

**Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. :  
Appendix Volume XXVI. Documents relating more especially to the  
administration of charities.**

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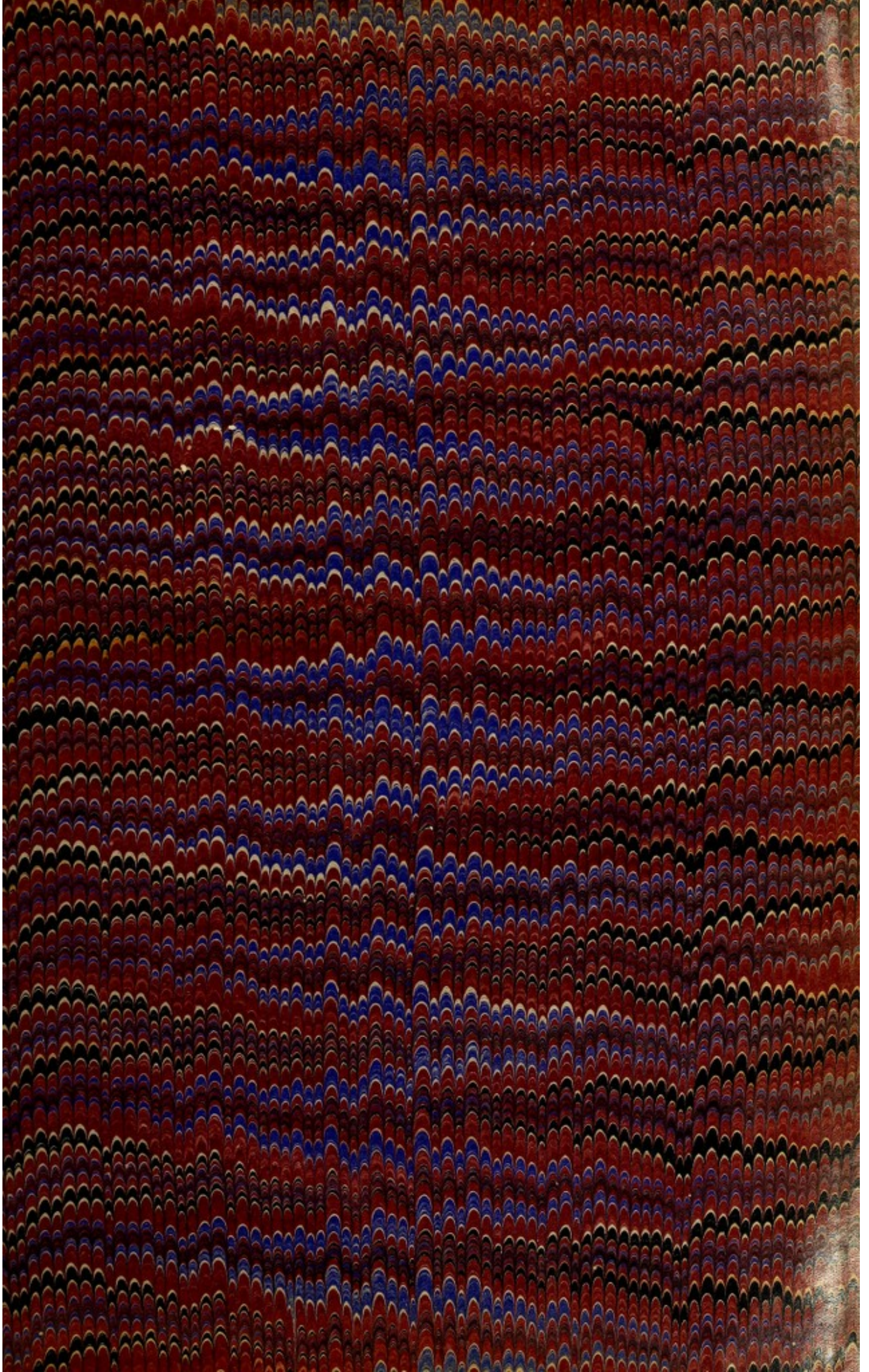
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**ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE POOR LAWS  
AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.**

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APPENDIX VOLUME XXVI.

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**DOCUMENTS**

RELATING MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

**ADMINISTRATION OF CHARITIES.**

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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NOTE.—Any section or portion of a section of the following Acts which is now repealed is printed in italics. The only additions made to the original text of the Acts relate mainly to repeals, and are contained in the footnotes.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

## I. Constitution and Proceedings of Charity Commissioners :

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 1-8, 60.
" " 1855, ss. 2-5, 9.
" " 1860, ss. 8, 9, 20-22, 24.
" " 1869, ss. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16.
" " 1887, ss. 2, 3.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, SS. 1-8, 60.

1. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty \* and Her Successors, by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, to appoint four Commissioners, and also one secretary † and two inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and upon any vacancy by the death, resignation, or removal of any Commissioner, secretary, † or inspector under this Act, from time to time in like manner to appoint another person to succeed to such vacancy, and until a fresh appointment shall be made, it shall be lawful for the surviving or continuing Commissioners, in case of any vacancy, to act as if no such vacancy had occurred; and three of the said Commissioners shall hold office during good behaviour; and the fourth, and every secretary † and inspector to be appointed under this Act, shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty.

2. The said three Commissioners so holding office during good behaviour shall be paid as hereinafter mentioned, and two at least of the said paid Commissioners for the time being shall be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years standing at the time of their respective appointments, and one of such barristers shall be the Chief Commissioner, and shall be so called and distinguished in his appointment.

3. The said Commissioners, with the sanction of the \* Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time appoint such clerks and messengers as the said Commissioners may think fit, and all persons appointed under this provision shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the said Commissioners.

4. § There shall be paid to the said paid Commissioners and to the said secretary, inspectors, clerks, and messengers, such salaries not exceeding for the Chief Commissioner the annual sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, and for each of the other paid Commissioners the annual sum of one thousand two hundred pounds, and for the said secretary the annual sum of six hundred pounds, and for each of the said inspectors the annual sum of eight hundred pounds, as shall be from time to time allowed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury who may also allow to every Commissioner, inspector, and other person appointed for the purposes of this Act such reasonable travelling and other expenses as may be incurred by him in the execution of his office, and the said salaries and expenses and the incidental expenses of the said Board shall be paid out of any monies which may be from time to time provided by Parliament for that purpose. Provided always that, after the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the said annual salary shall be paid to one only of the said Commissioners beside the said Chief Commissioner.

5. No paid Commissioner, secretary, or † inspector to be appointed under this Act shall be capable of sitting in the House of Commons during the tenure of his office.

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

† Repealed by the Charitable Trusts Act, 1887, s. 6. By that Act Assistant-Commissioners are substituted for Inspectors.

§ Repealed by the Charitable Trusts Act, 1887, s. 6; and see note.

|| Now "Assistant Commissioner."

NOTE.—Section 4 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, was, prior to 1887, repealed in part by the Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, Section 2, and in part by the Endowed Schools Act, 1874, Section 3. By the last-mentioned section it is enacted that—"There shall be paid to the Commissioners, their secretary or secretaries, assistant commissioners, inspectors, officers, and clerks, whether appointed under this Act or under the said Charitable Trusts Acts, out of moneys provided by Parliament, such salaries as the Treasury may from time to time determine. Provided that no decrease shall be made in pursuance of this section in the salary of any Charity Commissioner, secretary, inspector, officer, or clerk appointed before the passing of this Act under the said Charitable Trusts Acts, or any of them."

6. The said Commissioners to be appointed under this Act shall be styled "The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales," and may have and use a seal for authenticating documents, and such Commissioners shall sit from time to time as a Board for carrying this Act into execution; and any two of such Commissioners may form a Board, and may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Commissioners or the Board by this Act.

7. The said Board shall, by general minutes, from time to time prescribe regulations for their proceedings and the proceedings of their inspectors, and concerning the form and manner of applications to the said Board, and the conditions to be performed by applicants, and for the guidance of applicants in relation thereto, and all such general minutes shall be signed by three of the said Commissioners at the least; and copies of all such general minutes shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof if Parliament be sitting, or if Parliament be not sitting, then fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

8. The said Board shall cause minutes of their proceedings, and all orders, certificates, and schemes, made or approved by them under this Act, to be entered in books to be provided and kept for such purpose, and all such entries shall be signed by their secretary, and all copies purporting to be extracted from the books of the said Board, and to be certified by their secretary, of any such minutes, orders, certificates, and schemes entered as aforesaid, shall be received as evidence of the proceedings to which such minutes shall relate, and of such orders, certificates, or schemes, and of the making or approval thereof (as the case may require) by the said Board, without further proof thereof.

9. The said Board shall in the month of February in every year make a Report to Her Majesty of all their proceedings during the preceding year up to the thirty-first day of December then last past, and such Report shall within fourteen days after the making thereof be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament be then sitting, or otherwise within fourteen days after the meeting thereof; and in such Report the said Board shall specially distinguish and set forth in full all the \* schemes (if any) approved by them under the provisions lastly hereinbefore contained, together with the grounds of such their approval, and the objections (if any) which have been made thereto, and all proceedings had in respect of such objections and the grounds on which any such objections have been overruled; and in case it shall be enacted by any Act of Parliament that any such scheme or schemes so certified shall be confirmed and take effect, either with or without any alterations or modifications thereof respectively, every such Act shall be deemed a public general Act.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, SS. 2-5, 9.

2. † So much of the principal Act (Section IV.) as provides that after the 31st March 1857, an annual salary shall be paid to one only of the Commissioners besides the Chief Commissioner is hereby repealed.

3. ‡ It shall be lawful for Her Majesty and Her Successors under the Royal Sign Manual, to appoint additional inspectors (not exceeding three in number) for the purposes of this Act, and the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, and such additional inspectors shall hold office during pleasure and shall be possessed of the same powers, authorities, and jurisdiction, and be entitled to the same privileges and emoluments as the inspectors appointed under the said former Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

\* The Schemes here referred to are "Parliamentary Schemes," as to which see page 25.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875. See also note, p. 4.

‡ Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1887, s. 6.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

4. Every Act of the Board may be sufficiently authenticated by the seal of the Commissioners, and the signature of their Secretary, \* or in his absence of the Chief Clerk.

5. All orders, certificates, schemes, and other documents issued under the seal of the Board shall be deemed and taken to be the originals, and copies thereof shall be entered in the books of the Board, and all such entries may be sufficiently certified by the signature of the secretary, \* or in his absence of the Chief Clerk. Every order, certificate, scheme, and other document purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Board shall be received in evidence without further proof; and any writing purporting to be a copy extracted from the said books, and to be certified as aforesaid, shall be received in evidence in like manner.

9. Any person refusing or wilfully neglecting to comply with any such requisition, or with any Order of the Board, made under the provisions of this Act or the principal Act, or destroying or withholding any document required to be produced or transmitted by him, shall be taken to be guilty of a contempt of the High Court of Chancery, and shall be liable to be attached and committed by such Court, on summary application by the Commissioners to the same Court or to any judge thereof, and shall pay such costs attending such contempt as the said Court or judge shall direct: Provided always that the Court may at any time discharge, on such terms as it may deem just, any person attached or committed on any such application, or on any application made under † Section 14 of the principal Act.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, ss. 8, 9, 20-22, 24.

8. The Attorney-General or any person authorised by him or by the said Board in the case of any charity, whatever may be the yearly income of its endowments, and any trustee or person acting in the administration of, or interested in any charity of which the gross yearly income to be ‡ calculated in manner aforesaid shall exceed fifty pounds, or any two inhabitants of any parish or district in which the same shall be specially applicable, may within three calendar months next after the definitive publication of any order of the said Board appointing or removing a trustee or trustees, or for or relating to the assurance, transfer, payment, or vesting of any real or personal estate, or establishing a scheme for the administration of the charity, present a petition to the High Court of Chancery in a summary way, appealing against such order, and praying such relief as the case may require; and any schoolmaster or schoolmistress or other officer removed by the order of the Board, without the concurrence of the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, or a majority of them, and without the approval of a special visitor, if any, of the charity may, within two calendar months (next after his or her removal), appeal in like manner against the order of removal; and the Court, upon or before the hearing of any such petition of appeal as aforesaid or at any stage of the proceedings, may require, if it shall think fit, from the said Board, their reasons for making the order appealed against, or for any part of such order, and may remit the same to the Board for reconsideration, with or without any declaration in relation thereto, or may make any substitutive or other order in relation to the matter of the appeal, as it shall think just; and the Court may make any order respecting the costs, charges, or expenses incident to the appeal, and may also, before hearing or proceeding with the same, require from any appellant, other than the Attorney-General, proper security for such costs, charges, and expenses as may be eventually payable by him; but no such petition of appeal shall be presented by any person, other than the Attorney-General, before the expiration of twenty-one days after written notice, under the hand of such appellant, of his or her intention to present such petition, shall have been delivered to the said Board at their office.

9. The Attorney-General, if he shall think fit, or any person authorised by him or by the said Board, may appear as the respondent upon any such appeal, and the

Court may make any order respecting the costs, charges, and expenses of the Attorney-General or other defendant.

20. All orders made by the said Board under the provisions of this Act shall be enforceable \* by the same means, and shall be subject to the same provisions as are applicable under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, and the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855, respectively, to any orders of the said Board made thereunder.

21. The said Board shall from time to time make such minutes as shall be required relative to the institution and conduct of their proceedings under the jurisdiction created by this Act.

22. † There shall be paid to the secretary for the time being of the said Commissioners, in consideration of the increase and extent of his official duties, such a salary, not exceeding the annual sum of eight hundred pounds, in lieu of the salary payable to him, under the firstly-cited Act, as shall from time to time be allowed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

24. ‡ Every Commissioner, secretary, and inspector acting under or employed for the purposes of the said Acts shall be exempt from serving on juries while he shall be so acting or employed.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, ss. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16.

5. An application to the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, for the purposes of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, when made by the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, may be made in writing signed by any person authorised in that behalf by a resolution passed by a majority of those trustees or persons who are present at a meeting of their body duly constituted and vote on the question.

6. The Board shall be deemed to have and to have always had power in any order made upon an application to them, for the exercise of their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, to insert in the order any incidental provisions which they think expedient for carrying into effect the substantial objects of the application, and which they would have had power to insert if such provisions had been included in the application.

8. The Board shall be deemed to have and to have always had power with or without any application to discharge, within twelve months after an order is made by them, the whole or any part of any order appearing to have been made by them by mistake or on misrepresentation, or otherwise than in conformity with the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869.

Every order made by the Board, in exercising their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, shall, until discharged or varied by the Board or by the Court of Chancery on appeal under Section 8 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, have effect according to its tenour.

Every order of the Board shall, subject to all powers which the Court of Chancery has to discharge or vary it, under Section 8 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, and subject to the power of the Board to discharge it wholly or partially for the causes mentioned in this section, be deemed to have been duly and formally made, and no objection thereto on the ground only of irregularity or informality shall be entertained.

10. A petition to the Court of Chancery under Section eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, may be presented in the case of all charities by the same persons only as in the case of a charity the gross annual income of which does not exceed fifty pounds.

11. A petition shall not be presented to the Court of Chancery by any person under Section eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, before the expiration of

\* See Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, s. 14 (p. 400), and Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, s. 9, ante.

† Repealed by Endowed Schools Act, 1874, s. 3; see also note, p. 3.

‡ Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875, as inconsistent with Jurors Act, 1870.

\* Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1887, s. 6.

† See p. 6.

‡ See Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, s. 4, p. 21.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

twenty-one days after written notice under the hand of the appellant of his intention to present such petition has been served on the Attorney-General by delivering the same to the solicitor who acts for him in ex-officio proceedings relating to charities.

16. The \**Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury* may from time to time prescribe a scale of fees to be charged for any business done by the Board under this or any other Act, and may direct whether the same shall be imposed by stamps or otherwise, and by whom and in what manner the same shall be collected, accounted for, and appropriated; and before any such fees shall be taken or received by the said Charity Commissioners every such scale of fees shall be published in the "London Gazette." The scale of fees shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days after the same has been so prescribed if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, within thirty days after the then next meeting of Parliament; and if any such scale shall be disapproved of by both Houses of Parliament, within one month after the same shall have been so laid before Parliament, such fees or such parts thereof as shall be disapproved of shall not be charged by the Board.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1887, ss. 2, 3.

2.—(1) The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales (in this Act referred to as "the Board") may from time to time with the approval in each case of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (in this Act referred to as the Treasury) appoint Assistant Commissioners, and may remove any such Assistant Commissioner.

(2) The number and salaries of the Assistant Commissioners under this Act shall be such as the Treasury may from time to time sanction.

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision (No. 2) Act, 1893.

(3) Each Assistant Commissioner under this Act shall have the same powers as an inspector under the Charitable Trust Acts, 1853 to 1869, and the sections\* of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, specified in the First Schedule to this Act, shall have effect as if "Assistant Commissioner" or "Assistant Commissioners" were therein substituted for "inspector" or "inspectors," as the case may be, and each Assistant Commissioner acting under the authority of the Board may exercise the said powers for any purpose of or incidental to any duties imposed on the Board by Parliament under any present or future Act.

(4) The power of appointing inspectors under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, shall cease.

3. The signature of any officer of the Board (whether assistant secretary or other) who for the time being is authorised by an order of the Board signed by two Commissioners to act on behalf of the Secretary of the Board shall, for all purposes of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, or any other enactment, be as valid as the signature of the Secretary; and a reference in any enactment to the signature of the Secretary shall include a reference to the signature of such officer, and any document signed by an officer expressed to be so authorised shall be received in evidence without proof of the authority.

Subordinate Acts (*i.e.*, Acts not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission).

*Municipal Corporations Act*, 1883, 46 & 47 *Vict.*, c. 18, s. 8 (3).

*Board of Education Act*, 1899, 62 & 63 *Vict.*, c. 33, s. 2 (2).

\* Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 23, 54, 56, 57, and 58; Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, ss. 6-8; Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, s. 6; Charitable Trusts Act, 1869, s. 9.

## II. Conferring on Charity Commissioners Powers of Inquiry, and of requiring the Production of Accounts and Evidence; and imposing on Trustees of Charities the duty of Keeping and Rendering Accounts.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 9-15, 61.

" " " 1855, ss. 6-9, 44, 45.

" " " 1860, ss. 19, 20.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 9-15, 61.

