, Miss
Starey, Mrs.
Ward, Miss
Woods, Mrs.
Wagney, Miss
Weatherley, Mrs

BALANCE SHEET, 1896-7.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions and Donations (as per list)	159	2	8
Members' Payments	16	17	6
Proceeds of Rummage Sales ..	8	8	8
Rent of Rooms	12	15	0
Proceeds of Display	0	15	0
Do. Christmas Tree ..	18	5	10
Institute Collecting Box	0	7	3
	216	11	11
Balance due to Hon. Treasurer—			
1895-6 .. £38 17 9			
1896-7 .. 36 3 8			
Total Deficit	75	1	5
	£291	13	4

Expenses.	£	s.	d.
Rent	90	0	0
Rates and Taxes	18	16	2
Repairs	19	9	4
Gas, Coals and Water	32	11	10
Payment to Managers .. .	12	2	0
Do. Caretakers	20	4	10
Papers, Postages and Printing ..	8	15	3
Toys, Games, &c.	8	16	0
Paid to Doctor	1	0	0
Country Holidays, Teas, &c. ..	35	0	5
Sundries	5	19	9
	252	15	7
Balance due to Hon. Treasurer, 1895-6 ..	38	17	9
	£291	13	4

Audited and found correct,

E. P. Coleman, 416, Harrow Road, W.

10

The Report (annexed) fixes for the substance of much of the interview so I give it:-

Membership

The members pay 6d entrance and 2d a week. Have about 200 names on the books, the attendance being about 70 to 80 an evening during the winter, dropping off during the summer, when the place is only open two nights a week – Closed for a month.

The lads are mainly horse boys, van boys and similar occupations. Nearly all live in Pentonville. Take them from 14 to 18 years of age.

The girls are of a similar class; some are sisters of the lads. They are more easily managed but individually there is more to be done for the boys. Very difficult to get the girls to rise to anything beyond dress. On the other hand the boys are willing to learn altho' they cannot carry on educational classes successfully. The reason for this being that the lads work so late & are so exhausted that they have no energy for study after work is done. Boy have said to her "I have been working like a nigger. I don't understand it & I can't take it in". They cannot ~~st~~ sit still & do mental work. Have a few coming to their home to have lessons. One is learning french, music & singing.

Home Influence

Most of the lads are contented as they are. They know they have to do the work & they just get through it.

The homes have a great influence upon them. While you may find a bad boy come from a good home, yet wherever you find a superior kind of boy, you know he has a good home.

As a rule the boys are better educated than the girls. The mothers keep the girls at home as much as they can & they can manage 2 or 3 days a fortnight as a rule. The boys however are packed off to school to get them out of the way. This process tells as they grow up.

As the lads grow older a good many pass into the Army. Miss Jay thinks it is a good thing for them. They get set up & are taken away from the drink. It makes men of them. They seldom go willingly however but are forced to it. The custom of paying parents for their food leads to it. The lad gets out of work & then cannot pay. "Father looks at every mouthful I eat" said one, and the question with the parents is "How much can I get out of

Marriage

Charitable Relief

of them. Attributes it to the fearful selfishness of the men: the mothers have to concur in it & get hardened to it. The working men are very hard & keep as much for themselves as they can.

Many marry very early. Think it very good if they wait until 23 years of age. Many marry at 18 & 20. Fight against it but it is partly due to the payment for home system & as soon as they can pay for a room they start. Have no ambition to have a house of their own.

Very few go to any church or chapel; either the young people or their parents. Those who do not come to the Institute on Sunday, "go walking out" with each other".

In cases of illness they visit the homes & also visit absentees.

Some relief is given in connection with the women's meeting but this is done privately. The chief expenditure under this head is for Country Holidays which figures for £35 in the accounts. Send children for a fortnight in the country & last year sent 30 women. At first, used to send free but

Religious Agencies

Pentonville Marriages

last year charged 2/6 for each one. This year the women will have to pay 8/- each. Sends them to Mr Chorley's Home at Lancing. The lads & lasses are sent to the R.S.V. Homes. Miss Jay thinks the expenditure is amply justified and "nothing pays like it" e.g. in the improved condition & vigour of the people. However they are obliged to make increased charges, partly thro' the state of their finances.

Of the Religious agencies mentioned were:

Vernon Baptist. Mr Moore is doing well.

St James, Pentonville. Mr Stubbs is a very good man, but no body will go to his church.

Mr Wardroper (All Saints Caledonian Road) is best known in the district. He certainly does work. Miss Jay told an amusing story about a visit she paid to his church one christmas morning when one of the girls in her class was to be married. There were 30 or more couples to be united. The marriage service was said 3 times, on each occasion with as many couples crowded in front of the communion rail as possible. Mr Wardroper stood at one end

and the curate at the other & both read the marriage service quickly together – "gabbled" Miss Jay said, and "if it had been in Arabic they could have understood it as well." In one case the bridegroom being a little nervous, the best man was pushed in front & nearly married, despite his protestations "No, no". These at length attracted the clergyman's attention & after a question the real bridegroom was pulled forward & the ceremony proceeded. Miss Jay thought it was a free marriage but was told afterward that the "clerk looked sharp after the fees".

As to the work. Miss J. says that both boys & girls are improving. At first in the girls class, "you could not hear yourself speak." Today the public opinion is orderly. The lads are also better & altho' she knows that many of them use bad language outside, she has never heard a foul word in the building & they show every respect to the other ladies & herself. Some are converted & join neighbouring churches & if they get on they leave the rougher element at the Institute & go to one of the Polytechnics. Miss Jay mentioned the Northampton Institute but did not know where it was.

2/15

Interview with Mr J. Dell, Princeton St. Board School.

Mr Dell has been Headmaster of the Princeton St School for 16 years. During that time he says the neighbourhood has become distinctly poorer and especially so during the last two or three years; this he thinks is proved by the increasing difficulty in keeping up the average of attendance at the school, by the constantly growing necessity for free dinners, and by the deterioration in the clothing of the children. When he came the average attendance was about 80: now it has fallen to 70: this he attributes however partly to the effect of free education: in the older days parents were keen to get their money's worth: but it is also partly due to the character of the parents who here are increasing costers, street sellers, theatre supers, and casuals. The two great causes of poverty are drink and overcrowding: as to the drink Mr D. is struck by the large proportion of mothers who smell of beer when they come to see him: as to the overcrowding it has been greatly increased by demolitions in the neighbourhood.

those displaced for the most part much crowding in among their neighbours.

Of the churches in the neighbourhood Mr D. spoke in high terms of St John, Red Lion Sq (Mr Conway): here the poor are thoroughly well looked after. From St Albans he gets no children, but has too he believes that the activity of the clergy and workers is endless.

Here as at other similar schools the children all leave at the earliest possible age, and according to Mr D. the chief occupation of the boys is that of selling newspapers in the street: the ease too with which a few pence can be picked up thus is a great cause of truancy while at school.

June 10th.

Interview with Lady Louisa Magenis, 6 Park Sq.

Lady Louisa Magenis is the founder and chief responsible manager of the Rehearsal Club, the nature of which will be gathered from the Report which I append.

The Club has been going for 5 years and has first moved into good premises next the Alhambra: it began in Miss Meade ~~Clerk~~ Stanley's Club in Soho but that was found too far from theatreland and it moved to inadequate premises in St Martin's Court.

The object of the Club is not so much to train, as to prevent from falling: the first members therefore were chosen with great care and members are now only admitted on introduction from others: in spite of these precautions there was a tending at first to singing, dancing and roundgiam, and even now it is sometimes necessary to expel a member for drink or foul language, but the general feeling of the Club supports order and morality in the Club, though as long as girls leave themselves in the Club no inquiry is made as to their morals

outside.

The influence exercised is moral rather than spiritual: no attempt has been made to hold services, and it is found best not even to mention religion in the club: the members were very indignant even that a text was put up on the walls.

The girls are very reticent and will seldom give their addresses, but with a few it is possible to be more confidential and to follow up their lives. A majority ~~the~~ day & m. clerks do not live with parents or relations.

The Club attracts a better class than Hackney Road, the Theatrical Mission, where the morals and manners are at a low level.

~~Like the~~ Like most efforts to introduce anything in the nature of mission work into "the profession" the Club was at first tabooed by ~~the~~ actors: but now Mrs Tree, Mrs Kendal and Miss Winifred ~~Emery~~ Emery are on the Committee and most of the leaders of the profession among the subscribers.

REHEARSAL CLUB.

Daily Mail. June 9th 1898.

DUCHESSES AND ACTRESSES ATTEND AN "AT HOME."

("Daily Mail" Special.)

An "At Home" has just been held at the newly-taken and newly-furnished rooms of the Rehearsal Club, 29, Leicester-square—an institution doing an excellent work for the young women of the stage who rank as minor actresses.

Smart carriages drove up to the door of the building (which is next to the Alhambra) by the dozen, and grooms and footmen formed a line through which exquisitely-dressed women passed to rustle their dainty gowns up two flights of stairs. There were duchesses and marchionesses, and the wives of London managers, and some of the prettiest and cleverest actresses on the stage, all come to be welcomed by Lady Louisa Magenis and Mrs. Mayne, and to drink tea and wish well to the club, of which the lamented Duchess of Teck was lately president.

In the two pretty rooms were pictures given by Sir Henry Irving and Mr. George Alexander, books by Miss Braddon, and charming things by many other well-known people—

ALL BRIGHT WITH NEWNESS,

and intended to make cheerful the hours spent at the club by the members, for whom the resting-place has proved such a boon.

The Rehearsal Club is always "at home" to its members, and when a lady representative of the "Daily Mail" called there yesterday she found many young girls eating simple, wholesome luncheons, reading, writing, and even playing games, all happy and well provided for, according to the aim of the club.

As to that aim, it is easily explained. The comforts of the club are available for the actresses playing small parts and getting small salaries, the higher grade in the chorus and ballet at the theatres and music-halls which surround Leicester-square—in fact, all those girls to whom omnibus fares are an object, who live far from the theatres at which they rehearse in the daytime and act in the evening, and who, until the Rehearsal Club was started, had no resource in wet weather or fine but to wander about the street after rehearsal until it was time for the evening performance.

At the club they can have food at nominal prices, and opportunity for rest and reading. The subscription is small, so that the club must be actually supported from outside. Mrs. Mayne, 101, Queen's-gate, is the treasurer.

The Rehearsal Club,

~~12, St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross.~~
29 Leicester Sqre.

Patrons:

The Duchess of Rutland.
The Marchioness of Granby.
The Marchioness of Salisbury.
The Hon. Lady Grey.

Committee:

Chairman—The Rev. J. Kitto.

Mrs. George Alexander.
Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.
Mrs. Herbert Brooks.
Hon. Sec. Mrs. Percy Buchanan.
The Hon. Mrs. Henry Corry.
Miss A. Gladstone.
The Hon. Mrs. Haig.
Mrs. Max Hecht.
Mrs. R. Henderson.
Mrs. Kendal.
The Lady Frances Legge.
The Lady Louisa Magenis.
Mrs. Cyril Maude.
Mrs. Mayne.
Eleonora, Lady Trevelyan.
Mrs. W. H. Wharton.
Mrs. Winch.
Mrs Philip Walker
Mrs Mitchell Chapman

~~Hon.~~ *Treasurer*—Mrs. Mayne.

Account. ~~*Secretary*~~:—
Miss Crosier, 72, Wakehurst Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

REPORT FOR 1897.

In presenting this Report for the past year, the Committee have the mournful task of recording the loss they have sustained in the lamented death of their President, H.R.H. Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, who so recently conferred on the Rehearsal Club the distinction of her patronage.

This Club continues to justify its existence by the increasing use made of it. There is none other in London

REHEARSAL C

Daily Mail.

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available for the special class of professionals who frequent it, viz., minor actresses and the higher grade of employées in the Chorus and Ballet at the surrounding Theatres and Music Halls; these are chiefly situated within five minutes' walk of the Club which thus meets a want long felt by those coming from a distance.

Many formerly complained that living at the far end of the town or in the suburbs they could not return home in the middle of the day, that there was no quiet place close at hand to which they could go after the fatigue of morning Rehearsals for rest and refreshments; and that, however tired and exhausted, they had no resource, fine or wet, but to stroll about the streets for long weary hours until the time came for the evening Performance. This Club has proved a great boon to them, for their lives are more laborious than is generally considered by the public; besides which, the overcrowding of the theatrical profession makes the lives of many of those engaged in it very precarious for months together.

The Club is open to its Members from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., at a Subscription of 1s. 6d. per quarter, and it has been used by 108 of them during the past year, notwithstanding that the premises till now have been very small, for want of adequate funds. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Bread and Butter, are supplied at low charges, and any food brought in by Members can be cooked on payment of a small fee. Books, Magazines, Games and Writing Materials are provided.

The Committee desire to express their sense of great obligation to Mr. George Alexander for his valuable assistance last March in getting up a Drawing Room Meeting, which was honoured by the presence of Her late Royal Highness, The Princess Mary, and at which he took the chair. This Meeting was held (by kind permission of the Marchioness of Londonderry) at Londonderry House. Mrs. Beerbohm Tree largely contributed to its success by her sympathetic speech,

Mr C. J. Engvall
Scandinavian West End Mission

GA

District 3

3

Mr C. J. Engvall, Missionary in charge of the
18/4/98 Scandinavian West End Mission, 17 Percy St, Tottenham Court Road.

Mr E. is a Swedd, speaking English fluently but with a slight accent. He has been in England 18 months having been a missionary on the Congo and in Russia previously. He is supported by a Swedish Missionary Society. About 36 year of age, Mr E. appears to be a quiet & unassuming yet capable man.

The Mission is hardly established as yet on a sound financial basis. The house was formerly a club. The ground floor rooms have been fitted as a hall (seating 100) with a reading room behind. There are two well furnished drawing rooms (Used by the T. M. C. A.) on the first floor. The missionary lives on the second floor & the third floor is let to young Scandinavians. A café & smoking room is fitted up in the basement.

The meetings and other agencies are described in the report attached to ~~next~~ page.....

Mr E. says there are many Scandinavians mostly tailors, in the neighbourhood, most in Soho

Knows at least 30 young men who have come over this year.

They live in Carnaby, Poland & Pultenay Streets. Also live in the Cleveland Street district but not in such numbers. Beside tailors, there are some cabinetmakers, and watchmakers and a number of Swedish waiters, the latter being the poorest class. Swedish servant girls are living in the district to the west of St Portland Street & these also attend the meetings

~~The~~ A considerable number are constantly coming over & Mr E. thinks the influx now is greater than ever. Mostly young men but families also come over. He used to visit the vessels and now they have cards ~~placed~~ placed in the boats so that the immigrants know where to come.

He visits the workhouses and homes and also in the neighbourhood. Showed me a book with the names & addresses of his people in sheet order.

As a rule, the people do not need relief as they have work. A few go wandering about the world and they come here seeking help. They are referred to the Scandenavian Benevolent Society, which helps all deserving cases.

~~So far~~, They had a good number of visitors during the evening at the beginning of the year. Numbers have now fallen off as men work until 10 pm

I mentioned demoralising effect of London life upon the some of the young men. He knew some, who were total abstainers & belonged to the Band of Hope in Sweden, who when they came here went to the clubs & took to drink. He attributes it to the the fact that they get away from their friends and their influence, whilst the "publichouses everywhere" are a constant temptation.

Thinks the reading room is successful but the Y.M.C.A. is not. The latter was an attempt to reach the Swedish clerks. These however live in the suburbs and go home when business is over.

The Scandinavians in the East end are looked after by two City Missionaries and other agencies so that he confines himself to the West.

Before they came to Percy Street, they had a meeting at the L.C.M. Hall in Truth Street. Sohs. Mr Pinos.

FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Scandinavian West-End Mission,

17, PERCY STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,

LONDON, W.

1897.

The Scandinavian West-End Mission.

Trustees.
C. J. EKMAN.
AXEL WELIN.

Missionary.
C. J. ENGVALL.

REPORT FOR 1897.

IN sending out this, our First Annual Report, we desire to humbly express our deep gratitude to Almighty God for the manifold blessing He has bestowed upon our feeble efforts to extend His Kingdom among the vast number of Scandinavians in the West-end of London during the past year.

We wish also to recall with gratitude the tokens of sympathy towards our work manifested by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway through their donations, and also by H.R.H. Prince Eugen of Sweden and Norway, who, besides his donation, honoured us with a visit on the 24th of June.

Our gratitude is not less sincere to all those of our friends who have so generously assisted us financially and otherwise, and it is with a sense of duty as well as of privilege that we now present to you this short account of the work of the Scandinavian West-End Mission during the first year of its existence.

The experience during this year has confirmed our belief in the deep need of a work of this character, and we feel thus encouraged to still increase our efforts and extend the field.

The work is threefold—Spiritual, Intellectual and Temporal.

Believing as we do in the supremacy of the Soul to the body, we naturally seek in the first place to provide for that which appertains to the Spiritual need of man, foremost of which is Religion.

Thus we have arranged

GOSPEL MEETINGS

every Sunday and Wednesday, which have been well attended, especially the former, the attendances having varied from about 20 to 70, with an average number of 40. At these meetings, short and practical addresses have been given by various friends, among whom have been a number of Scandinavian missionaries, who have visited London on their way to the mission-field. The constant and regular attendance has been a cause of joy to us, as it shows not only a general appreciation of these meetings, but, above all, a desire to know God, whom to know is Eternal Life.

Every month there has been

A SOCIAL GATHERING

which has proved to be a great success, both as regards the average attendance, and the nature of the programme, the latter including refreshments, music and a short lecture on various interesting subjects. These entertainments have been the means of intercourse between countrymen away from home, old memories have been revived and everybody has thus felt refreshed.

Before leaving the intellectual part of our work we wish to draw your attention to the comfortable sitting-room, where, owing to the kind liberality of some of our friends, there is a number of Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Finnish and also English newspapers and magazines, as well as a library, which is, however, far from perfect. We would therefore appeal to those of our friends whose collection of books begins to be a cause of anxiety to them owing to its considerable dimensions. They might easily be relieved of their trouble by sending a number of their volumes to the library of the Scandinavian West-End Mission, where they will be read and appreciated by our young men during many a lonely hour.

We pass now on to the temporal part of our work, foremost of which is

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Recognizing the value of being able to offer our young men a Christian home upon their arrival in London, most of whom have just started on their way through life and consequently have no experience of the dangers and temptations of a large city, we decided to use the upper floor for this purpose. We have thus accommodation for 10 boarders and we are pleased to say that during the greater part of the year all the beds have been occupied. The number of young men who have thus stayed with us have been 30, some of whom have been here only a short time and others since the commencement. Although the charge for lodging has been only four shillings per week the net income to the mission from this department has been £52 12s. 3d., which is very gratifying.

