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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1780	Press
	(125-126)	Mis.
Dated	30-11-	1871.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
30th November 1871.*

Read the following:—

No. 125. MINUTE by His Excellency the PRESIDENT, dated Madras, 15th November 1871.

It appears to me that the time has now come for the Government to initiate a change in the plan of our Provincial Dispensaries, which has long been deemed requisite by the most competent authorities, which has been partially carried out by the Medical Missionary Agencies and which has already received the direct sanction of Government on a restricted scale at the Lunkerkhana of Arcot. I allude to the introduction of the hut or separate system of accommodation either in addition to the general ward system now used or in substitution of it.

2. My own impression is that it would be desirable to retain the existing general wards in our present establishments and to construct others of the same character, though not perhaps of the same dimensions, at new Dispensaries to serve for both male and female patients of the lower castes, but to erect at some distance from the main buildings small huts of light common materials, each of which should contain two rooms, and each of which should be available for the use of a high caste patient, for the lodging of some member of his family, and for the preparation of his food. The huts should, if possible, stand apart from each other, should have the entrance protected by a little wall or enclosure, and should be furnished with a small backyard.

3. I can scarcely doubt, from all that has reached me, that a provision of this nature would have an excellent effect throughout the country in inducing natives of a respectable station to avail themselves of the benefits of European medical treatment.

4. The innovation would not be expensive, and, as Local Funds are now available for works of this nature, it seems expedient that the experiment should be prescribed without delay.

5. I would suggest that the Inspector-General of Hospitals should be instructed to prepare and submit to Government a plan for a group of Dispensary buildings, embracing provisions for the separate accommodation of caste patients on the hut system with an approximate estimate of the cost of such an establishment. In illustration of this question I submit a paper recently presented to me by Mr. Johnston, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, which contains some valuable remarks by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, and a letter addressed to me by Inspector-General Balfour in connexion with a plan for a Dispensary at Conjeveram, which that officer, as it seems to me justly, considers ill-suited to the peculiar wants of the locality.

6. In asking for a standard plan I do not suppose, of course, that the same identical design can be appropriate for all places; but with some varieties of dimension the same distribution might probably be everywhere retained in the main building containing the surgery, the consulting room, and the male and female wards for low caste patients, while the plan and dimensions of the separate cottages might be settled subject to variations of material and structure in different districts.

(Signed) NAPIER.

30th November 1871.

Some observations on the system of Dispensary management in its bearing on the wants of the classes for whom these institutions have been designed.

Of the many subjects which now engross the attention of Government in its philanthropic efforts to raise the status of, and diffuse a higher knowledge amongst, the millions of its subjects, there is scarcely one which more commends itself to notice than is involved in the Dispensary system which now obtains and is so extensively and increasingly extended throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and it is to this subject that I propose, as briefly as I possibly can, to make a few observations, taking this direction, the inquiry as to the working of the system—at present in force in these Dispensaries, and whether this is such as to secure the confidence of the populations for whom it has been designed. Without wholly denying that much good has been effected by these institutions, I nevertheless maintain that this has been confined to but a narrow circle which, until the system is changed, I apprehend cannot possibly acquire expansion—extension. And thus I am led to ask whether, in the history of the human race, there is a record of one so completely under the dominion of such an influence—force it might almost be called—as the Hindoo, for such in reality is caste, and this brings me at once to what I conceive to be the true source of the failure of our Dispensary system, for that it has all but failed there can be no reasonable question.

Let me observe that when history comes to speak of the British Empire in India it will tell of the supreme wisdom of its rulers, who, in their relation with their subjects, made Dido's motto theirs, *Tros Tyrusque milii nullo discrimine agetur*. But the question obtrudes itself, have we not departed from this golden principle—this rule, by enforcing such a system as now obtains in our so-called public Dispensaries when we make it a condition of the acceptance by the higher castes of the curative skill of our Medical Officers in charge of these institutions the sacrifice of their caste prejudices. And here I beg to remark that while submitting these observations I wholly repudiate the design of upholding or advocating caste prejudices. They encourage such (to us) absurd prejudices who foster ignorance, for such in reality is the result of a system which cuts off millions of the classes whose interests I seek to advance from acquiring a knowledge of an art so beneficent as the modern *ars medendi*, one which has grown up and advanced with Western civilization, for do but think what we demand of these sensitive people. Take one of them—one, it may be, who has suffered many things of many Hindoo physicians and is nothing better, but rather worse. "Who wants health wants everything," and in search of this great boon he comes to one of our "public Dispensaries," and on entering its wards he sees at a glance what is demanded of him, no less than association with classes involving a degradation, worse than death itself, and so he chooses death. Not wisely, it is true; but then he knows no better, and we for our part have made no effort to dissipate his ignorance, which might very easily have been done by the simple expedient of having had small, detached, inexpensive huts raised within the hospital compound when we might say to such a sufferer, "Here you may remain in one of these huts till, restored to health, you leave." And in leaving you may be sure he goes to his house and tells it amongst his kindred and neighbours how much has been done for him and how good a thing it is, this same Western knowledge, and how desirable it would be to grasp it. But even in its present limited application the system is still further narrowed until these Dispensaries have all but lost their distinctive character of hospital and are resorted to by scarcely any save the very lowest and poverty-stricken classes of the country. In truth, these institutions are, for the most part, of a composite character, as much lock hospitals and poor-houses as anything else. Not that I have long reflected on the subject of these observations, but I have been led to put them forward now because it has been my fortune very recently to see at the Mission stations of Edeyengoody, Dindigul, and Nazareth what can be done by earnest, reflective, self-sacrificing men such as are the Rev. Drs. Caldwell, Chester, and Strachan. And so much to the purpose are the views of the first-mentioned gentleman that I cannot do better than give them *in extenso*:—

"I am engaged in building two sets of sick lines for the accommodation of *in-patients* in connexion with the Edeyengoody Civil Dispensary. The object I have in view is to induce patients, who require daily medical supervision and who are of what are regarded as the higher castes, to

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come and stay here as long as may be necessary under the Hospital Assistant's care. It often happens that people of the higher castes who come to the Dispensary for advice are told that their cases cannot be satisfactorily treated except they stay for some days, and they are advised to stay in the large room which is provided for in-patients. They look in and see at a glance that the patients in it are of low caste, and find on inquiry that none but low caste people have ever stayed in it. They make some excuse and go away. Perhaps they put up under the trees in a neighbouring tope for a night or two, but generally they go straight off to their villages, which may be any distance from this place under twenty miles, and either they are never heard of afterwards, or they appear again some weeks afterwards at the Dispensary in a worse state of health than before and suffering in addition from the exhaustion of the journey. A large, spacious, costly pukka building, occupied nominally by people of all castes, but therefore practically by people of the lower castes alone, instead of attracting people of the higher castes repels them. They would willingly stay somewhere under the Dresser's daily care if they could do so consistently with their ideas of comfort and their caste customs; nor would it involve any great expense to make them feel comfortable, for a very small amount of accommodation would suffice them provided they were protected whilst in the use of that accommodation from the interference of people not belonging to their own circle. Better to them would be a mud hut with a cow-dunged floor than a palace with every convenience and Pariahs coming near them when they are cooking. I am endeavouring to meet this difficulty by erecting two sets of sick lines, or cottage hospitals, on the plan of providing each person, who is to be accommodated as an in-patient, with a separate room, a separate cooking apartment, and a separate backyard, with only a pail in common in front, taking care also that the place is roomy enough to admit of a relation or two of the sick man's living with him during his stay. Each line will contain only two cottages at present, but the number can be indefinitely used as the plan is found to succeed. A well is also being dug for the use of the patients. The large room which has hitherto been the only place provided for the accommodation of *in-patients* will still be at the disposal of the people of all classes, that is, of the lower castes, as heretofore; and, as this building is larger and more costly than the sick lines, they will not have any reason to complain. I am well aware that the plan I am going to act upon is one that may seem to encourage the distinction of caste, but this is only in appearance and for a time. If it succeeds, as I hope it will, high caste natives will acquire an opportunity of learning by experience the advantages of European medical science, and consequently of learning by experience that Europeans are wiser and more benevolent than they fancied they were before. The native village doctor is the greatest upholder of domestic superstitions, those very superstitions from which caste prejudices derive their chief strength. I expect, therefore, to find the majority of the patients on their return home not only looking better in health, but showing themselves more tolerant, more liberal minded, less exclusive than before, and, if this should be the case, the cause of caste will be the loser, not the gainer. Besides, we cannot reasonably expect to be able to do all the good we could wish all at once to everybody we meet. People in every country are rather jealous about having good done to them by other people, and like in most things to be left to themselves to learn to be good and to do good in their own way. It is a great benefit conferred on people belonging to the rural districts if we are able to cure them of their maladies of which their native doctors did not know even their names. This will, at least, have the effect of inspiring them with confidence in our intelligence and humanity, and willingness on the part of patients under treatment to associate with other patients will come in time. I consider it an important advantage connected with cottage hospitals, such as are proposed, that patients will be enabled to feel at home in them, being surrounded by arrangements such as they are accustomed to in their own homes. The novelty of the circumstances in which native patients find themselves in large hospitals makes them nervous, and nervousness or low spirits will not be found helpful towards recovery. The following are the dimensions, &c., of each of the cottages:—Sitting and sleeping room, 16 feet by 12 feet; two doors and one window, of moderate size; cooking-room, 5 feet by 12 feet, with door and window; walls, 9 feet high; materials, sun-baked bricks with a foundation of stone; expense, Rupees 140 per room."

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Dr. Strachan was unfortunately absent from the station on medical certificate when I inspected his Dispensary at Nazareth, and I therefore had not the advantage of a personal interview with him; but so precisely alike is the system he pursues that I shall content myself by merely giving an extract from a letter I received on this subject from the able and energetic Collector, Mr. Puckle:—

“The income of the Palamecottah Dispensary is upwards of 4,000 Rupees per annum; but its operations are far less extensive than those of a Mission Dispensary at Nazareth supervised by Mr. Strachan, where 6000 new cases have been treated in eight months at a cost of 50 Rupees a month, the Government supplying the medicines. This charge of 600 Rupees per annum includes the Dresser's pay, and the system adopted is to have the sick attended and fed by their relatives. I think the system excellent and the arrangements exactly suited to the wants of the natives of this country.”

But if the system works so well in Edeyengoody and Nazareth, it should be seen at Dindigul in full operation under the energetic action of its able Superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Chester. But I have already far exceeded the space I at first allowed myself, and I must, therefore, content myself by giving one or two extracts from Dr. Chester's communication on the subject:—

“I have from the first seen plainly that I had to do with all classes, and castes, and sects among the people, and have tried in every way I could to make the Dispensary popular with the people, having respect, whenever necessary, to their strong caste prejudices. Native Christians who might be imagined to be free from caste feelings form but a very small part of the attendants at the Dispensary. We have never put any in-patients in large wards, but have from the first had them in separate rooms. If at any time our hospital accommodations were not sufficient, we have allowed a portion of the patients to remain in the chuttrums within the town. Two years since I built the ~~for detached houses, letting each have a yard of its own and in every way quite distinct from the~~ others. These have served a very good purpose, and have seemed greatly to please the natives. The plan was adopted solely with reference to the peculiar sensitiveness of the high caste natives in the matter of cooking and eating with those of a different caste. And it has been our wish and effort to make the Dispensary arrangements as comfortable and agreeable as possible for the natives, as it is with them almost exclusively we have to do. In the Lying-in Hospital, which is now in course of erection, and which is built especially for native women, the six rooms, though each is thoroughly ventilated, will be quite separated, and reference will be had in all the arrangements of the building to what we suppose to be the preferences of the better class of native women. * * * * * Eleven years of constant intercourse with the natives have given us frequent opportunities of noticing their many peculiarities, their habits, dislikes, &c., and in the Dispensary work, in dealing with the out-patients as well as the in-patients, our efforts have always been to yield to native prejudices where no harm would come in the treatment.”

But to conclude, let me express the hope that the views now put forth will result in putting our Civil Dispensaries on another footing—one more in harmony with the feelings, necessities, and peculiarities of the people of the land.

(Signed) W. JOHNSTON, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

3rd November 1871.

From E. G. BALFOUR, Esq., to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated Madras, 14th November 1871.

Would you obligingly mention to His Excellency the Governor that Deputy Inspector-General Blacklock suggested to me to see the Conjeveram Dispensary, and that I went accordingly to it? The site seemed unfortunately chosen, and the plan of the proposed new hospital seemed to me to be altogether unsuited for an hospital in this country, and especially for a hospital in a place like Conjeveram, to which pilgrims of all castes go.