9. It shall be lawful for the said Board from time to time, as they in their discretion may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England or Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto; and the said Board may cause examinations and inquiries in relation to the matters aforesaid to be made and prosecuted by their \*inspectors, acting together or separately, in such cases and at such times as the said Board may think fit; and all such \*inspectors shall from time to time report their proceedings to the said Board.

10. The said Board may require all trustees or persons acting or having any concern in the management or administration of any charity, or the estates, funds, or property thereof, to render to the said Board, or to their \*inspectors, or either of them, accounts and statements in writing in relation to such charity, or the funds, estates, property, income, or monies thereof or the administration, management, and application thereof, and may also require such trustees and persons to return answers in writing to any questions or inquiries addressed to them by the direction of the said Board relating to the matters aforesaid.

11. All officers having the custody of enrolments, decrees, reports, records, and other documents relating to or concerning any charity shall furnish such copies or extracts as shall be required by the said Board; and every \*inspector, secretary, and other officer of the said Board for the time being employed for the purposes of this Act shall be at liberty, by the authority and under

the directions of the Board, and subject to such regulations as the Board may make in that behalf, to examine and search the registers and records of every court of law and equity, and every ecclesiastical court, and every public registry and office of records, and to take copies of and extracts from any decree or document recorded or registered or deposited therein respectively, for any purpose contemplated by this Act, without fee or other payment in respect thereof.

12. Any \*inspector acting under the authority of the said Board may, by precept under his hand, subject to such regulations as the said Board may make in that behalf, require any person, being a trustee of any charity or otherwise acting or having any concern in the management or administration of any charity, or of the estates, funds, or property thereof, or in the receipt or payment of the income or monies thereof, or deriving any income or stipend therefrom, to attend before such \*inspector for the purpose of being examined by him touching or relating to such charity, or the estates, funds, property or income thereof, at any time and place mentioned or appointed by such precept, and to bring and produce any deed, paper, writing, instrument, or other document, being in the custody, possession, or power of such person, and relating to such charity, or the estates, funds, property, or income thereof, and may examine upon oath all persons attending in pursuance of such precept, and all persons voluntarily attending before him, and may administer such oath: Provided always, that no person shall be obliged to travel in obedience to any such precept more than ten miles from his place of abode.

13. If any person wilfully give false evidence upon any examination under this Act, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

\* Now "Assistant Commissioners."

\* Now "Assistant Commissioner."



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

14. If any person from whom the said Board, or any \* inspector, is authorised to require any account or statement or answers to any questions or inquiries, or whose attendance any \* inspector is authorised to require, shall refuse or wilfully neglect to render to the said Board such account or statement, or to make answers to such questions or inquiries, or to attend in obedience to any lawful precept of any \* inspector or to give evidence before him, or shall wilfully alter, destroy, withhold, or refuse to produce any deed, paper, writing, instrument, or other document which may be lawfully required to be produced before any \* inspector of the said Board, every person so offending shall be deemed and taken to have been guilty of a contempt of the High Court of Chancery, and shall be liable to be attached and committed by such Court on summary application by the Commissioners to the same, and shall pay the costs of and attending such contempt as the said Court shall direct.

15. Provided always : That nothing herein contained shall extend to give to the said Board or their \* inspectors any power of requiring from any person holding or claiming to hold any property whatsoever adversely to any charity, or free or discharged from any charitable trust or charge, any information, or the production of any deed or document whatever in relation to the property so held or claimed adversely, or any charitable trust or charge alleged to affect the same.

61. The trustees or persons acting in the administration of every charity shall, in books to be kept by them for that purpose, regularly enter or cause to be entered full and true accounts of all money received and paid respectively on account of such charity,† and on or before the twenty-fifth day of March in every year, or on or before such other day as shall or may be fixed and appointed for that purpose by the said Board, shall cause a statement in writing to be made of the income and revenues, whether actually paid or then due, and the actual receipts and expenditure of such charity for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, or on some other convenient day to be fixed and appointed for that purpose by the said Board, and also a balance sheet containing a clear statement of the balance of such account, which statement and balance sheet respectively shall be certified under the hand of some one or more of such trustees or persons (and audited by the auditor of such charity, if any there be) : and as to every charity whose gross annual income for the time being shall not exceed thirty pounds, every such statement and balance sheet respectively, or a duplicate or true copy thereof respectively, shall be delivered or sent by such trustees or persons free of charge to the Clerk of the County Court or some one of the County Courts (if more than one) to whose jurisdiction such charity may be subject under this Act (in case such charity be subject to the jurisdiction of any County Court under this Act), or if such charity be not subject to the jurisdiction of any County Court, then to the Clerk of the County Court for the district or any one of the districts (if more than one) wherein or nearest adjoining whereto such charity is established, or the property thereof (in whole or in part) is situate or administered and distributed : and as to every charity whose gross annual income for the time being shall exceed thirty pounds, every such statement and balance sheet, or a duplicate or true copy thereof respectively (unless the said Board shall otherwise direct), shall be delivered or sent free of charge to the Clerk of the Peace for the County or the Division of the County, or some one of the Counties or Divisions of Counties (if more than one) in which the charity is established, or the property thereof is wholly or partially situated or administered and distributed : and every such statement and balance sheet, or a duplicate or true copy thereof respectively, shall be kept and registered without fee or reward by the Registrar of County Court Judgments or the Clerk of such County Court, and the Clerk of the Peace of such County or Division respectively, and shall be open to the inspection of all persons, at all reasonable hours, on payment of the sum of one shilling to the Registrar or Clerk for every such inspection : and any person may require and have a copy of any such statement and balance-sheet, or of any part thereof, paying therefor to such Registrar or Clerk after the rate of twopence for every seventy-two words of figures :

\* Now " Assistant Commissioner."

† Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, s. 44.

and a duplicate or copy of every such statement or balance sheet to be made according to the foregoing provision, so certified and audited as aforesaid shall be delivered or transmitted, through the post or otherwise, free of charge, by such trustees or other persons, to the said Board on or before the said twenty-fifth day of March in every year, or such other day as may be fixed and appointed by the said Board as aforesaid : and the said Board may from time to time by any order direct that the statement and balance sheet, or a duplicate or true copy thereof respectively, of the accounts of any charity whose gross annual income exceeds thirty pounds shall be delivered or sent to the Clerk of the County Court in the same manner as if the income of such charity did not exceed thirty pounds : and the said Board may make and give such further and other orders and directions in relation to the delivery and publication of such accounts, and the form thereof, as they may think fit, which directions and orders shall be obligatory on and obeyed by all such trustees and persons as aforesaid.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, SS. 6-9, 44, 45.

6. The Board, or any Commissioner or \* inspector, such \* inspector acting under the authority of the Board, may require written accounts and statements and answers to inquiries relating to any charity, or the property or income thereof, to be rendered or made to them respectively by all or any of the following persons : that is to say,

- Trustees or persons acting or concerned in the administration of the charity, its property or income, or in the receipt or payment of any monies thereof :
- Agents of any such trustees or persons :
- Depositaries of any funds or monies of the charity :
- Persons in the beneficial receipt of any funds thereof, or of any income or stipend therefrom :
- Persons having the possession or control of any documents concerning the charity or any property thereof :

And the Board, or the Commissioner, or \* inspector, may require the persons rendering or making any such account, statement, or answer to verify the same by oath or otherwise, and may administer such oath : Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to give to the said Board or their \* inspectors any power of requiring from any person holding or claiming to hold any property whatsoever adversely to any charity, or free or discharged from any charitable trust or charge, any information, or the production of any deed or document whatever, in relation to the property so held or claimed adversely, or any charitable trust or charge alleged to affect the same.

7. The Board, or any Commissioner, or \* inspector acting as aforesaid, may require all or any such trustees and persons as aforesaid to attend before them respectively at such times and places as may be reasonably appointed, for the purpose of being examined in relation to the charity, and to answer such questions as may be proposed to them, and to produce upon such examination any documents in their custody or power relating to the charity or the property thereof, and may examine upon oath or otherwise all such persons and all persons voluntarily attending, and may administer such oath. Provided always, that no person shall be obliged to travel in obedience to any such requisition more than ten miles from his place of abode.

8. All requisitions made under the foregoing authorities shall be made respectively by the order of the Board or by precept, under the hand of the Commissioner or \* inspector making the same.

9. Any person refusing or wilfully neglecting to comply with any such requisition, or with any order of the Board, made under the provisions of this Act, or the principal Act, or destroying or withholding any document required to be produced or transmitted by him, shall be taken to be guilty of a contempt of the High Court of Chancery, and shall be liable to be attached and committed by such Court, on summary application by the Commissioners to the same Court or to any Judge thereof, and shall pay such costs attending such contempt as the said Court or Judge shall direct : Provided always, that the Court may at any time discharge, on such terms

\* Now " Assistant Commissioners."



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

as it may deem just, any person attached or committed on any such application, or on any application made under Section 14 of the principal Act.

44\*. Section sixty-one of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," except so much thereof as enacts that the trustees or persons acting in the administration of every charity shall, in books to be kept by them for that purpose, regularly enter or cause to be entered full and true accounts of all money received and paid respectively on account of such charity shall be repealed as to all accounts which such trustees or administrators shall not have been bound to render before the passing of this Act. And the trustees or administrators of every charity shall, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, prepare and make out and transmit to the Board an account of the endowments then belonging to the charity showing in the case of realty not in hand the manner in which the same is let or occupied, and in the case of personalty the existing investment or employment thereof, and in what names, such investments are made: and such trustees or administrators shall also on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next after the acquisition of any endowment not included in the foregoing account prepare and make out, in like manner, and transmit to the Board, a similar account of such last-mentioned endowment, and in case of any alienation, or charge, or transfer of any real or personal estate of the charity, shall on or before the twenty-fifth day of March then next following transmit to the Board an account of such alienation, charge, or transfer, and such trustees or administrators shall also, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March in every year or such other day as may be fixed for that purpose by the Board, or as may have been already fixed for rendering the accounts thereof required by the principal Act, prepare and make out the following accounts in relation thereto (that is to say),

(1) An account of the gross income arising from the endowment, or which ought to have arisen therefrom during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December then last, or on such other day as may have been appointed for this purpose by the Board:

(2) An account of all balances in hand at the commencement of the year, and of all moneys received during the same year on account of the charity:

(3) An account for the same period of all payments:

(4) An account of all moneys owing to or from the charity, so far as conveniently may be:

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.

Which accounts shall be certified under the hand of one or more of the said trustees or administrators, and shall be audited by the auditor of the charity, if any; and the said trustees or administrators shall, within fourteen days after the day appointed for making out such accounts, deliver or transmit a copy thereof to the Commissioners at their office in London, and in the case of parochial charities shall deliver another copy thereof to the churchwarden or churchwardens of the parish or parishes with which the objects of such charities are identified, who shall present the same at the next general meeting of the vestry of such parishes, and insert a copy thereof in the minutes of the vestry book; and every such copy shall be open to the inspection of all persons at all seasonable hours, subject to such regulations as to the said Board may seem fit; and any person may require a copy of every such account or of any part thereof, on paying therefor after the rate of twopence for every seventy-two words or figures.

45. The Board may from time to time make such orders as they may think fit in relation to the delivery or transmission of the said accounts, and the forms of such accounts, and such orders shall be executed by all trustees and persons from whom the accounts to which they may relate are required.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, ss. 19, 20.

19. The Board may require any person having the custody or control of any deed or document in which any charity or charities shall be solely interested to transmit the same to the office of the said Commissioners for examination; and where such deed or document shall not be held by any person entitled as a trustee or otherwise to the custody thereof, the Board may either retain the same, for the security thereof, in the repository provided by them under the "Sixty-third Section of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," or, as they may think most advantageous to the charity, may thereupon or at any time thereafter, return or issue the same to the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, for the purposes thereof.

20. All orders made by the said Board under the provisions of this Act shall be enforceable by the same means, and shall be subject to the same provisions, as are applicable under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, and the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855, respectively, to any orders of the said Board made thereunder.

SUBORDINATE ACT (i.e., Act not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission):

Local Government Act, 1894, 56 & 57, Vict. 73,  
c. 73, s. 14 (6).

\* Should be the Fifty-third Section. See p. 22.

### III. Conferring on Charity Commissioners Powers of Advice, Arbitration, and Authorising Acts of Trustees generally:

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 16, 19, 23, 27, 64.

" " 1855, ss. 31-35, 41, 46.  
" " 1860, s. 15.  
" " 1869, s. 9.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 16, 19, 23, 27, 64.

16. The said Board shall receive and consider all applications which may be made to them by any trustee or other person having any concern in the management or administration of any charity, for their opinion, advice, or direction respecting such charity, or the management or administration thereof, or the estates, funds, property or income thereof, or the application thereof, or any question or dispute relating to the same respectively, and, if they so think fit, may, upon any such application, give such opinion or advice as they think expedient, subject to any judicial order or direction which may be subsequently made or given by any competent Court or Judge; and such opinion or advice shall be in writing, signed by two or more of the said Commissioners, and sealed with the Seal of the said Commission; and every trustee and other person who shall act upon or in accordance with the opinion or advice given by the said Board,

shall in respect of so acting be deemed and taken, so far as respects his own responsibility, to have acted in accordance with his trust; and no such judicial order or direction subsequently made or given by any Court or Judge shall have any such retrospective effect as to interfere with or impair the indemnity by this Act given to trustees and other persons who have acted upon or in accordance with such opinion or advice of the said Board: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to indemnify any trustee or other person for any act done in accordance with the opinion or advice of the said Board, if such trustee or other person have been guilty of any fraud or wilful concealment or misrepresentation in obtaining such opinion or advice.

19. Provided also that . . . the said Board, before giving any such opinion, advice, or direction upon any such application as aforesaid . . . may, where local



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

inquiry appears to them to be requisite, cause such inquiry to be made by one of their \*inspectors; and the said Board may, in any case where they see fit, before acting upon the report of any \*inspector, cause such report to be deposited for local inspection, and give notice of the same being so deposited, and consider any statements or objections which may be transmitted to them in relation thereto.

23. If in any case it appears to the trustees or persons acting in the administration of any charity that any claim or demand or cause of suit against any person in relation to such charity may, with advantage to the charity, or should, under the special circumstances of the case, be compromised or adjusted without taking or without continuing any proceedings at law or in equity, such trustees or persons may, or the person against whom such claim, demand, or cause of suit exists, or is alleged to exist, may with the consent of the trustees or persons acting in the administration of such charity, submit to the said Board a statement and proposal for such compromise or adjustment; and if it appear to the said Board after such inquiry in relation thereto by one of their \*inspectors, as they may deem requisite, or otherwise, that such proposal, either with or without any modification, is fit and proper and for the benefit of the charity, it shall be lawful for the said Board to make such order for and in relation to such compromise or adjustment as they may think fit; and upon the due performance of the terms and conditions of such compromise or adjustment as aforesaid, such Agreement† shall be a final bar to all actions, suits, claims, and demands by or on behalf of the charity concerned therein, in respect to the cause of action, suit, or matter in respect to which such compromise or adjustment shall have been made.

27. Where any Land shall be required for the erection or construction of any house or building with or without garden, playground or other appurtenances, for the purposes of any charity, †and the trustees of the charity shall be legally authorised to purchase and hold such land, but by reason of the disability of any person having an estate or interest in such land, or of any defect in title thereto, a valid and perfect assurance of the same land cannot be made to the trustees of the charity in the ordinary manner, it shall be lawful for the trustees of the charity, with the sanction of the said Board (such sanction to be certified under the hand of their secretary), to take and purchase such land according to the provisions of "The Land Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845" and for that purpose all the clauses and provisions of the last-mentioned Act with respect to the purchase of lands by agreement, and with respect to the purchase money or compensation coming to parties having limited interests, or prevented from treating, or not making a title, and also with respect to conveyances of lands, so far as the same clauses and provisions respectively are applicable to the cases contemplated by this provision, shall be incorporated in this Act; and in all cases contemplated by this provision, the expression "the Special Act" used in the said clauses and provisions of the said "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act" shall be construed to mean this Act; and the expression "the Promoters of the Undertaking," used in the same clauses and provisions, shall be construed to mean the trustees of the charity in question.

64. Provided also, That if any question or dispute shall arise among the members of any charity ‡ exempted from the operation of this Act in relation to any office, or the fitness or disqualification of any trustee or officer, or his election or removal, or generally in relation to the management of the charity, it shall be lawful for two-thirds of the members present at any special meeting, duly convened by notice for the purpose in the same manner in which meetings of such charity are by the rules thereof appointed to be held and convened, to refer such question or dispute to the arbitration of the Commissioners, who shall accept such reference and act therein as arbitrators, and their award shall be final, and may be made a rule of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

\* Now "Assistant Commissioners."

† Note.—There appears to be no previous mention of an Agreement.

‡ Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, ss. 31–35, 41, 46.

31. The Twenty-third Section of the principal Act shall extend to authorise a compromise or adjustment of any claim, demand, or cause of suit against any charity, or the trustees or administrators thereof, and the order of the Board in relation thereto shall have the like effect as in the case of any compromise or adjustment for which provision is made by the said section.

32. The Board may authorise the application of any funds belonging to any charity in payments for equality of exchange or partition, or in payment of any expenses incident thereto, or may authorise the trustees to raise any money for such purposes by mortgage of any land acquired on such exchange or partition, or belonging to the charity.

33. Where there shall be uncertainty as to the specific part of any lands out of which any rent, annuity, or other periodical payment, not exceeding the yearly sum of ten pounds, charged upon some part of the same lands, for the benefit of a charity, shall be payable, it shall be lawful for the Board, upon the application of the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, and with the consent of the persons interested, according to the aforesaid \* definition of "persons interested," in the same lands, to determine by their Order the land charged with such rent, annuity, or other periodical payment which shall thenceforth stand charged with such rent, annuity, or periodical payment accordingly, to the exoneration of the residue of such lands therefrom.

34. The expenses incident to the application for and procuring of any such order of exchange or petition, or order determining the land charged with any rent, annuity, or periodical payment, shall be paid by the trustees or administrators of the charity, or by the other parties to such transactions, or by both, as the Board may direct.

35. Any incorporated charity, or the trustees of any charity, whether incorporated or not, may, with the consent of the Board, invest money arising from any sale of land belonging to the charity, or received by way of equality of exchange or petition, in the purchase of land, and may hold such land, or any land acquired by way of exchange or petition, for the benefit of such charity, without any licence in mortmain.

41. Section Twenty-seven of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," shall be construed and operate as if the words "and the trustees of the charity shall be legally authorised to purchase and hold such land" had been omitted therefrom; and incorporated trustees of any charity shall be competent to purchase and hold lands for the purposes mentioned in the same section without licence in mortmain.