THE TEMPERANCE CAFÉ AND SMOKING ROOM

is much appreciated and has been the means of keeping our young men at home, often when they might otherwise have visited some of the numerous gambling and drinking "dens" of the neighbourhood.

Last Spring some of our friends formed

A TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION,

which has already 30 members. There can be no doubt as to the importance of such a movement in a neighbourhood where drink, with all its curse, is so general. We hope that this small Association may grow in numbers and influence through the vitality of its members.

We are glad to report that through the initiative of some of our lady-friends, a **Dorcas Association** was started for the benefit of the Mission, which enabled us to have a Sale last autumn, with the gratifying result of about £12. Besides the financial assistance thereby given, it proves an interest in the Mission, which cannot but encourage us.

During the year we have also had some

SPECIAL GATHERINGS,

some of which we wish to briefly record.

On June 24th, we had the honour of receiving H.R.H. Prince Eugen of Sweden and Norway during his visit to London, in connection with the Celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Needless to say, this was a memorable occasion, and the deep and practical interest which H.R.H. took in the work, as well as the gracious way in which he made himself acquainted with the conditions of his countrymen in the neighbourhood, could not but leave a most favorable impression.

On the 20th of September we had, in co-operation with Rev. J. Palmér, Chaplain to the Swedish and Norwegian legation, a Festival in connection with the Jubilee of His Majesty The King of Sweden and Norway. Our hall was crowded with Swedes and Norwegians, and during the evening speeches were made by Rev. J. Palmér, Rev. G. Barman and Mr. C. J. Engvall. It was a most enjoyable occasion and the enthusiasm of those present proved that their loyal and patriotic feelings had not diminished during their residence abroad. A telegram of congratulation was also dispatched to His Majesty.

Christmas being the season when absence from home and relatives is most keenly felt, we were anxious to celebrate it in a way which would remind our friends of the home of their childhood. Owing to the limited space of our own rooms, the entertainment took place at St. Anne's School-room, Soho, kindly placed at our disposal by the Rector, The Rev. J. H. Cardwell, who has on many other occasions shown great consideration towards the Scandinavian population of the neighbourhood.

The arrangements were made in co-operation with Rev. J. Palmér, who has always, during the previous years, had similar gatherings there, and the number who responded to the invitation was about 200.

The proceedings of the evening, which included tea and various other refreshments, short addresses, music, &c., were apparently much enjoyed, and a general satisfaction was expressed.

Before concluding this Report, we have to draw your special attention to our

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Owing to the utter impossibility of finding a suitable house of moderate rent and in a central position, which was most essential to our work, we were compelled to take the present one in its former condition, which was far from what it is now. It had been used originally as a pianoforte factory, and you will therefore readily understand that some thorough alterations and repairs had to be done before it could be used for our purpose. This the landlord would not do on any considerations if he should let the house at the very moderate rent which we are now paying, and as the house was very suitable, both in regard to design and position, we decided to secure it.

Thus we had to spend the sum of £277 18s. 4d. for repairs, besides £195 17s. 11d. for furniture, &c., making a total of £473 16s. 3d. The house is taken on a lease for three years, with our option to renew it for another seven or fourteen years. It has proved in every respect most satisfactory, and we are fully convinced that the amount spent on repairs will gradually be recovered in the low rent.

Besides this heavy item of expenditure, there are also one or two smaller sums which will not occur again, wherefore we do not expect that we shall be compelled in the future to appeal to our friends for more than about **£150** per annum. Out of this sum about **£70** has already been secured by annual subscriptions, wherefore the actual sum still to be collected yearly is only about **£80.**

You will, however, notice that there is still a balance due to the Treasurer of over **£200** for last year's expenses. We venture, therefore, to appeal to your kindness and generosity to relieve us of this heavy burden. Taking into consideration the great need of a home of this character, we venture to express the hope that our appeal will not be in vain, but that we shall receive a sufficient support to enable us to continue our efforts in improving the spiritual and social conditions of the vast Scandinavian population in the West-end of London.

C. J. EKMAN. AXEL WELIN.

DANISH MEETINGS.

Rev. A. V. Storm, Chaplain to the Danish Legation writes as follows :—" During the winters 1897 and 1898 we have had meetings on the first Thursday of every month in the comfortable rooms of The Scandinavian West-End Mission, 17, Percy Street. I have in this way been able to meet many whom it otherwise would have been imposible for me to see regularly. This place has, therefore, been a great help for our Church work and also the means of a closer friendship between our members.

Through the kind assistance of friends these evenings have been very enjoyable. We feel at home there, as the Trustees of the Mission have shown great liberality and consideration towards us, not only in granting us the free use of the rooms, but also by being willing always to meet our wishes.

These Danish meetings, to which every Scandinavian is of course welcome, are only a small part of the work done at No. 17, Percy Street, and, therefore, I do not hesitate in saying that the gentlemen who have started the Mission should be helped to carry on the work for the benefit of the many Scandinavians in London."

(*Signed*) A. V. STORM,
Danish Chaplain.

DONATIONS.

		£	s.	d.
1896.				
Nov. 20.	**His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway**	30	0	0
,,	**Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden and Norway**	15	0	0
1897.				
June 29.	**H.R.H. Prince Eugen of Sweden and Norway**	10	0	0
Jan. 1.	G. Tottie, Esq.	1	1	0
,, 26.	T. A. Denny, Esq.	50	0	0
Feb. 27.	James Carnegie, Esq.	50	0	0
April 10.	His Excellency Count C. Lewenhaupt	3	0	0
,, 14.	His Excellency F. de Bille	2	10	0
,, 27.	E. A. Delcomyn, Esq.	5	5	0
May 3.	R. M. F.	10	0	0
,, 3.	Dr. Arvid Kellgren	5	0	0
,, 4.	A. Alsing	5	0	0
,, 7.	Messrs. H. Clarkson & Co.	10	10	0
,, 10.	Messrs. Alrutz & Co.	5	5	0
,, 11.	Messrs. Martin Olsson & Sons	5	5	0
,, 14.	Fr. Löwenadler, Esq.	5	5	0
,, 17.	Messrs. Duus, Brown & Co.	5	5	0
,, 31.	Messrs. Price & Pierce	5	5	0
,, 31.	J. M. Berner, Esq.	5	0	0
June 2.	C. P. Sandberg, Esq.	2	2	0
,, 10.	J. Goodchild, Esq.	2	2	0
,, 12.	R. Schram, Esq.	2	2	0
,, 15.	Miss Juhlin-Dannfelt	1	0	0
,, 18.	H. Kellgren, Esq.	5	0	0
,, 19.	Lady Caird	5	0	0
,, 21.	George Cadbury, Esq.	10	0	0
,, 23.	Lord Blantyre	5	5	0
,, 23.	Dowager Lady Buxton	20	0	0
,, 23.	Mr. S. Olsson	0	10	0
,, 25.	G. H. Heinke, Esq.	2	2	0
,, 26.	Hon. Col. C. Hope	10	0	0
,, 28.	E. A. Delcomyn, Esq.	5	5	0
,, 30.	Professor Seved Ribbing	5	0	0
July 1.	Messrs. C. H. Glover & Co.	2	2	0
Aug. 3.	Messrs. W. R. Crow & Son.	1	1	0
,,	Mr. Skoglund	0	10	0
Sept.	Baron Hisinger	1	0	0
Oct. 1.	C. J. Ekman, Esq.	25	0	0
,, 14.	C. Juhlin Dannfelt, Esq.	2	2	0
Nov. 11	Walter Morice, Esq.	0	5	0
,, 17.	D. von Braun, Esq.	5	0	0
,, 30.	Axel. Welin, Esq.	100	0	0
Dec.	Mrs. von Braun	1	0	0
,, 31.	Miss C. Ward	1	0	0
		£442	19	0

THE SCANDINAVIAN WEST-END MISSION,

17, PERCY STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

Dr. Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 20th Nov., 1896, to 31st Dec., 1897. Cr.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Donations as per List				442	19	0
,, Contribution from Swedish Missionary Union				25	0	0
,, Sale of Works				11	17	1
,, Collections				12	19	9
,, Reading Room & Library Subscriptions				4	18	9
,, From Lodgers	69	19	6			
Less Percentage for Attendance ..	17	7	3			
				52	12	3
				550	6	10
,, Balance due to Treasurer, 31st Dec., 1897				189	16	5
				£740	3	3

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Gas Light and Coke Company—Deposit	5	0	0
,, Solicitors' Charges for Agreement of Tenancy, &c.	14	11	3
,, Builder's Account for Repairs, &c.	277	18	4
,, Furnishing, Fixtures, &c.	195	17	11
,, Rent to September 29th, 1897	122	12	6
,, Rates, Taxes and Gas	50	9	2
,, Coal and Wood	9	3	2
,, Binding Books for Library, Printing, Stationery and Postage	30	13	3
,, Special Meeting Expenses and Teas	8	15	9
,, Household Wages and Sundry Expenses	25	1	11
	£740	3	3

Liability—For Rent to December and other Accounts, £45.

Examined and found correct,

GEORGE LEWIS, *Accountant*,
46, Fish Street Hill, London, E.C.

Mr Wm Wheatley
St Giles' Christian Mission

GLA

1

2/19

Mr Wm Wheatley. Sec. & Supt of the St Giles' Christian Mission. Central Offices, 8 Brooke Street, Holborn. E

25/5/98

Mr Wheatley has been connected with the Mission for over 30 years. Originally an assistant to Mr George Hatton, the founder, he succeeded to the charge when illness compelled Mr Hatton to retire. A grey headed active man of about 60, with small pointed beard; keen eyes, sharp, decided features but kindly expression. He appears to have centralised the whole work of the mission, both the Prison gate & ordinary agencies in himself and when I thinks that to save his time it might well to see some local workers at the Missions, he said that he knew all, & everything was done from the office.

I found him a difficult subject as altho' he talked rapidly when started, he needed to be questioned on each point, whilst with the varied work, it was difficult to decide the essential points as one went on, the difficulty being increased by the fact that he ~~ha~~ gave me a Report (for 1896) (160 pages) and would occasionally replied "You will find that in the Report".

Report. ~~As~~ I find equal difficulty in reporting the interview & solve it by placing all that refers to the work amongst the prisoners here & that relating to the ordinary mission work in the Book (LXIII. p 97) for District 2. in which area most (three) of the Missions are situate. Mr Hs has a curious habit of ending nearly every sentence with "D'ye see" or "D'ye understand".

The Mission has ~~15~~ 16 buildings, photographs of ~~which~~ 15 are given on the cover of the Report: of these 13 are in London. These are:

Mens Home (& Offices	28 & 29 Brooke St.	Used for the work amongst prisoners. and lads
Boys Home	15 & 16 Brooke St.	
" "	5 Greville Street	
" "	2 " "	
" "	Beaachamp Street.	
" "	11 Greville	
Womens Home	25 Drury Lane.	
Breakfast Room (for Pentonville)	430 Caledonian Road	
" "	Parkhurst Rd Holloway	
" "	Wandsworth Common.	

Mission Chapel, Little Wild St.
Mission Hall, Seven Dials
Mission Rooms, 20 Drury Lane. (above Lockhart)
Mission Hall 66 & 66 Neal Street Long Acre.
} For mission work.

The work amongst the prisoners, practically begins at the prison gates, at which cards as under are distributed every morning to the discharged prisoners.

WANDSWORTH BRANCH.

No.

THE ST. GILES'

CHRISTIAN MISSION

FOR

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Dear Friend,

You are kindly invited to partake of

COFFEE

AND

BREAD & BUTTER,

FREE OF CHARGE

AT THE

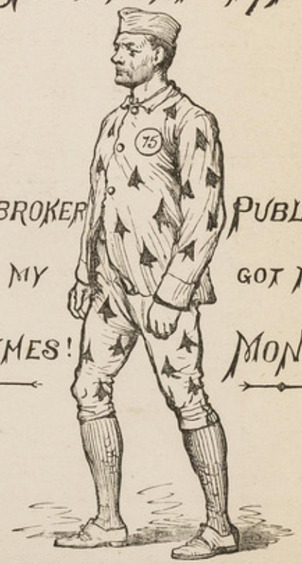
MISSION HOUSE,

Opposite the Prison Gates on the right.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."—MATT. xxv. 40.

Reverse.

TESTIMONY OF A



PAWNBROKER GOT MY CLOTHES!

PUBLICAN GOT MY MONEY!

POLICE GOT THE TICKET!
AND HERE AM I AFTER 14 DAYS

P.T.O.

See case mentioned on page 101.

In 1896, 18300 accepted this invitation and 5905 signed the pledge & 5795 were assisted in other ways.

Mr Wheatley is also allowed to see the prisoners in the gaol; any prisoner expressing a desire to see him being allowed to do so. ~~He~~ is now so well known to the criminal class that most of them ask to see him before coming out. This morning he saw 30 to 35. They make all sorts of requests. Have no shoes, or no trousers or don't know what to do for a lodging.

If he finds their stories are right, he will assist them but never gives them money. ~~If~~ When they come out they are told to come to the Mission offices & if they have not the clothes &c in stock orders are given on tradesmen.

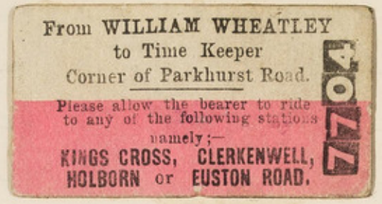
Some account of this work however is given in the report & I do not need to repeat it here. The thing that surprised me about the Mission was the way in which the work is centralised and worked in conjunction with the police and prison authorities

It is practically on the footing of a department of the administration. Mr Wheatley receives the official papers with description of the prisoners, & with photos, the lists of prisoners discharged &c. These are all filed and he is able to trace the career of any applicant. "I can easily find them out if they tell me a lie" said Mr Wheatley, "& they know it." Hence he does not think they deceive him much.

The police also bring boys to the Mission & charged under the first offenders Act and women who are found in the streets. The following is a copy of order issued by Mr Munro when Commissioner of Police. It is still in force

NEW POLICE ORDER.

So many poor women and young girls have recently been found by the police, wandering about the streets and at railway stations, friendless and without even the means of obtaining a shelter, some of them having travelled long distances from their homes, that Mr. Monro, the Chief Commissioner of Police, has issued an order that all such are to be at once taken to the nearest police-station, in order that the Inspector on duty may communicate with the Secretary of the St. Giles's Christian Mission, who will receive them into one of the Mission Homes until permanently relieved and cared for, the Mission defraying all the expenses.


From WILLIAM WHEATLEY
to Time Keeper
Corner of Parkhurst Road.
Please allow the bearer to ride
to any of the following stations
namely;—
KINGS CROSS, CLERKENWELL,
HOLBORN or EUSTON ROAD.
4077

At the women's prison (Holloway) they have a female worker. She interviews the women and provides them with special tram tickets so that they can go to the women's home.

The boys when taken into the homes are clothed but not in a distinctive dress and situations are obtained for them. They live at one of the homes & a collector draws their wages; out of which the lads are allowed 1/- a week pocket money, a portion is kept for to pay for their keep & the balance banked for them. After the interview I went over two of the homes. They are plainly furnished & with the exception of the ~~the two~~ offices and a sitting room, all the rooms are used for sleeping purposes. The lads sleep in hammocks, which are folded up every morning and placed on supports during the day, the idea being that no place should be available to hide stolen property.

The Staff of the Mission numbers 63 paid workers and they have about 100 voluntary workers. Most of these are drawn from the Mission Church.

Charitable Relief

APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE.

Date _____ 189

Folio _____

_____ 189

Received of the St. GILES' CHRISTIAN MISSION

(per Mr. Wheatley) _____

He had been in prison & whilst there an operation was performed, from which the results of ~~wh~~ which he still suffered.

Relief is given on a large scale. The amount spent in this way amongst the discharged prisoners being £3892 not including the free breakfast, which probably cost about £350.

It is divided as follows:

Convicts gratuities £1474.10.10

Clothing & Boots (estimate) 650 –

Money & other Relief 1768.11.11. £3892. 13. 9.

The amounts given & the form of the relief seems to depend on Mr W's judgment. When in the parlour he makes notes for the instruction of his subordinates when the applicant apply. Whilst I was with him a man, came in about 55, sallow complexion and as Mr W. told me subsequently incurable). He had a card with a number of small tortoise shell & other trinkets affixed. These he had made (the materials being purchased with money supplied by the Mission) and he was now going to sell them but wanted to get a few more things to fill up the card. Mr Healley knew the man well and after some talk, the man ~~who~~ brought him up was told that he could have 5/- and a pair of boots. Mr W. at the same time adding "I am afraid this is a forlorn hope".

Charitable Relief

APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE.

Date _____ 189

Age _____

Christian and Surname _____

Trade _____

Place of Abode _____

_____

Married or Single _____

Family _____

When Convicted _____

Sentence _____

Name of Court _____

Nature of Offence _____

No. of Convictions _____

If receiving Aid from any Prison Aid Society, state Name of Society _____

Date of Discharge _____

Name of Prison _____

What name Convicted in _____

Register or No. _____

Folio _____

_____ 189

Received of the St. GILES' CHRISTIAN MISSION

(per Mr. Wheatley) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Relief is given on a large scale. The amount spent in this way amongst the discharged prisoners being £3892 not including the free breakfast, which probably cost about £350.

It is divided as follows:

Convict pensions £1474.10.10

Clothing & Boots (estimate) 650 –

Money & other Relief 1768.11.11. £3892.13.9.

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364
411
37
377
110
23
55
47
1424

1940

476
421
416
1313

2024
2015
45
113
21
4218
5210
9428
5772
15200

10149
561
10710
69
81
122
10982
5210
5772

Coal Club 175
Tailoring 227
Mendhard 31
6
27
Washing 122

588
15788

11193.
4626
266
16085
10
6172
277 4 3
284
15791

The total income of the Mission during 1896 was £16271. The accounts ~~go~~ are given below

GENERAL EXPENSES FUND.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1896.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand 31st December, 1895 ...	6	17	2
,, Subscriptions and Donations	10,149	2	3
,, Donations for Special Cases	561	14	3
,, Collections by Teachers, &c., on behalf of Sunday Schools and Holiday Homes	69	2	9
,, Collections at various Mission Halls ...	80	12	9
,, Coal Club	175	10	8
,, Rents Received for Rooms at Mission Stations	122	16	0
,, Violin Classes	27	9	6
	£11,193	5	4

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Rents and Expenses of Mission Premises, Gas, Taxes, Insurance, &c	364	9	11
,, Salaries of Missionaries and Chapel and Hall Keepers	410	13	3
,, Sunday Schools	36	11	3
,, Holiday Homes, Orphanage, Day in Country and Sunday School Excursions	1,940	5	0
,, Printing and advertising—proportion ...	476	5	9
,, Stamps and Stationery—proportion ...	421	0	10
,, Office Expenses, Salaries of Clerks, &c.—proportion	416	17	10
,, Repairs and Expenses of Mission Chapel, and Halls	377	11	5
,, Expenses of Special Services and Lectures	110	6	3
,, Free Teas, Dinners, &c.	63	8	9
,, Bibles, Hymn Books, Tracts	22	16	8
,, Good Templars and Bands of Hope ...	55	0	0
,, Relief by Tickets, Money Gifts, &c. ...	1,236	7	5
,, Violin Classes	47	3	2
,, Grant to Women's Fund	500	0	0
,, Grant to Prisoner's Fund	4,710	0	0
,, Balance in Hand 31st December, 1896 ...	4	7	10
	£11,193	5	4

Income £756
£4322
£11193
£16271

4710
500
4322

Examined with the Books and Vouchers of the Mission and found correct,

GOOD, SON & CO., *Chartered Accountants,*
H. G. STAFF, A.C.A., } *Auditors.*

June 15th, 1897.