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2. In such a place I think that a number of small pavilions are needed, into which the Brahmin and the Pariah might be placed apart.
3. I wrote to the authorities on the subject, but it is reported to be too late to change.
4. I submit the subject for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor as I think that an authoritative opinion is needed to guide in the erection of future hospitals.
5. Would you kindly lay the subject before His Excellency at a leisure time?

No. 126. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1871, No. 1780.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come for considering the question of making such alterations in the provision of accommodation for in-patients at the Civil Dispensaries as will render these institutions more generally useful than they now are.

2. At present the wards for in-patients are used by non-caste natives only. There are insuperable objections to caste patients occupying these wards in common with non-caste or low-caste natives, and it seems desirable to introduce the hut or separate system of accommodation either in addition to the general ward system now used or in substitution of it.

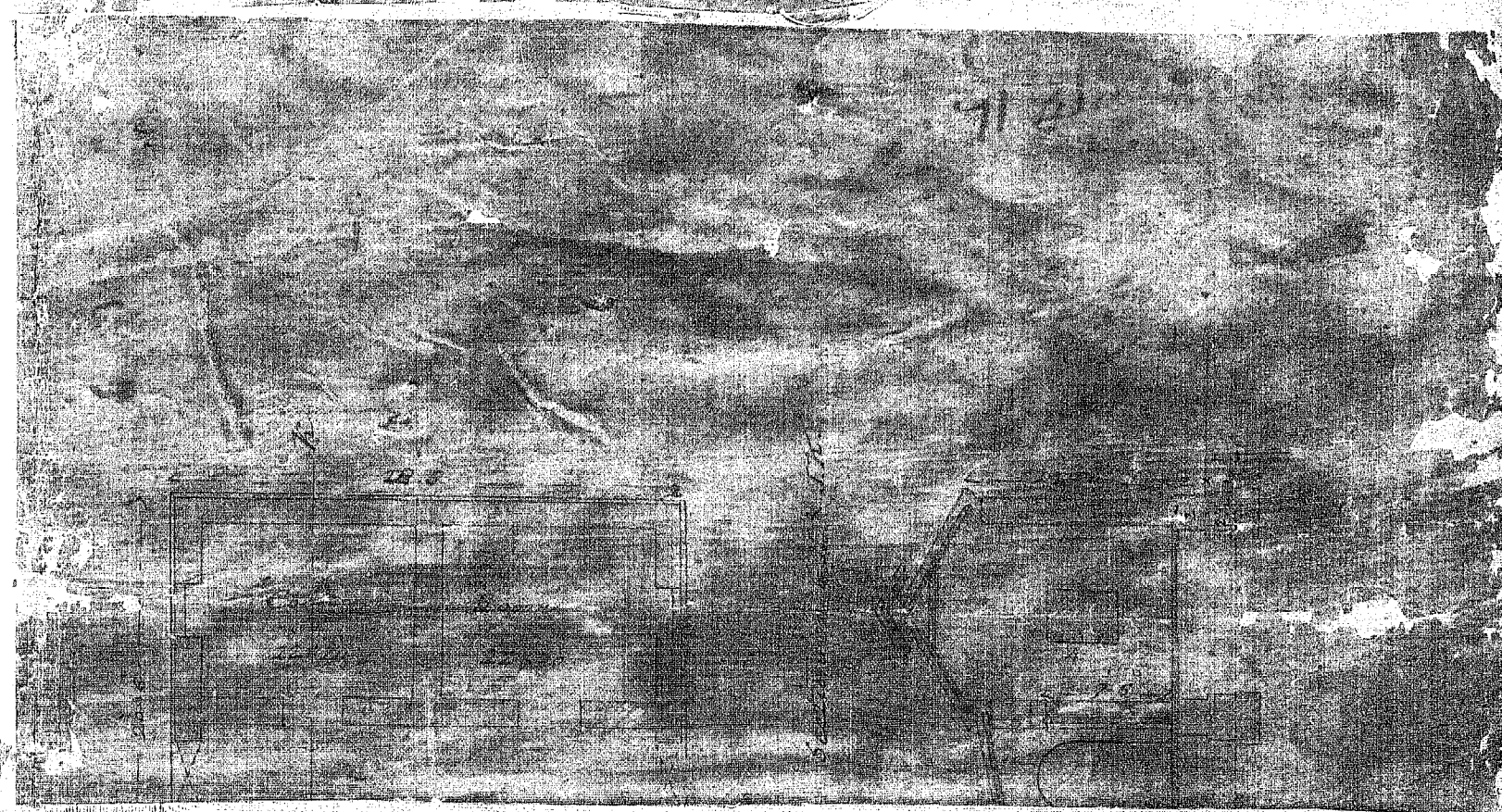
3. His Excellency in Council is disposed to think that it will be advantageous to retain the present general wards in the existing Dispensaries, and to construct similar wards of the same character though not perhaps of the same dimensions at new Dispensaries, to serve for male and female patients of the lower castes, and to build at some distance from the main building small huts of light common materials, each of which should contain two rooms, and each of which should be available for the use of a high-caste patient, for the lodging of some member of his family, and for the preparation of his food.

4. These huts should, if possible, stand apart from each other, should have the entrance protected by a low wall, and should be furnished with a small backyard. With these remarks, His Excellency in Council requests the Acting Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, to prepare a standard plan of a Dispensary providing for the separate accommodation of caste patients on the hut system with the proximate cost of buildings arranged on this plan.

5. The plan of the main building consisting of wards for low-caste patients of both sexes, the consulting room and surgery and subsidiary buildings, such as bath-rooms, cook-house, and latrines, would, with some variety in respect of the numbers to be accommodated, be found suitable every where, but it may be necessary to have some variety of plan and dimensions for the cottages according to the difference of materials and structure of cottages in different portions of the Presidency.

6. The best means of securing the proper conservancy of the separate buildings and any difference of cost involved by the separate system should receive careful attention. It may be necessary to provide some accommodation in common for pauper caste patients who have no relations or friends to attend upon them, and for these it would be necessary to provide, either temporarily or permanently, a caste-man as cook.

7. As the design will have to be circulated to the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, on whom will devolve the expenditure required for these buildings,



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PUBLIC.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
D.C.

Filed November, 30th.

Recd.

Arch.

G. O. 30th November 1871. No. 1780.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 125-126.

Requesting the Acting Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, to prepare a standard plan of a Civil Dispensary providing for the separate accommodation of caste patients on the one hand and the appropriate cost of building arranged on the plan proposed.

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and whose suggestions the Government will be happy to receive, it is necessary that the first cost of the new description of Dispensary and of additions to existing Dispensaries, the cost of maintenance, and cost of hospital administration on the proposed plan, should be carefully ascertained and stated.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 26th October 1871.

Public.
No. 78.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the GOVERNOR
GENERAL of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I forward a copy of a letter, with the several printed papers therewith transmitted, from the Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, requesting to be furnished with any information that may exist regarding the organization, &c., of charitable institutions in the principal towns in India; and I desire that your Excellency in Council will, if practicable, obtain and forward to me the particulars mentioned in Mr. Ribton Turner's letter.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

No. 5355.

COPY of this despatch and of its enclosures forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, with a request that the information required may be furnished as regards the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
PUBLIC;
The 8th December 1871.

Arthur Hume
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

OF THE

[Specimen of Handbill or Post-Card.]

TO THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE,
ST. MARGARET'S AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.

ST. GEORGE'S (MANOVER SQUARE) AND WESTMINSTER COMMISSION
FOR
ORGANISING CHARITABLE RELIEF AND REPRESSING MENDICITY
OFFICES { 28 MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE.
 { 28 JAMES STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE.

CHAIRMAN: THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

The Committee earnestly hope that the Parishioners will assist them by refusing to administer any charity without inquiry into the case of the person demanding it; indiscriminate relief being one of the main stimulants to Pauperism and Vagrancy.

The Committee will make the necessary inquiry free of expense,
even if you have not subscribed to the Society.

The Committee ask for your co-operation in the following manner:—

1. Abstain entirely from giving money to beggars in the streets, or to persons begging under the pretence of selling small articles.
2. Should you feel disposed to place reliance upon the statements of Mendicants who refuse the Society's Tickets, ask for their names and addresses. If such names and addresses be sent to either of these Offices, a report upon the case will be sent to you. Tickets can be obtained at the Offices, Gratis.

Should any person apply for relief at your houses, either by letter or otherwise, please to send such letter, or the necessary information, to either of these Offices. The case will be investigated, and a report sent for your information.

The object of the Society is not to check benevolence, but to assist the Public in directing it into channels where good, instead of evil, may result.

[illegible]

ROUTED
Court Papers, No. 8.] [Specimens of Placards, to be printed demy size.

MENDICANTS.—CAUTION.

THE INHABITANTS OF ST. MARYLEBONE
ARE HARNESTLY ENTREATED
NOT TO GIVE ALMS TO MENDICANTS,
AS BY DOING SO THEY ONLY
FOSTER IDLENESS AND DECEPTION,
AND
DIVERT CHARITY FROM THE DESERVING POOR.

A TICKET should be given to EVERY APPLICANT for Relief,
which will ensure the Case being duly inquired into.

*Sheets of Tickets may be obtained, gratuitously, at the OFFICES of the
ST. MARYLEBONE COMMITTEE FOR ORGANISING CHARITABLE
RELIEF AND REPRESSING MENDICITY, 10 PRINCESS STREET,
GROVE ROAD, N.W., and 97 MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.*

CAUTION TO MENDICANTS.

HENRY TOUGH was charged at the Marylebone Police-court, on the
21st December, with begging. George Bayley, 133 D, proved that, when
walking along Molyneux Street, dressed in plain clothes, the prisoner came to
him, and asked him for assistance. Witness offered him a Ticket issued by
the St. Marylebone Committee for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing
Mendicity, but this the prisoner refused to take, and he therefore took him into
custody. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, and to
be kept to hard labour.

On the 23rd December, THOMAS BURKE was charged by James
Wooler, 129 D, with begging in Regent Street, using insulting language towards
a lady, and throwing mud at her. He was taken into custody, and sentenced
to three months' hard labour.

On the 21st and 22nd December, thirty-three beggars were brought before
the magistrate, at the Marylebone Police-court, and in almost all cases were
sent to prison.

All Mendicants in the Parish of St. Marylebone are enjoined
to state their cases at the Offices of the St. Marylebone Com-
mittee for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendi-
cidity, No. 10 Princess Street, Grove Road, and 97 Marylebone
Road, as the Police have instructions to arrest all those who
continue to ply their trade in the Parish.

[P. T. O.]

SUGGESTED RULES

OF THE

COMMITTEE FOR ORGANISING CHARITABLE RELIEF AND REPRESSING MENDICITY.

In Union with the Central Society at 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

OFFICE

Members appointed at the Meeting held at
and subsequently:—

on

1871,

With power to add to their number.

Chairman—

Honorary Secretaries—
Charity Agents—
Collectors—
Bankers—

Honorary Treasurers—

ORGANISATION.

- 1—That the Committee be constituted, as far as possible, in the following manner:—
One Representative from each Charitable Agency and Metropolitan Relief Society working in the District;
One Representative from each Church, Chapel, or other Place of Worship in the district (not other-
wise represented);
Two Representatives from the Board of Poor-law Guardians; and
Other persons able and willing to devote time to the work; not exceeding in number one-third* of the
whole Committee; such members to be elected annually at the public general meeting; the
Committee, however, to have the power to fill up any vacancies then left open, or which may
subsequently occur.

Constitution of
Committee.

- 2—That the area of the operations of the Committee be coterminous with that of a Poor-law District, as being the simplest and best adapted for the purpose.

Area of Work.

- 3—That the PRIMARY OBJECTS of the Committee be, first, to afford every Charitable Agency in the District a means of intercommunicating information, with a view to prevent the abuse of Charity by undeserving persons or by those who are already sufficiently relieved; second, to secure the investigation, both through paid and voluntary agency, of the cases of all poor persons coming before them, with the ultimate object of referring them to the proper quarter for Relief; third, to repress Mendicity. That the SECONDARY OBJECT be (where the District Charitable Agencies are found unable to undertake the work) to afford relief, as far as possible, on definite principles.

Objects.

- 4—That a Charity Office or Offices be established in a convenient position or positions in the District, for receiving applications, and for facility of reference to the Poor-law authorities.

Arrangements
with regard to
Charity Office
and Agent.

- 5—That one or more properly accredited Charity Agents be appointed by the Committee, who shall be responsible for the investigation of all cases coming before the Committee, and shall be in communication with Agents of the various Charities in the District and the Relieving Officers.

- 6—That the Charity Office be open to applicants who present themselves, either with or without Tickets, every week-day, at such stated hours as the Committee shall determine; and that a Charity Agent be in attendance during those hours to receive applications.

Books.