46. The Sixty-fourth Section of the principal Act shall apply as well to members of any charity within the operation of that Act as to members of any charity exempted from the operation thereof.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, s. 15.

15. The power vested in the said Board by the † Twenty-first Section of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," of authorising the application of moneys belonging to any charity or to be raised on the security of the properties thereof to the improvement of such properties shall extend to authorise the application of any like moneys to any other purpose or object which the Board shall consider to be beneficial to the charity or the estate or objects thereof, and which shall not be inconsistent with the trusts or intentions of the foundation.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, s. 9.

9. The Board, if they think it desirable, where the gross annual income of a charity is in their opinion sufficient to bear the expense, may, upon the application of the trustees or of any other person or persons entitled to apply to them in that behalf, employ or may authorise the trustees or persons acting in the administration of such charity to employ skilled and competent persons to prepare any scheme, order, statement, or other proceeding

\* The Act contains no such definition.

† See page 16.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

for the purposes of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, with respect to such charity, or to make or assist in any survey or local inquiry with reference thereto, and may order the costs incurred under this section or upon any inquiry by an \* inspector, or in consequence of the employment of any person to appear on behalf of the respondent upon any appeal against any scheme or order, to be provided in the same manner as if they were costs of a transaction mentioned in † Section Thirty-six of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1855.

\* Now "Assistant Commissioner."

† See page 17.

Subordinate Acts (i.e. Acts not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission):

*Recreation Grounds Act*, 1859, 22 Vict., c. 27, s. 6.

*Allotments Extension Act*, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 80, ss. 8, 9, 11.

*Municipal Corporations Act*, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict., c. 18, s. 9 (4).

*Public Libraries Act*, 1892, 55 & 56 Vict. c. 53, s. 16 (2).

*Local Government Act*, 1894, 56 & 57 Vict. c. 73, ss. 33 (7), 70 (2), 75 (2).

## IV. Amendments of Legal Procedure, and Creation of Summary Jurisdiction over Charities:

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 17-19, 28-46, 48, 49, 51.
" " 1855, ss. 12, 26, 27.
" " 1860, s. 11-13.
" " 1869, s. 13.
CHARITABLE TRUSTS (RECOVERY) ACT, 1891, ss. 3-6.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 17-19, 28-46, 48, 49, 51.

17. Before any suit, petition, or other proceeding (not being an application in any suit or matter actually pending) for obtaining any relief, order, or direction concerning or relating to any charity, or the estate, funds, property, or income thereof, shall be commenced, presented or taken, by any person whomsoever, there shall be transmitted by such person to the said Board, notice in writing of such proposed suit, petition, or proceeding, and such statement, information, and particulars as may be requisite or proper, or may be required from time to time, by the said Board, for explaining the nature and objects thereof; and the said Board, if upon consideration of the circumstances they so think fit, may, by an order or certificate signed by their secretary, authorise or direct any suit, petition, or other proceeding to be commenced, presented, or taken with respect to such charity, either for the objects and in the manner specified or mentioned in such notice, or for such other objects, and in such manner and form, and subject to such stipulations or provisions for securing the charity against liability to any costs or expenses, and to such other stipulations or provisions for the protection or benefit of the charity, as the said Board may think proper; and such Board, if it seems proper to them, may by such order or certificate as aforesaid require and direct that any proceeding so authorised by them in respect of any charity, shall be delayed during such period as shall seem proper to and shall be directed by such Board; and every such order or certificate may be in such form and may contain such statements and particulars as such Board shall think fit; and (save as herein otherwise provided) no suit, petition, or other proceeding for obtaining any such relief, order, or direction as last aforesaid shall be entertained or proceeded with by the Court of Chancery, or by any Court or Judge, except upon and in conformity with an order or certificate of the said Board: Provided always, that this enactment shall not extend to or affect any such petition or proceeding in which any person shall claim any property or seek any relief adversely to any charity.

18. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Attorney-General acting ex-officio to make such applications, and take and prosecute such proceedings with respect to any charity, in the Court of Chancery or otherwise as to him may seem fit, as if this Act had not been passed; and that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as dispensing with the fiat or allowance of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, with respect to any proceeding not being an application under the jurisdiction created by this Act where such fiat or allowance was necessary before the passing of this Act.

19. Provided also, that where upon any report of any \* inspector under this Act or otherwise it appears to the said Board that any suit, petition, or other proceeding concerning or relating to any charity, or the estate, funds, property or income thereof would be proper or expedient,

it shall be lawful for the said Board by their order to authorise or direct such suit, petition, or proceeding to be commenced, presented, or taken, and to give such directions in relation thereto as the said Board may think proper; and thereupon such suit, petition, or proceeding may be commenced, presented, or taken accordingly, without any such previous notice in writing as herein-before mentioned, and the said Board, before giving any such opinion, advice, or direction upon any such application as aforesaid, or making any such order or certificate after notice to them as aforesaid, may, where local inquiry appears to them to be requisite, cause such inquiry to be made by one of their † inspectors; and the said Board may, in any case where they see fit, before acting upon the report of any † inspector, cause such report to be deposited for local inspection, and give notice of the same being so deposited, and consider any statements or objections which may be transmitted to them in relation thereto.

\* \* \* \* \*

28. Where the appointment or removal of any trustee, or any other relief, order, or direction relating to any charity of which the gross annual income for the time being exceeds thirty pounds shall be considered desirable, and such appointment, removal, or other relief, order, or direction might now be made or given by the Court of Chancery, in respect either of its ordinary or its special or statutory jurisdiction, or by the Lord Chancellor entrusted with the care and commitment of the custody of lunatics, it shall be lawful for any person authorised in this behalf by the order, or certificate of the said Board, or for the Attorney-General, to make application (without any Information, Bill, or Petition), to the Master of the Rolls or one of the Vice-Chancellors sitting at Chambers for such order, direction, or relief as the nature of the case may require; and the Master of the Rolls or the Vice-Chancellor to whom any such application shall be made shall and may proceed upon and dispose of such application in Chambers, save where he may think fit otherwise to direct, and shall and may have and exercise thereupon all such jurisdiction, power, and authority, and make such orders and give such directions in relation to the matter of such application, as might now be exercised, made, or given by the Court of Chancery or by the Lord-Chancellor entrusted as aforesaid, in a suit regularly instituted, or upon Petition, as the case may require; and the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellors respectively shall, in relation to such applications as aforesaid, and the proceedings thereon (subject to any rules which may be made by the Lord Chancellor, with the advice and consent of them or any two of them) have all such powers of directing matters to be heard in open court, and of ordering what matters shall be heard and investigated by themselves and their chief clerks respectively, and such other powers and authorities as by the Act of the last Session of Parliament, chapter eighty, are vested in or authorised to be exercised by them at Chambers, and the provisions of the said Act applicable to Orders made

\* Now "Assistant Commissioner."

† Now "Assistant Commissioners."



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

by the Master of the Rolls or any of the Vice-Chancellors at Chambers shall extend to all Orders so made under this Act: Provided always, that, save as may be otherwise provided by any rules to be made by the Lord Chancellor, with such advice and consent as aforesaid, the determinations of the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellors respectively, upon and in relation to such applications as aforesaid, shall not be subject to appeal in any case where the gross annual income of the charity does not exceed one hundred pounds: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Master of the Rolls or any Vice-Chancellor, where under the circumstances of any application as aforesaid he may so see fit, to direct that for obtaining the relief, order, or direction sought for by such application an Information Bill, or Petition, as the case may require, shall be filed or presented and prosecuted as now by law required, and to abstain from further proceeding on such application.

29. The jurisdiction created and given by this Act to the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellors sitting in Chambers, upon any application to them respectively as aforesaid, shall extend concurrently to and may be exercised by the Chancellors of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, and the Vice-Chancellor of the same County Palatine respectively for the time being, as to every charity within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery of the said County Palatine whose gross annual income for the time being exceeds thirty pounds upon application being made to such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor respectively: and it shall be lawful for the Chancellor of the said Duchy and County Palatine, with the concurrence of the Vice-Chancellor of the same County Palatine, from time to time to make and issue any rules and orders for regulating the modes of proceeding, and the fees to be taken in respect of proceedings under this Act.

30. Provided always, that the provisions of this Act applicable to any charity the gross annual income whereof exceeds thirty pounds shall extend to any charity established or administered or applicable to, or for objects or purposes within the City of London the gross annual income whereof does not exceed thirty pounds, in like manner as if such income exceeded that amount.

31. It shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, with the advice and consent of the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellors, or any two of them, to make and issue general rules and orders for regulating the mode and form of applications at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellors respectively under this Act, and the proceedings thereon, and for determining in what cases and under what conditions and restrictions the determinations of the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellors respectively upon or in relation to such applications shall be subject to appeal, and the fees and allowances to solicitors of the Court of Chancery, and the fees to be payable in money or by stamps to the officers of the said Court in respect of such applications and proceedings thereon; and such rules and orders may from time to time be varied by the like authority and all such rules and orders shall be deemed general orders of the said Court.

32. Where any charity of which the gross annual income for the time being does not exceed \* thirty pounds shall be established or administered, or be applicable wholly or partially to or for objects or purposes within the district or any two or more of the districts of any † *District Court of Bankruptcy* or of any County Court or Courts ‡ *holden under the Act of the Session holden in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-five*, and the appointment or removal of any trustee, or any other relief, order or direction whatsoever concerning such charity, shall be considered desirable, and such appointment or removal, or other relief, order, or direction, might now be made or given by the Court of Chancery in respect either of its ordinary or its special or statutory jurisdiction, or by the Lord Chancellor entrusted with the care and commitment of the custody of lunatics, it shall be lawful for any person authorised in this behalf by the order or certificate of the said Board, or for the Attorney-General, to make application to such † *District*

or County Court, or, as the case may be, to any one of such † *District* or County Courts, for such order, direction, or relief as the nature of the case may require; and such † *District* or County Court shall entertain such application, and shall hear the matter in open Court, and shall give such relief and make such orders and directions in relation to the matter of such application, as might now be made or given by the Court of Chancery or by the Lord Chancellor, entrusted as aforesaid, in a suit regularly instituted, or upon petition, as the case may require; and the clerk of such County Court shall transmit a copy of such order or direction to the office in London of the Registrar of County Courts Judgments, to be there enrolled: Provided always, that no Judge of any † *District* or County Court shall be authorised to vary any decree, order, or direction of the Court of Chancery, or of any Judge thereof, or to make or give any order or direction inconsistent or conflicting with any such decree, order, or direction: Provided also, that where two or more † *District* or County Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with respect to any charity under this Act, no application in respect of such charity shall be made to or entertained by more than one of such † *District* or County Courts at the same time.

33. ‡ *The jurisdiction hereby created and conferred on the County Courts with respect to any charity shall not be exercised by any deputy or other person who may for the time being be appointed to sit and shall be sitting for any such Judge.*

34. Where two or more † *District Courts of Bankruptcy* or County Courts shall concurrently have jurisdiction under this Act with respect to any charity, it shall be lawful for the said Board to order to which of such Courts any application with respect to such charity shall be made; and every such order shall be conclusive as to the jurisdiction with respect to the application referred to in such order.

35. It shall be lawful for the said Board to direct that any application as to any charity within the jurisdiction of any † *District Court of Bankruptcy* or County Court shall be made before a Judge of the Court of Chancery, or as to any charity within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, either before the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor of the same County Palatine, or before a Judge of the High Court of Chancery, according to the provisions herein contained applicable to a charity the gross annual income whereof exceeds thirty pounds, and in such case such application shall be made and may be heard and determined accordingly, in like manner as if the gross annual income of such charity exceeded thirty pounds; and upon the production of the order or certificate containing such direction, or of a copy thereof, the application with respect to which such order or certificate shall have been made shall not be entertained or proceeded with by such † *District* or County Court.

36. Whenever any order or decision is made by any † *District Court of Bankruptcy* or County Court for the appointment or removal of any trustee of any charity, or approving of any scheme for regulating or directing the administration of any charity, or the estate, funds, property, or income thereof, a copy of every such order or decision shall immediately upon the making thereof be delivered or transmitted † *by the Deputy Registrar of such District Court* or by the clerk of the County Court † *as the case may be*, together with all requisite particulars, to the said Board, for the purpose of being considered by them; and no such order or decision shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the said Board, such approval to be testified by a certificate in writing, signed by the secretary of the said Board, and no such approval shall issue from the said Board until one calendar month shall have elapsed after the receipt by the Board of such copy and particulars.

37. In case any such order or decision as last aforesaid of any † *District Court of Bankruptcy* or County Court shall not be approved by the said Board, it shall be lawful for such Board to remit the same for reconsideration and decision by such † *District* or County Court, with such remarks and recommendations thereon (if any) as

\* Now "Fifty," see Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, s. 11, page 13.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

‡ Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

shall seem fit and expedient to such Board, or, in the discretion of the Board, to order and direct that the subject matter to which such order or decision relates, together with such order or decision, shall be submitted to the consideration and decision of a Judge of the Court of Chancery, and in such last-mentioned case no further proceedings shall be had or taken in the \* *District or County Court*, with respect to the matter in question; and in case the order or decision of the \* *District or County Court* on the reconsideration of any order or decision so remitted for reconsideration, be disapproved as aforesaid by the said Board, such Board shall refer such orders and decisions and the subject matter thereof to a Judge of the Court of Chancery, or, as to any charity within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, either to the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor of the same County Palatine, or to a Judge of the High Court of Chancery; and where any order or decision is referred to a Judge of the Court of Chancery, or of the Court of Chancery of the said County Palatine of Lancaster, under this provision, such Judge shall have and exercise all such jurisdiction, power, and authority in relation thereto as in the case of a charity the gross annual income whereof exceeds thirty pounds, and may make such order in relation to the matter of such order or decision as to him may seem proper.

38. Subject to any orders to be made by the Lord Chancellor as hereinafter mentioned, and to the other provisions of this Act, all proceedings to be taken in any \* *District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court*, and all orders and directions to be made or given by any such \* *District Court or County Court* by virtue of the jurisdiction hereby created and conferred on such Court, shall respectively be subject to the same rules and regulations, and have the same effect, and be registered, enforced, and executed in the same manner as the other proceedings, orders, judgments, and directions of the same Court under its ordinary jurisdiction, and it shall be lawful \* *for any such District Court or for any County Court*, with the consent of the Board, to rescind or vary any order which shall have been previously made by such Court, without prejudice to any act or matter in the meantime done under such order; and for executing and putting in force any order to be made by any County Court under this Act, every Judge of any such Court shall and may have and exercise all such powers as by the Act of the Session holden in the ninth and tenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-five, are given for enforcing the payment of any debt, damages, or costs under the said Act.

39. Where any person authorised to make any application under this Act (other than Her Majesty's Attorney-General acting ex-officio), or any other person who may have been made a party to any proceeding upon any application under this Act, is aggrieved by or dissatisfied with any order made by any \* *District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court* upon any such application or any proceeding thereon, he may, within one calendar month after the making of such order, give notice in writing to the said Court, and also to the said Board, that he is desirous to appeal against the same; and if the said Board think it reasonable and proper that such appeal should be entertained, and give a certificate to that effect, such \* *District or County Court* shall suspend any proceedings upon the order appealed against during such time as the circumstances may require; and the said Board, if they so think fit, may require the person giving any such notice of appeal to become bound with two sufficient sureties, to be approved \* *by the Deputy Registrar of such District Court or by the Clerk of the County Court*, \* *as the case may be*, to the treasurers of the said Courts respectively, or such other person as the said Board may see fit, in such sum as to the said Board shall seem reasonable, to pay such costs of the proceedings on the appeal as shall be ordered to be paid by such appellant, and also (if the said Board so think fit) to indemnify the charity against the costs and expenses of or attending such appeal; and every bond executed under this provision shall be exempt from stamp duty: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Attorney-General (acting ex-officio) at any time within three calendar months after the making of any order by a

\* *District Court or County Court* under this Act, to lodge and commence and prosecute an appeal against such order, without giving any such notice or becoming bound as aforesaid, and every such last-mentioned appeal shall thereupon be allowed by the order of such \* *District or County Court*, and shall have such other effect as any other appeal under this Act.

40. Where any order allowing an appeal has been made as aforesaid, the person thereby allowed to appeal shall within three calendar months present a petition to the Court of Chancery, setting forth the order appealed against, and the order allowing such appeal, and praying such relief as the case may require; and upon the hearing of such petition the Court may confirm, vary, or reverse the order appealed against, or may remit such order to the \* *District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court* by which the same was made, with or without any declaration or directions of the Court of Chancery in relation thereto, or may proceed in relation to the charity to which such order relates as in the case of an application under this Act to a Judge of the Court of Chancery at Chambers, and any Judge of such Court sitting at Chambers or in open Court may make or give any such orders or directions in relation to the matter of such order as he may see fit, or the Court may make such other order in relation to the matter of any such appeal as to the Court may seem just, and as might be made in the case of a suit regularly instituted, or a petition, as the case may require; and in case the party allowed to appeal do not within such three calendar months present such petition of appeal, the order against which such appeal was allowed shall be final; and in case any costs adjudged on any such appeal to be paid by the party allowed to appeal be not paid, such bond as aforesaid may be put in suit, and the money to be recovered on every such bond shall be applied to indemnify the charity estate or the person damnified, or otherwise in such manner as the justice of the case may require, and the Court or Judge by whom such appeal may have been heard shall think fit.

41. Provided always, that no Judge of the Court of Chancery, nor any \* *District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court*, shall upon any proceedings under this Act, have jurisdiction to try or determine the title at law or in equity to any real or personal property, or any term or interest therein, as between any charity, or the trustee thereof, and any person holding or claiming such real or personal property, term, or interest adversely to such charity, or to try or determine any question as to the existence or extent of any charge or trust.

42. Before any application shall be made to any Judge of the Court of Chancery, or to any \* *District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court*, under any of the provisions herein contained for the establishment, or alteration of a scheme or the appointment or removal of any trustees or trustee, notice in writing of such intended application shall be given in such form and manner as the said Board shall have directed; and if the order be, that such notice be affixed to or near the door of any parish or district Church, the incumbent and churchwardens of such parish or district are hereby respectively required to allow such notice to be affixed and to remain so affixed during such period, not less than fifteen days as the said Board shall have ordered; and in any case in which the order shall be that such notice shall be affixed to any place, evidence that the same has been so affixed shall be deemed and taken as prima facie evidence that it has remained affixed during the period prescribed by the Board.