141

WORK AMONG DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st Decr., 1896.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions ...			

Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.

WORK AMONG LOST WOMEN.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1896.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions and Donations	113	6	0
,, Donations for Special Cases	20	16	8
,, Washing	121	17	10
,, Grant from General Fund	500	0	0
,, Balance overspent, 31st December, 1896 ...	10	0	3

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Balance overspent, 31st December, 1895 ...	61	7	4
,, Printing and Advertising, proportion ...	70	0	0
,, Stamps and Stationery, proportion ...	50	0	0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Repairs of Homes	144	4	4
,, Salary of Matron	39	0	0
,, Food for Inmates and other Expenses at Home and Refuge	339	18	1
,, Relief in Money and Clothing	21	11	0
,, Office Expenses, proportion	40	0	0

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GOOD, SON & CO., *Chartered Accountants*,
H. G. STAFF, A.C.A., } *Auditors.*

WORK AMONG DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st Decr., 1896.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions and Donations	2,023	14	11
„ Convict and Local Gratuities and Donations for Special Cases	2,015	10	0
„ Tailoring and Bootmaking	227	2	6
„ Contributions of Men to maintenance of the Home	31	7	4
„ Loans repaid	5	15	0
„ Rents received for Rooms at various Mission Stations	45	2	6
„ Grant from General Fund	4,710	0	0
„ Balance overspent 31st December, 1896 ...	277	4	3
	£9,335	16	6

Expenditure.		£.	s.	d.
By Balance overspent 31st December, 1895 ...		254	13	9
„ Emigration and other Relief, Money Gifts, Outfits, Clothing, Tools, &c. :—				
Convict Gratuities	£1,474 1 10			
Estimated value of Clothing and Boots given as Relief	650 0 0			
Money and other Relief ...	1,768 11 11			
		3,892	13	9
„ Rent, Taxes, Gas, and Insurance of Boys and Men's Homes, Brooke Street, Greville Street, Holborn, and Mission Rooms at Prison Gates		968	16	5
„ Maintenance of Homes, including Salaries of Matrons		1,581	19	8
„ Salary of Superintendent and Secretary ...		300	0	0
„ Free Breakfasts and Annual Meeting ...		428	15	3
„ Loans		16	7	0
„ Tailoring, Bootmaking, &c. :—				
Wages and Materials ...	1,096 9 2			
Less Estimated value of Clothing and Boots given as Relief	650 0 0			
		446	9	2
„ Stamps and Stationery		425	6	10
„ Office Expenses, Salaries of Clerks, proportion		424	17	11
„ Advertising and Printing, proportion ...		595	16	9
		£9,335	16	6

9336
4710
4626

Examined with the Books and Vouchers of the Mission and found correct,

15*th June*, 1897.

GOOD, SON & CO., *Chartered Accountants*,
H. G. STAFF, A.C.A., } *Auditors.*

364
411
37
377
110
23
55
47
1424

1940

476
421
416
1313

2024 ✓
2015 ✓
45 ✓
113 ✓
21 ✓
4218
5210
9428
5772
15200 ✓

10149 ✓
561 ✓
10710
69 ✓
81 ✓
122 ✓
10982
5210
5772

Coal Club 175 ✓
Tailoring 227 ✓
Mending 31 ✓
6 ✓
27 ✓
Washing 122 ✓
588
15788

10
6172 ✓
277 43 ✓

11193. ✓
4626 ✓
266
16085
284
15791

103

The total income of the Mission during 1896 was £16271. The accounts ~~for~~ are given below

GENERAL EXPENSES FUND.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1896.

WORK AMONG LOST WOMEN.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1896.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions and Donations	113	6	0
,, Donations for Special Cases	20	16	8
,, Washing	121	17	10
,, Grant from General Fund	500	0	0
,, Balance overspent, 31st December, 1896 ...	10	0	3
	£766	0	9

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Balance overspent, 31st December, 1895 ...	61	7	4
,, Printing and Advertising, proportion ...	70	0	0
,, Stamps and Stationery, proportion ...	50	0	0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Repairs of Homes	144	4	4
,, Salary of Matron	39	0	0
,, Food for Inmates and other Expenses at Home and Refuge	339	18	1
,, Relief in Money and Clothing	21	11	0
,, Office Expenses, proportion	40	0	0
	£766	0	9

Examined with the Books and Vouchers of the Mission and found correct,

15*th June*, 1897.

GOOD, SON & CO., *Chartered Accountants*,
H. G. STAFF, A.C.A., } *Auditors.*

JOY SUPPLEMENTARY FUND.

1896.	Receipts.	£	s	d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance in hand brought forward	75	0	4
Dec 31.	,, Balance overspent	0	1	0
		£75	1	4

1896.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Prizes, Rewards, &c.	75	1	4
		£75	1	4

Examined with the Books and Vouchers of the Mission and found correct.

GOOD, SON & CO., *Chartered Accountants*, } *Auditors.*

As to the objects of the work, Mr W. was emphatic. The spiritual part is the first thing. We take and help them to reformation and to employment but cannot be successful without a change in the people. The help given is but a means to ~~the~~ this; they have nothing else in view.

I was not satisfied with the interview & still less so when I came to read the report, which is very general and rarely gives any figures as to attendances etc. Talking about the Mission subsequently with Mr John Kirk, he confirmed my ideas about Mr Wheatley's management. As the strongest man at Mr Hatton's retirement, he had succeeded and had drawn all the threads into his own hands. He had quarrelled with his committee & was now working without one. The Mission work had been ~~allow~~ largely sacrificed for the work amongst the prisoners.

July 5th.

3/24

Interview with Mr F. H. Jackson, C.O.S., St James', Soho, and West-Strand Committee.

Mr Jackson, who is a young barrister, has been Hon. Sec. of this committee for rather more than a year: but seems to have a good knowledge of the district and the workers in it.

Shenwell is a member of the Committee and, though he is rather tinged with Socialism, Mr J. thinks that his book is on the whole exceedingly ~~true~~ accurate in its facts. There is no doubt that the poorer parts of the district owing to demolitions tend to become constantly more crowded: the rents, naturally high owing to position and demand, are also forced up by the outrageous sums which people are prepared to give for houses for disorderly purposes: this week Mr J. has heard of a house in Soho of which the ordinary rent is about £60 a year for which the landlord was offered £10 a week if he would make no conditions as to use.

As to the work of the Churches :-

St. James', Westminster (Bishop Barry) Work left largely to Scripture Reader and Mission Woman: a great deal of money wasted in bad relief.

St. Thomas Regent St. (Mr Bassingge). Very Evangelical: hostile to C. O. S.

St. Peter St. Bridwell St. (Mr Farmiloe): Very High Church: small funds: don't know much of their work.

St. Luke, Berwick St. (Mr Oxford): Mr O. slack and idle: abrupt, rough and rude in manner: socialistic in ideas. Parish run by Miss Holland, a wealthy lady.

St. Anne Soho (Mr Cardwell): Mr C. head and shoulders above other clergy in district: sensible, courteous, kind: has been ill lately and the relief of the parish has suffered.

St. Martin (Mr Hitto): good man and does good careful work.

St. Mary-le-Strand (Mr Hillersdon): Mr H. a rich man: also large parish funds. Comes to C.O.S. meetings, but sends no cases from parish.

he is impulsive: abrupt and off-hand in manner.

Of the hon-lons no one is of any importance except the West London Mission: Sister Katherine is an excellent and most sensible woman, but many of the other sisters are most foolish and unwise.

The R.C.'s in the district work hard but a large proportion of the R.C. element especially the foreigners, are very slack in their duties.

This was one of the districts chosen for the operations of the Friendly Workers: but the committee has collapsed, and while in operation gave one most of its cases to the C.O.S.

Jul 15th.

3/24

Interview with Mr W. H. Coote, National Vigilance Assoc^n, 267 Strand.

Mr Coote has been Sec. of the Nat. Vig. Assoc^n since its formation 13 years ago. The work of the Assoc^n is now International. I told Mr C. that I wished as far as possible to confine our conversation to London, but he had a difficulty in keeping within bounds.

Mr C. gave me a good deal of literature which I have placed with the other Reports.

The Association as a corporate body makes no attempt at rescue work on the streets: its object is now to educate public opinion, to stir up the authorities, and to keep them up to their work. In this policy Mr C. claims that the Assoc^n has met with great success, the increased activity of the police in prosecuting being due to the stir which the Assoc^n has made. Asked whether as the result of the increased activity there were fewer women on the streets Mr C. said "I can't answer that question"

and he was not prepared to admit, or even strongly denied that the policy had led to the introduction and growth of Massage Establishments and the increased use of Restaurants. As to the Massage he admitted that all the places were bothels but he believes that they would have come into existence in any case; they cater for a different class of men than those who take women off the streets. At present the Assocn can see no way of touching them. As to restaurants - they have always been larger and Mr C. sees no reason to suppose that they are more so now than at any previous time.

With regard to the prosecution of bothels the policy of the Assocn is to induce the mothers and the police to take the matter up: they find that the police are much more ready to work with the mothers than with them. The object of prosecution should be to go on fining till the business no longer pays, and dozens of bothel keepers have been fined out of existence since the Assocn started.

As to the women in the streets - the aim

of the Assoc^n is to have solicitation made an offence on the part of the male as well as the female. But on the whole question of solicitation Mr C. admitted that there was a difficulty owing to the ~~[illegible]~~ unsympathetic attitude of the police. Mr C. himself spoke very strongly on the subject. "Many of our people" he said "are dead against the police; but they forget that the policeman is a mechanic, not a missionary: he is usually a young man from the country, often ~~with the~~ unmanned, and it is not reasonable to expect him to be keen about the question." As to actual ~~[illegible]~~ payment to the police of the women Mr C. thought there was very little, and such as there was mostly in kind rather than in money. Another difficulty in the way is the lack of sympathy among magistrates, especially when the Assoc^n has anything to do with the case.

As to rescue work Mr C. confirmed the opinion obtained elsewhere that it can only be done among the English girls: the foreigners

are 'professionals' in a way which is rare among the English: they come over, earn money, and return to their native land: but the English girl drifts on to the streets, and from now then ~~[illegible]~~ rescuing it is the object of the Association to prevent: "to let girls have a chance to show them the precipice which is before them".

Against regulation of any kind the Association is of course dead set, looking upon it as both immoral, and useless for reducing the extent of the evil.

No one who goes about with his eyes open can think that the work of the Association has had much if any good effect: as far as reducing prostitution goes. The streets are as full of women as ever and ~~[illegible]~~ unless the number of women is reduced to close their or that brothel is obviously futile: indecent books abound as much as ever in Holywell St. and within the last year or two the increase in shops of the Holywell St. type has been patent around Charing Cross: the chief publisher of indecent books has lately come out into the Strand: and yet in spite of these facts

Mr Cook talked in the most optimistic tone of the enormous amount of preaching; of the awakening of public feeling etc. This attitude indeed was that of so many of the religious bodies "We are doing a good work and God cannot fail to make it prosper": they just work on in faith: "It may seem that there is an almost impenetrable mountain which we can't break down" said Mr C. "but we shall get through it somehow: I don't know how".

3

Report of an interview with the Hon. Maude Stanley, at her residence in Smith Square, Westminster. (E.A.)

July, 12.

Miss Stanley began with a criticism on the method of the inquiry, urging that it was impossible for anyone to master the subject of the recreation of working-girls by interviews and visits to clubs, and repeating an offer that I understood had been already made to Mr. Booth, to write a chapter on this subject. I suugested that, instead of having a conversation with me, she should write a momorandu on the subject, but this she was unwilling to do. She would write a chapter, but not a memorandum for use. Her object is th t a subject, the importance of which grows upo her every year, should be adequately treated. "It is of immense importance", and feeling that she does understand it she is anxious to have it dealt with, with full and intimat knowledge.

When we began to talk about Soho, she at once referred to Sherwell's book, saying how very untruthful and one-sided she felt it to be, and her last injunction to me, after mor than an hour's conversation, was not to forget her opinion on this book. It appears that she has seen ~~xxx~~ Sherwell and told him her opinion on his work, and in the second edition he has put in some qualifying paragraph in consequence of

what she said. But this is not enough: it amoun ts to littl and does not condone the greater offence of the book itself On the other hand she gave great praise to Mrs. Bosanquet's "Rich and Poor".

P.S. On page 4 of the Report of the Soho Club, there is a criticism of Sherwell in para. 3, and another opinion on the district itself in para. 4 on the same page that goes a long way towards an endorsement of the book. The rea complaint against Sherwell is hat he has given a one-sided picture.

On pages 1 and 8 of the Magazine a list is given of the London, and a very few other clubs affiliated to the Girls' Club Union, and through this list Miss Stanley ran, comment ing on each. Many were described as being very small, but most as being in a satisfactory condition. Among those p praised were the S. Pancras Club (Miss Paget), and the West Central Jewish Club in Dean St. The latter has 206 members, and illustrates as well as any thing the tremendous influx of Jews into Soho. This Miss Stanley regrets, because of its absorption of housing accommodation, and because it makes it harder for the Christian girls to get a living. Nearly all the Jewesses are engaged in the tailoring trade and this is the predominating employment of the members of Miss Stanley's own club.

The various clubs in the Union have different characteristics, determined by the localities, and the special aims of their various leaders. But there is a family resemblance traceable in all, and doubtless the influence of Miss Stanley herself makes itself widely felt. She considers that no club can be really of great use without classes, and at Greek St. these are quite looked upon as part of the regular club life. They would be greatly missed if discontinued. The only distinctive features of the Greek St. Club are found in the great variety of ages of the members; in the great mixture of classes that it presents; and in the inclusion among the members of a certain number of Roman Catholics.

There is never any trouble from cliques. All mix well together, and this has been the club tradition from the beginning. She traces the absence of difficulty of this kind largely to her own work in the district before the Club was started, when she had rambling parties made up of all sorts of people from the district and out of it, and in connexion with which the absence of all cliquiness from he beginning was insisted upon. It was at that time that Miss Stanley was working as a district visitor in Soho. She has known the district for more than 20 years, and her own club dates from 1880.

Although Miss Stanley attaches so much importance to

classes in clubs, education is by no means their raison d'
d'etre from her point of view, and she told with great seti
faction a story of long-ago days when she had a party of m
mothers in the district: "Well, Miss, they said on one occasio
"You have taught us one thing at any rate; you have shown
us how to have a holiday". This Miss Stanley regarded as a
great tribute, and it has been one of her great objects
throughout to teach people how to get their pleasures in a
rational way. On the use of the club as a source of recrea-
tion she said a good deal, and considers that she has solve
the problem that both the working girl and the clubs presen
ed. The secret of her success, she said, had been the co-op
eration of ladies. This had done it. It has been the free
and friendly intercourse that their help has made possible
that has made the club so excellent a centre and made the
individual influence it has exercised so strong. She illus-
trated this in a good many ways, both by references to
particular members of the club, and by general statements.
The girls have come to regard it as a matter of course that
things connected with the club will be well managed and the
respond as individuals. They behave well, and in general de-
meanour the same effect is shown: "they are not shy, and the
are not forward; they speak when they are spoken to".

There is no qualification for membership, except that of being a worker. Some come from a distance, sometimes ~~th~~ through removal, sometimes through having work near, and sm sometimes through having friends in the club.

Most members were connected at least nominally she t thought with some church or chapel. She could only remem - ber about 6 cases of those who were definitely adverse to such a connexion on agnostic grounds.

The report gives many particulars of the work of the Club. On p. 14 some particulars are given of the occupation of the members. A good many of the tailoresses work at home, othere for "small sweaters", and a few in large workshops like Nicholl's.

The Club is open every night except Saturday. There ar 140 members. It wi l be seen from the Report that there are lodgers (30) as well as ordinary members, but I refrained froma asking detailed questions lest I should remind Miss Stanley of her belief expressed at the beginning of the talk in the uselessness of giving information! But many pleasant side-lights were thrown on the inner life of the club, such as the annual election of the member who is considered by the Club to have most deserved their confidence to the awar and wearing of the "Silver brooch", and the fact that Miss

Stanley is off to Belgium for a fortnight at the end of thi month with a party of club girls. The cost of the expedition will be £3-10s. and the rule wil be that they pay for themselves, although some will be help ed privately.

When members marry they are eligible as Hon. members, and pay a smaller subsription.

Miss Stanley spoke well of Mr. Cardwell, and mentioned Sister Catherine at Lincoln House, from where however she thought too much was given, and Mr. Harrison, the Baptist. In earlier days she had a dispute with Father Vere, who th threatened to excommunicate R.C. girls who went to the club On this Miss S. saw the Cardinal, and a kind of armed neut- trality seems to have prevailed ever since. A Catholic Soc- ial Union Club has been started in Dufours Place, Golden Sq and this is affiliated. The affiliated clubs are entirely self-governing. They pay a small fee to the Union, and have certain rights of entering for competitions etc. and the Council affords useful opportunities of taking common coun- sel on club matters.

In the page of the Report to which reference has been

made undue importance seems to be given to the Girls' Club as a redeeming influence in Soho, but it is this very quality of exaggeration that is really distasteful to Miss Stanley. It is this that has made her angry at Sherwell's "one-siddd picture", and it is this that has made her speak reproachfully to Canon Gore and Canon Eyton, both of whom seem to have preached on and practically to have endorsed the biassed conclusions to which Mr. Sherwell has come Miss S. has written recently on the recreation of working-girls in the American "Outlook", and spoke very approvingly of a recent article in the Nineteenth Century by Lady A. Harben on some cognate subject. Miss Stanley has her own book on Girl Clubs, and when I left, she lent me her ~~xxxx~~ work published anonymously in '78, with a preface from Carlyle, inserted as a sort of guarantee of good faith, on "Work about the Five Dials", which would be found, she said, to give a very different picture to that presented by Mr. Sherwell.