- 7—That, in order to insure uniformity of administration, the Books and Forms recommended by the Central Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, be adopted and used for all purposes relating to the investigation, registration, or relief of cases coming before the Committee.

* This proportion is recommended by the Council of the Central Society, but should it not in its entirety (from local causes) commend itself to any District Committee, the Council advise that the Committee should at their first meeting determine what the proportion should be, as it is expedient that they should acquire a definite constitution as early as possible.

Suggested co-operative action among Local Charities.

8—That the various Charitable Agencies in the District, and Clergy and Ministers of all Denominations, not represented on the Committee at its formation, be invited, by circular, to appoint Representatives at the Committee, so that they may be brought into direct communication with each other.

9—That the various Charitable Agencies and individuals be invited to give information as to cases, where it is required by the Committee, and to avail themselves of the information collected by the Committee, which will be at the disposal of persons engaged in the work of Relief.

10—That the various Charitable Agencies be requested to indicate to the Committee the scope of their action, to furnish statements regarding their Relief and Provident Funds, to consent to deal, at the instance of the Committee, with all cases which come within the scope of their work, and to refer all cases which do not come within their scope to the Committee.

11—That the various Charitable Agencies be invited to fill in and forward to the Office, at stated intervals, particulars of cases relieved by them, on forms of return supplied by the Committee.

12—That a complete Alphabetical Register of all cases Relieved through the agency of the Committee, and the various other Charities willing to co-operate, be kept at the Offices of the Committee, both for the purpose of checking imposition, and of affording immediate information to those engaged in the work of Relief.

13—That the inhabitants of the District be invited to refer to the Committee all cases requiring investigation, the Committee undertaking to furnish every information obtainable with regard to cases so brought under their notice.

Suggested co-operative action with Poor Law Authorities.

14—That the Board of Guardians be invited to appoint two Representatives at the Committee for the purpose of promoting harmonious action in the administration of public and private charity.

15—That the Board of Guardians be invited to send in periodically to the Committee, alphabetical lists of all applications made to them for Relief, with the results thereof, in accordance with the Poor-law Minute of November 20, 1869, on the understanding that the Committee reciprocate information.

16—That the Board of Guardians be invited to direct the Relieving Officers to report upon cases residing in their several Districts, which may be referred to them by the Committee, as suitable for Poor-law Relief; the Committee, on the other hand, undertaking to consider cases referred to them by the Relieving Officers, or by the Guardians, on account of such cases requiring Relief other than can be legally given from the rates.

Functions of Committee

17—That the Committee (or a sub-Committee appointed for that purpose) do meet at least once in every week to consider and deal with all cases referred to them.

18—That a code be drawn up by the Committee (or a Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose) for regulating matters affecting the proceedings of the Committee at their meetings, the appointment, duties and responsibilities of their officers, and any other matters of internal administration *not already herein determined*. No alteration to be made in this code when framed and approved without a week's previous notice being given to each Member of Committee.

19—That as a rule the Committee only entertain the cases of persons resident in the District.

20—That besides dealing with cases in which application is made at the Charity Office, the Committee will endeavour, so far as possible, to reach the cases of deserving and necessitous persons who may shrink from applying for Relief.

Voluntary Visiting Agencies

21—That all the District Visiting Agencies for inquiry be recognised and assisted, and that every effort be made to increase the number of visitors, with a view to obtain an efficient and concentrated system of house to house visitation.

22—That all persons who are willing to give assistance by visiting the poor, or by serving the Committee in any capacity, be requested to send their names to the Committee.

Suggested information with regard to Poor Law.

23—That a plain statement with regard to the statutory duties and operations of the Poor-law authorities, as drawn up by the Central Society, be circulated, for the purpose of preventing prevalent misapprehension, and also of affording information to those engaged in the work of Relief.

Suggested invitation to Clergy and Ministers.

24—That the Clergy and Ministers of all denominations, be invited to consider the propriety of periodically drawing the attention of their congregations, to the demoralising effects of indiscriminate relief, and the pauperising tendencies it engenders.

Delegates to Central Society.

25—That for the purpose of securing unity of Metropolitan action in the administration of Charity, two members of the Committee be appointed as Delegates to the Central Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity.

MENDICITY.

Tickets

26—That the Sheets of Tickets, bearing the address of the Charity Office, and elementary information with regard to the operations of the Committee, at the head of each Sheet, be supplied gratuitously to householders in the

District, and that the cases of all applicants presenting themselves at the Charity Office be investigated and reported to the Committee.*

27—That a list of all the other Committees formed on a similar basis, and of the Metropolitan Charities generally, be kept at the office of the Committee, for the purpose of referring non-resident cases of alleged distress to the proper quarter.

Treatm Non-1 Cases.

28—That individual relief to mendicants be discouraged, the Local Poor-law Authorities having ample power to afford relief to them; the Charity Agent, however, to be vested with a discretionary power to give food in exceptional cases of absolute hunger.

29—That the Police be called upon to arrest all mendicants in the District who, after receiving a Ticket, continue to ply their avocation instead of making application at the Charity Office.

Suggested of Police.

RELIEF.

It may be stated generally that—

The qualification for POOR-LAW RELIEF is destitution or chronic infirmity. In cases of the able-bodied, labour is a condition of relief.

The qualification for CHARITABLE RELIEF is temporary and unavoidable distress, with evidence of thrift and character on the part of the applicant.†

30—That all cases properly belonging to the Poor-law be referred to the Guardians. The following will serve as examples of such cases:—

Relief by Poor Law.

- Generally those out of employ, and in whom there is no immediate prospect of temporary aid producing permanent good: commonly speaking such distress arises from improvidence—as in the cases of persons earning large wages at certain seasons, but often without employ at other times, and who in most cases ought, therefore, during the summer, to lay by funds for their winter necessities.*
- Cases of chronic infirmity which do not appear to the Committee fit subjects to be dealt with by any existing Charity.*
- Cases not coming within the above categories, but which, on their own merits, do not seem to the Committee fit subjects for Charitable Relief.*

31—The supplementation of Poor-law Relief is strongly discouraged by the Committee; but, in view of the varying conditions under which the Poor-law is at present administered in the Metropolis, it is in some cases necessary, as a temporary measure, to supplement the inadequate relief now given to out-door cases; but such supplementary relief should be given, if at all, under protest, and with the intention of bringing about, as speedily as possible, a proper classification of cases suitable for treatment by Poor-law and Private Charity respectively.

Co-operative Relief by Poor Law and Charity.

32—That all cases which can appropriately be dealt with by any Charity within the District be referred to such Charity.

Relief by District Charities.

33—That where other Charities in the District are unable to afford the requisite assistance it shall be the object of the Committee, with a due and strict regard for the funds likely to be at the disposal of the Committee during the year, to give assistance to the industrious Poor, who are able and anxious to help themselves. *Such assistance to be given only in cases in which temporary assistance is likely to prove of permanent use.* Of such cases the following will serve as examples:—

Relief by Committees.

- PROVIDENT and deserving working men who have work offered to them, but who are unable to accept it from want of tools or materials, or other cognate causes.*
- The PROVIDENT and industrious Poor who are stricken down by illness, accident, or calamity, and who, if assisted under such circumstances, would be able to resume their avocations.*
- The industrious but distressed Poor suffering from deformity or accident, and who, with the aid of surgical appliances, would be enabled to continue their avocations.*
- The daughters of the distressed Poor, who are able and willing to become domestic servants.*
- Those of the Poor afflicted with congenital infirmities or deformities, and for whom it is desirable to endeavour to obtain admission to asylums or institutions established for the purpose, other than the workhouse.*
- Those members of a family who are in danger of contamination, owing to the immoral conduct of other members of their family, and for whom it is desirable to endeavour to obtain admission to industrial schools or refuges.*
- Those of the provident but distressed Poor who are candidates for admission to any institution or asylum under circumstances of which the Committee approve.*
- The sons of the distressed Poor who are willing to become seamen, or to enter the Shoe-black Brigade, or such other employment as the Committee may approve, but without payment of apprenticeship fees.*
- Those who, through unavoidable misfortune, are temporarily unable to keep up their payments to Benefit or Provident Societies, and who are thereby precluded from participating in the advantages to be derived from them.*

* In some Districts it may be expedient to relax this Rule.

† It is not expedient for the Committee to give *pensions* from its own funds to even the most deserving cases; but in particular instances it may with advantage recommend cases to individuals or special charities who are willing to undertake the permanent treatment of them.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES IN UNION WITH
THE SOCIETY.

ST. MARYLEBONE	Office, 151 Marylebone Road, N.W.
ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ.	" { 28 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. and 38 James's Street, Westminster, S.W.
PADDINGTON	" 3 Leinster Street, W.
CHELSEA	" 5 Blackland Terrace, King's Road.
KENSINGTON	" 39 Holland Street, W.
HAMPESTEAD	" Corner of Church Lane, High Street, N.W.
MILE END, OLD TOWN	" Vestry Hall, Baneroff Rd., Mile End Rd.
CLAPHAM	" 11 Polygon, S.W.
ISLINGTON	" 4A Park Street, Upper Street, N.
LAMBETH	" 49 Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
ST. MARY, NEWINGTON	" Vestry Hall, Walworth Road, S.E.
ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE	" 7 Arthur Street, W.C.
SYDENHAM	" The Dispensary, Forest Hill, S.E.
ST. PANCRA'S { NORTH	" 120 Highgate Road, N.
SOUTH	" 17 Woburn Buildings, Euston Road, W.
KILBURN	" 21 Pembroke Road, N.W.
BETHNAL GREEN	" 337 Bethnal Green Road, N.E.
ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER	" 27 Great Pulteney Street, W.C.

Society for Organising Charitable Relief and
Repressing Mendicity.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL—THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
O. B. P. DOSANQUET, *Secretary*.
C. J. RIBTON-TURNER, *Organising Secretary*.

15 BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI,
LONDON, W.C.

September 28, 1871.

DEAR SIR,

I send you by book-post the revised list of Charity Organisation, Mendicity, and other societies. It is proposed that the list shall be issued periodically, and I shall therefore feel obliged if, at the end of each year, in case of any changes occurring in your Society, or in case of your hearing of the formation of any new Society in your neighbourhood, you will kindly furnish me with the necessary particulars.

There are two principal uses for this list to which I would venture to draw your attention.

The first is, that by its means the antecedents of any person who has migrated from one of the districts scheduled to any other may easily be ascertained. The importance of this information, judging from the experience already obtained by this Society, can, I think, be hardly over-estimated. A Committee possessing it is in a position to judge of the causes which have brought each applicant to pauperism, and through this knowledge to guard him against them in the future;

whereas without it the Committee may unconsciously be the means of doing more harm than good. In the case of homeless persons, it affords an opportunity of testing their cases and of judging whether it is expedient in their own interests and in the interests of society, to give them a fresh start in life. With a view to facilitate this, an arrangement should, if possible, be made with the local Poor Law authorities, to admit such persons into the workhouse pending investigation of the case by the Committee, the guardians of the poor being bound to grant lodging and relief to houseless persons according to the requirements of each case, irrespective of removability, and not merely to give a night's lodging in their casual wards.

The other use has reference to the condition of the labour market in each district. No greater service can be done to destitute persons than to furnish them with information where work may be obtained, and so to give them the opportunity of becoming self-dependent. To carry out this important matter effectively it will be requisite that each local association should keep itself informed of the condition of the labour market in its own neighbourhood, and intercommunicate information on the subject with other districts as frequently as possible.

A form of Labour Register has been prepared by this Society, of which I shall be happy to forward you a specimen.

I further send you a proof set of forms which have been prepared to facilitate the formation of new country societies, and shall be glad of any suggestions upon them from your Committee.

To those country societies that adopt the designation of this Society I would venture to suggest that they should kindly consider, in order to avoid confusion, whether they could not without detriment to themselves adopt the title of Committee or Association, instead of Society.

Another point I would venture to allude to is, that if the various Provincial Associations could agree to issue their

reports at the same period of the year and according to a size agreed upon among them, the reports might be annually bound up together, and would form a valuable handbook for those who take an interest in the cause of charity.

I would further draw your attention to the enclosed list of books of reference and other papers kept at this office, and would state that I shall at all times be glad to give you any information in my power with regard to our objects and to send you the various papers issued by this Society from time to time.

I trust in return you will kindly send me any reports or papers you may from time to time issue.

I may add that we shall always be glad of matters of general interest connected with the organisation of charity for the columns of our weekly organ, the "Parochial Critic."

I am, DEAR SIR,

Yours faithfully,

C. J. RIBTON-TURNER.

chedule information regarding the scope and operations of all the charities of the District, and of the amount of co-operation they are prepared to afford.

12. It may then be expedient to elect, as Associates, those whose co-operation it is desirable to secure, and who, while unable to attend the Meetings of the Committee regularly, take an interest in the work.