43. Every application to any Judge or Court under the jurisdiction created or conferred by any of the provisions of this Act, may be made by Her Majesty's Attorney-General, or subject to the provisions aforesaid, by all or any one or more of the trustees or persons administering or claiming to administer, or interested in, the charity which shall be the subject of such application, or any two or more inhabitants of any parish or place within which the charity is administered or applicable; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Attorney-General, for the time being, acting ex-officio, to make application by petition to the Court of Chancery, with respect to any charity under the provisions of the Act passed in the fifty-second year of King George the Third, chapter one hundred and one, or under the provisions of any

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.



APPENDIX No. 1—*continued.*

Act or Acts passed or to be passed authorizing the application to the same Court by petition according to the provisions of the said Act.

44. For the purposes of determining the jurisdiction under this Act with respect to any charity, or the right to appeal from the determination of a Judge of the Court of Chancery, it shall be lawful for the said Board to declare, according to such judgment as they may be able to form upon the returns or statements before them in relation to any charity, whether the gross annual income for the time being of such charity does or does not exceed \* thirty pounds or one hundred pounds (as the case may require), and a statement in any certificate or order of the said Board, that according to such judgment as aforesaid the gross yearly income of any charity does or does not exceed \*thirty pounds or one hundred pounds, shall be sufficient evidence of the amount of the gross annual income of such charity, for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction or right to appeal as aforesaid; and any certificate or order made by the said Board under this Act, authorising any proceeding or application concerning any charity to be taken or made to any †*District Court of Bankruptcy* or County Court or to the Court of Chancery or any Judge thereof, shall state that the gross annual income for the time being of such charity does not exceed \* thirty pounds, or does exceed \* thirty pounds (as the case may be); Provided always, that where any charity, or the trustees thereof, in addition to the principal endowment for its general objects and purposes, shall be possessed of or entitled to any other endowment for any particular or special object or purpose arising out of or in its nature or application connected with the general objects or purposes of such charity, it shall be lawful for the said Board, having regard to the circumstances of each such case and to the object and extent of the proposed application and litigation, to determine whether such endowment for such particular or special object or purpose should for the purposes of jurisdiction and proceedings under this Act, be considered and treated as forming part of the general endowment of the charity, or as a separate or independent charity, and such Board shall frame their certificate or order accordingly.

45. The Lord Chancellor shall make such orders for regulating proceedings by and before the Judges of †*District Courts of Bankruptcy* and County Courts under this Act, and for fixing and determining the fees to be taken in respect of such proceedings, as he may see fit; and, subject to such orders, such Judges may regulate the proceedings before them respectively, so as to render them as summary and inexpensive as conveniently may be.

46. Nothing herein contained shall diminish or detract from any right or privilege which by any rule or practice of the Court of Chancery, or by the construction of law, now subsists for the preference or the exclusive or special benefit of the Church of England, or the members of the same Church, in settling any scheme for the regulation of any charity, or in the appointment or removal of trustees, or generally in the application or management of any charity.

48. Where any land, or any term or estate therein, holden upon trust for any charity, shall be vested in any persons other than the persons acting in the administration and application of the rents, or where there shall be no trustees thereof, or the trustees, or any of them, shall be unwilling to act, or it shall be uncertain in whom such land, term or estate, shall be vested, or all, or any of the persons in whom such land, term or estate, shall be vested, cannot be found, or shall be under age, lunatic, or of unsound mind (whether found such by inquisition or not), or otherwise incapable of acting, or shall be out of the jurisdiction or not amenable to the process of the Court of Chancery, or where by reason of the reduced number of trustees, or other causes, a valid appointment of new trustees cannot be made, or where by reason of the expenses incident to the appointment of new trustees, and the conveyance or assignment of such land, term or estate, to such new trustees, it shall appear to the Court of Chancery, or to any Judge of such Court or of any

Court having jurisdiction with respect to such charity under this Act, desirable so to do, such Court or Judge may order that such land, term or estate, be vested in such †treasurer and thereupon the same shall vest in such †treasurer and his successors for all the estate and interest holden in trust for the charity as aforesaid, without any conveyance or assurance thereof; but no such vesting order as aforesaid shall be made in respect of any land, or term or estate as aforesaid, holden in trust as aforesaid, vested in a Corporation, without the consent of the Corporation; and no such vesting order shall take effect in respect of any copyhold land without the consent of the Lord of the Manor; and the Court of Chancery, or such Judge, may direct such periodical or other payment, as such Court or Judge may think fit, to be made to the Lord of the Manor, in compensation for fines or other profits which would have become due upon death or admittance of tenants.

49. It shall be lawful for any Court or Judge by whom respectively any such vesting order may have been made, or for any other Court or Judge having jurisdiction in the matter, if it shall so seem fit to such Court or Judge, from time to time to order that all or any part of the land, term or estate, which shall for the time being be vested in the said †treasurer by virtue of any such vesting order as aforesaid, shall be divested, and that the same shall be vested in the acting trustees or trustee for the time being of the charity, and such last-mentioned order shall operate to vest such land, term and estate, in the trustees or trustee therein named without any conveyance or assurance.

51. §*The secretary for the time being of the said Board and such other public officer or officers as the Lord Chancellor shall appoint, shall be official trustees of charitable funds, and where trustees or other persons having in their names, or in the name of any deceased person of whom they are representatives, in the books of the Bank of England, or of the East India or South Sea Company, or of any other public company, any annuities, stock or shares, or holding any Government or Parliamentary or other securities in trust for any charity, shall be desirous to transfer or deposit the same to or with the said official trustees in trust for such charity, or where any persons shall be desirous of transferring or depositing as aforesaid any annuities, stocks, shares, or securities, for discharging any legacy or charge given or made to or for the benefit of any charity, or where it shall appear to the Court of Chancery, or to any Judge of such Court, or of any †District Court of Bankruptcy, or County Court having jurisdiction under this Act, that any annuities, stocks, shares, or securities held in trust or any charity ought, for the purpose of security or convenient administration, to be transferred or deposited as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Court or Judge to order the transfer or deposit of such annuities, stock, shares, or securities to or with such official trustees.*

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, ss. 12, 26, 27.

12. Any Court or Judge having jurisdiction to order the transfer of stock in the public funds, or stock or shares of any public company, to the official trustees of charitable funds, shall have power also to authorise such trustees to call for a transfer of and to transfer such stock or shares, and may also order the payment to the same trustees of any principal monies of any charity, under the same circumstances in which the transfer of stock to them may now be ordered.

26. Copies of all orders made by any Court or Judge for any transfer, deposit, or payment of stock, shares, securities, or monies to or by the official trustees of charitable funds shall be forthwith transmitted to the Board by the parties obtaining such orders.

† i.e., the Treasurer of Public Charities, but now called "the Official Trustee of Charity Lands." See Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, s. 15, page 18.

§ Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1887, s. 6; and see s. 4 of same Act, page 30.

\* Now "Fifty." See Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, Sec. 11, page 13.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

27. Every order made under the principal Act or this Act, requiring or authorising the transfer, payment, or deposit of any stock, shares, securities, or monies to or with the trustees of any charity or the official trustees of charitable funds, or conferring a right to call for or to make such transfer, shall be a complete indemnity to the governor and company of the Bank of England and all companies and persons for any Act done pursuant to such order; and the said governor and company and other companies and persons shall be required to give effect or to conform to every such order, and it shall not be necessary for them to inquire concerning the propriety of such order, or the jurisdiction of the Court or Judge or the Board to make the same.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, ss. 11, 12, 13.

11. The jurisdiction vested by the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, in the \**District Courts of Bankruptcy and County Courts*, over charities not possessing a larger gross yearly income than thirty pounds, shall be exercisable by the said Courts *respectively* for the like purposes and under the like provisions over charities of which the gross yearly income for the time being, to be calculated in manner aforesaid, shall not exceed fifty pounds, in the same manner as if the last-mentioned limit to the jurisdiction of the said Courts had been fixed by the said former Act.

12. Any Court or Judge, or the said Board, having jurisdiction to authorise the official trustees of charitable funds to call for a transfer of and to transfer any annuities, stock, or securities, may empower them also to receive and recover, in trust for the charity to which the same shall belong, all dividends, interest, and income accrued from any such annuities, stock, or securities respectively, and which shall for the time being be in arrear.

13. Where any schoolmaster or mistress or other officer, or any recipient of the benefit of a charity, being in possession by virtue of his or her office, or as such recipient, of any house, buildings, land, or property of the charity, shall have been removed from or shall cease to hold such his or her office, or his or her place as such recipient, but he or she, or any person claiming under him or her, shall refuse or neglect to relinquish the possession of such house, buildings, land, or property within one calendar month next thereafter, to his or her successor, or to the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, or as they shall direct, it shall be lawful for any two or more justices of the peace acting for the district, division, or place in which such house, buildings, land, or property shall be situate, in petty sessions assembled, and they are hereby required, on the complaint of the said trustees or administrators, and on the production of an order of the said Board certifying such schoolmaster or mistress or other officer or recipient to have been duly removed from or to have ceased to hold his or her office or place (which order under the seal of the said Commissioners shall be conclusive evidence of the facts thereby certified, and of the jurisdiction of the said Commissioners to make such order for all the purposes of this enactment, and shall afford a complete indemnity to all persons acting thereunder), to issue a warrant under the hands and seals of such justices to any constables or peace officers of the same district, division or place, commanding them, within a period to be thereby appointed, not being less than ten or more than twenty-one clear days thereafter, to enter into the premises, and deliver possession thereof to the said trustees or administrators, or their nominee or agent, and to remove therefrom such former schoolmaster or mistress, or other officer or recipient, and all persons claiming in his or her right, as fully and effectually, and subject to the same provisions, as nearly as the case will permit, as justices of the peace are empowered to give possession of any properties to the landlord or his agent upon the determination of the tenancy thereof, under an Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-four, for facilitating the recovery of possession of tenements after the determination of the tenancy.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, s. 13.

13. The majority of the trustees of any charity, if authorised by the Board, may institute and maintain any

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.

action, suit, petition, or other proceeding in the same manner in all respects as if they were the sole trustees of the charity.

Where the trustees, or the majority of the trustees, of any charity, institute and maintain any action, suit, petition or other proceeding under the authority of the Board, such action, suit, petition or other proceeding shall not abate or become discontinued or of no effect by reason of the death or removal from office of any of the trustees, or of the addition of any new trustee, but shall continue and have effect for and against the trustees for the time being of the charity, in the same manner as if they were actually named therein.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS (RECOVERY) ACT, 1891, ss. 3-6.

3. Where it appears to the Board, that any action, petition, or other proceeding should be instituted for the recovery of any property, the gross annual income of which does not, in the opinion of the Board, exceed twenty pounds a year, and which appears to the Board to belong to a charity, the Board may itself, with the sanction of the Attorney-General, institute such proceeding on behalf of the charity; and the expenses of the Board of and incidental to such action, petition, or proceeding shall be paid in like manner as if they were costs of the Attorney-General in a charity matter.

4. (1) When the Board is authorised to make any application to or appear in any court, or to institute any action, petition, or other proceeding, such application or appearance may be made, and such action, petition, or proceeding may be instituted, in the name of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and not in the names of the persons who are the Commissioners.

(2) Any action, petition, application, appearance, or other proceeding instituted or made by the Board shall not abate or become defective by reason of any change in the persons who are the Commissioners, but the Commissioners for the time being shall be deemed to be parties thereto.

(3) For the purposes of any such action, petition, application, appearance, or other proceeding, any document may be served on the Board by being addressed to the Board and delivered at or sent by post to the office of the Board, or by being served on the Secretary to the Board.

(4) Any application by the Board to the Court in pursuance of this Act may be made in manner for the time being directed by rules of court.

5. For the purposes of any action, petition, or proceeding instituted by the Board under this Act the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1) The printed reports of the Charity Commissioners appointed under an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of His Majesty George the Third, and intitled "An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning charities in England for the education of the poor," and under other Acts for inquiring into charities, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of the documents and facts therein stated; provided that either party intending to use any such report as evidence shall give notice of such intention in the prescribed manner to the other party;

(2) Where any yearly or other periodical payment has been made in respect of any land, to or for the benefit of any charity or charitable purpose, for twelve consecutive years, such payment shall be deemed, subject to any evidence which may be given to the contrary, prima facie evidence of the perpetual liability of such land to such yearly or other periodical payment, and no proof of the origin of such payment shall be necessary.

6. Rules for practice and procedure under this Act, including fees and costs, whether in the Supreme Court of Judicature or in the county court, may from time to time be made by the authority and in the manner by and in which rules may be made for regulating the practice and procedure in such Supreme Court or county court, as the case may be.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

## V. Conferring on Charity Commissioners a Control over the Institution and Progress of Legal Proceedings on behalf of the Charities :

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 17-20, 34-39, 42, 44.	
" " "	1855, s. 40.
" " "	1869, s. 13.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 17-20, 34-39, 42, 44.

17. Before any suit, petition, or other proceeding (not being an application in any suit or matter actually pending) for obtaining any relief, order, or direction concerning or relating to any charity, or the estate, funds, property or income thereof, shall be commenced, presented, or taken, by any person whomsoever, there shall be transmitted by such person to the said Board, notice in writing of such proposed suit, petition, or proceeding, and such statement, information, and particulars as may be requisite or proper, or may be required from time to time by the said Board, for explaining the nature and objects thereof; and the said Board, if upon consideration of the circumstances they so think fit, may, by an order or certificate signed by their secretary, authorise or direct any suit, petition, or other proceeding to be commenced, presented, or taken with respect to such charity, either for the objects and in the manner specified or mentioned in such notice, or for such other objects, and in such manner and form, and subject to such stipulations or provisions for securing the charity against liability to any costs or expenses, and to such other stipulations or provisions for the protection or benefit of the charity, as the said Board may think proper; and such Board, if it seem proper to them, may by such order or certificate as aforesaid require and direct that any proceeding so authorised by them in respect of any charity, shall be delayed during such period as shall seem proper to and shall be directed by such Board; and every such order or certificate may be in such form and may contain such statements and particulars as such Board shall think fit; and (save as herein otherwise provided) no suit, petition, or other proceeding for obtaining any such relief, order, or direction as last aforesaid shall be entertained or proceeded with by the Court of Chancery, or by any Court or Judge, except upon and in conformity with an order or certificate of the said Board: Provided always, that this enactment shall not extend to or affect any such petition or proceeding in which any person shall claim any property or seek any relief adversely to any charity.

18. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Attorney General acting ex-officio to make such applications, and take and prosecute such proceedings with respect to any charity, in the Court of Chancery or otherwise as to him may seem fit, as if this Act had not been passed; and that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as dispensing with the fiat or allowance of Her Majesty's Attorney General, with respect to any proceeding not being an application under the jurisdiction created by this Act where such fiat or allowance was necessary before the passing of this Act.

19. Provided also, that where upon any report of any \* inspector under this Act or otherwise it appears to the said Board that any suit, petition, or other proceeding concerning or relating to any charity, or the estate, funds, property or income thereof, would be proper or expedient, it shall be lawful for the said Board by their order to authorise or direct such suit, petition, or proceeding to be commenced, presented, or taken, and to give such directions in relation thereto as the said Board may think proper; and thereupon such suit, petition, or proceeding may be commenced, presented, or taken accordingly, without any such previous notice in writing as hereinbefore mentioned; and the said Board, before . . . making any such order or certificate after notice to them as aforesaid, may, where local inquiry appears to them to be requisite, cause such inquiry to be made by one of their \* inspectors; and the said Board may, in any case where they see fit, before acting upon the report of any \* inspector, cause such report to be deposited for local inspection, and give notice of the same being so deposited, and consider any statements or objections which may be transmitted to them in relation thereto.

20. In any case in which it shall appear to the said Board that the institution of legal proceedings is requisite or desirable with respect to any charity, or the estate, funds, property, or affairs thereof, and that under the circumstances thereof it is desirable that such proceedings should be instituted by the Attorney General, it shall be lawful for the said Board, if they so think fit, to certify such case, in writing under the hand of the secretary of the said Board, to Her Majesty's Attorney General, together with such statements and particulars (if any) as in the opinion of the said Board may be requisite or proper for the explanation of such case; and thereupon the said Attorney General, if upon consideration of the circumstances he think fit, shall institute and prosecute such legal proceedings as he shall consider requisite or proper under the circumstances of such case, by information or petition in the Court of Chancery, or by application to a Judge thereof at Chambers, or to † a District Court of Bankruptcy, or County Court under the jurisdiction given by this Act.

[And see Sections 28 and 32 of this Act, pages 10 & 11.]

34. Where two or more ‡ District Courts of Bankruptcy or County Courts shall concurrently have jurisdiction under this Act with respect to any Charity, it shall be lawful for the said Board to order to which of such Courts any application with respect to such charity shall be made; and every such order shall be conclusive as to the jurisdiction with respect to the application referred to in such order.

35. It shall be lawful for the said Board to direct that any application as to any charity within the jurisdiction of any † District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court shall be made before a Judge of the Court of Chancery, or as to any charity within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, either before the Chancellor or the Vice Chancellor of the same County Palatine, or before a Judge of the High Court of Chancery according to the provisions herein contained applicable to a charity the gross annual income whereof exceeds thirty pounds and in such case such application shall be made and may be heard and determined accordingly, in like manner as if the gross annual income of such charity exceeded thirty pounds; and upon the production of the order or certificate containing such direction, or of a copy thereof, the application with respect to which such order or certificate shall have been made shall not be entertained or proceeded with by such † District or County Court.

36. Whenever any order or decision is made by any † District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court for the appointment or removal of any trustee of any charity, or approving of any scheme for regulating or directing the administration of any charity, or the estate, funds, property, or income thereof, a copy of every such order or decision shall immediately upon the making thereof be delivered or transmitted ‡ by the Deputy Registrar of such District Court or by the clerk of the County Court, † as the case may be, together with all requisite particulars to the said Board, for the purpose of being considered by them; and no such order or decision shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the said Board, such approval to be testified by a certificate in writing, signed by the secretary of the said Board, and no such approval shall issue from the said Board until one calendar month shall have elapsed after the receipt by the Board of such copy and particulars.

37. In case any such order or decision as last aforesaid of any † District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court shall not be approved by the said Board, it shall be lawful for such Board to remit the same for reconsideration and decision by such † District or County Court,

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.

‡ Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

\* Now "Assistant Commissioner."