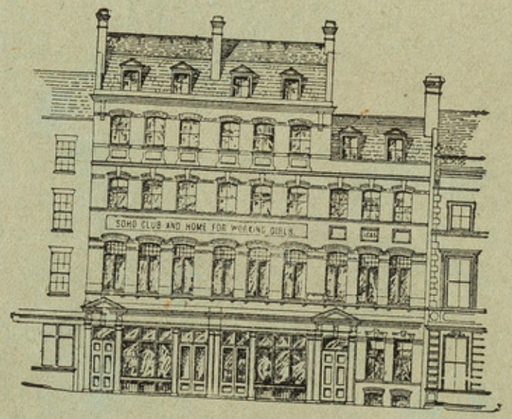
SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SOHO CLUB AND HOME

FOR WORKING GIRLS,



59, GREEK STREET,

SOHO SQUARE, W.

APRIL, 1897.

T. Evans & Co., Printers, 266, Belsize Road, Kilburn.

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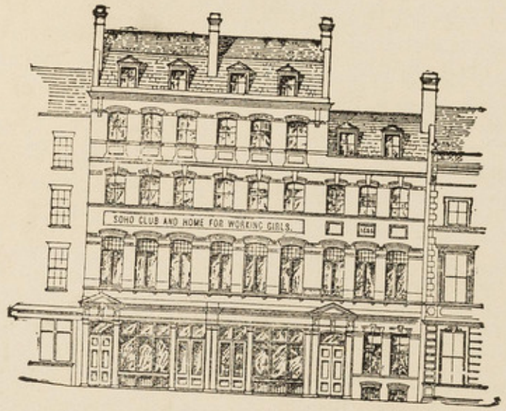

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SOHO SQUARE, W.

APRIL, 1897.

T. Evans & Co., Printers, 266, Belsize Road, Kilburn.

Council.

1885. Arthur Davies, Esq., 41, Blenheim Crescent, Notting Hill, W.

1884. Mrs. Edwards, Leighton Banastro, Parkgate.

1891. Miss Giffard, 74, Warwick Square, S.W.

1893. Miss Marjory Ackland Hood, 24, Cadogan Gdns., S.W.

1893. Miss Macdonald, M.B., 47, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

1891. Miss Mansfield, 74, Warwick Square. S.W.

1890. Viscountess Morpeth, 41, Devonshire Place, W.

1883. R. C. Ponsonby, Esq., 73, Egerton Gardens, S.W.

1883. Marchioness of Salisbury, 20, Arlington St., S.W.

1880. Hon. Maude Stanley, 32, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.

1893. Miss Margaret Stanley, 18, Mansfield Street, Portland Place, W.

1896. Mrs. Stucley, 65, Cadogan Gardens, and Hartland Abbey, Bideford.

1886. Rev. R. S. O. Tayler, 119, Barkstone Gardens, S.W.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,

Hon. Maude Stanley.

Seventeenth Annual Report, 1897

THIS year has been one of some anxiety and of much work for the Council of the Soho Club and Home, as we have a new Club Superintendent, and a new Matron of the Home, and to find and to establish good heads is always a matter of anxious care.

We are glad to be able to tell our friends that with both ladies we are more than content, and think they will each contribute much to the prosperity of our Institution.

Miss Garbutt left us in August 1896 to return to her family in Wisconsin. She was much regretted by the Club members, to whom she greatly endeared herself by her never failing sympathy and kindness.

Mrs. Brown, a lady who works at Shadwell kindly took charge of the Club in August, but found the distance too great in the winter, and since Christmas Miss Mundy has had charge of the Club, and we only hope nothing will take her from us, as she is so kind and judicious in her management of the Club, that she has never to find fault, and speaks in great praise of the conduct of the girls and their attention to her wishes.

Miss Stather has by her sympathetic nature and excellent management doubled the number of lodgers; we have now thirty in the Home, and are very glad if our readers will speak of our lodgings to young women in business, who can board and lodge there for 10/6 a week. We have three private rooms at 7/6 a week rent, which have been generally occupied by ladies, teachers and others wanting a place of rest for a few weeks.

We are still making use of our Home for training girls for service, and since its establishment have placed out many who are doing very well in the kitchen and in the house.

We regret that Mrs. Sidney Buxton, who has been a member of our Council for three years, has been obliged to leave, as her interest and care of the Club has been very valuable. Her place has been taken by Miss Margaret Stanley, who has also for the last three years done much for our Club and is well known and cared for by all the members.

Our Council is a working one—they know the girls, their characters, and their work, and they are, therefore, each able at the monthly meetings to take part in the management of the Club.

A book on Soho has lately been written by Mr. Sherwell, and it gives a very sad and terrible account of the poverty, overcrowding and bad health of that neighbourhood; it is a one sided picture and should be read in conjunction with our report, which shows what has been done and is doing for these dwellers in Soho.

The overcrowding is true, the ill-health resulting from that overcrowding is true! the fact that there is a larger per centage of phthisis in Soho to any other part of London is true! that there is more vice, and drinking, and gambling in Soho than in any other area is true! and yet when such institutions as our Club are well carried on even in such an area, we can see the beautiful lives of these working girls carried on fearlessly in the midst of so much evil. They are as the tall ears of wheat in the field of tares, and the prosperity of the Club shown in these members, who are good and virtuous and God-fearing, safe from the temptations that surround them, owing to their love of their club and their happiness when there, must be a blessed return for any labours given by the Council or their many kind friends who have during these past years befriended our Soho Club.

Our most grateful thanks are given to those who have given country holidays, who have given musical evenings, concerts and dramatic performances, tea parties on Saturdays to our girls, to the teachers of our classes and those who have sent to us presents of different kinds, Fruit, flowers, vegetables, books, concert and Zoological tickets, details of all which are given further on. These kind friends have, in conjunction with the Council, sown and watered the good seed which is bringing forth fruit abundantly.

We grieve to say we have lost three members by death, the members joining with sympathetic sorrow in the grief of the relatives.

Marriages we have had, and very happy ones, of members old in the annals of the Club though young in years. We have now 19 married members whose names are written in the bower of roses in our Club-room.

We have 21 members who have been from 10 to 17 years in the Club. and many who are not serving on the committee are always ready to help in the Club when called upon. The married members and those over ten years membership pay 2/6 a year, the others 2/- a quarter. Committee members and servants pay 1/- a quarter.

The Home.

We have in the year had 91 lodgers in the home 67 came for a few days or weeks in search of employment, others have been permanent lodgers, their occupations are to be seen on page 14.

Many of our lodgers spend the Sundays with their families in the neighbourhood of London, at a distance that would not allow of their coming in daily to work. We have had several ladies in the Home during the year; they generally pay 15/- a week for board and lodging, but may pay for board separately if preferred, a private room costing 7/6 a week. We have beds at 3/- a week, others at 4/- and 5/- The price of the food is very moderate. Nurses and ladies' maids are taken in when there are vacant beds, they pay 11/6 week for board and lodging. The accounts are kept by Miss Stanley, but all the ladies make acquaintance with the lodgers, many of whom belong to the Club and share in the classes and pleasures of the girls.

That our present Matron, Miss Stather, is most admirable in her work can be seen by the fact that the average number of lodgers, for some months before she came, was 10 and that we have now 30 lodgers, and have to refuse many applicants.

We have made use of the Home also as a training place for servants, and we have now in good situations and doing very well, four girls who were trained in the Home and who are members of our Club.

The Council of the Soho Club.

This consist of ladies and gentlemen ; on them devolves the duty of taking charge of the club for a month at a time, when they should visit the homes of the new members, and go over weekly the books of the Superintendent and of the Girls' Committee. They have also during the month, to provide for the Wednesday Musical Evenings, and are present at any entertainments, or if unable to do so, arrange with other members of the Council, who will take their place. They become acquainted with every lodger in the Home. The Council meets once a month and receives the report of the Girls' Committee, and also the reports of the lady in charge of the Club, the Secretary, Treasurer, Matron, and Superintendent

The Club Committee.

These are elected each December by the ballot votes of the Club members. They all meet once a month to choose a new chairwoman and to arrange the duties of each member of the Committee, and in the intervening weeks the chairwoman and only two of the Committee meet. Their duties are attendance at the Refreshment Bar, preparation of the rooms for classes, reception of new members, and attendance in the Club, and at Concerts and Soirées. The Committee can in their monthly report make suggestions or requests to the Council. They are helped by other Club members as coadjutors. The Superintendent, keeps the books of attendance and payment at the Club and classes ; she has the general control and management of the Club.

These were elected last December.

1880 - Constance Burns, 51, Broad Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
1881 - Florence Burns, 51, Broad Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
1886 - Alice Varley, 57, Poland Street, W.
1889 - Rose Tabor, 146, Sandringham Buildings, W.
1891 - Emma Hicks, 11, Seaton Street, Hampstead Road, W.
,, - Marie Frost, 5, Sumner Terrace, Peckham, S.E.
1892 - Winnie Hogan, 3, Blenheim Street, Bond Street, W.
1894 - Amy Fletcher, 16, Duke's Court, Bow Street, W.C.

Attendance at the Club.

We have admitted in the Club during the year 198 girls ; we have 161 now on our books, with married members. Some of them remained but a short time, finding the distance too great from their homes, and others did not get interested in the Club life. The average attendance in the Club each night has been 47, and 95 girls have attended classes. We have, as will he seen on page 15, 21 members who have been over ten years in the Club, with 19 enrolled married members.

The Guild.

This consists of 52 members, who formed a Religious Guild in 1888 with the Rev. R. Taylor as their Warden ; they undertake to do some work for others and to assemble four times a year at the Club. It was started by the desire of some who had been prepared for confirmation, and those who know the members well have seen the value of this religious bond in the elevation and earnestness of their lives.

Musical Evenings.

These are on Wednesday, when ladies and gentlemen kindly come to the Club to sing and play for an hour and a half to the members ; there have been 39 such entertainments ; occasionally the members have arranged the musical evenings themselves. We are much obliged for any offers of help and for all the kind assistance given to our Club by so many friends, who have, by their musical talent, given great pleasure to many hard worked London girls.

Dispensary.

There is not much to say that is new about the Dispensary during the past year. There have been thirteen new patients, but as many of the girls who had been patients in previous years came again, the number of visits paid amounts to 159.

One or two of the girls after having been seen at the Club were admitted as in-patients at the New Hospital for Women in order that the treatment required might be carried out thoroughly, and the results have been very satisfactory.

It seems as if the Dispensary really is to help in keeping the girls in good health and enabling them to work more steadily, and quite fulfils the expectations of those who started it.

Miss Macdonald M.B., gives her valuable and generous help to the Members on Saturdays at six o'clock; one shilling is paid on the first visit and 6d. for the following visit, and medicine is given gratis.

Finance.

We are very glad to show this year a small margin on the right side on both accounts, and to have invested in the purchase of £100 consols the donations to the building fund of our Club and Home. There are no expenses connected with the management of the Institution except in the actual work of the Superintendent, Matron, and Servants, as Miss Stanley is Treasurer, Secretary and Accountant, and Mr. Ponsonby audits the accounts, and has given his legal service in other ways to the Club and Home.

Viscountess Morpeth has been added to the former Trustees, with Miss Stanley and Mr. Ponsonby. A vacancy had been caused by the death of Mr. Henry West, one of the earliest friends of the Soho Club.

The Soho Club Magazine.

This small monthly periodical tells of the progress and life of our own and many other lubs. Accounts of the pleasures and parties of the girls, their country visits, and their excursions are given by themselves, and many kindnesses have we received from the readers of our Magazine. We wish its circulation were larger, as it would not then be a source of expense. We have 73 yearly subscribers, several of these most kindly help our Magazine by sending 5s. and 10s. towards its expenses; but we want double that number to pay for printing, and we take this opportunity of asking our friends to help us still further in that direction, and particularly to let their Club Members know about the Magazine. By taking several numbers together they can be had for 1s. a year extra each.

The London Club Union.

This Union has for its object the advancement of Girls' Clubs by the interchange of ideas, experience, and hospitality; 32 Clubs are

affiliated, and have a yearly Competition in Singing and Musical Drill. The *Soho Magazine* is their organ, and the Managers of the Clubs meet to arrange about the Competitions. We are glad to add more Clubs to our Union, but cannot enrol any Club which is not open at least three or four times in the week.

Musical Drill and Singing Competition

Twelve Clubs competed in 1896 for the Challenge Shield in the Inner Temple Hall, which was most kindly lent by the Benchers. All Hallows was first and Soho fourth.

Seven Clubs competed in Singing. Poplar was first for the third time, and carried off the challenge picture.

Home Art Exhibition at the Royal Albert hall, in June, 1896.

The Soho Club Art Needlework Class exhibited their work and got several stars for execution. We hope our friends will always visit their stall at the Albert Hall. Many girls were enabled to have country holidays from the sale of their work.

Some orders were given and executed for Church work and bed-quilts, and we are very glad to receive any orders for work.

Classes.

THAT HAVE BEEN HELD DURING THE YEAR.

Monday.—*Reading and Writing.*—Miss Stanley and Mrs. Foss.
Art Needlework.- Miss Farquhar.

Tuesday.—*Singing and Sight Reading.*—Mr. Harris.
Drawing.—Miss Stanley and Miss Gore Booth.

Wednesday.—*Musical Drill and Gymnastics.*—Mr. Arthur Davies. Pianiste, Miss Phillips.

Thursday.—*Reading.*—Miss Hood and Miss Marjory Hood.
Lectures on Nursing.—Miss Wallick, L.C.C., and Lady Griselda Ogilvy.
12 *Lessons on Dressmaking.*—Miss Appleton, L.C.C.

Entertainments and Excursions.

Bank Holiday, April 6th.—Miss Stanley took 18 girls to Mrs. Hugh Smith's, at Roehampton.—Miss Mansfield took 18 girls to Welwyn.

May 9th.—Singing Competition at St. Andrew's Hall.

Bank Holiday, May 25th.—Miss Mansfield took 12 girls to Miss Grenfell's, at Taplow.—Florence Burns, in charge of 12 girls to Lady Georgina Peel at Broxbourne.—Miss Garbutt took 13 girls to Roehampton.

June 2.—Musical Drill display in the Club.—Six girls invited to Lady Cecilia Roberts' to tea.

June 11th to 15th.—Art Needlework Exhibition of Work at the Albert Hall in charge of Miss Stanley.

June 21st.—Guild Meeting at 32, Smith Sq., and Tea in the Garden.

July 1st.—The Club members went to Princes Gate to see Miss Hugh Smith's presents.

July 18th.—Twenty girls invited by Mr. & Mrs. Frederic Verney to spend the day at Claydon, Buckinghamshire.

July 25th.—Farewell Soiree for Miss Garbutt, to whom the members presented a ring.

August 3rd, Bank Holiday.—Lady Fitzgerald invited Miss Stanley and 20 girls and Miss Garbutt to a day on the river at Henley.

October 25th.—Guild Meeting at the Club.

November 7th.—Anniversary Soiree. Mr. Ponsonby's silver brooch given to Emma Hicks.

November 14th.—Miss Mary Froude took some girls to the National Gallery on this day, and twice later.

November 27th.—Party at the Club for mothers of the members.

December 12th.—Soiree at the Club. 12 members of the Jewish Club came.

December 31st and January 1st, 1897.—Members played, sang danced, and had musical chairs.

January 2nd.—Twelve members invited to the Jewish Club.

January 10th.—Guild Meeting at the Club.

January 15th.—Jumble sale.

January 16th.—Six girls asked to tea at Miss Fane's.

January 23rd.—Christmas Party for the Junior and new members.

January 30th.—Christmas Party for the senior and married members.

February 20th.—Miss Fane had six members to tea.—The Foresters had a concert.

February 27th.—Fancy Dress Soiree at the Club.

March 3rd.—Six members went to hear a Lecture by Mr. Walter Crane.

March 10th.—Tea Party of six girls at Miss Stanley's.

March 6th.—Twelve members went to the Jewish Club to hear a Lecture on Egypt and General Gordon.

March 19th.—Concert given by H.R.H. Princess Christian.

March 27th.—Miss Fane had six girls to tea.

March 28th.—To the New Gallery with Miss Stanley, ten girls.

Country Holidays.

Lady Morpeth invited four girls to Muncaster.

Mrs. Darjevil, with whom the girls had lodged at Muncaster in 1895, invited one as a visitor.

Miss Stanley invited four girls to stay with her at Dalegarth, Cumberland.

Mrs. Stucley invited two girls to stay with her in Devonshire.

Miss Mansfield and Miss Giffard invited two girls to Herefordshire.

Mrs. Pember invited a girl to the Cottage Home at Lymington.

Misses Frances and Iris Mitford invited a girl to Gloucestershire.

The Hon. Maud Russell sent a girl to Eastbourne.

Mrs. Ford invited two girls to her house at Brighton.

Lady Fitzgerald sent a girl to Birchington-on-Sea.

Holidays were arranged for 16 girls to go to Brighton, and for 11 to go to Cobham.

Mrs. Maxwell and Miss Marjory Hood gave money to help the poorest to have a holiday.

The country holidays are arranged early in the summer by Miss Stanley, who makes a list of all the members and asks each one if she is going with friends, if not, how much she will have saved by July for the expenses of a holiday. The invitations are then given, the girls paying different sums from 5s. to £2 10s., for journeys or board. It is a very great help if the invitations are given early in the summer to Miss Stanley.

Presents to the Club and Home.

Flowers, Fruit and Holly from Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Sturges, Mrs. Stucley, Miss Stanley, Miss Margaret Stanley, Lady Cunliffe, Mrs. Ceruto, Miss Dixon, Miss Luttrell, Constance, Marchioness of Lothian, Miss Hood, Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Walter, Baroness Dimsdale, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Pitt Rivers, Lady Morpeth, Miss Giffard.

Zoological Tickets from the Marchioness of Sligo, Lady Griselda Ogilvy, Miss Diana Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Russell, Hon. Maude Stanley, Mrs Ford.

Furniture from Lady Drummond.

Concert Tickets from Lady Sherborne, Hon. Maude Stanley, Lady Kennett Barrington, Mrs. Abrahams, Mrs. Carmichael, Major the Earl of Airlie.

Games and Books, Flower Vases, Music, from Miss Phillips, Mrs. Stucley, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Severn, Miss Hood, Miss Forster

"Lady's Pictorial" and "Woman," from the Editors.

Silver Brooch from Mr. R. Ponsonby.