[PROOF.]

Country Papers, No. 1.]

Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL—THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

C. B. F. BOSANQUET, Sec.

C. J. RIBTON-TURNER, Org. Sec.

Central Office—15 BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

SUGGESTIONS on the best Method of Organising Local Charity Associations with Offices, as contemplated by the 'Society for Organising Charitable Relief, and Repressing Mendicity.'

1. The interest of some active and influential person, with time at his command and readiness to undertake the preliminary work of organisation, should be secured.

2. Such person should obtain, as soon as possible, from the Charity Organisation Society, all the printed papers of the Society.

3. Supplied with the above information, such person should make it his duty to call upon the leading persons in his District, especially the Clergy and Ministers of all denominations, and the Poor Law Guardians, soliciting their help and co-operation in the proposed work; or he should invite them to a Conference on the subject at a School Room, or at the house of some leading resident in the District, and endeavour to form a Provisional Committee for making and carrying out the necessary arrangements for a Public Meeting. (See Form No. 2, Invitation to Preliminary Meeting.*)

* A small number of copies of Form No. 2 will be supplied on application to the CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, 15 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.; the other Forms referred to above can be obtained from Messrs. SPOTTISWOODE, New-street Square, London, E.C., who will supply them without delay at the prices given at the end of this Paper.

4. Having secured the promise of such co-operation, he will then make arrangements for a Public Meeting of Ratepayers and Residents in the District, for the purpose of a Conference, with a view to the formation of a District Committee. (See Forms Nos. 3 & 4, *Invitation to Public Meeting and Notice of Public Meeting*.)

5. It is very desirable that the Official Published List of the Parish Vestry from which to invite the parochial authorities, &c., also the Local Directory (if any) should be procured, and that the co-operation of the local newspapers, through the Editor and the Reporter, should be secured.

6. If possible, such Meeting should be held at the Town or Vestry Hall, or other recognised official place of Meeting in the District; and in every case the co-operation and help of the Local Board of Guardians should be secured for the undertaking at such Meeting.

7. The two provinces of Poor Law and Charity Administration should from the first be clearly defined, and care should be taken to point out that no sort of interference with the legitimate action either of the Guardians or of private philanthropists is intended in the formation of the proposed Charity Committee.

8. At the Public Meeting, for the purpose of advocating the scheme of the Society, a Committee, consisting, as far as possible, of representatives of all denominations and interests, should be chosen, and an Hon. Secretary or Secretaries appointed. (See form of Resolution generally adopted, back of Form No. 4.)

9. The Committee should meet as soon as possible after the Public Meeting, and proceed to elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, and Banker. They should then prepare a Circular explaining their objects, to issue to the inhabitants of the District. (See Form No. 5, *Preliminary Circular*.)

10. This Circular should then be sent out accompanied by an envelope form in which intending Subscribers can insert the amount they wish to give; it is found that this mode very much facilitates the collection of funds. (See Form No. 6, *Envelope for Subscribers*.)

11. A Sub-Committee should also be appointed at the first Meeting of the Committee, whose duty it should be to collect and

schedule information regarding the scope and operations of all the Charities of the District, and of the amount of co-operation they are prepared to afford.

12. It may then be expedient to elect, as Associates, those whose co-operation it is desirable to secure, and who, while unable to attend the Meetings of the Committee regularly, take an interest in the work.

13. A map of the district should also be obtained, divided into Poor Law and Ecclesiastical divisions, for convenience of reference.

~~14. When sufficient funds have been obtained, the Committee should then proceed to engage offices in some central position, and choose an officer or officers for investigating the cases coming before the Committee and otherwise carrying out the duties described in the 'Suggestions to Charity Agents.'~~ (See *Suggestions to Charity Agents*, Hardwicke, 3d.)

A form has been prepared by the Charity Organisation Society which candidates for Charity Agentships are required to fill up, and which gives a synoptical view of their relative qualifications.

15. Having arranged for the opening of an office and chosen their officer, the Committee should then issue sheets of Tickets gratuitously to the inhabitants of the District, to enable them to refer applicants to the Office. (See Form No. 7, *Ticket Sheet*.)

16. It may also be advisable to issue placards warning the inhabitants against indiscriminate almsgiving. (See Form No. 8, *Placard and Handbill*.)

17. To keep up local interest in the matter, it would be well if the Committee could arrange that some account of their weekly proceedings should appear in the local papers—such, for instance, as the number of applications at the Office, with the modes in which they are disposed of, and anything connected with the poor of the District of general interest. A notice-board placed in a central position in the town has also a good effect in this respect.

18. Directly the Office is opened, notice should be sent to the Charity Organisation Society, and to the various other organisations established in different parts of the country. In the former case, in

order that the new Society may be included in the published list of Societies already formed, and which it is proposed to issue periodically. In the latter case, to facilitate interchange of information and experience.

19. Further suggestions will be found in the following Papers of the Charity Organisation Society, which can be obtained on application to the Secretaries, at 15 Buckingham Street, London, W.C. :—

Suggested General Rules.

Bye-Laws.

Forms of Bond for Charity Agent and Collector.

Loan Operations.

Mode of promoting co-operation among District Charities.

Books and Forms.

Form of Report of Cases decided during the week.

Messrs. SPOTTISWOODE will supply the Forms referred to in this Paper at the following prices :—

500 Invitations to Public Meeting	(Form No. 3)	£0 6 0
500 Bills for Public Meeting	(„ No. 4)	0 17 6
1,000 Preliminary Circulars	(„ No. 5)	0 17 6
1,000 Envelopes for Subscribers	(„ No. 6)	0 15 0
5,000 Sheets of Tickets, perforated	(„ No. 7)	5 12 6
Cost of numbering Tickets	per 1,000 sheets	0 12 6
500 Placards, similar to A or B	(Form No. 8)	0 17 6
500 Handbills, similar to C	(„ „)	0 6 0

The other preliminary expenses of forming a Charity Organisation Association will be :—

Furnishing Office, about	£12 0 0
Map, say	0 5 0
Books and Office Forms, about	5 0 0
Postage and Stationery, say	4 0 0

The necessary annual expenditure will be :—

Office Rent (two rooms), say	£20 0 0
Charity Agent, say	65 0 0

[PROOF.]

Country Papers, No. 2.]

[Invitation to Preliminary Meeting.

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It has been suggested that an ASSOCIATION FOR THE ORGANISATION OF CHARITABLE RELIEF AND REPRESSION OF MENDICITY should be formed for the District of _____ upon the plan set forth in the accompanying Papers.

A small number of Gentlemen will meet for the purpose of considering the subject at _____

on the Evening of _____

at _____ o'clock.

I am requested to invite you to be present,

And am,

Faithfully yours,

[PROOF.]

Country Papers, No. 3.]

[Invitation to Public Meeting.]

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Sir,

I beg leave to draw your attention to the accompanying Papers, setting forth the Scheme of the SOCIETY FOR ORGANISING CHARITABLE RELIEF AND REPRESSING MENDICITY, which it is proposed to bring before a CONFERENCE to be held at on the, with a view to consider the expediency of introducing the plan into this District

I am requested to express a hope that you will attend this Meeting, and kindly inform me *as early as possible* whether you are able to do so or not.

The following Gentlemen, among others, have expressed their intention of being present:—

The Chair will be taken at o'clock precisely by

I shall be glad to give you any further information you may wish for,

And have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

REPORT.

THE Council of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity have now to present their second Annual Report. They desire first to recall the general plan of the Society, and the conditions under which they had to begin their task. Taking into consideration the great size of London and the number of charitable agencies of a strictly local character, the Council decided that they could only hope to organise charity by establishing a number of local centres in communication with each other and with one Metropolitan centre. The Poor Law divisions, whether parishes or unions containing several parishes, offered themselves as the natural districts for the new agencies to adopt. The adoption of Poor Law boundaries not only avoided the necessity for another of those cross-divisions which so often cause inconvenience in London, but involved distinct recognition of the Poor Law, and indicated the intention of the Society to leave it to those on whom a duty rested to perform that duty, rather than to do it for them.

The Council have therefore endeavoured to establish a Committee with an office and competent officer in every Poor Law division. The Committee was intended to be a representative body in which those most interested in the poor of the district could meet and take counsel together; their office was to be a centre at which information about the charities of the district, endowed and unendowed, could be obtained; to which particulars about impostors and modes of imposition could be communicated, and from which suggestions might go out for making charity more effectual, and

General
Plan of
the Society

District
Commit-
tees.

nature of the case, to advise the Committees to give relief themselves in the last resort. This necessity was hardly to be avoided, for in the present unequal distribution of charitable agencies there are districts and classes of cases quite insufficiently provided for, and if the public were willing to entrust them with the necessary means, the Committees could not refuse to administer them on what appear to them to be sound principles.

This adoption of a function different from those for which the Society was more especially formed has been a great help and a great hindrance. It has induced many to assist who might not otherwise have done so, but on the other hand it has exposed the Society to various misconceptions. A large portion of the public was glad to believe that the new organisation would do all its charity for it, and that a person referred to the District Office, if not grossly undeserving, would forthwith receive substantial relief. The language adopted by some of the Committees at first starting may have given some foundation to this supposition. But the Council desire to point out that it implies a very inadequate view of the difficulty of relieving distress. To give material relief, food or money, to every one who asked for it on the sole conditions of their being what is commonly called deserving and in want, even after the most careful verification of those conditions, would inevitably do more harm than good, though this might not be seen during the first year or two. The Poor Law is already bound to give to all who can prove themselves to be in extreme want. The Guardians can only check the abuse of the relief they give by making it as distasteful as possible to the applicants; that is, by insisting (as a general rule) on a labour test or residence in the workhouse. For a large charitable organisation to adopt a similar system without these checks, even for those classes of cases for which the Poor Law arrangements seem least adapted, would plainly be most unwise. Private and individual charity can do much which public and official charity cannot safely do. The Committees clear the way for private charity, by obtaining information which individuals can often not obtain for themselves, and they then most gladly

leave the applicant to any charitable individual who is willing and able to assist him.

This applies especially to chronic cases of distress, whether caused by illness or by age. The existence of the Poor Law, and the obligation imposed on it of giving necessary relief to all such cases, is, in spite of all its checks, a strong practical temptation to improvidence. In Scotland, where the Poor Law system in its completeness is of recent introduction, it is said that the naturally prudent habits of the people are visibly changing in consequence of this provision. On the other hand, there are no doubt many chronic cases—persons who have saved as much as they could, but not enough to support them entirely, persons who have been reduced to distress without fault or improvidence of their own, even persons who have not made the best of their opportunities, but whose previous position and temperament would make the workhouse almost intolerable—for which some charitable assistance is desirable. For such cases pensions are needed, but no ordinary subscription charity can afford to give these in sufficient amount and number, nor would it be right, even if it were possible, to make a practice of doing this. It would be a further encouragement to improvident habits. All that the Committee can do is to pass on the applicant to such person or special charity as is willing to provide for his case, or, failing this, to endeavour to get him relief from the Poor Law in the least unsuitable form.

Somewhat the same may be said of persons temporarily out of employment, whom it is not thought desirable to send to the stoneyard. The Committees cannot give such persons allowances for an indefinite period, nor can they undertake to supply them with employment, but they may do much towards finding them occasional employment at the hands of the public.

The only cases which the Committees themselves can safely relieve are those in which temporary assistance is likely to be of permanent benefit; and even in these cases it is better that the assistance should, if possible, be given by an ordinary charity, if any suitable agency exists. So much of the

relief commonly given, however, is bestowed in small gifts, that it is not easy to get a sum of £1 and upwards for any one case, however probable it may seem that such an amount will get the family a fresh start. Hence these comparatively large grants and loans for special cases have often to be made by the Committees of this Society.

This explanation will go far to reply to the charge sometimes made against the District Committees that the expenditure on machinery is out of proportion to the expenditure on relief. Were they already the 'centres of charitable organisation,' which the Council hope to see them become, they might say boldly that their expenditure on machinery should be compared with the whole amount given in relief by all charitable agencies throughout their districts. Even now, it is true, to quote from the Report of the St. Pancras Committee, 'that their principal expenditure is not in giving relief, but in providing machinery for economising the alms of others.' The work of a few paid agents, giving continuity and regularity to the arrangements of the Committee, not only economises alms, but enables men of business and other volunteers to give thought and portions of their valuable time to the difficult task of discovering and endeavouring to remove the deepset causes of pauperism.