APPENDIX No. 1—*continued*.

with such remarks and recommendations thereon (if any) as shall seem fit and expedient to such Board, or, in the discretion of the Board, to order, and direct that the subject matter to which such order or decision relates, together with such order or decision, shall be submitted to the consideration and decision of a Judge of the Court of Chancery, and in such last-mentioned case no further proceedings shall be had or taken in the \* *District or County Court* with respect to the matter in question; and in case the order or decision of the \* *District or County Court* on the reconsideration of any order or decision so remitted for reconsideration, be disapproved as aforesaid by the said Board, such Board shall refer such orders and decisions and the subject matter thereof, to a Judge of the Court of Chancery, or, as to any charity within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, either to the Chancellor or the Vice Chancellor of the same County Palatine, or to a Judge of the High Court of Chancery; and where any order or decision is referred to a Judge of the Court of Chancery, or of the Court of Chancery of the said County Palatine of Lancaster, under this provision such Judge shall have and exercise all such jurisdiction, power and authority in relation thereto as in the case of a charity the gross annual income whereof exceeds thirty pounds, and may make such order in relation to the matter of such order or decision as to him may seem proper.

38. Subject to any orders to be made by the Lord Chancellor as hereinafter mentioned, and to the other provisions of this Act . . . it shall be lawful \* *for any such District Court, or for any County Court, with the consent of the Board, to rescind or vary any order which shall have been previously made by such Court, without prejudice to any act or matter in the meantime done under such order. . . .*

39. Where any person authorised to make any application under this Act (other than Her Majesty's Attorney General acting ex-officio), or any other person who may have been made a party to any proceeding upon any application under this Act, is aggrieved by or dissatisfied with any order made by any \* *District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court* upon any such application, or any proceeding thereon, he may, within one calendar month after the making of such order, give notice in writing to the said Court, and also to the said Board, that he is desirous to appeal against the same; and if the said Board think it reasonable and proper that such appeal should be entertained, and give a certificate to that effect, such \* *District or County Court* shall suspend any proceedings upon the order appealed against during such time as the circumstances may require; and the said Board, if they so think fit, may require the person giving any such notice of appeal to become bound with two sufficient sureties, to be approved \* *by the Deputy Registrar of such District Court, or by the Clerk of the County Court,\* as the case may be to the treasurers of the said Courts respectively, or such other person as the said Board may see fit, in such sum as to the said Board shall seem reasonable, to pay such costs of the proceedings on the appeal as shall be ordered to be paid by such appellant, and also (if the said Board so think fit) to indemnify the charity against the costs and expenses of or attending such appeal; and every bond executed under this provision shall be exempt from stamp duty; Provided always that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Attorney General (acting ex-officio) at any time within three calendar months after the making of any order by a \* *District Court or County Court* under this Act to lodge and commence and prosecute an appeal against such order, without giving any such notice or becoming bound as aforesaid, and every such last-mentioned appeal shall thereupon be allowed by the order of such \* *District or County Court*, and shall have such other effect as any other appeal under this Act.*

42. Before any application shall be made to any Judge of the Court of Chancery, or to any \* *District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court* under any of the provisions herein contained for the establishment or alteration of a scheme or the appointment or removal of any trustees or trustee, notice in writing of such intended application shall be given in such form and manner as the said Board

shall have directed; and if the order be that such notice be affixed to or near the door of any parish or district church, the incumbent and churchwardens of such parish or district are hereby respectively required to allow such notice to be affixed and to remain so affixed during such period, not less than fifteen days, as the said Board shall have ordered; and in any case in which the order shall be that such notice shall be affixed to any place, evidence that the same has been so affixed shall be deemed and taken as prima facie evidence that it has remained affixed during the period prescribed by the Board.

44. For the purposes of determining the jurisdiction under this Act with respect to any charity, or the right to appeal from the determination of a Judge of the Court of Chancery, it shall be lawful for the said Board to declare, according to such judgment as they may be able to form upon the returns or statements before them in relation to any charity, whether the gross annual income for the time being of such charity does or does not exceed †thirty pounds or one hundred pounds (as the case may require), and a statement in any certificate or order of the said Board that according to such judgment as aforesaid the gross yearly income of any charity does or does not exceed †thirty pounds or one hundred pounds shall be sufficient evidence of the amount of the gross annual income of such charity, for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction or right to appeal as aforesaid; and any certificate or order made by the said Board under this Act, authorising any proceeding or application concerning any charity to be taken or made to any \* *District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court* or to the Court of Chancery or any Judge thereof, shall state that the gross annual income for the time being of such charity does not exceed †thirty pounds, or does exceed †thirty pounds (as the case may be): Provided always that where any charity, or the trustees thereof, in addition to the principal endowment for its general objects and purposes, shall be possessed of or entitled to any other endowment for any particular or special object or purpose arising out of or in its nature or application connected with the general objects or purposes of such charity, it shall be lawful for the said Board, having regard to the circumstances of each such case, and to the object and extent of the proposed application and litigation, to determine whether such endowment for such particular or special object or purpose should, for the purposes of jurisdiction and proceedings under this Act, be considered and treated as forming part of the general endowment of the charity, or as a separate or independent charity, and such Board shall frame their certificate or order accordingly.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, s. 40.

40. The Board may order the bill of costs or charges claimed by any attorney or solicitor on account of business conducted or transacted by him on behalf of any charity, or the trustees thereof, to be examined and taxed by the taxing masters of the Court of Chancery or by the proper taxing officers of any of the Superior Courts at Westminster, who shall proceed to examine and tax the same bill accordingly; and if the same shall be reduced upon such taxation by the amount of one-sixth part or more of the amount thereof, the costs of the taxation shall be paid by such attorney or solicitor, but otherwise out of the funds of the charity by the trustees thereof; and the Board may, after being satisfied as to any bill that it contains exorbitant charges, order any such bill to be so taxed, notwithstanding that the same may have been paid by the trustees of the charity at any period not more than six calendar months previously to such order; and any amount taxed off any such paid bill shall be a debt due from the attorney or solicitor to the trustees of the charity, and shall be forthwith paid by him to such trustees accordingly.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, s. 13.

13. The majority of the trustees of any charity, if authorised by the Board, may institute and maintain any action, suit, petition, or other proceeding in the

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

† Now "Fifty." See Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, s. 11, p. 13.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

same manner in all respects as if they were the sole trustees of the charity. Where the trustees, or the majority of the trustees, of any charity, institute and maintain any action, suit, petition, or other proceeding under the authority of the Board, such action, suit, petition or other proceeding shall not abate or become discontinued

or of no effect by reason of the death or removal from office of any of the trustees, or of the addition of any new trustee, but shall continue and have effect for and against the trustees for the time being of the charity, in the same manner as if they were actually named therein.

### VI. Conferring on Charity Commissioners a control over dealings with the real estate of Charities, and facilitating such dealings :

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT,	1853, ss. 21, 24-26.
"	"
"	1855, ss. 16, 29, 30, 32, 34-39.
"	1860, ss. 15, 16.
"	1869, s. 12.

#### CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 21, 24-26.

21. If in any case it appear to the trustees or persons for the time being acting in the administration or management of any charity, or the estates or property thereof, that any part of the charity lands or estates may be beneficially let on building, repairing, improving, or other leases, or on leases for working any mine, or that the digging for or raising of stone, clay, gravel, or other minerals, or the cutting of timber, would be for the benefit of the charity, or that it would be for the benefit of such charity that any new road or street should be formed or laid out, or any drains or sewers made through any part of the charity estates, or that any new building should be erected, or that any existing building should be repaired, altered, rebuilt, or wholly removed, or that any other improvements or alterations in the state or condition of the lands or estates of such charity should be made, it shall be lawful for such trustees or persons to lay before the said Board, a statement and proposal in relation to any of the matters aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for the said Board, if they think that the leases or acts to which the statement and proposal relate (with or without modifications or alterations) would be beneficial to the charity, to make such order under their seal for and in relation to the granting of such leases, or the doing of any other such acts as aforesaid, and any circumstances connected therewith, as they may think fit, although such leases or acts respectively shall not be authorised or permitted by the Trust; and the said Board, by any such order, may authorise the application of any moneys or funds belonging to the charity for any of the purposes or acts aforesaid, and, if necessary, may authorise the trustees to raise any sum of money by mortgage of all or any part of the charity estates; \**provided that compulsory provisions be reserved in every such mortgage for the payment of the principal money borrowed by annual instalments, and for the redemption and reconveyance of the mortgaged estates, within the period of not more than thirty years.*

24. Upon application to the said Board by the trustees or persons acting in the administration of any charity, representing to the said Board that, under the special circumstances of any land belonging to the charity a sale or exchange of such land can be effected on such terms as to increase the income of the charity, or would otherwise be advantageous to the charity, such Board may, if they think fit, inquire into such circumstances, and if, after inquiry, they are satisfied that the proposed sale or exchange will be advantageous to the charity may authorise the sale or exchange, and give such directions in relation thereto, and for securing the due investment of the money arising from any such sale, or by way of equality of exchange for the benefit of the charity, as they may think fit.

25. The said Board shall have authority, upon such application as aforesaid, to authorise the sale to the owners of the land charged therewith of any rent charge, annuity, or other periodical payment charged upon land and payable to or for the benefit of any charity, or applicable to charitable purposes, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem beneficial to the charity, and to give such directions for securing the due investment

of the money arising from such sale for the benefit of the charity, or for securing the due application thereof to such charitable purposes, as they may think fit; and in like manner the trustees of any charity, with the consent of the Board, may purchase any rent charge or other yearly payment to which the charity estate is or shall be liable.

26. The leases, sales, exchanges, and other transactions authorised by such Board under the powers of this Act shall have the like effect and validity as if they had been authorised or directed by the express terms of the trust affecting the charity.

#### CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, ss. 16, 29, 30, 32, 34-39.

16. The acting trustees of every charity, or the majority of them, provided that such majority do not consist of less than three persons, shall have at law and in equity power to grant all such leases or tenancies of land belonging thereto, and vested in the official trustee of charity lands, as they would have power to grant in the due administration of the charity if the same land were legally vested in themselves; and all covenants, conditions, and remedies contained in or incident to any lease or tenancy so granted shall be enforceable by and against the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity for the time being, and their alienees or assigns, in like manner as if such lands had been legally vested in the trustees granting such lease or tenancy at the time of the execution thereof, and had legally remained in or had devolved to such trustees or administrators for the time being, their alienees or assigns, subject to the same lease or tenancy.

29. It shall not be lawful for the trustees or persons acting in the administration of any charity to make or grant, otherwise than with the express authority of Parliament, under any Act already passed or which may hereafter be passed, or of a Court or Judge of competent jurisdiction, or according to a scheme legally established, or with the approval of the Board, any sale, mortgage, or charge of the charity estate, or any lease thereof in reversion after more than three years of any existing term, or for any term of life, or in consideration wholly or in part of any fine, or for any term of years exceeding twenty-one years.

30. †*So much of section twenty-one of the principal Act as requires a compulsory provision to be inserted in every mortgage for the payment of the principal money borrowed by annual instalments, and for the redemption and reconveyance of the mortgaged estates within the period of not more than thirty years, is hereby repealed.* But the Board authorising any mortgage to be made of any charity estate shall make such provisions, by the same or any other order, as to them may seem necessary, for directing the trustees or persons administering the charity to discharge the principal debt or any part thereof by such yearly or other instalments within thirty years from the date of the security as to the said Board may seem fit or to form an accumulation or sinking fund out of the income of the charity for discharging the principal debt or any portion thereof within the same period, and shall give directions as to the investment and accumulation of such fund, and the trustees for the time being, or persons administering the charity, shall carry such order into effect.

\* Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, s. 30.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

32. The Board may authorise the application of any funds belonging to any charity in payment for equality of exchange or partition, or in payment of any expenses incident thereto, or may authorise the trustees to raise any money for such purposes by mortgage of any land acquired on such exchange or partition, or belonging to the charity.

34. The expenses incident to the application for and procuring of any such order of exchange or \* partition, or order determining the land charged with any rent, annuity, or periodical payment, shall be paid by the trustees or administrators of the charity, or by the other parties to such transactions, or by both, as the Board may direct.

35. Any incorporated charity, or the trustees of any charity, whether incorporated or not, may, with the consent of the Board, invest money arising from any sale of land belonging to the charity, or received by way of equality of exchange or partition, in the purchase of land, and may hold such land, or any land acquired by way of exchange or partition, for the benefit of such charity, without any licence in mortmain.

36. All orders of the Board for the investment of money coming to any charity or the trustees thereof on any sale, exchange, or partition, shall be carried into effect by the trustees or persons administering the charity; and all moneys which the Board shall order to be provided out of any income or property of a charity for the payment of the costs of any such transaction shall be provided or raised by the trustees or administrators of the charity, and applied accordingly.

37. It shall be lawful for the Board to authorise or order and direct the official trustee of charity lands and the official trustees of charitable funds respectively to convey lands, and to assign, transfer, and pay over stocks, funds, moneys, and securities, as the Board shall think expedient.

38. All leases, sales, exchanges, partitions, and transactions authorised by the Board under the principal Act or this Act shall be valid and effectual, notwithstanding the Act of the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, chapter ten, the Acts of the fourteenth year of the same Queen, chapters eleven and fourteen, the Acts of the eighteenth year of the same Queen, chapters six and eleven, the Act of the thirty-ninth year of the same Queen, chapter five, and the Act of the twenty-first year of the reign of King James the First, chapter one, or any disabling Act applicable to the charity the estates whereof shall be the subject of any such transaction.

39. It shall be lawful for the Board to prepare, and under their seal to approve of, any scheme for the letting of the property or any part of the property of any charity; and all leases granted by any trustees or persons acting in the management of any charity, pursuant to or in conformity with such scheme, shall be valid.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, ss. 15, 16.

15. The power vested in the said Board by the twenty-first section of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," of authorising the application of moneys belonging to any charity or to be raised on the security of the properties thereof, to the improvement of such properties, shall

\* The Act makes no provision for an Order of partition.

extend to authorise the application of any like moneys to any other purpose or object which the Board shall consider to be beneficial to the charity or the estate or objects thereof, and which shall not be inconsistent with the trusts or intentions of the foundation.

16.† A majority of two-thirds of the trustees of any charity assembled at a meeting of their body duly constituted, and having power to determine on any sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, lease, or other disposition of any property of the charity, shall also have a legal power, on behalf of themselves and their co-trustees and also of the official trustee of charity lands, where his concurrence would be otherwise required, to do, enter into, and execute all such acts, deeds, contracts, and assurances as shall be requisite for carrying any such sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, lease, or disposition into legal effect, and all such acts, deeds, contracts, or assurances shall have the same legal effect as if the same were respectively done, entered into, or executed by all the acting trustees for the time being, and by the said official trustee.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, s. 12.

12. Where the trustees or persons acting in the administration of any charity have power to determine on any sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, lease, or other disposition of any property of the charity, a majority of those trustees or persons who are present at a meeting of their body duly constituted and vote on the question shall have and be deemed to have always had full power to execute and do all such assurances, acts, and things as may be requisite for carrying any such sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, lease, or disposition into effect, and all such assurances, acts, and things shall have the same effect as if they were respectively executed and done by all such trustees or persons for the time being and by the official trustee of charity lands.

Subordinate Acts (i.e. Acts not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission):

- Literary and Scientific Institutions Act*, 1854, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112, s. 6.
- Commons Act*, 1876, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 56, s. 19.
- Places of Worship Sites Amendment Act*, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 21, s. 1 (d).
- Allotments Extension Act*, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 80, s. 10.
- Municipal Corporations Act*, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 18, s. 8 (2).
- Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act*, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 42, s. 6 (2).
- Working Classes Dwellings Act*, 1890, 53 & 54 Vict. c. 16, s. 1 (ii).
- Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act*, 1891, 54 & 55 Vict. c. 73, ss. 5, 6, 8.
- Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act Amendment Act*, 1892, 55 Vict. c. 11, s. 1.
- Public Libraries Act*, 1892, 55 & 56 Vict. c. 53, s. 13 (1) 2 (c).
- Commons Act*, 1899, 62 & 63 Vict. c. 30, s. 18.
- Open Spaces Act*, 1906, 6 Ed. VII., c. 25, ss. 3 (1), 4 (1), 7 (1).
- Agricultural Holdings Act*, 1908, 8 Ed. VII., c. 28, s. 41.
- Small Holdings and Allotments Act*, 1908, 8 Ed. VII., c. 36, s. 33 (2).

† Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1869, s. 17.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

## VII. Provisions as to the preservation of Charity property by means of—

## (a) The official trustee of charity lands:—

Charitable Trusts Act,	1853, ss. 47-50.
"	"
"	1855, ss. 15, 16, 37.
"	1860, s. 16.
"	1869, s. 12.
"	1887, s. 5.

## (b) The official trustees of charitable funds:—

Charitable Trusts Act,	1853, ss. 51, 52.
"	"
"	1855, ss. 12, 17-28, 37.
"	1860, ss. 12, 17, 18, 23
"	1887, s. 4.

## (c) The vesting, or transfer, of property, otherwise than by order of a Court, or Judge:—

Charitable Trusts Act,	1853, s. 65.
"	"
"	1860, ss. 2-5, 8-10, 23.
"	1869, ss. 4-6, 8, 10, 11.

## (d) The deposit and safe custody of title deeds and documents:—

Charitable Trusts Act,	1853, s. 53.
"	"
"	1855, s. 42.
"	1860, s. 19.

## (e) The exemption from income-tax, and the taxation of Bills of Costs:—

Charitable Trusts Act,	1855, ss. 28, 40.
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## (a) THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF CHARITY LANDS.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, SS. 47-50.

47. The secretary for the time being of the said Board shall by virtue of his appointment be the treasurer of public charities; and such treasurer shall for the purposes of taking, holding, conveying, assigning, transferring and transmitting real property, including leaseholds for lives or years, be a corporation sole by the name of "The treasurer of public charities," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and plead and be impleaded before all courts, justices, and others.