Programmes for H.R.H. Princess Christian's Concert, and Ball Programmes for the senior members' party, from Mr. Evans.

Grand Piano lent by Messrs. Broadwood for H.R.H. Princess Christian's Concert, and for the Singing Competition.

Voluntary Teachers of Classes for Members.

Miss Gore Booth (Drawing)
Mr. Arthur Davies (Gymnastics)
Miss Farquhar (Art Needlework)
Mrs. Foss (Reading and Writing)
Miss Hood and Miss Marjory Hood (Reading and Writing)
Hon. Maude Stanley (Reading and Drawing)
Mrs. Ranken (Piano to 5 girls)
Miss Grimstone (ditto 2 girls)
Lady Griselda Ogilvy (3 Lectures on Nursing)
Miss Curtois (2 Lectures on Cymbeline and on Lord Lawrence)

Helpers on Musical Evenings.

Mrs. and Miss Pridham
Mr. N. Probert
Mrs. Ranken
Mrs. Connor
Miss Munro
Mr. Parker
Miss Wilson
Miss L'Estrange
Miss Church
The Miss Tighes
Miss Alice and Miss Alberta Paget
Hon. Violet Douglas Tennant
Miss Trowbridge
Hon. Sybil Legh
Miss Ethel Hood
Miss Blanche Fane
Mrs. Skepwith
Mrs. Trefusis
Lady Mabel Howard
Miss Dolly Paget
Lord Kilmarnock
Hon. Geoffry Howard
Miss Mabel Gore Booth
Miss Isaacson
Mrs. Neish
Mrs. Jones
Miss Chetwynd Stapleton
Hon. Otway Cuffe
Miss Lowis Dickinson
Miss Viola Lambert
The Miss Grenfells
Miss Gathorne Hardy
Miss Bowes
The Miss Scoones
Mr. Lieving
Miss Sandeman
Miss Lushington
Miss Tylee
Miss Willinck
Miss Ryan
Mrs. Bridges (Account of a Visit to Japan)
Miss Astley

Helpers in the Social Work of the Club.

Miss Giffard
Miss Mansfield
Hon. Maude Stanley
Miss Margaret Stanley
Miss Phillips
Miss Maud Morris
Viscountess Morpeth
Miss Marjory Hood
Mrs. Stucley
Mrs. Edwards
Mr. Arthur Davies
Rev. R. Tayler
Mr. Evans

Paid Teachers.

Mr. Harris (Singing)
Miss Wallich (Nursing, L.C.C.)
Miss Appleton (Dressmaking L.C.C.
Miss Ryves (Singing for 4 girls, given by Miss Stanley

Occupations of the Members of the Soho Club for Working Girls, and Lodgers in the Home during the year—

*Clerks	Needlewomen
*Governesses	Packers
*Musical Students	Concertina Makers
*Cashiers	Board School Teachers
*Typist and Shorthand Writers	Papermakers
*Nurses	Music Folders
*Dressmakers	Charwomen
*Milliners	Military Cap Makers
*Upholstresses	Cigarette Makers
*Embroideresses	Factories, Crosse and Blackwell
*Book-keepers	,, Nixey
*In Service	Fancy Boxmakers
*Shop Assistants	On the Stage
Tailoresses	Hat Trimmers
Machinists	Jewel Polishers
Helping at home	Waitress

**These are in the Home or have lodged there during the past year. Some Members of the Club have also the same occupations*

40 of our Club members are tailoresses.

15 dressmakers and milliners.

14 in service.

19 work at home or take care of their fathers' house.

The others are distributed in smaller numbers throughout these different occupations.

The Morpeth Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

The Court meets once a month at the Club, and several of our members have joined it, paying in their monthly contributions towards the benefit Society.

45 Members.

AGES OF THE MEMBERS NOW IN THE CLUB.

—o—

1	Member of	...	...	13 years old
3	,,	...	...	14 ,,
10	,,	...	...	15 ,,
21	,,	...	...	16 ,,
10	,,	...	...	17 ,,
10	,,	...	...	18 ,,
8	,,	...	...	19 ,,
12	,,	...	...	20 ,,
27	,, from	...	...	21 to 25 ,,
28	,, ,,	...	...	26 to 30 ,,
11	,, ,,	...	...	30 years and over

TIME THE PRESENT MEMBERS HAVE BELONGED TO THE CLUB.

—o—

49	...	...	...	1 year and under
29	...	...	...	2 years
6	...	...	...	3 ,,
10	...	...	...	5 ,,
5	...	...	...	5 ,,
10	...	...	...	6 ,,
3	...	...	...	7 ,,
3	...	...	...	8 ,,
5	...	...	...	9 ,,
1	...	...	...	10 ,,
6	...	...	...	11 ,,
1	...	...	...	12 ,,
3	...	...	...	13 ,,
2	...	...	...	14 ,,
1	...	...	...	15 ,,
4	...	...	...	16 ,,
3	...	...	...	17 ,,

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Donations from April, 1896.

—:o:—

The Clothworkers' Company	25	0	0
The Salters' Company	10	10	0
The Goldsmiths' Company	10	0	0
Miss Durning Smith	5	0	0
Mr. Justice Sir Robert Wright	5	0	0
E	2	0	0
Through Rev. R. Tayler	1	1	0
Mrs. Bridges	1	0	0
Mrs. Buckton	1	0	0
Madame de Novikoff	1	0	0
Lady Pontifex	1	0	0
Monsignor Stanley	1	0	0
Mrs. Charles Buxton	0	10	0
The Rev. E. Cardwell	0	10	0
	£64	11	0

Donations for Two Christmas Parties.

Mrs. Stucley	1	1	0
Mrs. Sidney Buxton	1	0	0
Mrs. Edwards	1	0	0
Mr. R. Ponsonby	1	0	0
Miss Stanley	1	0	0
Miss Giffard	0	10	0
Miss Macdonald	0	10	0
Miss Mansfield	0	10	0
Viscountess Morpeth	0	10	0
Miss Marjory Hood	0	7	0
	£7	8	0

Subscriptions 1897.

—:o:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Blackwell	10	0	0
Miss Ellen Pugh	5	5	0
Mrs. Edwards	5	0	0
Mr. A. Farquhar	5	0	0
Mrs. Pember	5	0	0
Hon. Maude Stanley	5	0	0
Mrs. Casson	2	2	0
Mr. W. D. Fane	2	2	0
Mrs. Reid	2	2	0
Mrs. Stucley	2	2	0
Mrs. Liberty	2	2	0
Mrs. Buckton	2	0	0
A. E. B.	2	0	0
Hon. Sir. Spencer Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B.	2	0	0
Miss Halkett	2	0	0
Mrs. St. John Mildmay	2	0	0
Mrs. Phelips	2	0	0
Mr. John Rutson	2	0	0
Mr. L. T. Cave	1	1	0
Mrs. Gore	1	1	0
Mr. Norris	1	1	0
Mr. Sharpe	1	1	0
Lady Sherborne	1	1	0
Mrs. Thomas Hughes	1	0	0
Mr R. Ponsonby	1	0	0
Mrs. Ruskin Severn	1	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Halford	1	0	0
Mrs. Carmichael	0	10	6
Mrs. Brooksbank	0	10	0
Viscountess Sherbrooke	0	10	0
	£70	10	6

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, APRIL, 1897.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	47	16	3	100 Consols bought	112	14	7
Donations from April, 1896, to April, 1897 ..	64	11	0	Balance in hand	16	6	6
From the Concert of H.R.H. Princess Christian	16	13	10				
	£129	1	1		£129	1	1

Mortgage debt, £1,600. Invested in Consols towards reduction thereof, £450.

Certified correct,

ROBERT C. PONSONBY.

May, 1897.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET, APRIL, 1897.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenses.	£	s.	d.
Rent from Lodgers	152	9	6	Balance overdrawn	8	15	3
,, Basement and Shop and Club-room	84	11	0	Salary of Matron	25	0	0
Board of Lodgers..	154	10	3	Salary of Superintendent	23	2	6
Club Fees	52	7	2	Wages of Servants	31	4	2
Grant from Education Office	11	7	6	Rates	88	2	0
Tickets Sold at Singing Competition	4	9	6	Taxes	31	16	11
Interest from Consols	8	19	5	Fire Insurance	5	4	0
Subscriptions	70	10	6	Expense of Music Licence	1	5	0
Rummage Sale	5	19	5	Coal, Coke and Wood	17	18	9
				Gas	29	3	1
				Household Expenses	165	13	9
				Magazine, Balance of cost	6	3	3
				Printing Report and Postage	5	18	2
				Furniture Crockery and Linen..	8	18	10
				Painting, Cleaning and Repairs	4	8	2
				Newspapers, Advertisements Postage, Sundries	12	6	9
				Singing Lessons and Music	13	14	8
				Interest paid on Mortgage Debt,	61	17	4
				Balance in hand	4	11	8
	£545	4	3		£545	4	3

Certified correct,

ROBERT C. PONSONBY.

May, 1897.

Form of Bequest to the Soho Club and Home for Working Girls.

59, Greek Street, Soho Square.

—:o:—

I, A.B., do hereby give and Bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of the Institution called or known by the name of the Soho Club and Home for Working Girls, the sum of £ , the same to be paid within months next after my decease, out of such part of my personal estate as I can legally dispose of to charitable uses in trust for, and to be applied to the uses and purposes of that Institution.

THE SOHO CLUB AND HOME

AND LONDON

Girls' Club Union Monthly Magazine.

EDITOR: HON. MAUDE STANLEY.

59, GREEK STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

No. 177. Vol. XV.] JULY, 1898. [One Penny.

Clubs belonging to the London Girls' Club Union.

1880—Soho Club and Home for Working Girls, 59, Greek St., Soho Sq., London. *Badge*—Snowdrop. *Motto*—"Well begun is half done." *Secretary*—Hon. Maude Stanley.

,, —All Hallows' Club and Working Girls' Home, 127, Union Street, Borough, S.E. *Badge*—Bluebell. *Motto*—"Ring out the false, ring in the true." *Sec.*—Sister Superior.

1883—St. Catherine's Rooms, Catholic Night School, and Place of Recreation. 26, Fulham Road, S.W. *Secretary*—Miss Capes.

1884—Club for Working Girls, Cedars, Battersea, S.W. *Badge*—Star. *Motto*—"Hearts Upward." *Secretary*—Miss Lloyd, 86, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

,, —Clerkenwell Girls' Club, 55, Compton Street. *Badge*—Daisy. *Sec.*—Miss Moodey.

,, —The Eton Mission Girls' Club, Hackney Wick, N.E. *Secretary*—Lady Albina Hampden.

,, —St. James Girls' Club, Curtain Road, E.C. *Secretary*—M. Caron Buss.

1886—Chelsea Girls' Club, 5, Christchurch Street, Chelsea. *Secretary*—Miss Hutchinson· 46, Princes Gate.

,, —St. John's Bethnal Green Girls' Club, 1, The Terrace, Victoria Pk. Square. *Secretary*—Mrs. Riccardo, 389, East India Road, Poplar, E.

,, —Jewish Girls' Club, 22, Great Prescott Street, E.

1889—Hammersmith Working Girls' Club, 2, Church Rd. *Secretary*—Miss Richmond.

,, —Tottenham Girls' Club, Coleraine Hall, Poynton Rd., N. *Sec.*—Miss Alice Lewis.

,, —Marylebone Social Club, 1, St. John's Place, Lisson Grove, N.W. *Badge*—Ivyleaf. *Sec.*, Miss Kate Hart.

,, —Honor Club, 9, Fitzroy Square. *Secretary*—Miss Evelyn Brooke.

1890—Girls' Club, Hatfield Street Board School, S.E. *Secretary*—Mrs. Elder *Badge*—Wild Rose. *Motto*—"We work in hope."

,, —St. Agatha's Girls' Cb., 24, Christopher St., Shoreditch, E.C. *Sec.*, Miss L. Young. *Badge*—Red Rose.

,, —The St. Pancras Club for Working Girls, Lancing St. *Secretary*—Miss Paget. 5, Park Square West, Regent's Park. *Badge*—Sunflower. *Motto*—"Be Strong."

1891—Dorset Street Girls' Club, Spitalfields. *Secretary*—Mrs. Davies, The Rectory.

,, —St. Peter's Cb. for Women, Palace Pl., Buckingham Pl. Rd. *Sec.*—Miss B. Bonsor.

1893—St. Andrew's Girls' Club, Palace Street, Westminster. *Sec.*—Mrs. L. Craven, 9, Ashley Place, S.W. *Badge*—St. Andrew's Cross. *Motto*—"Sisters."

1894—St. Margaret's Club, Oxford House, Bethnal Green, E. *Sec.*—Mrs. Anderson

1894—St. John's Girls' Club, Horseferry Road. *Motto*—"Talitha Cumi." *Secretary*—Miss Wilberforce, 20, Dean's Yard.

,, —St. Augustine Girls' Club, Victoria Park, N.E. *Sec.*—Miss H. Sandars.

,, —West Central Jewish Club, 8, Dean Street, Soho. *Sec.*—Miss Lily Montagu.

1880—The Howard de Walden Institute, Maidstone. *Secretary*—Miss Alice Monckton.

1887—The James' Court Girls' Club, Edinburgh. *Secretary*—Miss J. Hay, 17, Murchiston Avenue. *Motto*—"Faithful and Strong."

Clubs belonging to the London Girls' Club Union.—(*Continued*).

1893—North London Working Girls' Club, Rupert Road, Holloway, N. *Sec.*—Miss Edith Le Cocq.

1895—St. Anthony's Girls' Club, James Street. *Badge*—A Bell. *Motto*—" Work and Pray." *Sec.*, Miss Shaw, 17, Nicholas Street, Mile End.

1896—Roehampton Club, 131, Cornwall Road, Lambeth. *Badge*—Violet. *Sec.*—Miss Olive Hugh-Smith.

1896—Bee Hive Club, 12, Hart Street, Bloomsbury. *Secretary*—Miss Batt.

1897—Emanuel Girls' Club, Brook Street, Stepney, E. *Sec.*—Rev. E. Clarkson.

1897—St. Margaret's, Westminster, Girls' Club, 35, Lewisham St. *Sec.*—Mrs Robins.

1895—St. Hugh's Working Girls' Club (The Charter House Mission), 38, Tabard Street, Southwark. *Sec.*—Miss E. Bower.

1896—St. Edward's Girls C.S.U. Club, Dufours Place, Golden Square. *Motto*—" I byde my tyme." *Secretary*—Miss Streeter.

1897—St. John's, Kilburn, Girls' Club, 73, Cambridge Road, Kilburn. *Motto*—" A new Commandment I give unto you that ye love one another." *Secretary*—Mrs. Aubrey Richardson.

Wshnet. 4. Parish 8.

4

Report of an interview with Miss Pitts, the Head-mistress of the Ann St. Board School (girls). (E.A.) July 15.8

Miss Pitts is a lady of perhaps 45, who has lived for some years in the neighbourhood -- in Granville Sq. -- and is far above the average of her class in thoughtfulness and sympathy. She has been at the school for many years, and many of her old pupils are now mothers living in the distri Miss Pitts does not take a rosy view of things, although she sees signs of improvement and thinks that things are on the up- grade. The chief improvement is in the standard of material comfort. She remembers when in theearly seventies whem some 30/- out of £3 would have to be remitted of the fees. There would she is sure be nothing like that now, had tey fees to collect. As regards the nearness of want, in its crude material form therefore improvement is undoubted. But when you ask if something more has taken place, the answer is much more doubtful. The homes are such standing difficulties -- the high rents and the one room. What can you do or expect? "I blame, but often ask myself what I should do if I were situated as they are. Should I do any better? should I do as well?"

She gave me a concrete case of a girl who had been at the school, and afterwards acted as a sort of help to Miss

Pitts at her rooms. She got into trouble when she was 19, and a forced marriage followed. The husband is earning 20/- a week, and they have one room and one child. In the room, there is no oven and no direct water supply. But so far, things have gone better than one could have ventured to hop Here, the use of the school and the early training come in, as from the lessons in cooking and management acquired then the girl has, Miss Pitts is sure, been able to do much to keep her husband steady and at home that would otherwise have been impossible. Marked deterioration is noticeable, but there is no disaster. They have to pay 5/- a week rent.

The general attitude towards education shows a real change for the better. In the old days visitors used to be afraid to go alone to serve their notices; the violent parents who used to come to the school to complain of one thing or another are of very rare occurrence; and there is now a very pleasant relationship between the teacher and the old scholars who are living near.Not only is the attitude of the neighbourhood towards the school being altered for the better, but this is reacting beneficially inside the school itself. Eeucation goes more easily. The children are beginning to be more responsive, and it makes a great differnce that the children now at school ~~are~~ belong to

parents who have themselves been. The home influence, far from ~~xxxx~~ perfect though it be, is very different from one that knows nothing of the schools and of education: "you don't rest no w on an uneducated base".

Miss Pitts hopes therefore for a still stronger reaction upon the homes. Her hope is in the women. Their improv ment will react in so many ways, especially in the directio of more provident marriages. If the women improve too, ther is more likelihood of their making the husband think more of his home, and staying more in it. That will tell in the direction of improving the home standard, and demanding it may be better accommodation -- e.g. two rooms instead of on As one aid to escape from the present misery and discomfort of homes, to which in her happiest forecasts she always returned, Miss Pitts wants the women to --- knit! There is much virtue, she holds in a set of knitting needles; they would help much to quiet and domesticate our women.

The age at which girls leave school has improved, but the attendance clauses work very badly. To help in the matter the enclosed letter is sent out to recalcitrant parents (v. p153.)and the three head teachers, who have no jurisdiction, but the limits of whose powers the parents are quite unaware of, see and talk to those parents, a fair pro

portion of those to whom the notices go, who present themselves. A great deal depends on the magistrate, and the Cleenwell stipendiary at the presnt time, Mr. Bros, is not helpful. He limits the attendance cases to 30 in the year and even these have to give way if anything of importance comes on. A recent no. of the Schoolmaster gives examples of the laxity of the court in dealing with these cases.

Practically none of the girls who leave school go to domestic service, and although Miss Pitts regretted this, she was obliged to admit that they would not make good servants. Nearly all work at some trade or another, and it is a frequent argument of mothers that it is a good thing for them to have something to turn their hands to, so that if they marry and lose their husbands, they are independent. There is a terrible temptation to widows to live an immoral life, more or less publicly, and there is a good deal of common-sense in this maternal argument.

Miss Pitts thought that the Sisters of Bethany were the most important religious workers in the district, and said that they were most delightful people. They do a certain amount of nursing, prepare food for invalids etc. and Miss Pitts defended their charity. The Sisters are not rich, and what they give is personal service rather than anything

else.