The repression of mendicity is a natural and necessary adjunct of a scheme for organising charity. To achieve this it is essential that the general public should co-operate with the Society. The chief merit of the ticket system is that it makes such co-operation on the part of the public easy. It should be clearly understood that the tickets are merely intended to supply the address of the office, and entitle the bearer to nothing more than that enquiry into his wants which the Society offers to all persons alleging themselves to be in distress. It is sometimes said that the ticket system has failed, because beggars will no longer take the tickets. Professional mendicants naturally refuse them, and indeed it follows from what has been said that when beggars have learnt their way to the office the ticket is not needed.

The public should, however, clearly understand that, in the case of non-residents, the charity agent has dis-

Expenditure of the Committees on machinery.

Repression of Mendicity.

cretion to give bread to be eaten on the spot if the applicant appears to be in need of it; beggars pleading that they are starving may therefore be told to go to the office and state their claims there. In non-resident and resident cases alike, if the person begged of will ask for name and address, the Committee will enquire into the case, and will either deal with it as its circumstances require, or, if requested so to do, will inform the person sending it of the result, and advise him as to the best mode of giving assistance. The Chief Commissioner of Police has kindly expressed his willingness to send constables in plain clothes to any part of the town at the request of the Council. When, therefore, beggars are observed to frequent any neighbourhood, information should be sent to the Committee of the District, and the necessary steps will be taken.

The Council desire to express their thanks to Colonel Henderson for his prompt attention to all complaints which they have addressed to him, though they regret that he has not a larger number of men under his orders available for putting down professional begging.

Extension
of Organi-
sation.

The first District Committee Office (Marylebone) was opened in October 1869; at the first Annual Meeting of the Society (March 30, 1870) the Council reported that twelve Poor Law divisions had adopted the machinery which they recommended. Of these, Battersea has never appointed representatives on the Council, and has on this ground ceased to be in union with it. An Association at Deptford offered co-operation, and was for a time included in the list of District Committees, but never appointed representatives, and finally withdrew, on the ground that it was formed for the relief of distress rather than for organising charity.

Three fresh Committees have opened offices since last March, in St. Giles, St. Pancras, and Kilburn respectively; and the Sydenham Association, which has been established rather more than a year, has come into union with this Society.* In Bethnal Green, Southwark, St. Olave's, and

* The Kilburn Committee takes charge, by special arrangement, of a district formed out of the Poor Law divisions of Hampstead and Willesden. The Sydenham Committee covers part only of the Lewisham Union.

Westminster (St. James's), Committees have been formed, and offices will very soon be opened; in Shoreditch and St. Martin's, Committees are in course of formation. At Blackheath, Hackney, and Camberwell, local Associations exist, with which the Council have been in friendly communication, and which they hope may sooner or later see the expediency of uniting with a Metropolitan centre. In Hammersmith a Provisional Committee has been formed. In East London (excepting Bethnal Green and Shoreditch) the Council regret to say that they have as yet made but little progress. Their difficulty is to find volunteers either resident in the districts or willing to go to them with sufficient regularity to carry on the work of Committeemen. They hope that this difficulty will be overcome; in the meantime they have made arrangements for opening an office in Stepney, through which enquiries will be made at the instance of the Council and the West End Committees regarding cases from Stepney, Mile End, St. George's East, Whitechapel, and Poplar. Several of the wealthier District Committees have contributed funds towards the salary of an Enquiry Officer for this purpose, and two members of the St. George's (Hanover Square) Committee have given the still more valuable contribution of their own services as members of a small Committee of Managers. The City Union and Woolwich are the only Poor Law divisions within the Metropolitan Poor Law area in which no steps have yet been taken towards adopting the system of the Society.

To turn to matters more immediately concerning their own action, the Council have to report that in November last it appeared to them that a sufficient number of District Committees had been formed to enable them finally to settle the constitution of the Council as a representative body. It was left to representatives appointed for this purpose by the District Committees to draft such a constitution, and their recommendations were adopted, and have been carried into effect. They provided that the Council should consist, in the first place, exclusively of representatives and officers of District Committees, but that

Reconsti-
tution of
the Coun-
cil.

the Council should then have power specially to elect a small number of additional members.

These provisions are incorporated in a set of Rules recently adopted by the Council, and will be submitted to the present meeting for confirmation.

Resigna-
tion of
Honorary
Secreta-
ries.

Shortly after the last Annual Meeting the work at the Central Office having become so onerous as to require the whole time of a Secretary, it had been thought right to appoint a general Secretary in addition to the organising Secretary; the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. A. H. Hill and Mr. G. M. Hicks, continued to give special assistance at the Office during the summer and autumn, but took the opportunity afforded by the reconstitution to resign their posts, though still giving active assistance to the Society in their District Committees and as members of the Council. The Council desire to express most strongly their sense of the obligation which the Society is under to the energy and assiduity of these gentlemen, and to the perseverance and consistency with which they have advocated the principles of the Society.

Action of
the Council
with refer-
ence to
District
Commit-
tees.

The Council consider it their first duty to give all the assistance in their power to their District Committees. They have accordingly made it their business to prepare office books and forms, to arrange that these should be kept in type and supplied to the Committees at moderate prices, and from time to time to introduce such improvements as the experience of any of the District Committees suggested. They have prepared a manual and other papers, in a similar way, for distribution by the Committees; of the former upwards of twenty-five thousand have been put into circulation since it was issued in November last.

They desire to make their office in Buckingham Street a place of reference for District Committees, as the office of each District Committee should be for its own district. With this view they have provided themselves with trustworthy books of reference on Charity, the Poor Law, and Sanitary Law, as well as with all recent Parliamentary Papers and Reports on these subjects, also with the Reports of most of the Metropolitan Charities, and with Directories

and Maps. Members of District Committees and the public generally are invited to consult these, or to write to the Secretaries for information on any practical points contained in them. They would draw especial attention to a list of Trade Benefit Societies which they have had prepared and are having printed; by means of this it will be possible to ascertain where enquiries should be made as to the amount a man may be receiving from such a society, and the opportunities for providence that members of one or another trade have within their reach.

During last summer they devoted some time to the discussion of subjects which the experience of the preceding winter had forced on their attention: Loans, District Charities, House to House Visitation of the Poor, Emigration, and the best means of applying the organisation of the Society in specially Destitute Districts, were amongst the subjects considered. All the subjects named were referred to sub-committees. The Reports of the Sub-Committees on Loans and Organisation of District Charities are embodied in the "District Committee Papers," Nos. 2 and 3, and the Report on House to House Visitation was also printed: it is to be had both separately and stitched up with the Address on the same subject with which Sir Charles Trevelyan opened the discussion.* The Reports on the two last subjects were printed in the 'Parochial Critic,' the editor of which kindly opens his columns to communications from the Society. The ordinary business of the Society during the winter has left no time for such discussions, but the Council are always glad that members should bring forward at their meetings questions of principle which arise in the working of their Committees, and should ask for information as to the practice of others.

Since the beginning of January the District Committees have sent in to the Council a weekly return of the cases decided by them; and the Council desire here to thank the editor of the *Times* for his courtesy and liberality in publishing a summary of these returns monthly.

* Published by Bell & Daldy; price Sixpence.

From time to time they have sent out circulars to the Committees with any information or suggestion which seemed likely to be of use; they have likewise sent copies of the Report of each District Committee, as it came out, to the others, and a few other pamphlets which were likely to be of interest or practical value.

With reference to Metropolitan Charities.

Another function of the Council has reference to Metropolitan (as distinguished from District) Charities. Many even of the large Metropolitan Charities leave so much discretion to their agents, that it falls in great measure to the District Committees to obtain their co-operation. It is only worth while to go to the centre when some broad principle of action has to be discussed. The Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association and the Society for the Relief of Distress are examples of such societies. From the agents of both of them, and especially from the almoners of the Society for the Relief of Distress the District Committees have received cordial assistance, and the Council have met with equal readiness to co-operate with them at head-quarters. They have also exchanged communications with the East London Mission and Relief Society. The Mendicity Society (23 Red Lion Square) is of a different character, as it endeavours to extend its operation over all London from one centre. It differs from this Society, as has been already pointed out, in working for subscribers only, but it has agreed, on a small payment per case, to furnish the Council or the Committees with any information in its possession with respect to begging-letter writers or impostors.

Night Refuges.

The Night Refuges form another prominent class of Metropolitan Charities. They are open to cases from all parts of London, and do not in any way apportion the work amongst themselves. The attention of the Council was specially directed to these last summer. It had often been pointed out that since the passing of the Houseless Poor Act the position of these Charities had been altogether different from what it was before. After some enquiry into their working, the Council came to the conclusion that the principle already referred to was fully applicable to them—namely, that the operation of such public charities was only

of real use in so far as they dealt with cases in which 'temporary assistance was likely to be of permanent benefit.' To give temporary shelter to houseless persons without enquiry, and without making any serious attempt to get them a fresh start in life, is, the Council submit, no real kindness to the individuals, whilst it is an injury to the community, inasmuch as it encourages vagrancy, both directly and by diminishing the effect of attempts to deal with it in a systematic and uniform way, through the casual wards.

On the 8th of June the Council held a Conference to consider this subject, to which the most prominent members of the Executive of all the Refuges were invited. The Council have printed an account of this Conference, together with an excellent paper by Mr. Murray Browne, the Hon. Sec. of the Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Relief Committee; they have also printed a Report which was sent up by a Committee of representatives of the Refuges which was appointed at the Conference. They must refer to these publications for details, but they may say shortly here that, of the existing Refuges, the Dudley Stuart Home carries out the principle they advocate, and admits such persons only as there is reason to believe, after enquiry, can be permanently benefited; that the Field Lane, the Newport Market, and the South London Refuges also aim at permanently benefiting those they admit, though they do not make the same thorough enquiry into the case before admission; and that the Managers of the Providence Row Refuge have a similar intention, though the Council cannot but remark that the much larger number of persons admitted there must make it very difficult to give effect to it. The Houseless Poor Asylum, founded in 1819, alone continues to pursue the old practice of almost indiscriminate admission, and equally indiscriminate dismissal after seven nights. The Asylum has been removed this winter from Play-House Yard to a new building in Banner Street, Whitecross Street, capable of accommodating nearly 600 persons a night. The Council took occasion recently, on the introduction by the Government of the Pauper Inmates' Discharge and Regu-

lation Bill, to address a letter to each member of the Committee of the Asylum, urging him to consider whether some radical change should not be made. The only other institution of this kind is the so-called 'Free Dormitory Association,' the advertised object of which is to establish free lodging-houses in all parts of London. Its arrangements are peculiar and complicated, and, as the Committee appears rarely to meet, the Council have thought it best to put themselves into communication with some of the Subscribers. They earnestly hope that before next winter steps may be taken by the Subscribers to inform themselves about and strengthen the management of the Association.

Food-relief
Charities.

In the early winter the Council appointed a Sub-Committee to enquire into the working of Soup Kitchens and Dinner Tables. Only a few of these can be considered 'Metropolitan;' but it was thought expedient to take a general survey of this class of charities, so far as materials could be procured through the District Committees. The Report of this Sub-Committee, with copious extracts from the statements issued by the different Food-relief Charities, has been recently published, and need not therefore be further referred to here.* It may, however, be added that the Council have sent a copy of this Report to all subscribers of a guinea and upwards to their funds, and propose to send them copies of all papers which they print.

Medical
Sub-Com-
mittee.

In consequence of a Paper lately read by Mr. Fairlie Clarke, F.R.C.S., on 'The Medical Aspects of Pauperism,' the Council have appointed a standing Medical Sub-Committee, consisting of Dr. Hawksley, Dr. A. P. Stewart, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Curgenvin, and Mr. Alsager H. Hill, to keep the Council informed of any opportunities which may offer for giving assistance to the Medical Charities, and especially to promote the formation of Provident Dispensaries.

Fraudulent
Charities.

The Council have had their attention drawn to some so-called Charities which appear to be distinctly fraudulent. They have undertaken to prosecute any such if they can obtain evidence which is likely to lead to a conviction.

* Report on Metropolitan Soup Kitchens and Dinner Tables. Longmans, Green, and Co., price One Shilling; abridged edition, price Threepence.

They may mention in connection with this subject that some of their members have kindly consented to act as a Standing Law Sub-Committee, to advise them on questions both of this and of a more general kind in which points of law are involved.

The Council understand by organisation such a division of labour and such a combination of local self-government with subordination to a central body, as, without seriously checking local action, invigorate and economise it by keeping it informed of the experience of others, and by preserving uniformity so far as conditions are similar. They are glad to be able to point out that some progress towards such organisation has been made this year in spheres of work which are nearly akin to their own. The formation of the London School Board is likely to bring about such organisation with regard to education; and the Council hope that ways may be found in which the District Committees may help the Board in its arduous work. The Report of the Sanitary Commission, though relating primarily to the provinces, gives hope of improvements in the administration of Sanitary law in London, and especially of the establishment of closer relations between its officials and those of the Poor Law. At the same time they greatly regret that no Bill dealing with the municipal government of the metropolis seems likely to be passed this Session.