48. Where any land, or any term or estate therein, holden upon trust for any charity, shall be vested in any persons other than the persons acting in the administration and application of the rents; or where there shall be no trustees thereof, or the trustees, or any of them, shall be unwilling to act, or it shall be uncertain in whom such land, term or estate, shall be vested, or all, or any of the persons in whom such land, term or estate, shall be vested, cannot be found, or shall be under age, lunatic, or of unsound mind (whether found such by inquisition or not), or otherwise incapable of acting, or shall be out of the jurisdiction or not amenable to the process of the Court of Chancery, or where by reason of the reduced number of trustees or other causes a valid appointment of new trustees cannot be made, or where by reason of the expenses incident to the appointment of new trustees, and the conveyance or assignment of such land, term or estate, to such new trustees, it shall appear to the Court of Chancery, or to any judge of such Court or of any Court having jurisdiction with respect to such charity under this Act, desirable so to do, such Court or Judge may order that such land, term or estate be vested in such treasurer, and thereupon the same shall vest in such treasurer and his successors for all the estate and interest holden in trust for the charity as aforesaid, without any conveyance or assurance thereof; but no such vesting order as aforesaid, shall be made in respect of any land, or term or estate as aforesaid, holden in trust as aforesaid, vested in a corporation, without the consent of the corporation; and no such vesting order shall take effect in respect of any copyhold land without the consent of the Lord of the Manor; and the Court of Chancery, or such Judge, may direct such periodical or other payment, as such Court or Judge may think fit, to be made to the Lord of the Manor, in compensation for fines or other profits which would have become due upon death or admittance of tenants.

49. It shall be lawful for any Court or Judge by whom respectively any such vesting order may have been made, or for any other Court or Judge having jurisdiction in the matter, if it shall so seem fit to such Court or Judge, from time to time to order that all or any part of the land, term, or estate, which shall for the time being be vested

in the said treasurer by virtue of any such vesting order as aforesaid, shall be divested, and that the same shall be vested in the acting trustees or trustee for the time being of the charity; and such last-mentioned order shall operate to vest such land, term and estate, in the trustees or trustee therein named without any conveyance or assurance.

50. Subject to the orders and directions of the Court of Chancery or of any such Judge, such treasurer shall be deemed a bare trustee, and shall permit the persons acting in the administration of the charity to have the possession, management, and control of the trust estates, and the application of the income thereof, as if the same had been vested in them.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, SS. 15, 16, 37.

15. The secretary for the time being of the Board shall be a corporation sole by the name of "the official trustee of charity lands," for taking and holding charity lands, and by that name (instead of the name of "treasurer of public charities") shall have perpetual succession; and all land, or estates or interests in land, now vested in the "treasurer of public charities" by that name shall become upon the passing of this Act, and by virtue thereof, vested in like manner and upon the same trusts in "the official trustee of charity lands," and all provisions of the principal Act which have reference to the treasurer of public charities shall operate as if the name of the "official trustee of charity lands" had been used therein instead of the name of "treasurer of public charities."

16. The acting trustees of every charity, or the majority of them, provided that such majority do not consist of less than three persons, shall have at law and in equity power to grant all such leases or tenancies of land belonging thereto, and vested in the official trustee of charity lands, as they would have power to grant in the due administration of the charity if the same land were legally vested in themselves; and all covenants, conditions, and remedies contained in or incident to any lease or tenancy so granted, shall be enforceable by and against the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity for the time being, and their assignees or assigns in like manner as if such lands had been legally vested in the trustees granting such lease or tenancy at the time of the execution thereof, and had legally remained in or had devolved to such trustees or administrators for the time being, their assignees or assigns, subject to the same lease or tenancy.

37. It shall be lawful for the Board to authorise or order and direct the official trustee of charity lands and official trustees of charitable funds respectively to convey lands, and to assign, transfer, and pay over stocks, funds, moneys, and securities, as the Board shall think expedient.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, s. 16.

16.\* *A majority of two-thirds of the trustees of any charity assembled at a meeting of their body duly constituted and having power to determine on any sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, lease, or other disposition of any property of the charity, shall also have a legal power, on behalf of themselves and their co-trustees, and also of the official trustee of charity lands, where his concurrence would be otherwise required, to do, enter into, and execute all such acts, deeds, contracts, and assurances as shall be requisite for carrying any such sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, lease, or disposition into legal effect, and all such acts, deeds, contracts, or assurances shall have the same legal effect as if the same were respectively done, entered into, or executed by all the acting trustees for the time being, and by the said official trustee.*

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, s. 12.

12. Where the trustees or persons acting in the administration of any charity have power to determine on any sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, lease, or other disposition of any property of the charity, a majority of those trustees or persons who are present at a meeting of their body duly constituted and vote on the question shall have and be deemed to have always had full power to execute and do all such assurances, acts, and things as may be requisite for carrying any such sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, lease, or disposition into effect, and all such assurances, acts and things shall have the same effect as if they were respectively executed and done by all such trustees or persons for the time being and by the official trustee of charity lands.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1887, s. 5.

5. The official trustee of charity lands shall be authorised and be deemed always to have been authorised to take and hold all such land and estate or interest in land as, in pursuance of an order of the Board, is conveyed to or vested in him by any deed or assurance or otherwise.

## (b) THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 51, 52.

51.† *The Secretary for the time being of the said Board, and such other public officer or officers as the Lord Chancellor shall appoint, shall be official trustees of charitable funds, and where trustees or other persons having in their names, or in the name of any deceased person of whom they are representatives, in the books of the Bank of England, or of the East India or South Sea Company, or of any other public company, any annuities, stock or shares, or holding any Government or Parliamentary or other securities in trust for any charity, shall be desirous to transfer or deposit the same, to or with the said official trustees in trust for such charity, or where any persons shall be desirous of transferring or depositing as aforesaid any annuities, stocks, shares, or securities, for discharging any legacy or charge, given or made to or for the benefit of any charity, or where it shall appear to the Court of Chancery, or to any judge of such Court, or of any † District Court of Bankruptcy or County Court having jurisdiction under this Act, that any annuities, stock, shares, or securities, held in trust for any charity ought, for the purpose of security or convenient administration, to be transferred or deposited as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Court or Judge to order the transfer or deposit of such annuities, stocks, shares, or securities, to or with such official trustees.*

52.† *The Secretary of the said Board shall keep separate accounts of the annuities, stock, shares, and securities, belonging to each separate charity, and the said official trustees shall pay the dividends or interest or income thereof to the trustees or persons acting in the administration of such charity, or otherwise dispose thereof, and transfer such annuities, stock, shares, or securities (when occasion shall require) as the Court of Chancery, or any Judge of such Court, or of any † District Court of Bankruptcy, or County Court having jurisdiction under this Act, or other lawful authority, shall direct.*

\* Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1869, s. 17.

† Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1887, s. 6.

‡ Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, ss. 12, 17-28, 37.

12. Any Court or Judge having jurisdiction to order the transfer of stock in the public funds, or stock or shares of any public company, to the official trustees of charitable funds, shall have power also to authorise such trustees to call for a transfer of and to transfer such stock or shares, and may also order the payment to the same trustees of any principal moneys of any charity, under the same circumstances in which the transfer of stock to them may now be ordered.

17.† *The Lord Chancellor may from time to time by writing under his hand appoint any persons to be, jointly with the secretary for the time being of the said Board, the official trustees of charitable funds, and remove any such trustees, and every such appointment or removal shall be published in the "London Gazette."*

18. The † present official trustees of charitable funds, and their successors, † to be so appointed, shall have perpetual succession by the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," and may hold by that name stock in the public funds, and stock and shares of any public company, securities, and moneys, which shall respectively devolve to their successors, the official trustees of charitable funds for the time being, without transfer or assignment.

19.§ *All stock in the public funds vested in the joint names of Henry Morgan Vane, Thomas Hare, and Walker Skirrow, Esquires, the present official trustees of charitable funds, shall upon the passing of this Act be transferred by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, from their names to the account of the official trustees of charitable funds.*

20. The official trustees of charitable funds shall, for the purposes of their trust, keep a banking account in their official name in the books of ‡ the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, † and the secretary of the Board shall keep separate accounts of the moneys held upon such account, and belonging to each separate charity.

21. All orders for payment of any money held upon such banking account shall be signed by one at least of the official trustees of charitable funds, not being the secretary of the Board, and also by the secretary, and shall be countersigned by one of the Commissioners, or shall be otherwise signed or authenticated in such manner as the Lord Chancellor shall from time to time by order under his hand direct; and such orders shall be a sufficient authority to the bank paying the same for all such payments.

22. Any trustee or other person may, on obtaining an order of the Board for the purpose, transfer any stock or pay any money to the official trustees of charitable funds in trust for any charity.

23. All principal moneys belonging to any charity directed to be paid to the official trustees of charitable funds shall be paid to their account at the bank, and, subject to any order of the Court or Judge or of the Board by which respectively the payment shall have been authorised, shall be forthwith invested in the public funds in the names of the official trustees of charitable funds, for the benefit of the charity to which they shall belong.

24. The dividends arising from all stock in the public funds standing in the name of the official trustees of charitable funds shall from time to time be received by ‡ the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, under the authority of this Act, for the credit of the said official trustees, and shall be placed to their banking account accordingly; and all dividends and interest arising from any other stock, shares, or securities standing in the name of or held by the official trustees of charitable funds shall be paid only to † the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for the account of the same trustees; † and the said trustees shall from time to time execute to the said Governor and Company all such powers as shall be found necessary for enabling them to receive and give effectual discharges for the last-mentioned dividends and interest.

§ Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

25. No transfer of any stock, shares or securities shall be made to the official trustees of charitable funds, nor shall any money, other than the dividends or interest of any such stock, shares, or securities as aforesaid, be paid to their account, except in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery, or of some Judge thereof, or of a \* *District Court of Bankruptcy, or County Court, or of the Board*; and no transfer of any such stock, shares, or securities shall be made by the official trustees, except under the order of such Court or Judge, or under the order of the Board signed by two Commissioners, or authenticated in such manner as the Lord Chancellor from time to time by any order under his hand direct; and no transfer to or by the official trustees shall be permitted by † *the Governor and Company of the Bank of England or any other company contrary to this provision.*

26. Copies of all orders made by any Court or Judge for any transfer, deposit, or payment of stock, shares, securities, or moneys to or by the official trustees of charitable funds shall be forthwith transmitted to the Board by the parties obtaining such orders.

27. Every order made under the principal Act or this Act, requiring or authorising the transfer, payment, or deposit of any stock, shares, securities, or monies to or with the trustees of any charity or the official trustees, or charitable funds, or conferring a right to call for or to make such transfer shall be a complete indemnity to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England and all companies and persons for any act done pursuant to such order; and the said Governor and Company and other companies and persons shall be required to give effect to or conform to every such order, and it shall not be necessary for them to inquire concerning the propriety of such order, or the jurisdiction of the Court or Judge or the Board to make the same.

28. All dividends arising from any stock in the public funds standing in the name of the official trustees of charitable funds, and which shall be certified by the Board to † *the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to be exempt from the Property or Income Tax, shall be paid or carried to the banking account of the official trustees without any deduction of such tax; and all dividends arising from any stock in the public funds standing in any other names or name, and which the Board shall certify to † *the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to be subject only to charitable trusts, and to be exempt from such tax, shall be paid without any deduction thereof.**

37. It shall be lawful for the Board to authorise or order and direct the official trustees of charity lands, and the official trustees of charitable funds respectively to convey lands, and to assign, transfer, and pay over stocks, funds, monies, and securities, as the Board shall think expedient.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, ss. 12, 17, 18, 23.

12. Any Court or Judge, or the said Board, having jurisdiction to authorise the official trustees of charitable funds to call for a transfer of, and to transfer any annuities, stock, or securities may empower them also to receive and recover, in trust for the charity to which the same shall belong, all dividends, interest, and income accrued from any such annuities, stock, or securities respectively and which shall for the time being be in arrear.

17. No official trustee of charitable funds ‡ *appointed under or in pursuance of the first or secondly recited Act shall be chargeable with, or accountable for any loss or misapplication of the said charitable funds, or the dividends, interest, or income thereof, unless the same shall have been occasioned by or through his own wilful neglect or default.*

18. The official trustees of charitable funds shall lay before Parliament annually, on or before the fourteenth day of February, or as soon as practicable after Parliament shall be sitting, an account of the total amount of the capital stock, shares and securities transferred to them in the year ending the thirty-first day of December

preceding, and of the total amount of moneys, other than dividends or interest, paid to them or to their account during the same period, and of the investment thereof, and of the capital stock, shares, and securities sold or re-transferred by them during the same period, and of the aggregate amount of the capital stock, shares, funds, and securities, and the balance of cash, held by them on such preceding thirty-first day of December.

23. Every order made under this Act under which any stock, shares, securities, or monies shall be transferred or paid to or deposited with the trustees of any charity or the official trustees of charitable funds, shall afford a complete indemnity to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England and to all companies and persons by whom respectively any such transfer, payment, or deposit shall be permitted or made, for permitting or making the same, and the said Governor and Company and other companies and persons shall be required to give effect or to conform to such order, and it shall not be necessary for them to inquire concerning the propriety of the same order, or the jurisdiction under which the same shall purport to be made.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1887, s. 4.

4.—(1) From and after the date fixed by a regulation under this section, such officers of the Board as the Board, with the approval of the Treasury from time to time appoint, shall, in lieu of the persons mentioned in the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855, be the official trustees of charitable funds;

Provided that any inspector or officer of the Board, who at the passing of this Act is official trustee of charitable funds, and is not, after the passing of this Act, appointed to be official trustee shall, while he continues to hold his inspectorship or office, receive not less salary than he received while official trustee.

(2) From and after the said date, notwithstanding anything in the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, the Treasury may, by regulations to be made or approved by them, from time to time prescribe—

(a) the accounts to be kept by the said official trustees and the mode in which, and the persons by whom such accounts and the banking accounts, and any other accounts required, by the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, to be kept by or on behalf of the official trustees of charitable funds, are to be kept;

(b) the mode in which orders authorised by law for the payment of any money to or by the said official trustees or held upon their banking account, or for the transfer of any stock or securities to or by the said official trustees, are to be signed, authenticated, and carried into effect; and

(c) the mode in which the business of the said official trustees generally is to be conducted;

Provided that separate accounts shall continue to be kept for each charity.

(3) The accounts of the said official trustees shall be audited by such person and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasury from time to time appoint or prescribe.

(4) A regulation under this section, or an order made under any such regulation, shall be a complete indemnity to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and all companies and persons, for any act done pursuant to such regulation or order, and the said Governor and Company, and other companies and persons shall conform to such regulation or order.

## (c) THE VESTING, OR TRANSFER, OF PROPERTY, OTHERWISE THAN BY ORDER OF A COURT OR JUDGE.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, s. 65.

65. *The legal estate in all lands which at the time of the passing of the Act of the Session holden in the fifth and*

§ Repealed by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, s. 5.

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

‡ Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1887, s. 6.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

sixth years of King William the Fourth, Chapter Seventy-six, was vested in the body corporate of any borough which became subject to the provisions of the said Act, or in any one or more of the members of such body corporate, in his or their corporate capacity, solely or together with any person or persons elected solely by such body corporate, or solely by any particular number, class, or description of members of such body corporate, in whole or in part in trust or for the benefit of any charitable uses or trusts whatsoever, and which legal estate shall not have been since duly conveyed or assured to and vested in the trustees appointed by the Lord High Chancellor under the provisions of the said Act, or such of them as shall be surviving and continuing trustees, or otherwise lawfully conveyed, aliened, or disposed of by such body corporate or member or members thereof, shall from and immediately after the passing of this Act, and without any actual conveyance, assignment, or other assurance thereof, be vested in the trustees so appointed, or such of them as shall be surviving and continuing trustees under such appointment as aforesaid, according to the respective estates and interests therein, and subject to such and the same charges and incumbrances and upon such and the same trusts as the same were respectively subject to previously to such vesting; and in every case, upon the death, resignation, or removal of any of the trustees, and upon any appointment of any new trustee or trustees respectively, the legal estate in the same lands, and in all other lands subject to any such charitable uses or trusts which may for the time being be vested in the trustees or any of them, or in any persons or the heirs or devisees of any person who may have died, resigned, or been removed, shall vest in the persons who after such death, resignation, or removal, and such appointment of such new trustee or trustees respectively, shall continue or be the trustees for the time being without any conveyance or assurance whatsoever.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, ss. 2-5, 8-10, 23.

2. The Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, subject to the restrictions and rights of appeal hereinafter provided, shall have power from time to time, upon the application of any person or persons who, under the \*Forty-third Section of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," might be authorised to apply to any Judge or Court for the like purposes, to make such effectual orders as may now be made by any Judge of the Court of Chancery sitting at Chambers, or by any County Court † or District Court of Bankruptcy, for the appointment or removal of trustees of any charity, or for the removal of any school master or mistress or other officer thereof, or for or relating to the assurance, transfer, payment, or vesting of any real or personal estate belonging thereto, or entitling the official trustees of charitable funds, or any other trustees, to call for a transfer of and to transfer any stock belonging to such estate, or for the establishment of any scheme for the administration of any such charity.

3. The said Board, previously to making any order under the jurisdiction vested in them by this Act, shall notify to the trustees or administrators (if any) of the charity to be effected thereby their intention of exercising such jurisdiction, by notice in writing, to be delivered by them, or sent to them by the post at their last known place of abode in Great Britain or Ireland.

4. The said Board shall not make any order, under the jurisdiction vested in them by this Act, with respect to any charity of which the gross annual income, exclusively of the yearly value of any buildings or land used wholly for the purposes thereof, and not yielding any pecuniary income, shall amount to fifty pounds or upwards, except upon the application of the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, or a majority of them, to be made to the said Board in writing under their hands if they shall be unincorporated, or under their common seal if they shall be incorporated, and the Board shall not make any order removing any trustee on the ground only of religious belief.

5. The said Board also shall not exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in them in any case which, by reason of its contentious character, or of any special questions of law or of fact which it may involve, or for other reasons,

they may consider more fit to be adjudicated on by any of the judicial courts.

8. The Attorney General, or any person authorised by him or by the said Board, in the case of any charity, whatever may be the yearly income of its endowments, and any trustee or person acting in the administration of or interested in any charity of which the gross yearly income to be calculated in manner aforesaid shall exceed fifty pounds or any two inhabitants of any parish or district in which the same shall be specially applicable, may, within three calendar months next after the definitive publication of any Order of the said Board appointing or removing a trustee or trustees, or for or relating to the assurance, transfer, payment or vesting of any real or personal estate, or establishing a scheme for the administration of the charity, present a petition to the High Court of Chancery in a summary way, appealing against such order, and praying such relief as the case may require; . . . and the Court, upon or before the hearing of any such petition of appeal as aforesaid or at any stage of the proceedings, may require, if it shall think fit, from the said Board their reasons for making the order appealed against, or for any part of such order and may remit the same to the Board for reconsideration, with or without any declaration in relation thereto, or may make any substitutive or other order in relation to the matter of the appeal, as it shall think just; and the Court may make any order respecting the costs, charges, or expenses incident to the appeal, and may also, before hearing or proceeding with the same, require from any appellant, other than the Attorney General proper security for such costs, charges and expenses as may be eventually payable by him; but no such petition of appeal shall be presented by any person, other than the Attorney General, before the expiration of twenty-one days after written notice, under the hand of such appellant, of his or her intention to present such petition, shall have been delivered to the said Board at their office.