She knew Mr. Rose, and described him as a man of good common-sense. Mr. Byre she does not know personally, but has reason to think that she would hold him in immense respect if she did. Mr. Groome, of the Chapel in Clerkenwell Close, was spoken of as a very nice man, "unspoilt by phil-

philanthropic effort

School Board for London.

Ann St School.
Clerkenwell W.C.
189 .

Sir,

You are hereby requested to attend a meeting at the above school on Friday next at 10 a.m. to state if you have any reason why your name should not be submitted to the Local Superintendent for a summons on account of the gross irregularity of your child

I am
Yours faithfully

Head Teacher
Dep.t

To
Mr.

3/25

Report of interview with Miss Gray, Superintendent of the Met. Nursing Association, 23 Bloomsbury Sq. (B.A.)

The Association, the praises of which we have been hearing from many, covers a boundary running from Regent's Park, Regent St. and Charing Cross on the West, to the City Road and Old St. on the East. On the S. the River gives the boundary line, which on the N. is less well-defined, but is roughly indicated by the Pentonville Rd, and takes in a bit of Somers Town.

The Association is in connection with the Queen's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, and is thus, like all the other affiliated centres, under the central executive at S. Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park. (On this Miss Gray has sent us a pamphlet by the Master of S. Katherine's).

The other affiliated London centres are these in Haggerston, Bermondsey, S'wark and Walworth, Clerkenwell, Battersea, W'ster, Chelsea, H'smith and Fulham, K'ton, Paddington, H'stead, and Camden Town. There are many others out of London. The East London Nurses Association is not affiliated, and its nurses are of a somewhat different class from those of the Queen's, and less highly trained.

In addition to being an ordinary nursing centre, the B'bury Assoc. is the Central Training Home for the Institute and

and lectures are given there, not only for their own nurses but for those from all the other centres.

Their own staff consists of Miss Gray, the Superintendent, 3 staff nurses, and 10 who are being trained. The last come for six months, and must previously have had at least two years in Hospital. They come for training in district nursing. A nurse who is received and trained is obliged to serve the Institute for a minimum of two years. At the end of that time they may if they like leave it, and become ordinary private or hospital nurses. But they then cease to be "Queen's Nurses", who are always engaged in district work, and the badge and brassard (i.e. armlet) have to be returned. The demand for Queen's Nurses, whose status as such comes to have a guarantee and who are under inspection from the Central executive, is greater than the ~~xxxxxx~~ supply. The minimum gross salary is equivalent to £80 or £100 a year, and is made up of £30 and board, lodging, uniform and laundry.

The general effect of the Institute has been to spread district nursing in the country, and in some respects the effects have been more marked perhaps in the provinces than (for instance, in their indirect use as health-mis in London. But in London the number of nurses has been increased; the training has improved, and the standing of the nurse has gone up.

They are entirely non-sectarian, except that the Institute will not take R.Cs. because of the difficulty in placing them afterwards (an exception that Miss Gray regretted) and their work is done on strictly non-parochial lines. They only nurse caes in which a doctor has been called in, and cannot undertake night work. But in cases of need they would see that some one was provided.

Most of their c ses come to them from the doctors, and particulars of th s are given on p.30 of the Report. The School aases are exceptional and are generally less serious. Mrs. Arthur Leon startedthis work, and an attempt is now being made to extend it. (See leaflet, "London School Nurses' Society".) page 169

They give no relief, but make it their business to get what is necessary and never hve difficulty in doing so. In the absence of any other appropriate person, their practice is to write to the clergyman of the prish, and they are always very good, albeit at times a bit fussy.

Asked if the nurses were ever charged with being somewhat exacting, (a complaint that has sometimes reached us) Miss Gray said that this only meant that thay had to be strict as to cleanliness etc. But in her experience practically everybody, both the families and their friends were

extremely friendly towards the nurses. There were no signs of irritation of any kind.

The work was often difficult, especially from the poor equipment of the homes in which the nursing had to be done and from the crowded conditions under which the people were living. But still it is "wonderful what a lot can be done with a little, and a nurse has to be taught how to make brick without straw".

The very poor are as much nursed as any class (for classification of patients see Report p. 31), but there is sometimes a difficulty in dealing with those who could afford to pay a little. Occasionally they have refused to nurse cases sent them, especially when the demands on the part of a poor class have been numerous. They cannot take paying patients, although in some centres arrangements are being made to some extent to facilitate this.

Miss Gray considers that as a whole the district covered by her centre is adequately nursed. They do not touch maternity cases.

Other nursing centres were mentioned, including the Wesleyans in Cleveland St. Miss Gray did not think that their training was very good, and that they pottered about a good deal. They gave a good deal of relief too, but still they "did a lot".

They are fortunate in having a good set of doctors to deal with, and those at all the dispensaries are good -- Fore St. S. Pancras, Gerard St. Bloomsbury St. and Farringdon, & the doctor at the Medical Mission (?in Short's Garden's is also. Of other districts in London she could not speak with certainty as regards the character of the local doctors, except as regards Haggerston, where it is good, and in Southwark and Walworth, where it is just the reverse. She has it on the authority of an old pupil, now matron there, what a miserable and low-class set of men they are, adding that "terrible things happen".

The efficiency of the local parish work varies a good deal, and Miss Gray considers that S. George's Bloomsbury stands out as the best. But several others are good, and those mentioned were the following: S. Paul's, Bunhill Row; S. Mary's, Charterhouse; S. Luke's, Old St.; S. Mary's, Somer's Town; S. Pancras; S. Anne's, Soho; S. Giles; Holy Trinity; and S. Bartholomew the Great.

We discussed the question as to where the poor person in difficulties naturally turned, and on this point Miss Gray had decided and interesting opinions. Was it the Poor Law? Not by any means; rather they turned away from it. When they are helpless, they do not appear to have the least idea

where they can turn, and how they have been living they can't tell you. This remains, indded, a mystery, save for the great kindness of the poor to each other, even to those who are strangers."This is the great explanation. It has impressed me enormously, immensely". "It is nearly always "the neighbours"". "If people are church or chapel, then it is church or chapel, but for the vast majority it is either nothing or the neighbours".

As stated, Miss Gray wd write to the clergy as a rule, when anything is wanted, or to the chapel in the rarer cases in which the patient has this connexion. But it is to the church that application is made as for a parishioner, and not for a person who is a churchgoer. The clergy are very good, and for whoever it may be, R.C. or infidel, things are generally forthcoming. The R.Cs.are generally poor, and unable to do much for their own people. To the C.O.S. they apply oftenest for Convalescent Letters, etc. or for some expensive appliance, like a truss.

The Association is, she thinks, disliked by no one, and cases are sent them from everywhere and every agency in their district.

Moving about among the people r veals the great need of "health missioners", and the ignorance that prevails on all branches of domestic managem..t

management is often profound. Especially does there seem to be need of teaching in the bringing up and feeding of children; in cooking; and in personal and domestic cleanliness.

Miss Gray has been at the Assoc. in Bloomsbury Sq. for about 8 years, and thinks that the district in which they work is about the same as when she first knew it, except in the neighbourhoods of Seven Dials and Drury Lane, in both of which tere has been a good deal of rebuilding, either for business or for dwelling purposes.

She is inclined to doubt whether over-crowding is so great an evil as in some provincial and rural parts, and cited ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ a village in Derbyshire (Ripley) where a case had come under her knowledge of a house in which 8 people were sleeping in one bed!

At the head-quarters of the Institute, S. Katharine's, Miss Gray advised us to see Miss Peter, the Head Inspector.

Miss Gray is a lady of perhaps 36 or so, and is a most admirable person -- business-like, capable, bright, attractive, and sympathetic. She was most kind, and will be of any further assistance if we need her help.

London School Nurses' Society.

President:

Vice-Presidents:

The Countess of Bradford.
The Countess Grosvenor.
The Lady Beatrice Pretyman.
The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.S.C.I., G.C.I.E.
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Committee:

Chairman .. .. The Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.

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Mrs. A. L. Leon.
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Hon. Treas.—W. C. Bridgeman, Esq., 89, Harley Street, W.
Hon. Sec.—Miss H. Morten, Ivy Hall, Richmond, S.W.

THE London School Nurses' Society has been formed with the object of supplying Visiting Nurses to Elementary Schools in poor districts. Already one Queen's Nurse visits half-a-dozen of the poorest schools in the neighbourhood of Clare Market, and attends to the small ills of the scholars—such as sore heels and inflamed eyes.

Excellent results have followed her ministrations: she is able to visit three schools in one morning and see about sixty children, who are sent to her, one by one, by the teachers. It is hoped that the work of the London School Nurses' Society may be done wherever possible by a Queen's Nurse, and so avoid the multiplying of agencies. The Jubilee Institute has been asked to favour this proposition and has approved of School Nurses in principle.

Probably it will be difficult to impress on the public the importance of the work to be done, or the necessity for these nurses: but it must be remembered that the sore heel soon becomes poisoned if left to London dirt, and that the inflamed eyes often lose all power of seeing simply through neglect. There is no more sure way of securing the health of the people than to catch small ills at the beginning: a nurse can see at a glance whether a child should be sent to a doctor; she can impress cleanliness; she can follow up bad cases to their homes; she can recognize the early symptoms of fevers and do much to stop the spread of those infectious diseases which so often devastate our schools.

It is believed that the cost of each School Nurse will not exceed £50 a year, as her full time will not be needed.

The Committee therefore appeal for subscriptions or donations, amounting at least to £150, in order to enable them to commence the work in Hoxton, Tower Hamlets and Southwark at once.

All subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer at 89, Harley Street, London, W.

REPORT.

THE Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Nursing Association have much pleasure in presenting their Twenty-second Annual Report.

The work of training District Nurses has been carried on as in former years, and the nursing of the sick poor in their own homes has been a very great boon to hundreds of poor sufferers.

The Staff consists of a Superintendent, with a Senior Nurse and two Staff Nurses who assist the Superintendent in the District Training of Nurses, who, after two years in a General Hospital, receive in this Home their six months' additional training and practical experience in District Nursing.

On the 1st January, 1897, there were	
Nurse Probationers in training ...	10
Ditto Admitted during the year	16
Candidates on month's trial	3
	—29
Of these—	
Completed District Training	16
Remaining at end of year	8
Left, Family reasons...	1
Candidates sent for Hospital training ...	2
Ditto left as unsuitable	2
	—29

The whole of those who completed their training were trained for the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, with which the Association is affiliated.

Lectures, provided at the expense of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, have been given at the Central Home on "Diseases of Women," by Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., Physician to the New Hospital for Women, and on "Hygiene," by Mrs. Goslett, Member of the Sanitary Institute.

The Nurses in training have also attended two courses of practical Lessons on the Preparation of Food for the Sick and Invalids, given at the National School of Cookery by Miss Earle, Staff Teacher of Cookery, at the expense of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute. These lessons have been admirably adapted to their purpose, and have been much appreciated.

The number of cases nursed during the year was 1,204. Of these the books show:—

Recovered or Convalescent	807
Transferred to Hospital or Infirmary ...	128
Died	164
Removed from books	16
Still on books	89
	1,204

Besides these regular cases of Home Nursing there were 1,023 Board School children whose ailments, such as sore eyes, burns, scalds, chilblains, &c., were attended to at the schools in the neighbourhood. These minor ailments, if not taken in time, cause the children much suffering, and are liable to develope into more serious,and sometimes permanent,maladies.

The visitors and teachers testify to the value of the Nurses' visits, and the improved health of the children. There is less ophthalmia, &c., and parents take more pride in keeping their children clean.

A Nurse attends for one hour daily at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, and is able to help the Surgeons and Physicians in many ways, doing dressings, &c.

The general health of the Nurses has been very good ; the average number throughout the year has been ten, in addition to the Superintendent.

The Committee desire to express to Miss Gray and the Nurses who have been working under her how fully they appreciate the devotion and energy with which they have performed their duties—duties often trying and arduous, and carried out under difficult circumstances. Numerous letters of thanks from grateful patients and their friends have borne ample testimony to the good work which has been done.

The sincere thanks of the Committee are due—

To the members of St. George the Martyr Dorcas Society, for another kind gift of sheets, bed-gowns, night-shirts, flannel wrappers, &c., made by the members.

To the London Needlework Guild for a large bale of most useful underclothing.

To the Hon. Mrs. F. Sandilands, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Robinson, Miss Maclachlan, Mrs. B. G. Gray, Miss D'Oyley, and others, for clothing, old linen, night gowns, &c.

To Mrs. Taylor, of the Euston Hotel, for a constant supply of old linen.

To the North London Collegiate School for a box of dolls, toys, &c., for sick children.

To the Duke of Westminster, Mrs. B. G. Gray, Mr. Henry Bonham Carter, Miss Child, Dr. Hawkes, Mrs. Minet, Mr. Humphrey Ward, Miss Watson Taylor, Miss Bridges, Miss McLeay, for presents of game, fruit, flowers, kitchen utensils, &c.

To Mr. B. G. Gray, Miss Bullock, the Hon. Mrs. Sandilands, Miss Barchard, and Mrs. Wm. Rathbone for letters for hospitals and convalescent homes.

To the Convalescent Dinners Society for dinners for convalescent patients.

To the North London Tramways Company for two free passes for Nurses.

Letters for Convalescent Homes will always be most gratefully received by the Superintendent.

The plan of work is as follows:-- The Superintendent personally, or through the Hon. Secretary, puts herself [27]

into communication with the parish doctors and other medical men practising among the poor, and residing within a reasonable distance, the Poor Law Authorities, the Clergy, District Visitors, Sisterhoods, Bible Readers, and Mission Women, as well as the Charity Organisation Society, the Society for the Relief of Distress, and other persons or Societies working amongst the poor. Applications for nursing service, when received at the Home, are at once entered in a Register, and, if possible, the case is visited that day by the Superintendent with one of her Nurses. If the Superintendent decides that it is a proper "nursing case," she assists the Nurse to put the patient (and, if necessary, also the room) in "nursing order."

Where the case has been sent by a medical man, his orders are at once taken, and when not, the Nurse communicates with him and obtains his instructions in writing.

No case is retained on the books which is not under a qualified medical practitioner.

Every Nurse visits each of her patients once daily, acute cases *twice*, or even much oftener if necessary—Sundays and week-days alike—and at the same hours, making a regular round of visits, and keeping a record of each case for the Superintendent.

Once a fortnight, or oftener if necessary, the Superintendent goes round with each Nurse to visit every patient on her list, starting with her at the usual hour, and devoting the whole time of "being on duty" (see Rules I. and II.) to the Nurse whose work she is superintending.

The time the Nurse stays, and the attention she gives to each patient, depends on the nature of the particular case.

In some cases the relatives of the patients can be taught how to keep the room in "nursing order," how to ensure good ventilation, &c.

In others, no person may be at hand, and the Nurse will then have at each visit to do all the work herself. (See Rule VIII.)

No Nurse may cease to visit a patient assigned to her until the Superintendent takes it off the books.

APPENDIX C.—SPECIMEN CASES.

No.	When first Visited.	NAME OF PATIENT.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	Number of Room Mates.		OCCUPATION.	NATURE OF CASE, DISEASE OR INJURY	Under care of		BY WHOM SENT.
					Children.	Adults.			NAME of NURSE.	NAME of DOCTOR	
25	Jan. 8.	Angela S.—	17	City Arms S. H.	0	0	Dressmaker.	Enteric Fever.	Miss D--	Dr. C.—	Doctor
27	Jan. 2.	Mrs. R.—	28	11, D. St.	0	1	Housewife.	Pleurisy.	Miss E--	Dr. S.--	Doctor.
30	Feb. 18.	Mrs. C.—	45	17, S. St.	0	0	Housewife.	Sarcoma of Breast.	Miss D--	Dr. M.—	Doctor.
609	June 8.	Mr. B.—	65	25, H. St.	0	1	Worker in Brass.	Poisoned Hand.	Miss E--	Dr. B.—	Doctor.
610	June 9.	Mrs. B.—	61	5, B. C. Street.	0	0	Housewife.	Hæmatemesis.	Miss P--	Dr. G.—	Doctor.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

If in receipt of Parish relief.	If not in receipt of parish relief how supported during illness.	NURSING TREATMENT.	Result and date. Convalescent.	Transferred to Hospital.	Died.	Remov'd from books for other causes.	No. of Days on books.	No. of Visits.
No	Father, Publican.	Put room in nursing order at first visit. Take precautions against infection. Take and record temperature, pulse, and respiration twice daily. Tepid sponge. Cleanse mouth. Comb hair. Place patient on water bed.	March 15.				64	105
No	Husband, Painter.	Take and record temperature, pulse, and respiration twice daily. Wash patient, make bed. Apply linseed poultices and pneumonia jacket.	January 26.				25	32
No	Husband, Engineer.	Wash patient, and apply fomentations to arm. Give morphia suppository daily. Dress wounds in arm and abdomen with antiseptic dressings twice daily. Perform last offices.			March 10.		21	42
No	Own Earnings.	Syringe wound with Carbolic Lotion, and dress with Carbolic Oil twice daily.	August 8.				61	90
No	Daughter, Dresser in Theatre.	Wash patient and make bed daily. Administer nutrient enemata. Later, peptonize milk and beef tea for patient.	June 28.				20	27

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY OF CASES NURSED FROM CENTRAL HOME.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1897.

2,228 CASES NURSED. 36,965 VISITS PAID.

Result of Work.	Number of Cases.
Recovered or Convalescent	1,830
Transferred to Hospital or Infirmary	128
Died	165
Removed from Books	16
Still on Books	89
Total.....	2,228

APPENDIX E.

Return showing how Cases were supported in Illness during 1897.

How Supported	
(1) Own earnings, or friends	2,195
(2) Parish Relief, in whole or part	33
Total.....	2,228

APPENDIX F.

Return showing by whom cases were sent during 1897.

Medical Men	907
Clergy and Ministers	100
District Visitors	86
Patients or their friends	91
Found by Nurses	18
School Board	1,023
Invalid Children's Aid Association	—
C. O. S.	3
Total	2,228

APPENDIX G.

Return showing the Class of Persons nursed during 1897.

Artizans	220
Board School Children	1023
Bookbinders	22
Cabmen and Carmen	83
Charwomen	28
Costermongers	15
Clerks	23
Domestic Servants	18
Dressmakers	12
Labourers	127
Laundresses	34
Lodging-Houses and Offices	30
Painters and Plumbers	30
Parish	33
Porters	96
Policemen	24
Postmen	8
Printers	37
Seamstresses	21
Shoemakers	16
Shopkeepers	43
Shop Assistants	34
Tailors	61
Theatrical	9
Various	171
Waiters	10
Total	2,228

NURSES TRAINED, 1897.