London
School
Board.

Among charitable centres the Reformatory and Refuge Union continues to afford valuable assistance to numerous institutions connected with it; and the Council gladly call attention to a Conference of the officers of the various Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, to be held under its auspices the last week of April.

The great size of London, as has been already said, renders numerous centres necessary. It is highly expedient, in many cases, that certain classes of charity should have each their own centre of reference. It would be an excellent thing, for instance, if the managers of the Night Refuges could have some common meeting-place, or could arrange some system of intercommunication.

At the same time the Council are of opinion that territorial divisions, and, best of all, the divisions of the Poor Law, should, as far as possible, be adopted and adhered to by all agencies.

The Council are already beginning to find that the disadvantage of separate jurisdictions is in great measure counterbalanced by the varied experience and varied action of different District Committees. Thus the Marylebone Committee has lately drawn attention to the insufficiency of ordinary provident funds and to the expediency of assimilating them to banks, that depositors may be encouraged to save, not for a few months only, but continuously; the St. George's (Hanover Square) Committee is endeavouring to induce local agencies to give relief on a less pauperising and more effectual system than that at present commonly practised; and the St. Giles' Committee has been giving special attention to the enforcement of the sanitary laws, and the improvement of the dwellings of the poor.

Poor Law
Out-door
Relief.

The relations of the District Committees with their Boards of Guardians, as of the Council with the Poor-Law Board, have been satisfactory, but the want of system in the administration of out-door relief is still productive of serious inconvenience. The Poor Law Board has repeatedly declared that out-door relief ought to be adequate. The Metropolitan Boards of Guardians, as a general rule, refuse to give what is commonly meant by adequate relief—that is, relief sufficient by itself to provide the necessities of life—anywhere excepting in the Workhouse, and the Act of last Session, by which the greater part of the cost of inmates of the workhouses is thrown upon the Common Fund, confirms them in their unwillingness to give liberal out-relief. It must be admitted that, whilst the Poor Law system of enquiry, and especially into the antecedents of applicants, is so imperfect as it often is at present, it is very difficult for Guardians to adopt a different policy; but the Council are convinced that the right course is to give liberal relief to a few rather than insufficient relief to many, and they venture to think that, as freer co-operation is

brought about between the Poor Law and the charitable public, much of the information which the Relieving Officers need may be supplied to them without any great increase of labour to themselves. But representatives of the charities must prove themselves judicious and trustworthy before the information they have to give will be thought worth acceptance by the experienced administrators of the law.

The differences of opinion with regard to out-door relief, ranging from advocacy of its total abolition to identification of its principle with that of private charity, have led the Council to arrange a Conference on the subject for tomorrow. Out-relief appears to them at present to be in a transitional state, and till they know whether it is to be extended or contracted, they cannot tell how to adjust charity to it.

The Council have from time to time been applied to for information and assistance by persons engaged in establishing similar societies in various parts of England. They have always gladly given such assistance as they could, and they have lately printed a list of all the Charity Organisation and Mendicity Societies of which they have any knowledge, and have sent copies to all of them to facilitate intercommunication. They have still so much to do in London, that they are unwilling to give much of their attention to less pressing objects; but they acknowledge that in the Repression of Mendicity and Vagrancy especially it is most important that all parts of the country should act in concert; for this reason they have arranged a Conference for the 24th for the consideration of this subject, and have invited members of all the Societies on this list to take part in it. Besides the assistance which each of such Societies may render to all by adherence to a common system, they may materially help each other by enquiring into individual cases referred to them, and by exchanging information as to the deficiency or excess of employment in their respective districts. For details respecting an experiment the Council made last summer to promote the migration of labour from London to the North of England, the Council would refer to a pamphlet by Sir

Country
Mendicity
Societies.

Charles Trevelyan on 'London Pauperism in its Relation to the Labour Market.'* A Sub-Committee of their number is at present engaged in considering the difficult subject of employment for the unemployed. Labour Registers, in a more or less complete form, are kept at several of the District Offices, and the Council hope that increased intercourse between rich and poor may lead to much occasional work being done, to the mutual advantage of employers and employed.

Registration of items of Relief.

It will be observed that nothing has been said in this Report about the registration of the relief given by different Charities. Perhaps both friends and foes attributed undue importance to this for good or evil. The multiplicity, and at the same time the small size, of the doles commonly given make the labour of keeping such a register out of proportion to the result, and the District Committees have very commonly given up the attempt. In proportion as a real division of labour in the work of charity can be brought about, the task may be resumed with a better prospect of success. In the meantime the end has been in great measure attained by the enquiries instituted with reference to all applicants at the offices, and by the increased knowledge of each other and freer communication which has been brought about amongst charitable agencies and individuals.

Undenominational basis of the Society.

It is a first principle of the Society, and one which Dr. Chalmers and all leaders of thought in religion and philanthropy have insisted on, that persons of all religious denominations ought to acknowledge common ground with reference to temporal relief. Any other course involves more or less danger of doing moral harm to the recipient, besides causing waste of strength, from letting several persons go over the same ground. The Council hope that this view is being more and more accepted. They believe that many of the clergy, though they have felt it their duty to undertake the work of relief when there was no one else to do it, would gladly give it up again if they were satisfied that the poor would be considerably and judiciously dealt with by another agency.

* Bell & Daldy; price Sixpence.

The Council need hardly add that such work as they have described cannot be done without considerable expenditure of money as well as of thought and time. The annexed Subscription List and Balance Sheet gives the particulars of their income and disbursements during the past year.

During the earlier stages of the existence of the Society, the Council obtained subscriptions over the whole of the Metropolis. Since the District Committees have been formed the Council have abstained from any local endeavour to raise money for their own purposes in the several districts, and consequently found themselves in some difficulty. From this they were set free by the kind liberality of some noblemen and gentlemen, acting through the Marquis of Westminster, who formed a temporary guarantee fund, on which the Council are allowed to draw for such portion of the sum required for their necessary expenses as cannot be obtained from other sources.

The Council venture to express their hope that the public will now give them such assistance as each person may consider that the nature and extent of their work merit, and that they may be relieved from the necessity of trespassing further on the generosity of a few, for the cost of an undertaking which is intended to benefit the community at large.

The Council consider it a part of their duty to assist District Committees with their preliminary expenses. They advance what is necessary for printing and similar charges (besides supplying the Papers of the Society); this money is afterwards repaid, if the Committee prospers, and can raise sufficient funds in its district. They are also prepared to make advances towards the expenses of organisation in very poor districts, but they make it a condition that the Committee should have first done all in its power to raise funds in its own locality.

The Council have again to thank Mr. Harris Nicolas and Mr. Hamilton Hay Hill, of H.M. Exchequer and Audit Office, for auditing the year's accounts.

In conclusion, the Council desire to press on the public that personal service is most urgently needed by the Society in all parts of London. Where direct work cannot

Need of help.

be given, study and advocacy of the principles on which the Society is acting are a valuable mode of assisting it. But without much personal service, the mere machinery of the Society's organisation will prove of but little worth, and it is therefore to be hoped that an increasing number of persons in all classes of society will volunteer for the work in hand. In East London especially it will be impossible to throw any satisfactory net-work of agency over the poorer parts, or to be prepared to guide the contributions which a time of distress calls out, without hearty co-operation among all classes, as well as between Charity and the Poor Law.

RULES :

OF

The Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity.

I.—The Society is formed for the purpose of Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, and may be referred to under the short title of 'The Charity Organisation Society.'

II.—It shall consist of a federation of District Committees, whose general principles of action shall be determined by a Central Council.

III.—Any person being a Member of a District Committee, or being an Annual Subscriber of not less than £1 1s., or a Donor of not less than £10 10s. to the funds of the Council, or of any District Committee, shall be a Member of the Society.

IV.—All Subscriptions to the funds of the Council shall become due upon the 1st of January, and be paid to the Treasurer or Bankers of the Council. Members joining the Society after the 30th of September shall be considered as becoming Subscribers from the 1st of January following.

V.—The Council shall consist of—

- (1.) Representatives of District Committees.
- (2.) *Ex-officio* Members.
- (3.) Additional Members specially elected by the Council.
- (4.) Representatives of Charitable Associations under Rule XII.
- (5.) Honorary Members.

VI.—There shall be a Chairman, Treasurer, and such Vice-Chairmen as the Council shall think fit, who shall be appointed by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Council, and shall be *ex-officio* Members of Council.

VII.—The Representatives of District Committees shall be elected annually, within one month after the Annual General Meeting of the Society. Each Committee shall send two Representatives, with the following exceptions:—(1) In the case of Districts which have more than one office, the Council may, if they think fit, receive additional Representatives. (2) In the case of such District Committees as do not by themselves cover an area co-extensive with that managed by one Board of Guardians, the Council may restrict

the number of Representatives, and also the number of *ex-officio* Members to be received from such Committees.

VIII.—Each District Committee shall have power to fill up vacancies, and to send special Representatives in the place of its ordinary Representatives to meetings of the Council, provided that such special Representatives be appointed at a Committee Meeting, and that a Secretary of the District Committee send written notice of the appointment to the Secretary of the Council.

IX.—The Chairman and Honorary Secretary or Secretaries (not exceeding two) of each District Committee shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council.

X.—The Council shall have power to elect specially such additional Members as they shall think fit, not exceeding in number one-fourth of the number of Representatives of District Committees. Any person so specially elected shall continue a Member of the Council until one month after the next Annual General Meeting, and shall be eligible for re-election.

XI.—Every person proposed for Special Election shall be nominated at a Meeting of the Council, and proposed at the following meeting, and must then have the votes either of two-thirds of the Members present, or of a majority of the whole Council, in order to be elected.

XII.—The Council shall have power to admit Representatives of any Metropolitan Charities desirous of amalgamating or otherwise intimately co-operating with this Society, not exceeding two in number from each such Charity.

XIII.—There shall be a President and so many Vice-Presidents of the Society as the Council shall think fit, who shall be elected by the Council, and shall be Honorary Members entitled to attend the Meetings of the Council, but not to vote.

XIV.—The Council shall have full power to adopt all such measures as they may deem best calculated to fulfil the objects of the Society. The power vested in the Council shall be exercised only in duly summoned Meetings, and at which not fewer than five Members shall be present.

XV.—The Council shall be regulated in their proceedings by such Bye-Laws as may from time to time been acted by them, no Bye-Law being in any case altered, or a new one proposed, without at least a week's notice of such intention being given at a Meeting of Council. The Council shall have power to appoint such officers as from time to time they shall think fit.

XVI.—All matters in question before the Council or at a General Meeting of Members of the Society shall be decided by the votes of

the majority present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

XVII.—An Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and place in the month of March, or at such other time, as the Council may deem expedient.

XVIII.—The Council shall have the power to convene a Special Meeting whenever they shall deem it expedient.

XIX.—Any Thirty Members of the Society shall have power to require the Council to convene a Special Meeting, on a written requisition being signed and presented by them, specifying the business to be brought before such Meeting, and the Council shall thereupon convene a Meeting not later than twenty-one days after receiving the requisition.

XX.—Every such Annual or Special Meeting shall be announced ten days previously by Circular or Advertisement, signed by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary of the Council, specifying the time and place of the Meeting. No business or proposition shall be discussed or entered upon at any Special Meeting other than that specified in the Circular or Advertisement convening the Meeting.

XXI.—No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting of the Society unless at least Twenty Members are present.

XXII.—The Council shall submit to the Annual Meeting a Report of their proceedings and of the position of the Society; and also a duly audited Balance-sheet showing the Income and Expenditure of the Council during the past year.

XXIII.—Auditors shall be appointed at the General Annual Meeting, or, failing such appointment, by the Council, for the purpose of auditing the accounts during the ensuing year.

XXIV.—A Finance Committee shall be appointed consisting of not fewer than Three Members (one of whom shall act as Chairman and Treasurer), who shall submit to the Council at their several Meetings a statement of all Receipts and Expenditure, with an estimate of all Liabilities, and who shall superintend the collection of all moneys on behalf of the Council, and the payment of all Disbursements duly authorised by the Chairman of the Council. No money shall be paid out except by Banker's Draft, signed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee and a Secretary.

XXV.—These rules shall not be altered or added to except by the resolution of a General Meeting of the Society, and no such resolution shall be brought forward unless a copy of the same shall have been furnished to the Secretary at least fifteen days before such General Meeting.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Received from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1870.