9. The Attorney General, if he shall think fit, or any person authorised by him or by the said Board, may appear as the respondent upon any such appeal, and the Court may make any order respecting the costs, charges, and expenses of the Attorney General or other defendant.

10. The jurisdiction vested by this Act in the said Board shall be exercisable with reference to charities vested in any corporation sole or aggregate, who, either solely or jointly with any other person or persons, shall also be the recipients of the benefit thereof.

23. Every Order made under this Act under which any Stock, Shares, Securities, or Monies shall be transferred or paid to or deposited with the Trustees of any Charity, or the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, shall afford a complete indemnity to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and to all Companies and Persons by whom respectively any such Transfer, Payment, or Deposit shall be permitted or made, for permitting or making the same, and the said Governor and Company and other Companies and Persons shall be required to give effect or to conform to such Order, and it shall not be necessary for them to inquire concerning the Propriety of the same Order or the Jurisdiction under which the same shall purport to be made.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, ss. 4-6, 8, 10, 11.

4. A notice under section three of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, need not be sent by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales to any trustee or administrator of a charity who has been party or privy to the application to the Board upon which they exercise their jurisdiction.

5. An application to the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, for the purposes of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, when made by the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, may be made in writing signed by any person authorised in that behalf by a resolution passed by a majority of those trustees or persons who are present at a meeting of their body duly constituted and vote on the question.

\* This Section is set out on p. 11.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

6. The Board shall be deemed to have and to have always had power in any order made upon an application to them, for the exercise of their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, to insert in the order any incidental provisions which they think expedient for carrying in to effect the substantial objects of the application, and which they would have had power to insert if such provisions had been included in the application.

8. The Board shall be deemed to have and to have always had power with or without any application to discharge, within twelve months after an order is made by them, the whole or any part of any order appearing to have been made by them by mistake or on misrepresentation, or otherwise than in conformity with the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869. Every order made by the Board, in exercising their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, shall, until discharged or varied by the Board or by the Court of Chancery on appeal under Section Eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, have effect according to its tenor. Every order of the Board shall, subject to all powers which the Court of Chancery has to discharge or vary it, under Section Eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, and subject to the power of the Board to discharge it wholly or partially for the causes mentioned in this section, be deemed to have been duly and formally made, and no objection thereto on the ground only of irregularity or informality shall be entertained.

10. A petition to the Court of Chancery under Section Eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, may be presented in the case of all charities by the same persons only as in the case of a charity the gross annual income of which does not exceed 50*l*.

11. A petition shall not be presented to the Court of Chancery by any person under Section Eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, before the expiration of 21 days after written notice under the hand of the appellant of his intention to present such petition has been served on the Attorney General by delivering the same to the solicitor who acts for him in ex-officio proceedings relating to charities.

Subordinate Act (*i.e.*, Act not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission).

*Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 50, s. 133 (1).

## (d) THE DEPOSIT AND SAFE CUSTODY OF TITLE DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, s. 53.

53. It shall be lawful for any trustees or other persons having the custody of any deeds or muniments of or relating to such charity to deposit the same for security in a repository which may be provided by the said Board subject to any regulations to be made by the said Board under this Act.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, s. 42.

42. Any deed, will, or document relating to any charity may be enrolled by the Board in books to be provided

and kept by them for that purpose at their office, and a copy of any such deed, will, or document made from such books, and certified under the hand of the secretary or one of the Commissioners, shall be received as evidence of the contents of the same deed, will, or document.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, s. 19.

19. The Board may require any person having the custody or control of any deed or document in which any charity or charities shall be solely interested to transmit the same to the office of the said Commissioners for examination; and where such deed or document shall not be held by any person entitled as a trustee or otherwise to the custody thereof, the Board may either retain the same, for the security thereof in the repository provided by them under the sixty-third section of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," or, as they may think most advantageous to the charity, may thereupon, or at any time thereafter, return or issue the same to the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, for the purposes thereof.

## (e) THE EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX AND THE TAXATION OF BILLS OF COSTS.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, ss. 28, 40.

28. All dividends arising from any Stock in the Public Funds standing in the Name of the Official Trustees of Charitable funds, and which shall be certified by the Board to † *the Governor and Company of the Bank of England* to be exempt from the Property or Income Tax, shall be paid or carried to the Banking Account of the Official Trustees without any deduction of such Tax; and all dividends arising from any Stock in the Public Funds standing in any other Names or Name, and which the Board shall certify to ‡ *the Governor and Company of the Bank of England* to be subject only to Charitable Trusts, and to be exempt from such Tax, shall be paid without any deduction thereof.

40. The Board may order the Bill of Costs or Charges claimed by any Attorney or Solicitor on account of Business conducted or transacted by him on behalf of any Charity, or the Trustees thereof, to be examined and taxed by the Taxing Masters of the Court of Chancery, or by the proper Taxing Officers of any of the Superior Courts at Westminster, who shall proceed to examine and tax the same Bill accordingly; and if the same shall be reduced upon such taxation by the amount of one-sixth part or more of the amount thereof, the Costs of the taxation shall be paid by such Attorney or Solicitor, but otherwise out of the Funds of the Charity by the Trustees thereof; and the Board may, after being satisfied as to any Bill that it contains exorbitant charges, order any such Bill to be so taxed, notwithstanding that the same may have been paid by the Trustees of the Charity at any period not more than six calendar months previously to such Order; and any amount taxed off any such paid Bill shall be a debt due from the Attorney or Solicitor to the Trustees of the Charity, and shall be forthwith paid by him to such Trustees accordingly.

\* This should be the Fifty-third Section. See *supra*.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

## VIII. Conferring on Charity Commissioners powers for, or incident to, the removal and appointment of Trustees and Officers :

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, s. 22.

"	"	1855, s. 10.
"	"	1860, ss. 2-10, 13, 14.
"	"	1869, ss. 4-8, 10, 11.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, s. 22.

22. It shall be lawful for the Board, upon proof to their satisfaction that any schoolmaster or schoolmistress or other officer of any charity has been negligent in performing his or her duties, or that he or she is unfit or incompetent to discharge them properly, either from immoral conduct, age, or any other cause whatsoever, to

empower the trustees of such charity to remove such schoolmaster or mistress or other officer, and to charge the salary of his or her successors, or any other portion of the revenues of the charity, with such retiring pension or allowance, if any, in favour of the person so removed, and generally to impose such conditions as to the said Board shall appear proper: Provided always, that where



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

there shall be any special visitor of the charity, the consent of such visitor, in writing under his hand shall be necessary in order to such removal.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, s. 10.

10. Where any Parish or Ecclesiastical District entitled to the Benefit of a Charity has or shall have been divided into separate Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts, and no apportionment of Charities originally applicable to the Parish or District so divided shall have been made by Parliament or other competent Authority, the Board in respect of all Charities the gross annual income whereof does not for the time being exceed Thirty Pounds, may apportion the benefit of the Charity between each new Parish or District, or any portion thereof taken from the Parish or District originally entitled to the whole benefit, and the remainder of such last-mentioned Parish or District, in such manner and such proportions as, upon a consideration of the purposes of the Charity, the Population of each Parish or District, and other circumstances, they may think fit, and may also apportion the principal Endowments between such Parishes or Districts, if it be thought fit, and may appoint separate Trustees of any part of the Endowments.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, ss. 2-10, 13, 14.

2. The Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, subject to the restrictions and rights of appeal hereinafter provided, shall have power from time to time, upon the application of any person or persons who, under the \*forty-third section of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," might be authorised to apply to any Judge or Court for the like purposes, to make such effectual orders as may now be made by any Judge of the Court of Chancery sitting at Chambers, or by any County Court † or District Court of Bankruptcy, for the appointment or removal of trustees of any charity, or for the removal of any school master or mistress or other officer thereof, or for or relating to the assurance, transfer, payment, or vesting of any real or personal estate belonging thereto, or entitling the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, or any other trustees, to call for a transfer of and to transfer any stock belonging to such estate, or for the establishment of any scheme for the administration of any such charity.

3. The said Board, previously to making any order under the jurisdiction vested in them by this Act, shall notify to the trustees or administrators (if any) of the charity to be effected thereby their intention of exercising such jurisdiction, by notice in writing, to be delivered to them, or sent to them by the post at their last known place of abode in Great Britain or Ireland.

4. The said Board shall not make any order, under the jurisdiction vested in them by this Act, with respect to any charity of which the gross annual income, exclusively of the yearly value of any buildings or land used wholly for the purposes thereof, and not yielding any pecuniary income, shall amount to fifty pounds or upwards, except upon the application of the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, or a majority of them, to be made to the said Board in writing under their hands if they shall be unincorporated, or under their common seal if they shall be incorporated, and the Board shall not make any order removing any trustee on the ground only of his religious belief.

5. The said Board also shall not exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in them in any case which, by reason of its contentious character, or of any special questions of law or of fact which it may involve, or for other reasons, they may consider more fit to be adjudicated on by any of the Judicial Courts.

6. No order appointing or removing a trustee or establishing a scheme for the administration of any charity, shall be made by the said Board before the expiration of one calendar month after public notice of the proposal to make such order shall have been given, as they may consider most expedient and effectual for ensuring the publicity thereof, in each parish or district in which the charity, if of a local character, shall be applicable, or among all persons interested therein; and no order removing a trustee or school master or mistress or other

officer of a charity who shall have any known place of residence in Great Britain or Ireland, and who shall not be consenting to be discharged, shall be made before the expiration of one calendar month after notice of the proposal to make such order shall have also been delivered to him or her, or sent by the post or otherwise to such his or her place of residence and until after sufficient hearing of the matter before the said Board, or some member thereof, or one of their ‡ inspectors; and every notice hereby required shall contain (so far as conveniently may be) sufficient particulars of the objects of the proposed order, and shall prescribe a reasonable time within which any objections thereto or suggestions thereon may be made or transmitted to the Board; and the said Board shall receive and consider all such objections and suggestions, and may withhold, suspend, or modify their proposed Order, as they shall thereupon, or in the result of further inquiry, or otherwise think expedient.

7. A copy of every such Order when made shall, in the case of any local charity, be deposited for the space of one calendar month in some convenient place within the parish or one of the parishes or in the district in which the charity shall be applicable, and shall be open to public inspection there at all reasonable hours during the same period; and a copy also of every such Order relating to any charity, whether local or general, shall be kept open to public inspection at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Commissioners, during a like period of one calendar month; and in each case effectual publicity shall be given to the making of the Order by such means as the Board shall consider most expedient for that purpose.

8. The Attorney General, or any person authorised by him or by the said Board, in the case of any charity, whatever may be the yearly income of its endowments, and any trustee or person acting in the administration of or interested in any charity of which the gross yearly income to be calculated in manner aforesaid shall exceed fifty pounds, or any two inhabitants of any parish or district in which the same shall be specially applicable, may, within three calendar months next after the definitive publication of any Order of the said Board appointing or removing a trustee or trustees, or for or relating to the assurance, transfer, payment, or vesting of any real or personal estate, or establishing a scheme for the administration of the charity, present a petition to the High Court of Chancery in a summary way, appealing against such Order, and praying such relief as the case may require; and any schoolmaster or schoolmistress or other officer removed by the Order of the Board, without the concurrence of the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, or a majority of them, and without the approval of a special visitor, if any, of the charity, may, within two calendar months (next after his or her removal), appeal in like manner against the Order of removal; and the Court upon or before the hearing of any such petition of appeal as aforesaid or at any stage of the proceedings, may require, if it shall think fit, from the said Board, their reasons for making the Order appealed against or for any part of such Order, and may remit the same to the Board for reconsideration, with or without any declaration in relation thereto, or may make any substitutive or other Order in relation to the matter of the appeal, as it shall think just; and the Court may make any Order respecting the costs, charges, or expenses incident to the appeal, and may also, before hearing or proceeding with the same, require from any appellant, other than the Attorney General, proper security for such costs, charges, and expenses as may be eventually payable by him; but no such petition of appeal shall be presented by any person, other than the Attorney General, before the expiration of twenty-one days after written notice under the hand of such appellant, of his or her intention to present such petition, shall have been delivered to the said Board at their office.

9. The Attorney General, if he shall think fit, or any person authorised by him or by the said Board, may appear as the respondent upon any such appeal, and the Court may make any Order respecting the costs, charges, and expenses of the Attorney General or other defendant.

10. The jurisdiction vested by this Act in the said Board shall be exercisable with reference to charities vested in any corporation sole or aggregate, who, either

\* This section is set out at p. 11.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.

‡ Now "Assistant Commissioners."



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

solely or jointly with any other person or persons, shall also be the recipients of the benefit thereof.

13. Where any school master or mistress or other officer, or any recipient of the benefit of a charity, being in possession by virtue of his or her office, or as such recipient, of any house, buildings, land, or property of the charity, shall have been removed from or shall cease to hold such his or her office, or his or her place as such recipient, but he or she, or any person claiming under him or her, shall refuse or neglect to relinquish the possession of such house, buildings, land, or property within one calendar month next thereafter, to his or her successor, or to the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, or as they shall direct, it shall be lawful for any two or more justices of the peace acting for the district, division, or place in which such house, buildings, land, or property shall be situate, in petty sessions assembled, and they are hereby required, on the complaint of the said trustees or administrators, and on the production of an Order of the said Board certifying such school master or mistress or other officer or recipient, to have been duly removed from or to have ceased to hold his or her office or place (which Order under the seal of the said Commissioners shall be conclusive evidence of the facts thereby certified, and of the jurisdiction of the said Commissioners to make such Order for all the purposes of this enactment, and shall afford a complete indemnity to all persons acting thereunder), to issue a warrant under the hands and seals of such justices to any constables or peace officers of the same district, division, or place, commanding them, within a period to be thereby appointed, not being less than ten or more than twenty-one clear days thereafter, to enter into the premises, and deliver possession thereof to the said trustees or administrators, or their nominee or agent, and to remove therefrom such former school master or mistress, or other officer or recipient, and all persons claiming in his or her right, as fully and effectually, and subject to the same provisions, as nearly as the case will permit, as justices of the peace are empowered to give possession of any properties to the landlord or his agent upon the determination of the tenancy thereof, under an Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-four, for facilitating the recovery of possession of tenements after the determination of the tenancy.

14. Every school master and mistress appointed after the date of this Act shall be removable from his or her office, after reasonable notice by the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, as they shall think expedient in the interests thereof, so nevertheless that the removal by virtue only of this provision of a master or mistress who would be otherwise irremovable from his or her office shall be determined on by all or a majority of such trustees or administrators assembled at a meeting convened by due notice, delivered or sent by the post to all such trustees or administrators who shall have any known place of residence in Great Britain or Ireland, by the space of not less than twenty-eight days previously, for the special purpose of considering and determining on the question of such removal, and of which intended meeting a notice shall also be delivered or sent in like manner to the master or mistress by the same previous space, and so also that the resolution of the meeting for the removal of any such last-mentioned master or mistress shall be forthwith certified under the hands of the trustees or persons acting as aforesaid who shall have concurred therein, or under the hand of the chairman of the meeting, and shall within seven days next thereafter be transmitted to the said Board for their approval, and the same shall not take effect unless or until the same shall have been approved by the said Board who may also, if they so think fit, fix the time or any, reasonable conditions at or under which the same shall come into operation; if also there shall be any special visitor of the charity who shall be resident in Great Britain or Ireland and free from incapacity, no removal of any such last-mentioned master or mistress shall be made under the authority only of the preceding provision without the written consent of such visitor: Provided always, that this section shall not apply to any endowed grammar school.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, ss. 4-8, 10, 11.

4. A notice under section three of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, need not be sent by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales to any trustee or administrator of a charity who has been party or privy to the application to the Board upon which they exercise their jurisdiction.

5. An application to the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, for the purposes of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, when made by the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, may be made in writing signed by any person authorised in that behalf by a resolution passed by a majority of those trustees or persons who are present at a meeting of their body duly constituted and vote on the question.

6. The Board shall be deemed to have and to have always had power in any order made upon an application to them, for the exercise of their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, to insert in the order any incidental provisions which they think expedient for carrying into effect the substantial objects of the application, and which they would have had power to insert if such provisions had been included in the application.

7. Nothing in the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869 shall be deemed to require or to have required the Board, upon modifying a proposed Order in the manner provided by section six of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, after the publication thereof, to give public notice of such modified Order in the manner provided by that section with respect to the Order originally proposed, unless they think further notice desirable.

8. The Board shall be deemed to have and to have always had power with or without any application to discharge, within twelve months after an order is made by them, the whole or any part of any order appearing to have been made by them by mistake or on misrepresentation, or otherwise than in conformity with the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869. Every order made by the Board, in exercising their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, shall, until discharged or varied by the Board or by the Court of Chancery on appeal under section eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, have effect according to its tenor. Every order of the Board shall, subject to all powers which the Court of Chancery has to discharge or vary it, under section eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, and subject to the power of the Board to discharge it wholly or partially for the causes mentioned in this section, be deemed to have been duly and formally made, and no objection thereto on the ground only of irregularity or informality shall be entertained.

10. A petition to the Court of Chancery under section eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, may be presented in the case of all charities by the same persons only as in the case of a charity the gross annual income of which does not exceed fifty pounds.

11. A petition shall not be presented to the Court of Chancery by any person under section eight of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, before the expiration of twenty-one days after written notice under the hand of the appellant of his intention to present such petition has been served on the Attorney-General by delivering the same to the solicitor who acts for him in ex-officio proceedings relating to charities.

Subordinate Acts (Acts not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission):

*Bishops Trusts Substitution Act*, 1858, 21 & 22 Vict., c. 71, s. 1.

*Municipal Corporations Act*, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict., c. 18, s. 8 (1).

*Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act*, 1891, 54 & 55 Vict., c. 73, s. 6.

*Local Government Act*, 1894, 56 & 57 Vict., c. 73, s. 14 (1) (3).



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

**IX. Providing for the establishment of Schemes and for the application of the Income of Charities by means of :**

## (a) Parliamentary Schemes :—

Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 54-60.  
 " " 1855, s. 43.