In Training, January 1st	10	
Admitted during the year	16	
Candidates on month's trial	3	
		— 29
Of these		
Completed District training	16	
Candidate sent for Hospital Training	2	
Left as unsuitable	2	
Left, Family reasons	1	
Remaining at end of year	8	
		— 29

(4) Report of interview with Mr. Elston, Headmaster of the Hugh Myddelton (BOys) School. (E.A.)

This school, opened some five or six years ago, is regarded as the "model" school under the London Board. It is one of the best appointed, and best arranged, and also contains specimens of every branch of work undertaken by the Board, with the exception of special classes for the Blind. I did not go over the other departments, but it is thus possible to see, in addition to the three ordinary departments of Boys, Girls, and Infants, a Cookery Centre, a Laundry Centre, Manual Training for the Boys, and the classes for the Feeble-minded, which the late General Moberly took so much interest in, and did so much to get started. The school is surrounded by a large playground, and the building itself is an imposing structure. Close by is the Bowling Green Lane school, one of the first erected by the London Board, and a comparison of the two is instructive. Both are practically full.

It is often stated by outsiders that the Hugh Myddelton is a favoured school, and that its scholars are picked and not genuinely representative of the neighbourhood. There appears however to be little truth in this charge. Mr. Elston has been there since the opening of the school, and told me that so far from being favoured, he started wit

a total of 90 boys, of whom no fewer than 50 or 60 were truants. He had therefore an especially hard task to make the school a success, and its standard a high one. This, he says, is the work of the teacher, and it has to be done quite gradually. If, however, he can once get attendances fairly good, the boys clean, and the outside reputation of the school good, the standard tends to be kept up automatically, as the boys who come are such as fit in with a school that is so run, and the more thoughtful parents choose it for their children. At first great untidiness and bare feet were common, but the latter is now never seen, Occasionally he finds some boy who is very badly shod, and in such a case always manages to get him a pair of boots, but without any fuss or boot fund or special appeal. He claimed that a large proportion of the boys were genuinely representaive of the immediate neighbourhood, and, in spite of the general impression of tidiness that they gave, I think that he is probably quite correct. About one half of the admissions in any year come from the Infants, and this he says is a normal proportion. The rest come from "everywhere". and we looked through two or three pages of the register. A considerable number came from other schools in the neighbourhood, but not an unreasonable proportion. Many came, it was clear, owing to removals from quite distant parts of London

into the neighbourhood of the school.

The fact that the school is not in any sense a middle-class affair, as some suppose, is conclusively proved by the size of the upper standards. I had expected to find ~~that~~ as the character of the school was so high, that these stan ards wd be getting much larger, and this raised t e whole question of the special difficulty that Mr. Elston suffers from in this respect, owing to the character of the neighourhood and the class of boys who ~~xxxxxxxt~~ come to him. He cannot keep them do what he will, and compared his own position sadly as compared with the head-masters of such schools as Fleet Road and Beethoven St.

Not only is there the general trial arising from the tendencies for a very large proportion of the boys to drift away as soon as they legally can, but ~~xxx~~ from time to time he has a special worry arising from the withdrawal of boys of special promise, whose parents have undertaken to leave tham at school for a reasonable time, and whom he has on that understanding placed in the class that he, in common with many other large schools that make this arrange ment possible, formed for "scholarship" boys, that is, for boys who are to be sent up for the L.C.C. scolarships. At the present time Mr. Elston had 30 boys in this class. No extra staffing is allowed for this class, and it can be

formed only by careful organization and in the larger schools. One consequence of this is that practically all the scholarships are won by the scholars from such schools.

The Hugh Myddelton is one of the schools at which the examinations for the Labour certificated are held. These were granted after the abolition of the old system of examination some five or six years ago, and were intended to meet a few individual cases in which withdrawal from the school xxx might be necessary before the opportunity came in the ordinary way. In the early days parents did not as a rule know of this expedient. but now, the exceptional method of withdrawal has grown into a regular system. At the Hugh Myddelton examination, where only 20 presented themselves now there are 400. The examinations are held monthly. Mr. E. considers that a regulation is being seriously abused and that the present state of affairs is most serious, since it is going from bad to worse. Not only can the boys get exmption by the labour certificate, but if they fail there, they can claim what the schoolmasters have come to call the "dunces' certificate". Practically every boy of the necessary age can get this, as all that has to be proved is 250 attendances(out of about 400 that ought to be made) annually for five years.

Mr. Elston was suspicious of the school board visitors

as agents through whom the expedients of the labour and "dunce's" certificates came to be so widely known, but he had no evidence to prove his case. He argued however, that the visitors were human, and that since it would be just those scolars who were entitled to these certificates who wd be likely to give the most trouble in the matter of attendances and thus of visiting, that the temtation to the visitor to say that these certificates could be obtained would be very strong. He wd at one and the same time give the parents a piece of information that they wd be glad to have, since they are a priori, anxious to get their children away from school to work, and wd relieve himself of the trouble of constantly hunting up an absentee scholar. But, as atated, Mr. E. admitted that his suspicions were based on quite general reasnning, and knew that knowledge of this kind spread in a natural way with great rapidity.

The City takes a very large proportion his boys, and offers the most attractive field for employment. Many emplo ers write for boys, and Mr. E showed me a sheaf of letters that he had of current requests.

Mr. Elston is perhaps 50, and is an excellent specimen of a Board School teacher -- determined, capable, quiet, with the manner and speech of an educated man.

Report of an interview with Mr. E. C. Grey, at 8 Bedfor rt Mansions. (E.A.) July 28.98.

Mr. Grey is well known as the local C.O.S. Hon. Sec. and as the leading spiritxx of a Boys' Club, of unusually long life and success. He is not an easy man to interview in a systematic way. He is devoted to the boys of his club, and his interests are very largely personal; his conversation is thus filled with incidents, particulars; it is discursive and does not easily give decided general impressions and conclusions. A man like Mackay gives you the diagnosis of a district. Grey gives you many side-lights. But they are full of colour, and he personally is charming.

The most decided impression given by the conversation was as to the improvement that has taken place in S. Giles during the last 20 or 25 years. It is no longer the same place.

Their difficulty is still pauperization, and the Rector of S. Clement Danes is still the chief offender. Things are not so bad as they were however, and even Mr. Pennington seems to have improved somewhat. Among other salutary influences that have been brought to bear on him, Mr. Grey mentioned an onslaught made by Mrs. Leon, his late Co-Sec. She took Mr. Pennington out one day, brooking no refusal, and showed him the clothes he had been recklessly distributing, at their destination in the pawn-shop. Since then he has been more careful, and Mr. Grey supposed that the labelling of

the clothes of which I told him was his sign of grace. But he seems to be still far from salvation. His habit of sending the children of his parish away to the country, quite regardlessly of their school attendances seems still to be a great cause of offence to many people, including Mr. Richards, the Rector of S. Giles.

The district is still rather by way of being a battleground of the sects, although notso markedly so as in the past. Mr. Grey spoke well of Prebendary Richards, of Boyd Carpenter, and of Evans. Of all of these his opinion was high, as also of the newly started Inns of Court Mission. Glendinning Nash was described as a "tiresome"person; he does not co-operate with the C.O.S. Griffiths, of Chrust Church is "rather hopeless"; a hard worker though, and a good chaplain of the Workhoude. But he has too much an eye always to the main chance. Holthouse, I ought to have included among those well spoken of; he is not very well supported financially, and thus has little money to spend.

Wheatley was described, as Mr. Evans had done, as doing his prison work well, but his methods of appeal etc. are "sensational and untrue". He continues to describe the S. Giles of 25 years ago. The Medical Mission in Shorts' Gardens was described as "fair".

One great reason for the improvement of the district

is found in the removal of many of the worst Irish, partly through clearances and partly through general causes.

There are signs of more widely spread habits of thrift; of this he finds evidence in his Boys' Club, and in the success of a Provident Club started by Mr. Evans in his parish.

The C.O.S. however is getting less and less to do -- so much so that a proposal is being considered, and is favoured by Mr. Grey himself, for the formation of a single "Central London " Committee, by which some in the immediate n'hood, I am not certain which, would be amalgamated. At present the various committees "have not enough to do". His own is however getting another class of case -- that of the broken-down occupant of the Bloomsbury Boarding-Houses.

As to the Poor Law, Mr. G. said that, until about 8 or 9 years ago a great deal of out-door relief was given, but latterly there has been "some improvement".

General conditions as regards Housing, Sanitation and Health he described as fair, and ~~xxxxxx~~ habit of contracting early and improvident marriages was not so common.

The Church generally has done good work(and in this connexion he especially mentioned that of Boyd Carpenter among young men) but the effect has been mainly indirect. It has tended to improve the moral tone, but has effected little in the way of making people go to church. He spoke

without disapproval of the work done by the Bloomsbury Chapel. The good work of the Schools is handicapped by their defective methods, above all by the system of large classes.

Of drinking there is a lot, and he quoted a comparison that had been once made between S. Giles and S. Anne's: in the former you had much drinking and little atheism; in the latter little drinking and much atheism. He was not prepared to say which was the more desirable position of the two.

Mr. Grey's heart is, I think, in his club. It started many years ago, with a very rough contingent, but the members can no longer be so described. The characteristic of the club is the personal element, described by Mr. Grey in the ststement that they "worked" the members a good deal. What this means is that a direct personal interest is taken in all who join, and in this Mr. Grey is the undoubted leader. It was on account of the Club itself, and the C.O.S. that he took up his present quarters. The lads are told that he is ready to see them at any time, and they come to him, it is clear, as to a trusted friend of long-standing. The club is divided into two branches -- those above and those below 18. All the latter are obliged to attend some class at the Club, which is thus both educational and social. But after they have reached the class-free age, they are able to continue their membership, and at the present moment

ages range from 13 to 40. The number of those below 18 is limited to 40, and the popularity of the club is illustrated by the fact that there is a waiting list of 75, and that it is a common thing for children to be put down when they are only four or five years old. For the older members there is no limit, and of these there are at present 110.

The rent of the club premises is paid, but otherwise, so far as necessary outgoings are concerned, the institution is self-supporting. I had few particulars given me as to what was actually done at the club, and there is no reason to suppose that thses differ in name from those of any other similar club; the differences that there are would be found in the long traditions that the club has established, and, above all, in the strength of the personal element. Mr. Grey was cordial in his invitation to pay it a visit, and mentioned that he was there every evening, "except Wednesdays, -- and very often then"!

Report of interview with Mr. Cox, xxxxxxx Head maste of the (Boys) Board School in Great Wild St.
(E.A.) July 8.98.

For the neighbourhood this is a good school. It started as a threepenny one, and thus got a good nucleus. (The Vere St. school is much poorer.) 127 out of the total of 316 on the register come from the Peabody Bdgs. close by. These are the best families of the district; they have to live under discipline, and that is a sign of grace. But the school is getting a anme, and both parents and children c come to exercise a selective influence. The best children are those of policemen, postmen etc. and they drop down to porters and c gual labourers.

They lose their very b st children, through movement further out of London. The familiar criticism on the effects of rehousing schemes, and reminder of the necessity of watching to see where the displaced really go.

Great complaints of "one parish" soon disclosed as tha of S. Clement Danes. The free garments; free holidays to all the children of the parish; apparently any amout of money, and their charity indiscriminate and pauperizing.

Mr. Cox himself works with the C.H.F., sending about 90 children away, who pay on an average from 2/6 to 6/-. Weekly payments are taken, starting from January. Only two or three C.O.S. cases. Tha work made much more difficult by Mr. Pennington's action . His children are sent

free to Sevenoaks, and Mr. Cox has a very poor opinion, not only of the bad effects of the free holiday, but also of the way in which the thing is organized. He cannot prove the following statements, having them only on the authority of his boys, but has no reason to think that they are untrue: In one room, 5 big boys and 3 little ones were put, while three girls slept in another reached only by passing through that of the boys. He has altogether a very poor opinion of Mr. Pennington's wisdom and care.

Mr. Cox showed me a copy of the return for his school (now being prepared for all for the Education Dept.) on the employment of children during school age. It showed that 23 out of the total on theregister were being employed for wages. He thinks that none need so work.

He discourages half-timers, and has none. There is, he thinks, no need for them.

Dinners are arranged for the needy at the school, and about £17 is spent a year. He makes the recipients be regular in attendance. Struck, as so many others have been, by the amount the children get to spend in sweets: "much more than his own." Among the lower labouring class there is no idea as to what thrift is, and no practice of it.

Many of his children go to Sunday Schools and Band of Hopes. They are advised to join a B. of H. Finds often

that the S.S. and the B. of H. joined are connected with different centres; two treats are thus secured.

Referred to the Evening Classes; approves of the new order coming into force in Sept. by which the attendance of children still at school will be forbidden. Disapproves of the freeing these classes, and holds the opinion that they are more appreciated when paid for.

Employments:-- Some of his boys go to trades and some to the telegraph service; very few to clerical work; and ½, perhaps two-thirds at the start, go as errand boys. He calculates that eventually about one-third become either porters or casual labourers.

The children are healthy: he has one case of ophthalmia on at present, but does not expect to have more than one a year.

He is sanguine that the schools are telling favourably on the homes, and has reason from what he hears to think that things are not so bad there as they used to be.

There is however, a lot of drinking and betting in the n'hood; a bookmaker in the street near the school every day at one o'clock, and 2 or 3 others not far off. A difficult problem; thinks there is something in the opinion of an inspector who said that, of the class of men who betted, their shillings wd either find their way into the book-mak-

BOARD SCHOOL,
Great Wild Street.

~~*September* 13*th*~~, 1897.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Report of Her Majesty's Inspector on our School which, as you will see, maintains its good reputation.

The Report is—

"A capital spirit pervades the School. Good work is done. Supervision is thorough and systematic."

Drawing and Manual Training are again assessed Excellent.

The following is the Report of the Scripture Examiner—

"The work throughout shows that great interest is taken in the Scripture Instruction and the results are highly satisfactory."

I am glad so many parents take keen interest in their children's progress and I trust that during the ensuing school year the PUNCTUALITY and

ers pocket or to the public-house.

In spite of all difficulties there is a satisfactory and improving relation between the school and the parents. People are very "respectful" and the schools are being more and more ap reciated. But stil the parents are uncommonly anxious to get their children away at the earliest possible legal moment. He condemned the action of the labour certificate. Parents are getting to know of this, but not very many so far. It will not be through Mr. Cox that the knowledge will spread, as he does all he can to conceal the working of the certificate and o put diffic ul ies in the way of its use.

Mr. Cox is a very fair specimen of a Board School teacher -- intelligent, a little conceited, but with a very genuine interest in the welfare of his school and of his boys. He is a man of perhaps 35. Has been at the school for five years.

REGULARITY of our few laggards may be still further improved by increased home effort.

Our Entertainment and Prize Distribution is fixed for November 2nd. The names of the children who have been specially successful during the past year will be printed on the programmes as usual, and we hope that all the parents of our scholars will endeavour to be with us on that occasion.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. JNO. COX.

This circular is issued by Mr. Cox in this or a si ilar form each year on his own responsibi-ty, and, indeed, agains the rules of the Board, according to which everything sent out must have of icial sanction. But he pays for the cir-cular, and it gives him an opportunity of re-minding parents of some point that the experi-ence of the year suggests. xx as

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Note on the Jews of the Maiden Lane Synagogue.

On calling on Mr. Phillips, the Minister of Maiden Lane he appeared somewhat disinclined to give information himsel although he was very friendly. He is getting on in years and perhaps felt that he could not give a very good account of his own centre, which is a somewhat failing one. "Unfortunately for me" as he put it, the numbers are now some 70 men and the same number of women. He strongly advised me to call on Mr. Friedlander, the minister of the S. Alban's Place Synagogue, whose information would he said practically cover his own: the people at the two places were of the same class.

When I saw Mr. Friedlander a few days later, he did not bear out this statement, saying that the only point of resmblance had been that before he came to S. Alban's Place, both synagogues were asleep. But the congregation at Maiden Lane, according to Mr. Friedlander, is almost entirely composed of the Jews of Covent Garden -- a class of Jew that is well-to do, and that likes to be connected with a synagogue, but that is without religion.

I found Mr. Phillips tucked away over the London Fur Stores, near the north end of the Charing Cross Rd.

(3) The Jews in Soho: (Mr. Friedlander).

Mr. Friedlander lives at Wilfred House, Long Acre, occupying a little flat there with his young German wife, and the room in which I waited was full of new furniture, crude colouring and conventional comfort. Mr Friedlander proved to be a young man of perhaps 26 or so, making up in spirit and ambition what he lacked in years. He is small and dapper, wears a deep white collar, and a big white tie and holds himself very upright, like the militant little Jew he is. He is, of course, unshaven, but the beard is of baby growth. In stature, in demeanour, and in manner, both towards me, at first, and afterwards towards his own people, he was just "The Little Minister" without his dignity.

After my explanation of the help he could give, he invited me to come with him in the district, and see for myself something of what Jewish life in Soho meant. Nearly all our conversation took place during our walk.

He had taken the ministry of the Synagogue at S,Alban' Place about a year ago, against the advice of the Chief Rabbi. But the arguments advanced: that it was a broken-down place, and that the salary was only £75 a year etc. confirmed him in his intention. "I am ambitious", he said, and he is anxious it appears to win his spurs in a neglected corner of

ner of Metropolitan Jewry. He was thus somewhat critical of the Chief, and of other dignitaries of the community. Mr. Singer, he praised, but perhaps because he was "always first", ~~xxxxx~~ rather than on any other ground. The West London Synagogue "is Mr. Singer"; they just follow his lead. But the Jews of the Bayswater congregation moved his ire: Mr. H. Gollancz, their minister, is a "narrow man", and the people as a class are rich, wicked, and selfish. "It may seem strange to you to hear a Jew speaking thus of others of his faith, but it is true". I mentioned the United Synagogue, to which his own is not affiliated. "And I do not wish it to be" said he; "I wish it to be free from the red-tape and control that affiliation would involve. Every synagogue is anxious to be a member of the United, and to send up its representatives to the Central Congregation; they like to get into the presence of Lord Rothschild, who is the President. But I do not believe in it. I want freedom." The tendency is he thinks to organize Judaism too much, at the expense of local freedom and initiative and responsibility. Thus he has just been put on the Visiting Committee and been asked to take a district in the East End. But he has refused, and written saying that he has his own people, who need his time and thought. I asked if there were not many congregations so circumstanced as to make it the natural

thing for their ministers to undertake work in East London, but although material needs might be often small, there were other needs he said that always existed and that he clearly thought were in danger of being neglected when men ran away and thought of Whitechapel or S. George's as the real spheres of their work.