	Donations			Subscriptions		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abdy, Sir T. N., Bart.	10	10	0			
Arcedeckne, Mrs.	20	0	0			
Barclay, A. C., Esq.				2	2	0
Barclay & Co.	100	0	0			
Barrington, Dowager Viscountess	2	2	0	1	1	0
Bathurst, A. A., Esq., M.P.	2	0	0			
Bayley, C. J., Esq., C.B.				1	1	0
Bayley, C. J., Esq., C.B.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Bosanquet, C. B. P., Esq.	5	0	0			
Bourchier, Lady	5	0	0			
Bowles, Mrs. H.	1	5	0			
Bristowe, A. R., Esq.				1	1	0
Broadwood, Miss	1	0	0			
Broughton, R., Esq.				1	1	0
Buckley, General E. P.				1	1	0
Buller, Mrs. J.	2	0	0			
Busk, Captain Hans	1	0	0			
Butterworth, Miss	2	0	0			
Buxton, C., Esq., M.P.	10	0	0			
C. A. V.	5	0	0			
Cope, Miss	5	0	0			
Courtown, Earl of				2	2	0
Dangerfield, A. E., Esq.				0	10	0
Daniell, Miss	1	1	0			
Daubeney, Major-Gen. C. B., C.B.	5	0	0			
De Broke, Lady Willoughby	10	0	0			
Devonshire, Duke of	25	0	0			
Eden, Mrs. R.				0	10	0
Eden, R., Esq.				1	0	0
Eversley, Viscount	2	0	0			
Eyre, G. J., Esq.	10	0	0			
Fortesque, J. F., Esq.				1	1	0
Fuller, W., Esq.				1	1	0
Gardiner, Rev. E.	10	0	0			
Gardner, Captain G. H., R.N.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Garlies, Lord	2	2	0			
Goldsmid, Miss Flora	5	5	0			
Goldsmid, Mrs. F. D.	5	5	0			
Goschen, Right Hon. G. J., M.P.				2	0	0
Grafton, Dowager Duchess of	5	0	0			

	Donations			Subscriptions		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grant, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hope	5	0	0			
Guedalla, J., Esq.				2	2	0
Gurdon, W. B., Esq.				1	0	0
Hall, Miss	1	1	0			
Hamilton, Lord G., M.P.				2	2	0
Hamilton, Lord Claud, M.P.				3	3	0
Hawkins, Captain F.	1	1	0			
Hewlett, Henry W., Esq.	10	10	0			
Hill, Miss Octavia				1	1	0
Holland, Sir Henry, Bart.	5	0	0			
Hudson, T., Esq.				1	1	0
Hutchins, E. J., Esq.				2	0	0
Jackson, Mrs. W.	5	0	0			
J. H.	3	3	0			
Jodrell, T. J. P., Esq.	10	0	0			
Kelly, F., Esq.	2	2	0			
Kennaway, J. H., Esq., M.P.				1	1	0
Kenyon, E. F., Esq.	5	0	0			
Lawley, Lady	10	0	0	2	0	0
L. C. T.	10	0	0			
Lloyd, Mr.	1	0	0			
Lowther, Sir Charles, Bart.	5	0	0			
Lyall, Rev. W. H.	1	1	0			
Mallet, Rev. H. F.	5	0	0	10	0	0
Manson, Colonel						
Marley, C. Brinsley, Esq.	5	0	0			
Martineau, Rev. A.	2	0	0			
Martin, J., Esq.	5	0	0			
Maurice, Rev. F. D.	1	1	0			
Maxse, Lady Caroline	10	0	0			
Mitchell, G., Esq.	1	1	0			
Moir, R. W., Esq.				5	0	0
Montefiore, J. M., Esq.	15	0	0			
Ogilvy, T., Esq.	1	0	0			
Ogle, J. W., Esq.	1	1	0			
Ogle, Mrs.	10	0	0			
Peek, F., Esq.	10	0	0			
Petavel, Rev. E.				1	1	0
Philips, Sir G. R., Bart.	25	0	0			
Powell, Mrs. A. E.	5	0	0			
Praed, H. B., Esq.				1	1	0
Reed, Dr. F. G., M.D.	3	3	0			
Reynardson, Rev. J. B.				1	0	0
Robinson, G., Esq.	5	0	0			
Rothschild, Baron Meyer De	20	0	0			
Rothschild, Baroness Meyer De	5	5	0			
Russell, Hastings, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0			
Selater, P. L., Esq.	1	0	0			
Shadwell, Mrs.	1	0	0			
Sinclair, Sir J. G. T., Bart., M.P.	10	0	0			
Smith, R., Esq.	5	0	0			
Stanhope, Miss F. M. T.	5	0	0			
Stepney, W. F. C., Esq.	2	2	0			
Sydney, Viscount	5	0	0	1	0	0

	Donations			Subscriptions		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tabor, H. F., Esq.	3	0	0			
* Taplin, T., Esq.	5	5	0			
Taylor, General Sir H. G. A., K.C.B.	5	0	0			
Taylor, General Sir H. G. A., K.C.B.	2	2	0			
Taylor, General T. M.	5	0	0			
Tomkins, Mrs.	1	0	0			
Trevelyan, Sir Charles E., K.C.B.	5	0	0			
Walrond, Rev. M. S. A.				1	1	0
Wason, J., Esq.	1	0	0			
Welby, W. E., Esq., M.P.	5	0	0			
Wharmcliffe, Lord	5	0	0			
Willis, F., Esq.	2	2	0			
Wright, J. Hornsby, Esq.				1	1	0
W. W. W.	60	0	0			
Wynyard, W., Esq.				1	1	0
Yard, Major				1	0	0
Young, A., Esq.	5	0	0			
Total	602	12	0	56	8	0

* Transferred to Paddington District Committee.

Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Immorality.

CENTRAL OFFICE-15 BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.G.
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1870, submitted to Second Annual Meeting, March 22nd, 1871.

Dr.		Cr.	
Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1870. To Balances, viz.:-		1870. By Office Fixtures, Furniture, &c.	36 2 3
At Bank (Messrs. Coutts') 31st Dec. 1869	149 2 6	Rent	96 13 4
In hands of Secretaries, ditto	46 14 9	Coals, Oil, &c.	9 19 6
Donations and Subscriptions received from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1870	659 0 0	Stationery and Office Books	17 10 4
Trustees of Guarantee Fund	800 0 0	Printing	200 0 8
Repayment of Loan by St. Pancras Committee	10 0 0	Advertising, Bill Posting, &c.	141 18 6
		Newspapers, Books, &c.	36 17 3
		Postage	34 0 0
		Travelling Expenses	57 14 9
		Salaries	670 10 6
		Housekeeper	21 5 7
		Reporters	9 0 0
		Hire of Public Rooms	15 10 0
		Purchase of Reports (Metropolitan Charities and Trade Benefit Societies)	24 18 10
		Incidental Expenses	13 10 0
		Transfer of Donation to Paddington District Committee	5 0 0
		Advances to District Committees:-	
		St. Pancras (subsequently repaid)	£10 20 0
		Bethnal Green	10 1410 11 6
		Balances, viz.:-	
		At Bank (Messrs. Coutts') 31st Dec. 1870	4 7
		Loan to Newington District Committee	20 0 0
		In hands of Secretary	12 1 2
			254 5 9
			£1,664 17 3

Examined and found correct, N. HARRIS-NICOLAS { of H. M. Exchequer and } Hon. Auditors.
H. HAY-HILL { Audit Department, }

March 3rd, 1871.

Society
for Organising Charitable Relief
and Repressing Mendicity.

—
M A N U A L
CONTAINING ITS
OBJECTS AND MODE OF OPERATION,
AND A LIST OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

Thirty-sixth Thousand.

—
London:
Office,—15, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.
1871.

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THE QUEEN.

President,
THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

Vice-Presidents.

The Duke of Norfolk.
The Duke of Northumberland.
The Marquis of Camden.
The Marquis of Lansdowne.
The Marquis of Salisbury.
The Marquis of Westminster,
K.G.
The Earl of Derby.
The Earl Nelson.
The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.
Lord Leigh.
Lord Vernon.
Archbishop Manning.
Lord George Hamilton, M.P.
Sir Dudley C. Majoribanks, Bt.

Rev. Dr. Barry.
 B. Bond Cabell, Esq.
 George Cubitt, Esq. M.P.
 C. J. Fiske, Esq.
 Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
 Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.
 R. S. Holford, Esq. M.P.
 Andrew Johnston, Esq. M.P.
 F. D. Mocatta, Esq.
 Hodgson Pratt, Esq.
 John Ruskin, Esq.
 W. H. Smith, Esq. M.P.
 Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P.
 Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-
 Temple, M.P.

LIST OF METROPOLITAN POOR LAW

DIVISIONS.		OFFICES AND HOURS.	
WEST.			
Kensington, -	-	39, Holland Street,	10.0 to 7.0
Fulham,			
Paddington, -	-	3, Leinster Street, -	{ 10.0 to 12.0 3.0 to 5.0
Chelsea, -	-	5, Blacklands Terrace, King's Road, -	{ 10.0 to 12.0 4.0 to 5.0
St. George's, -	{	28, Mount Street, - 39, James Street, -	{ 10.0 to 6.0
Westr (St. James)-		27, Great Pulteney St.	{ 11.0 to 12.0 3.0 to 4.0
NORTH.			
St. Marylebone, -	-	181, Marylebone Road,	{ 10.0 to 12.0 4.0 to 5.0
Hampstead, -	-	Corner of Church Lane, High Street, -	{ 10.0 to 12.0 4.0 to 5.0
Kilburn*,	-	21, Pembroke Road,	10-12 & 2-4

Council.

Chairman, — The Earl of Lichfield.

Treasurer.—H. B. Praed, Esq.

Representatives of District Committees; and
Chairmen and Honorary Secretaries of District Committees,
as below :

And the following additional, that is, non-representative

George Blount, Esq.	G. M. Hicks, Esq.
J. Bryce, Esq.	Lloyd Jones, Esq.
Rev. C. L. Butler.	Captain Maxse, R.N.
Rev. H. Martyn Hart.	Sir C.E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
T. Hawksley, Esq., M.D.	

Sec—C. B. P. Bosanquet, Esq.

Organising Sec.—C. J. Ribton-Turner, Esq.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

CHAIRMEN.	REPRESENTATIVES	HON. SECS.
Capt. Hon. R.W. Grosvenor, M.P.	W. Wynyard, Esq. E. Waller, Esq.	J. E. Gorst, Esq. F.J.S. Edgecombe, Esq.
Arthur Mills, Esq.	Major Yard.	Mrs. B. Curgenven, Esq.
R. A. Aspinall, Esq.	J. R. Holland, Esq. Capt. Boyce, R.N. Miss Courtenay Lt. Col. Hon. W. E. Sackville West. D. H. Smith, Esq. Lt.-Col. H. C. Plotcher T. Rudd, Esq.	J. W. Gray. W.S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
The Marquis of Westminster.	Sir M. Dench, Bt. M.P. G. Cavendish, Esq.	Capt. C. Fitzroy Capt. Hayter. C. A. Dillon, Esq.
Sir W. Fraser, Bt.	Maj.-Gen. Cavenagh. Miss O. Hill.	G. H. Money, Esq.
The Earl of Lichfield.	Rev. H. F. Mallet. F. Wedmore, Esq.	Col. L. Gardiner, R.A. J. H. Wright, Esq. Rev. H. F. Mallet. Edward Ingepen, Esq.
Rev. R. Charlton Lane.	Rev. A. Kennon.	C. K. Wild, Esq. G. H. Carbutt, Esq.
Col. Strange.		

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LIST OF METROPOLITAN POOR LAW

DIVISIONS.	OFFICES AND HOURS.
St. Pancras, N.	120, Highgate Road. - 10.0 to 12.0
Islington, S.	17, Woburn Buildings, 4.0 to 5.0
Hackney,	4A, Park St. Upper St. 10.0 to 6.0
CENTRAL.	
St. Giles's & Bloomsbury,	7, Arthur Street, - - By Letter only.
Strand, - -	13, Beaufort Bldgs. { 10.0 to 12.0 2.0 to 5.0
Holborn, - -	Committee formed but Office not yet
City of London,	
EAST.	
Shoreditch, - -	Committee formed but Office not yet
Bethnal Green, -	337, Bethnal Gn. Rd. { 9.30 to 10.30 3.0 to 4.0 }
Whitechapel, -	Provisional—for purposes of inquiry and investigation only. The Office is at 139, Belgrave Street, Stepney, E. Hours from 10 to 11, and 5 to 6.
St. George-in-the East, -	
Stepney, - -	
Mile End Old Town	
Poplar, - -	
SOUTH.	
Newington*, -	Vestry Hall, Walworth Road, - - - - - 10.0 to 12.0
St. Saviour South-	Montague Street, - - 12.0 to 2.0
St. Olave / wark,	
Lambeth, - -	49, Upper Kennington Lane, - - - - - 10.0 to 1.0
Wandsworth,	
Clapham*, - -	11, Polygon, - - - { 10.30 to 12.30 4.0 to 6.0 }
Camberwell,	
Greenwich, - -	14, Haddington Ter. { 10.0 to 12.0 2.0 to 5.0 }
Woolwich, - -	Committee formed but Office not yet
Lewisham, - -	Committee formed but Office not yet
Sydenham*, - -	The Dispensary, { 12.0 to 2.0 Forest Hill, - - - 4.0 to 5.0 }

* Districts in which the Committee takes

DIVISIONS & DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—Continued.

CHAIRMEN.	REPRESENTATIVES.	HON. SECS.
The Marquis Camden, - -	T. Massey, Esq. J. W. Willis Bund Esq.	W. L. Cabell, Esq. E. H. Rhodes, Esq.
Rev. D. Wilson,	W. H. Williams, Esq. F. B. Roberts, Esq.	
Lord Elliot, -	Col. A. Fremantle. W. M. Wilkinson, Esq.	Hon. Warren-Vernon. L. Simpson, Esq. Jun.
Duke of Northumberland, -	Rev. R. J. Simpson. Rees E. Davies, Esq.	J. H. B. Browne, Esq. Lionel Robinson, Esq.
opened.		
Rev. S. Hansard,	Rev. J. Jeakes. J. Sapsford, Esq.	Rev. J. D. McGachen.
- - - - -	H. N. Hoare, Esq. A. G. Middleton, Esq.	E. W. Holland, Esq.
Rev. W. D. Macnam, -	Rev. G. T. Cotham. J. H. W. Bishop, Esq.	J. H. W. Bishop, Esq.
Col. Beresford, M.P. - -	A. Pocock, Esq. L. T. Cave, Esq.	A. H. Safford, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Lingham, -	Gen. H. Rivers, R.E. Rev. Canon Gregory.	Rev. A. T. Edwards. T. T. Powell, Esq.
Rev. W. H. W. Bowyer, - -	S. Etches, Esq. R. Simpson, Esq.	G. Bidder, Esq. Jun. W. Bevan, Esq.
J. Soames, Esq. opened.	Maj. Gen. Bainbrigge T. R. Huntley, Esq.	A. Budds, Esq.
Hon. and Rev. Aug. Legge, -	W. Day, Esq.	H. Reid, Esq.

charge of a part only of the Poor-Law Division.

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A careful reading of this short statement is earnestly requested; the Society desires to obtain the intelligent co-operation of all who are interested in the welfare of the poor of London in its difficult undertaking.

Suggestions can be sent to the Secretary, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, and to the District Offices.

Subscriptions for the District Committees should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries, at their respective Offices.

Subscriptions in aid of the expenses of the Central Council (the funds of which are for purposes of organisation only) should be paid to the account of the "Charity Organisation Society," at Messrs. Coutts & Co. 57, Strand.

Objects and Mode of Operations.

I. Object of Society.	VI. Mode of dealing with cases.
II. Area of operations.	VII. Mendicants.
III. Mode of operation.	VIII. General conclusions.
IV. District Committees.	IX. Cautions to the Public.
V. Mode of operation of the Committees.	Inquiry.

I.

THE OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY.

The main object of the Society is the improvement of the condition of the poor, (1) by bringing about co-operation between the Charities and the Poor Law, and amongst the Charities; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy.

II.

AREA OF OPERATIONS.

The Society confines its direct operations to the Metropolitan Poor Law District*, but

* It may be necessary to make exceptions to this, as in some cases the Metropolitan Poor Law District, consisting now of 30 Parishes and Unions of Parishes, excludes what is in fact a part of London.

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is glad to give general assistance, *e.g.* by sending information, to agencies outside that District.

III.

MODE OF OPERATION.

Within this area the Society seeks to bring about the formation of a Committee side by side with every Board of Guardians, containing representatives of the Board, and of all the Charities at work in the local Poor Law division, whether it be Parish or Union. The Society consists of a federation of such Committees.*

IV.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

Each Committee raises and expends its own funds, but to be in union with the Society it must act on the general principles indicated by the Society's "Suggested Rules," and must appoint representatives on the Council.

* The first District Committee (Marylebone) opened its Office, October, 1869.

V.

MODE OF OPERATION OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

Each Committee establishes an Office to be a centre of charitable organisation in its District.

It appoints one or more Charity Agents to act under its instructions, and especially, (1) to collect particulars as to the action of the Charities of the District, and the relief given by them, and keep such particulars in an accessible form; (2) to receive applications from persons referred to the Office, and to investigate their cases; and (3) to keep up communication with the Relieving Officers of the Guardians.

The inhabitants of the District, whether Subscribers or not, are invited to refer to the Committee all cases requiring investigation. If requested so to do, it communicates the result of such investigation to the person desiring inquiry, and should he wish to undertake the case,

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leaves it in his hands. In the absence of such wish, the Committee deal with each case to the best of its judgment and ability.

VI.

COMMITTEES' MODE OF DEALING
WITH CASES.

The District Committees desire to bring about a division of cases between the Poor Law and the Charities, and also amongst the various Charities, so that the most suitable agency may be solely responsible for each case. Cases properly belonging to the Poor Law are, therefore, passed on to the Guardians. This class includes, strictly speaking, all cases of destitution which are not taken out of it by requiring a kind or amount of relief which the Guardians are forbidden to give.* But the Charities are generally willing to assist persons of good character to whom temporary aid is likely to be permanently useful. Cases of temporary

* See Minute of the Poor Law Board, 20th Nov. 1869.

distress, with evidence of good character, and thrift, are therefore looked on by the Committees as suitable for private charity*, and are referred to the Charity which seems best able to take charge of them. Where other Charities are unable to afford the requisite assistance to such cases, the Committees assist them, if the funds entrusted to them admit of this.

In giving such assistance the Committees refuse to give small weekly doles of food or money, believing that these undermine the independence of the recipient. In suitable cases they willingly give assistance in the form of loans with proper security for repayment. They are ready also, if adequately supported by their District, to give substantial assistance of other kinds, when it seems probable that this will raise

* The Committees cannot undertake to find the pensions which chronic cases need; but where individuals or special charities are willing to take charge of these, the Committees are ready to send them the names of persons ascertained to be deserving.

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recipients to a condition of independence. They will gladly receive letters of admission to Convalescent and other Hospitals, Homes, &c. for the use of persons who may need them.

The *primary* objects of the Committees are to afford Charitable Institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information, to prevent unconscious overlapping of relief, to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the most suitable quarter for assistance, and to repress mendicity.

District Visitors, Dispensaries and Hospitals are invited to refer cases requiring investigation to the Committees.

VII.

MENDICANTS.

The Committees usually issue Tickets, bearing the address of their Offices, gratuitously to residents in their Districts, and the public are requested not to relieve any one not personally known to them without

referring him to the Office. Street beggars often refuse these tickets because their cases will not bear inquiry.

The local Poor Law authorities have ample power to relieve ordinary mendicants, but the Charity Agents are allowed to give bread to be eaten on the spot in cases of absolute hunger, and special cases are investigated and either dealt with by the Committees or reported to the person sending them, if this be requested in writing. If the applicant be resident in the district of another District Committee, his case is taken down and forwarded to their Office.

VIII.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

To benefit the poor of London permanently, thought and personal exertion are, above all things required. The Committees desire to bring *all* who are interested in the condition of their poorer neighbours into council.

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They desire in every way to promote personal intercourse between different classes, as they believe the absence of this to be one of the greatest evils of city life, and they invite all willing to assist them by visiting or in other ways, to send in their names to the Office of their District.

They earnestly deprecate the supposition that the Committees, if supplied with money, will be able to do all the work of individual charity.

They wish to make their Offices centres of local information, to encourage judicious work of all kinds amongst the poor, and to get many more persons to assist in doing it.

IX.

CAUTIONS TO THE PUBLIC WITH
REFERENCE TO RELIEF.

Should there appear to be unnecessary delay on the part of Committees in dealing with cases, those who observe it will do the Committees real service if they will call the attention of their Secretaries to the fact.

If the delay be unavoidable an explanation of it ~~can~~ then be given, and if it is owing to faulty management the complaint may lead to an improvement. Applicants will often return to those who sent them and more or less intentionally misrepresent the action of the Committees. Such complaints should also be inquired into.

It must be remembered that cases which are rejected by the Committees have the Poor Law to fall back on; and that in such cases as the Poor Law is suitable for, it is evidently better to make the Poor Law do its work properly than to let a voluntary association relieve it of the responsibility.

It is unquestionable that more harm than good is done by relieving persons without thorough investigation. Undeserving persons apply purposely at unseasonable times, and under circumstances which make inquiry difficult.

Due allowance must be made for the time required for investigation.

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INQUIRY.

The usual practice of the Committees as to inquiry is as follows:

1. The applicant's own statement is taken down at the Office by the Charity Agent.
2. The Office form is sent or taken to the Relieving Officer of the Board of Guardians.
3. The persons of whom it may be requisite to make inquiries regarding the applicant are seen or written to.
4. The Charity Agent, or other competent person, visits the house of the applicant to verify his statements, and communicates with his referees.
5. The statement of the case is sent to any local Charity within whose province the case seems to come, with a request that the way in which the case may be disposed of be communicated to the Office.

* * For further particulars see *Suggestions to Charity Agents*, (Hardwick), price 3d.

See also *Suggested Rules for District Committees*, *Report on House-to-House Visitation*, and other Papers published by the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity.

October 1871.

WESTMINSTER:
BRETTHEL AND CO. PRINTERS, 51, RUPERT STREET.

149-6
142-6

Resolutions.

Moved by _____, seconded by _____

I. That this Meeting, approving of the plan for checking Mendicity and Vagrancy, and assisting individuals to distinguish the proper objects for the exercise of their charity, as recommended by the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, considers it desirable that steps should be taken for carrying it out in the Union of _____

Moved by _____, seconded by _____

II. That a Committee be appointed for carrying out the foregoing Resolution, and that this Committee consist, in the first instance, of the following gentlemen, and the Ministers of all Denominations, in the Union of _____, with power to add to their number:—

Public Department,

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter *Minute*

by His Excellency the Governor dated 15th November 1871.

Order thereon 30 Nov 1871 No. 1780.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come for considering the question of making such alterations in the provision of accommodation for in-patients at the Civil Dispensaries as will render these Institutions more generally useful than they now are.

2. At present the wards for in-patients are used by non-caste natives only. There are insuperable objections to caste patients occupying these wards in common

common with non-Caste
or low Caste natives, and
it seems desirable to in-
troduce the hut or separate
system of accommodation
either in addition to the
general ward system now
used or in substitution
of it.

3. His Excellency
in Council is disposed to
think that it will be
advantageous to retain
the present general wards
in the existing Dispensaries
and to construct similar
wards of the same cha-
-racter though not perhaps
of the same dimensions
at new dispensaries to serve
for male and female patients
of the lower castes and to
build at some distance
from the main building
small huts of light com-
-mon materials each of
which should contain
two rooms and each of
which

which should be available
for the use of a high Caste
patient, for the lodging
of some members of his
family and for the prepa-
-ration of his food.

4. These huts should
if possible stand apart
from each other, should
have the entrance protec-
-ted by a low wall
and should be furnished
with a small back yard.
With these remarks His
Excellency in Council
requests the Acting Deputy
General Indian Medical
Department in commu-
-nication with the Sanitary
Commissioner to prepare
a standard plan of a
Dispensary providing
for the separate accom-
-modation of Caste patients
on the hut system with
the proximate cost of
such an establishment
his buildings arranged $\frac{1}{2}$
on this plan.

5. The plan of the main building, consisting of wards for low Caste patients of both sexes, the consulting room and surgery and subsidiary buildings such as bath rooms, cook house and latrines would, with some variety in respect of the numbers to be accommodated, be found suitable every where, but it may be necessary to have some variety of plan and dimensions for the cottages according to the difference of materials and structure of cottages in different portions of the Presidency.

6. The best means of securing the proper economy of the separate buildings and any difference of cost involved by the separate system should receive careful attention. It

It may be necessary to provide some accommodation in common for pauper caste patients who have no relations or friends to attend upon them and for these it would be necessary to provide either temporarily or permanently a caste man as cook.

7. As the design will have to be circulated to the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, on whom will devolve the expenditure required for ^{the} ~~cost of~~ these buildings, and whose assent must be obtained before it is necessary that the first cost of the new description of dispensary and of additions to existing dispensaries, the cost of maintenance and cost of hospital administration on the proposed plan should be carefully ascertained and stated.

Insp. Genl. S. Inq. Dept.
The Sanitary Com.
" Board of Revenue.
" All Collectors
disprop
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