When we got into Berwick Street, Mr. F. began to point out to me the houses of his people, and in Soho, it appears, they run to drapery. Two or three flourishing establishment that were pointed out belonged to people who a very few years ago did all their dealing on a barrow. The vast majority of the people are tailors, however, and the three or four rooms we visited were all occupied by those belonging to this trade. The first was that of a woman, married, with three older childre and an infant a fortnight old. The husband is in weak health but at the time of our visit was out pressing. The woman was up, and had been working, a fortnight after confinement, and on the bed the tiny child was sleeping. The woman looked hot, but not very ill, and certainly not badly nourished. The case had been sent to Mr. F. by Mrs. Schlesinger, a wealthy membr of the community. The family was occupying two rooms, and in that which I went there was no sign of destitution, although doubtless poverty was near at hand.

In the next house to which we went we found a woman ill with consumption, a foreigner like the first. She had been ill for six months, and looked pale and pathetic to a degree. She was lying on the bed, with loose wraps thrown over her, and the clothes of the bed thrown back, and the heat was the great thing she complained of. There was hope of getting her away to a hospital in a very few days. The neighbours were giving signs of kindness here, and were clearly doing much to look after her. Sitting on the bedside was a little English girl, a stranger who had by some means discovered the sick woman, and who was making herself chief nurse. It appeared that the night before she had not gone to her own home until between ten and eleven. She was a girl of perhaps 13 or so, and although probably not coming from a good home of her own and not a very prepossessing child, ~~she~~ was clearly kind to the invalid, who smiled as she drew attention to her nurse. In this case, I think the husband was at work, and again there was not, ~~as in the earlier one~~, any particular sign of destitution. Care, and tiniess, and a quiet face would perhaps have supplied most that was needed. The woman was occupying a single room, the second floor front in Lavinia Street, and the rent was 7/6.

Before paying our next visit Mr. F. explained to me a

difficulty he was in. A Mission connected with Mr. Oxford's church, had been arranging to send children, I believe in connexion with the C.H.F., to the country, and among the rest some 20 or so Jews. There was no suspicion that Miss Holland, the lady who was managing it, had any wish to proselytise, but Jewish and Christian children were going together, and there was avowedly to be no provision of proper food for the former. So Mr. F. had written to Miss Holland, asking her to return the money she had collected for the holidays, he having previosly visited the parents, and obtained their promise that the children should not go. I saw Miss Holland's reply, saying that it would probably be better if another year separate arrangements were made for the Jewish children, but that this year it was too late to make any change in plans. The children were to start the next day, the labels were written, the cottages taken, and the money as good as spent. It could not be returned. Here was a quandary for the little minister, with a poor congregation, and a slender purse -- £75 a year from his own people, the proceeds of a few lessons that he gave in Maida Vale, and a flat at £65 a year rental-- and with little outside help from wealthy people. I asked if he could arrange for the children to have Kosher food sent down, but this did not

seem possible; Did he hope to be able to make alternative arrangements? Yes, he hoped for this, but could not be certain. If necessary, he might purhaps go with the children himself. In any case they would not go with the Miss Inn; of that he was determined. Then we went on to the house of one of the parents to explain how matters stood: the money could not be returned by Miss Holland, but "I promise you faithfully that either I will see that you have the money back from somewhere, or the children shall go somewhere else" Could he be sure of sending the children somewhere? There was one little one of six, for whom the doctor said that a holiday in the country was necessary. The other ~~one~~ child did not need it so much, but the little one must go. And Mr. F. had to promise to do his better best for this little one. This was also a tailoring family. and the man was at home, in his shirt sleevestaking a voluntary holiday. "Lazy?" said the Little Minister, and as we left, the woman remarked on his holidays, and wished that her husband had his place!Not, as my friend said when we were leaving, "a very high ~~man~~ class of person"! In this house we had found signs of plenty and the place wasvery clean. The most vivid impression that I got was as to the difficulty of the task of the Minister. From this somewhat recalcitrant family we went to a

to a small "sweater's den", and I could have imagined myself, as I could have done before for that matter, in Whitechapel. There were three or four men at work, and although the room was small, they did not look unhealthy or pining. They were all young or mx barely middle-aged. Here the proprietor, and his wife were both out, andthe message about the children had to be given to relatives -- one of the men and two large women who appeared on the scene being especially addressed. The children were not to go; "I shall be at the Mission at the time arranged for starting, and tell Mrs. Schmosky that I shall be very angry if her children are allowed to go". I looked round furtively to see if the threatened anger moved a smile, but it did not, although it hardly seemed to impress very much.

When we got outside, I asked what would happen if the children did go, and was at once assured that they would not. They dare not. And I asked what he could do, and found that all his power had to rest, as he said, on "moral persuasion"; "I should tell them of God's anger".

The fact is that Mr. F. is profoundly dissatisfied with the laxity of the Jewish community of Soho in matters of religion, and in this episode of the holidays he will try to make them realize their obligations, almost at any cost. He denies emphatically that the foreign Jew is the

most orthodox. They wear their phylacteries on a week-day but they do not keep the Sabbath, xxxx The English Jew, according to Mr. F. is the most orthodox, because what he does he believes in: the other is a formalist, but nevertheless is a frequent breaker of the Law. For instance. there are said to be about 200 shops [including workshops & stores] in Soho, kept by Jews, and of these, not 5 are closed on xxxxxxxx the Sabbath. The only days that are certain of observance are the Day of Atonement, and, less strictly, the New Year.

Although the great majority of the Jews in Soho are foreigners, there is only one Chevra. He estimates the total of the community in the district at 2000, and in three years, at the pre sent rate, it is probable that they will number 5000. He welcomes the movement West, but wd divert the movement if he cd somewhat further East, to the neighbourhood of Long Acre and Gray's Inn Rd. where there is more house room. But the congestion in East London is so great that movement anywhere is desirable. He attached no importance tothe opinion that the movement to Soho was brought about by the Strike among the English tailors, but thought that it was sufficiently explained by natural pressure East. and the attractions of a district that normally offerred many chances of employment. The local settlement is mainly the outcome of the last six years.

His own congregation is increasing and now numbers 160. When he went there were 120. In his Sabbath School there are about 25 children. At the Westminster Free School there are 500 children.

Although so dissatisfied with the people committed to his ministerial care, he mentioned as good points among them their freedom from habits of intemperance, and the strength of the family tie: he only knows of one family in which father and mother are not living happily together. It follows that as a community they have nothing to do with the local vice: some disorderly houses in one of the streets to a great extent occupied by Jews he had been told were mainly in the hands of Swiss.

Broad Street is the centre of the community, but in several streets the Jews preponderate, including Meard St.

This courageous little man feels very much alone in his work, and wants badly more help, both in person and in money. He has very few in his congregation to whom he can look for financial help, although Mr. Stuart Samuel has just become their president, and he will probably do more in the future. Miss Lily Montague seemed to be the person who was most helpful and most sympathetic, and he described her as a ray of light in a dark place. It is she who has charge of the local club for Jewesses.

Report of interview with Mr. Spindelow, Verger of S. Anne's, Licensing Constable, Coroner's Officer, rent-collector, and owner of property. (E.A.) July 6.98.

Mr. Spindelow's name was given us by the Rector as that of a man with an extensive and peculiar knowledge of the district, and as ~~able~~ especially able to give information about housing and rental conditions. He is queer, cadaverous looking man of about 45, uneducated, self-made, unprepossessing, shrewd, and probably honest. He is married, and the day before my interview his domestic tragedy had reached a crisis, as his wife, under a signed document, had gone to live elsewhere. She is a drunkard, had been forbidden the church, and things had come to a pass that made this step necessary. His evidence is given in this volume (p. 119).

In times gone by Mr. S. has had many a brush with the local sanitary officers and the spite they have shown again him he traces to the enmity of one of the staff, since dismissed, who had quarrelled with ~~xxxxx~~ Mrs. Spindelow. There used to be an understanding that it was, according to the injunctions of this offended person, to be made "damned hot" for Spindelow, and this personal episode has to be taken into account in estimating the value of S's evidence on local sanitary administration. His complaints point however to corruption in the past as well as to personal spite, and he instanced this by a case when he was, as is his custom,

doing work himself. He was being constantly pestered, and could do nothing right, but everything was made easy, when he paid £3.3s. for a plan of the drains to the officers. After that he could not even get them to come near him, and when the moment came for the drains to be actually passed, they still never came, and to this day they have never been properly inspected. But things have now improved; two years ago, and he wd. say that they were still "rotten", but they are more careful now. Things are made hot still for a certain number of individuals, but on the whole things are admirably managed, and done fairly. The staff has been increased; it is more efficient, and he considers that the housing conditions of the n'hood have decidedly improved.

Rents are stationary, though ruling high. Most of the houses are let in floors, three rooms to a floor. The minimum for a single room, and he only knows of one so low, is 3/-; the maximum 8/-. This wd be a first-floor room 20 x 14 x 13. A similar room A second floor wd be 7/6. Of one of his houses (large) let by floors, two large rooms and one small one on each, he gave the following figures:

Ground floor -- 3 rooms-- 15/-;

First floor -- 3 rooms -- 16/-;

Second floor -- 3 rooms -- 15/-;

Third floor -- 2 rooms -- 10/-.

Of a smaller house:

Ground floor, two rooms, (the occupier giving a little help in sweeping staircases etc.) 8/-;

First floor, two rooms, 10/-;

Second floor, two rooms, 10/-;

Third floor, two rooms, 8/6.

Most of the leaseholders in the parish are small people, owning the leases of one, two or of a small number of houses. He himself began as an agent for other people, and getting a local knowledge of values and o properties going, began to act on his own account. He is now only acting as agent for one or two small people, finding that he could not manage his own and other people's proerty at the same time successfully, and there were complaints if he collecte rents by deputy.

Mr. Spindelow is full of the difficulties of the position in which the landlord who wants to have decent tenants finds himself. The activity of the local Vigilance Committe has made it very difficult for houses of bad fame to be started; a wonderful amount of activity has been shown during the lattfew 2 or 3 years, and the consequence is that all sorts of devices are resorted to to get hold of tenements for improper purposes. He himself lets at fair local rents, but is constantly offered either cash down or double rentals. These he can deal with and refuse but it is no

so easy to keep these tenants out if, as often happens, they try to get in through some person against whom nothing is known but who really act as agents for other people, handing over the key for a consideration of perhaps £2 to £5. The difficulty of being sure of the character of tenants was illustrated by the case of the Gospel Hall in Greek St. "They got in there, on the first floor".

But if , as occasionally happens, he gets a wrong tenant, the law gives him no more protection than it does ag against any body else, and, acting as a landlord, he has to get rid of the worst by the same slow process, as that by which the best tenant is protected. The landlord is the person most easily got at, and in consequence there is always an attempt being made to make him responsible in a mos unfair way for the shortcomings of other people, be it t their vice, their dirty habits, ar their infringements of the Factory and Workshops Acts.

Mr. S. assured me that for rooms that he let for 12/- or 14/- he could always get tenants who would willingly pay him double.

A consequence of the increasing difficulty of getting tenements for improper purposes, by ordinary occupancies, is leading to the greater use of hotels ~~xxxxx~~and restauran "private dining rooms" being a common subterfuge.

As to the Police Mr. S. thought that things had improved a good deal, but had many stories to tell of corrupt practices in times gone by that had come to his notice, among them one of a brothel keeper who boasted of his twelve pounds a week that it cost him to keep his place open. Things are still not quite all that they should be, "a little fishy", and sometimes the members of the Vigilance Committee think it best to watch their own cases, but they have greatly improved. So far as the pubs are concerned, the Police are pretty straight.

As licensing constable all prosecutions of disorderly houses are known to Mr. S. and he tells me that he has been offered £30 for each warning that he gives, so that prosecution may be avoided.

The general conclusion that Mr. S. has come to is that as regards Sanitary Administration, the Police, and Prostitution things have decidedly improved. At the present moment the CLUBS are indubitably the worst things in the district. There are numbers of them -- 30 or 40 -- within a few minutes walk of the church, and at the moment they are a growing evil.

As regards Poverty, there is none, practically, in S. Anne's. The R.O. has told him that 30/- a week wd cover all the out-door relief the parish needed. If there is a miserable home

able home, it is 100 to 1 that it is caused by drink. Good cases are always taken up and dealt with by the Rector.

At the end Mr. S. reverted to what is perhaps his pet grievance: the unfair way in which the landlord is treated, both by the law and by public opinion. He considers that the Landlord and Tenant Act requires amendment; that procedure should be simpler; and that it is absurd and unreasonable, that, no matter what kind of tenant you have got, it should take you 5 or 6 weeks to get rid of them. One result of the present state of the law is the creation of the recognized class of "rent-bilkers", who never pay any rent, except perhaps a first week or two, but systematically move about getting their free lodgings for the term that the law may be said to allow them of 6 or 8 weeks until they can be, in turn, got rid of.

Bk. 62 – Dist 4

Interview with Mrs Ruspini at the 'Blue Lamp' 38 G. Pulteney St. 21 Nov 1898 –

The Blue Lamp is a rescue home connected with I know not what Church organization & there is a committee, but Mrs Ruspini is the presiding spirit & no one has had more Experience in the work. She is a middle aged woman with a gentle manner & very kind face – a very lovable person I should suppose, & her claim to remain in touch with 1000, & more, of those she has had through her hands may be true – they all belong to the "Perseverance Guild" & are bound to write at regular intervals –

The work before her time was worked as a mission – that is without a "home" but the home is necessary. In it there is room for 8 girls & I gather that the inmates are moved on as fast as possible – but some may remain for a length of time – Each case is dealt with on its merits – Mrs Ruspini trying to find

some suitable future for all. I suppose most are passed on to Rescue homes or Penitentiaries connected with the association to which she is affiliated. She had nothing to say against these institutions. Some of them were rather hard she admitted.

The home has moved more than once but retains always its sign of a blue lamp - in this they followed another institution of the kind with a red lamp - but that is closed & the idea of having homes in all the parts where needed, lack to be known in this way fell through.

Mrs Ruspini's method is to cultivate an acquaintance with the girls in the street even if nothing at first comes of it. Some day they may come - they know they will be welcome, & she has her afternoon at home. She also definitely invites by passing a note into their hand & then sometimes they come.

The low sordid pitiful life came out very clearly - the idea of sin not at all, in anything she said. She showed great familiarity with their ways of life & thought. She spoke of the remarkable increase of refinement which the life brings - she can only suppose as a result of the intercourse & acquaintance with men of a higher rank. They look down on the habits of their original situation. This is so especially if they rise from the factory girl class in this curious form of social promotion. But as a rule the factory girls do not rise to it - or fall to it - do not seek it or envy it - not she said that they are particularly virtuous but they consort with the young men of their own rank & not at all as prostitutes. She has a factory girls Club - self constituted. She made known she would be at home

on Wednesday afternoons & at first no one came – for 8 weeks it went on so & then a few factory girls came & now it has grown into a Club. & I believe she has her afternoon at home for the others separately. But the two classes of girls meet on easy terms. & I did not gather there was any virtuous indignation wasted.

It is not uncommon she said for tailoresses whose work fails at certain times to go on the street then return to work when that is again profitable.

I asked whether the increase of refinement of manners & habits led to any kind of self respect – if for instance they would expect & obtain courteous treatment – Mr. Ruspini thought money was all they sought. Money was everything – She spoke also of their rough ways & coarse language amongst themselves so the refinement does

not go for much – probably more a matter of dress than anything.

We spoke of the relations between these girls & their man or bully – She said they were often devoted to the men even if very badly treated by them. It seems to be almost a marriage – but they are afraid of them & sometimes will run away to seek shelter. If she sees a girl she knows in the street the girl will perhaps say 'don't speak to me now he is here & would not like it –' the men hang about on the pavement where the girls walk. This kind live thus in pairs and it is to their home that the stranger is taken. Another class come in from outside & make themselves up for their work in the County Council lavatories – bring in their rouge & & wash it all off before going home

These of course do not take men home but find accommodation in the Hotels & which lay themselves out for this business. There are girls of a higher class who only walk out in the afternoons being at home to receive their friends in the evening. Girls who live several together under charge of a 'mother' do not usually go out at all at night.

She spoke of the girls who had fallen generally having a first baby & of their faithfulness to the care of the child. Only one case she had known of desertion & then she knew the baby would be cared for. The keep of the child is a great burthen. The rescued girls sometimes bring in their babies to the home but there are few facilities & ~~more usually~~ of practicable the baby is left elsewhere. Mrs Rispini says, as do they all, that the baby's life is the strongest influence for good on these girls.

I asked if she discriminated against foreigners at the home & she said not but that they rarely came & were most difficult to do anything with. They refuse to be sent home & Mrs Rispini thought were more depraved than the English girls. More professional she agreed. The recent legislation she said was already having effect. the men were frightened & they & the girls were moving away.

She spoke however of the foreign girls who used to keep to the East side of Regent St now invading the other side. So up to now they have been spreading.

The English girls are mostly from Service or from the same class as servants come from. but there are those of a higher as well as lower class. Governesses & ladies as well as factory girls. Of course they dont

like the life if they live easily in any other way – are well content to be kept by one man if they get the chance. There are she says a good many married women who take to the life if their husband is out of work – going it up again when necessity no longer presses.

I did not gather that Mrs Rispini applied any of the emotional religious methods in her dealings with those she seeks to rescue. Sympathy kindness & good advice I believe are her only weapons. It is the young & newly fallen that she can be most hopeful of – & for these she will sometimes try to find an immediate place in service – not it seems a difficult thing. People being ready to do this for the cause & often doing it well & successfully. She refuses no one who desires to lead a better life but if complicated with drink the older cases are very hopeless.

Marriage is the best end yet can be reached. She spoke of the frequency of marriages apart from rescue & I gather interested herself in these & also in marriages where apart from prostitution there was cohabitation.

In the home the girls live exactly the life of servants – leaving household work including scouring. They do not wear uniform & retain their own clothes if they are not tawdry.

The life in the home is made as pleasant as possible & the girls besides recreation at home are taken out in twos & threes. They are never allowed out alone.

The rule against talking of their past life is strict & is obeyed.

Mrs Rispini knew nothing of the relations of the girls & the police. Whether they paid the police or not. She thought the police could not run

them in for solicitation unless the molested man prosecuted. I doubt her being right about this but that was her impression & practically the police do not interfere. She had no opinion to express as to the policy of leaving so much license in the streets as is done in London & no where else she thought. but I think inclined to repression. She was decidedly in favour of prosecution of disorderly houses as weakening them although they did start again. But none of this is her business & her influence would be gone if she was supposed to be an informer.

She does not go into bad houses thinks it useless & no good. She relies on meeting the girls in the street & getting them to come to see her & seems successful in this.

Of those she gets hold of comparatively few fall back.