## (b) Schemes established by the Charity Commissioners :—

Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, ss. 2-10.  
 " " 1869, ss. 4-8, 10, 11.

## (c) Orders made by the Charity Commissioners for the apportionment of Charities :—

(Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, ss. 10, 11, 13, 14.

## (a) PARLIAMENTARY SCHEMES.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, SS. 54-60.

54. Where upon the application of any trustees or other persons concerned in the management or administration of any charity, or interested in the benefits thereof (and after such examination or inquiry as the Board may think necessary in relation thereto), or upon any report of an \* inspector, or information otherwise obtained by the said Board under this Act, with relation to any charity, it shall appear to the said Board to be desirable to have a new scheme for the application or management of the charity, and such new scheme as contemplated or considered desirable by the Board cannot be, or it shall in the opinion of the Board be doubtful whether it can be carried into complete effect by the Court of Chancery, or by any † District or County Court under the jurisdiction created by this Act, or otherwise than by the authority of Parliament it shall be lawful for the said Board in every such case provisionally to approve and certify such new scheme in the manner and subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned.

55. One month at least before any such new scheme shall be so provisionally approved notice thereof shall be given in such manner as the Board may in each case consider proper or expedient for ensuring due publicity, and every such notice shall contain such particulars of the proposed scheme as the said Board think fit, and as shall be deemed by the said Board sufficient to show the nature of such scheme, and where the nature thereof cannot conveniently be shown in the said notice, such notice shall refer to some convenient place within the parish or district, and to ‡ the office in London of the Registrar of County Court Judgments, where a copy of the proposed scheme shall be deposited and may be inspected, and every such notice shall require any objections to such scheme to be stated or transmitted to the said Board or their secretary within one month from the time when the notice shall have been given.

56. If after such notice as aforesaid any objections or suggestions shall be made, the Board shall consider the same, and may thereupon, if to them it shall seem fit, alter or modify the scheme according to any such objections or suggestions; and after all such objections and suggestions, if any, have been disposed of, or if no such objections or suggestions shall have been made, the Board, in case they shall not think fit to refer such scheme to an inspector § under the provision next hereinafter contained, may proceed to approve such scheme, and to certify the same in manner hereinafter mentioned.

57. Upon the requisition of any person interested in the charity in question (in case the said Board after due consideration shall be of opinion that there are sufficient grounds for complying with such requisition), or in any other case, if the said Board shall consider it desirable, the matter of any scheme in question may be referred by the said Board to one of their inspectors, § and such inspector § shall thereupon proceed to make a local inquiry and examination into the matter of the scheme in question, and, for the purposes of such inquiry, such inspector § may hold a sitting or sittings in some convenient place in the parish or one of the parishes or the district to or in which respectively the charity in question is wholly or partially situated or is administered, and

may take and receive any evidence and information, and hear and inquire into any objections or questions relating to the scheme or charity in question, and may from time to time adjourn any such sitting, and public notice shall be given by such inspector § of every such sitting (except an adjourned sitting) fourteen days at the least before the holding thereof, in such other mode as in the judgment of the said Board shall be sufficient to ensure publicity.

58. Every inspector § to whom any such matter shall be referred shall report in writing to the said Board the result of his inquiry, and whether in his opinion the scheme in question should be approved with or without any alteration or modification thereof, and such report shall specify or indicate the alterations (if any) which such inspector § shall consider desirable, with the reasons for the same, and also the nature of the objections (if any) which shall have been made to the scheme, and the opinion of the said inspector § thereon, and the said Board shall consider such report, and if, as the result of such report or after further inquiry, they shall be satisfied therewith, they may proceed to approve the scheme in question either with or without any alteration, and to certify the same in manner hereinafter mentioned.

59. Every scheme to be approved by the said Board shall be certified by them, and for that purpose shall be embodied in a certificate to be made by the said Board, and sealed with their seal; and in every case a copy of such certificate shall be deposited in some convenient place within the parish or one of the parishes or the district in which the charity in question shall wholly or partially be situated or administered, and at the office † in London of the Registrar of County Courts Judgments, and a notice shall also be given, in such manner as the Board shall direct, which notice shall refer to the certificate so deposited, and shall state the intention of the Board to proceed with the scheme thereby certified.

60. The said Board shall in the month of February in every year make a report to Her Majesty of all their proceedings during the preceding year up to the thirty-first day of December then last past, and such reports shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament be then sitting, or otherwise within fourteen days after the meeting thereof; and in such report the said Board shall specially distinguish and set forth in full all the schemes (if any) approved by them under the provisions lastly hereinbefore contained, together with the grounds of such their approval, and the objections (if any) which have been made thereto, and all proceedings had in respect of such objections and the grounds on which any such objections have been overruled; and in case it shall be enacted by any Act of Parliament that any such scheme or schemes so certified shall be confirmed and take effect, either with or without any alterations or modifications thereof respectively, every such Act shall be deemed a Public General Act.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, S. 43.

43. The fifty-fifth and fifty-ninth sections of the principal Act shall be construed and operate as if the words "the office of the Board" had been inserted therein in the place of the words "the office in London of the Registrar of County Courts Judgments."

\* Now "Assistant Commissioner."

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

‡ Now "the office of the Board." See Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, s. 43, *infra*.

§ Now "Assistant Commissioner."



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

## (b) SCHEMES ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, SS. 2-10.

2. The Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, subject to the restrictions and rights of appeal hereinafter provided, shall have power from time to time, upon the application of any person or persons who, under the "forty-third section of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," might be authorised to apply to any Judge or Court for the like purposes, to make such effectual orders as may now be made by any Judge of the Court of Chancery sitting at chambers, or by any County Court <sup>†</sup> or District Court of Bankruptcy, for the appointment or removal of trustees of any charity, or for the removal of any schoolmaster or mistress or other officer thereof, or for or relating to the assurance, transfer, payment, or vesting of any real or personal estate belonging thereto, or entitling the official trustees of charitable funds, or any other trustees, to call for a transfer of and to transfer any stock belonging to such estate, or for the establishment of any scheme for the administration of any such charity.

3. The said Board, previously to making any order under the jurisdiction vested in them by this Act, shall notify to the trustees or administrators (if any) of the charity to be effected thereby their intention of exercising such jurisdiction, by notice in writing, to be delivered to them, or sent to them by post at their last known place of abode in Great Britain or Ireland.

4. The said Board shall not make any order, under the jurisdiction vested in them by this Act, with respect to any charity of which the gross annual income, exclusively of the yearly value of any buildings or land used wholly for the purposes thereof, and not yielding any pecuniary income, shall amount to fifty pounds or upwards, except upon the application of the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, or a majority of them, to be made to the said Board in writing under their hands if they shall be unincorporated, or under their common seal if they shall be incorporated, and the Board shall not make any order removing any trustee on the ground only of his religious belief.

5. The said Board also shall not exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in them in any case which, by reason of its contentious character, or of any special questions of law or of fact which it may involve, or for other reasons, they may consider more fit to be adjudicated on by any of the Judicial Courts.

6. No order appointing or removing a trustee, or establishing a scheme for the administration of any charity, shall be made by the said Board before the expiration of one calendar month after public notice of the proposal to make such order shall have been given, as they may consider most expedient and effectual for ensuring the publicity thereof, in each parish or district in which the charity, if of a local character, shall be applicable, or among all persons interested therein; . . . and every notice hereby required shall contain (so far as conveniently may be) sufficient particulars of the objects of the proposed order, and shall prescribe a reasonable time within which any objections thereto, or suggestions thereon may be made or transmitted to the Board; and the said Board shall receive and consider all such objections and suggestions, and may withhold, suspend, or modify their proposed order, as they shall thereupon, or in the result of further inquiry, or otherwise, think expedient.

7. A copy of every such order when made shall in the case of any local charity, be deposited for the space of one calendar month in some convenient place within the parish or one of the parishes, or in the district in which the charity shall be applicable, and shall be open to public inspection there at all reasonable hours during the same period; and a copy also of every such order relating to any charity, whether local or general, shall be kept open to public inspection at all reasonable hours, at the office of the commissioners, during a like period of one calendar month; and in each case effectual publicity shall be given to the making of the order by such means as the Board shall consider most expedient for that purpose.

\* This section is set out on p. 11.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.

8. The Attorney General, or any person authorised by him or by the said Board, in the case of any charity, whatever may be the yearly income of its endowments, and any trustee or person acting in the administration of, or interested in any charity of which the gross yearly income to be calculated in manner aforesaid shall exceed fifty pounds, or any two inhabitants of any parish or district in which the same shall be specially applicable, may, within three calendar months next after the definitive publication of any order of the said Board appointing or removing a trustee or trustees, or for or relating to the assurance, transfer, payment or vesting of any real or personal estate, or establishing a scheme for the administration of the charity, present a petition to the High Court of Chancery in a summary way, appealing against such order, any praying such relief as the case may require; . . . and the court upon or before the hearing of any such petition of appeal as aforesaid or at any stage of the proceedings, may require, if it shall think fit, from the said Board, their reasons for making the order appealed against, or for any part of such order, and may remit the same to the Board for reconsideration, with or without any declaration in relation thereto, or may make any substitutive or other order in relation to the matter of the appeal, as it shall think just; and the court may make any order respecting the costs, charges, or expenses incident to the appeal, and may also, before hearing or proceeding with the same require, from any appellant other than the Attorney General, proper security for such costs, charges, and expenses as may be eventually payable by him; but no such petition of appeal shall be presented by any person, other than the Attorney General, before the expiration of twenty-one days after written notice, under the hand of such appellant, of his or her intention to present such petition, shall have been delivered to the said Board at their office.

9. The Attorney General, if he shall think fit, or any person authorised by him or by the said Board, may appear as the respondent upon any such Appeal, and the court may make any order respecting the costs, charges, and expenses of the Attorney General or other defendant.

10. The jurisdiction vested by this Act in the said Board shall be exercisable with reference to charities vested in any corporation sole or aggregate, who, either solely or jointly with any other person or persons, shall also be the recipients of the benefit thereof.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, SS. 4-8, 10, 11.

4. A notice under section three of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, need not be sent by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales to any trustee or administrator of a charity who has been party or privy to the application to the Board upon which they exercise their jurisdiction.

5. An application to the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, for the purposes of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, when made by the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, may be made in writing signed by any person authorised in that behalf, by a resolution passed by a majority of those trustees or persons who are present at a meeting of their body duly constituted and vote on the question.

6. The Board shall be deemed to have and to have always had power in any order made upon an application to them, for the exercise of their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, to insert in the order any incidental provisions which they think expedient for carrying into effect the substantial objects of the application, and which they would have had power to insert if such provisions had been included in the application.

7. Nothing in the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, shall be deemed to require or to have required the Board upon modifying a proposed order in manner provided by section six of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, after the publication thereof, to give public notice of such modified order in the manner provided by that section with respect to the order originally proposed, unless they think further notice desirable.

8. The Board shall be deemed to have and to have always had power with or without any application to discharge, within twelve months after an order is made by them,



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

the whole or any part of any order appearing to have been made by them by mistake or on misrepresentation, or otherwise than in conformity with the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869.

Every order made by the Board, in exercising their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, shall, until discharged or varied by the Board or by the Court of Chancery on appeal under Section 8 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, have effect according to its tenor.

Every order of the Board shall, subject to all powers which the Court of Chancery has to discharge or vary it under Section 8 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, and subject to the power of the Board to discharge it wholly or partially for the causes mentioned in this section, be deemed to have been duly and formally made, and no objection thereto on the ground only of irregularity and informality shall be entertained.

10. A petition to the Court of Chancery under Section 8 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, may be presented in the case of all charities by the same persons only as in the case of a charity the gross annual income of which does not exceed fifty pounds.

11. A petition shall not be presented to the Court of Chancery by any person under Section 8 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, before the expiration of twenty-one days after written notice under the hand of the appellant of his intention to present such petition has been served on the Attorney General by delivering the same to the solicitor who acts for him in ex-officio proceedings relating to charities.

Subordinate Acts (i.e., Acts not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission):—

*Recreation Grounds Act*, 1859, 22 Vict., c. 27, s. 5.

*Commons Act*, 1876, 39 & 40 Vict., c. 56, s. 19.

*Prison Charities Act*, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 65, s. 2.

*Allotments Extension Act*, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 80, s. 14.

*Municipal Corporations Act*, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict., c. 18, ss. 3, 8 (4) (5).

*Local Government Act*, 1894, 56 & 57 Vict., c. 73, s. 14 (5).

*Commons Act*, 1899, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 30, s. 18.

(c) ORDERS MADE BY THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF CHARITIES.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, ss. 10, 11, 13, 14.

10. Where any parish or ecclesiastical district entitled to the benefit of a charity has or shall have been divided into separate parishes or ecclesiastical districts, and no

apportionment of charities originally applicable to the parish or district so divided shall have been made by Parliament or other competent authority, the Board in respect of all charities the gross annual income whereof does not for the time being exceed thirty pounds, may apportion the benefit of the charity between each new parish or district, or any portion thereof taken from the parish or district originally entitled to the whole benefit, and the remainder of such last-mentioned parish or district, in such manner and such proportions as, upon a consideration of the purposes of the charity, the population of each parish or district, and other circumstances, they may think fit, and may also apportion the principal endowments between such parishes or districts, if it be thought fit, and may appoint separate trustees of any part of the endowments.

11. The certificate of the Board, that according to their judgment the gross yearly income of any charity does not for the time being exceed thirty pounds, shall be sufficient evidence of the amount of such annual income for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction under the foregoing provision.

13. No order for apportioning the benefits of any charity shall be made by the Board until after such public notices shall have been given of the proposal to make the same as the Board may consider expedient for ensuring publicity in each parish or district in which the charity is or ought to be applied, or among all persons interested therein, nor until after the expiration of one month from the publication of such notice; and every such notice shall contain (so far as conveniently may be) sufficient particulars of the proposed order to show the objects thereof, and shall prescribe a time within which any objections thereto may be stated or transmitted to the Board.

14. All objections which may be made to any proposed order shall be considered by the Board, who may suspend the making thereof for further inquiry, or may modify the same, as may be found expedient; and a copy of every such order when made shall, in the case of any local charity, be deposited for the space of one month in some convenient place within the parish, or one of the parishes of the district in which the charity is applicable, and also be open to inspection at the office of the commissioners, and such publicity shall be given thereto among all persons interested in the charity as the Board shall consider expedient; or if the charity be not local, then a copy of such order shall be open to inspection at the office of the commissioners and public notice thereof shall be given in such manner as to the Board shall seem fit, and in cases where there is a special visitor notice shall be given to him.

Subordinate Act (i.e., Act not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission):—

*Local Government Act*, 1894, 56 & 57 Vict., c. 73, s. 75 (2).

X. Exemptions from jurisdiction created by Charitable Trusts Acts, and provisions incidental thereto :

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, s. 62, 63, 67.

" " 1855, ss. 47, 49.

" " 1869, ss. 2, 14, 15.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS (RECOVERY) ACT, 1891, s. 7.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS (PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP) AMENDMENT ACT, 1894, ss. 2, 4.

62. CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 62, 63, 67.

62. This Act shall not extend to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Durham, or any College or Hall in the said Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, or to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, or to any building registered as a Place of Meeting for Religious Worship with the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, or Marriages in England and Wales, and bona fide used as a Place of Meeting for Religious Worship, \* nor shall this Act, for the period of two years from the passing thereof, extend or be in any manner applied to charities or institutions the funds or income of which are applicable exclusively for the benefit of persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.

and which are under the superintendence or control of persons of that persuasion, nor shall this Act extend or be applied to the Commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty or to the British Museum, or to any friendly or benefit society, or savings bank, or any institution, establishment, or society for religious or other charitable purposes, or to the auxiliary or branch associations connected therewith wholly maintained by voluntary contributions, or any bookselling or publishing business carried on by or under the direction of any society wholly or partially exempted from this Act, so far as such business is or shall be carried on by means of voluntary contributions only, or the capital or stock of such business; and where any charity is maintained partly by voluntary subscriptions and partly by income arising from any endowments, the powers and



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

provisions of the Act, shall, with respect to such charity, extend and apply to the income from endowment only to the exclusion of voluntary subscriptions, and the application thereof; and no donation or bequest unto or in trust for any such charity as last aforesaid, of which no special application or appropriation shall be directed or declared by the donor or testator, and which may legally be applied by the governing or managing body of such charity as income in aid of the voluntary subscriptions, shall be subject to the jurisdiction or control of the said Board, or the powers or provisions of this Act: and no portion of any such donation or bequest as last aforesaid, or of any voluntary subscription, which is now or shall or may from time to time be set apart or appropriated and invested by the governing or managing body of the charity, for the purpose of being held and applied or expended for or to some defined and specific object or purpose connected with such charity, in pursuance of any rule or resolution made or adopted by the governing or managing body of such charity, or of any donation or bequest in aid of any fund so set apart or appropriated for any such object or purpose as aforesaid, shall be subject to the jurisdiction or control of the said Board or the powers or provisions of this Act: and nothing in this Act shall subject the funds or property of any missionary or other similar society, or the missionaries, teachers or officers of such society, or of any branch thereof, which funds or property shall not be within the limits of England or Wales, to the jurisdiction of the said Board: Provided always, that the said exemption shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter or other schools.

63.\* *It shall be lawful for any of the charities exempted from the operation of this Act, by order or resolution duly made in conformity with the constitution or rules of such charity (and which in that case only shall be binding), to apply by petition to the commissioners to have the benefit of this Act, either generally or as to any of the provisions herein contained; and such petition shall be under the seal of such charity if incorporated, and if not, then under the hands of the major part of the trustees and governing body of such charity; and in such case it shall be lawful for the commissioners, if they shall think fit, to make an order in conformity with such application, and such charity shall thenceforth be entitled to and be bound by all the provisions of this Act, if admitted generally thereto, or by such of the enactments thereof, as shall be mentioned and specified in such order of the commissioners, but in either case in the same manner as if such charity had not been exempted from this Act, or such exemption had not extended to the enactments specified in such order.*

\* \* \* \* \*

67. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, ss. 47, 49.

47.† *Neither this Act nor the principal Act shall, until the first day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, extend or be in any manner applied to charities or institutions the funds or income of which are applicable exclusively for the benefit of persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and which are under the superintendence and control of persons of that persuasion, nor shall anything in this Act extend to any of the cases which by the sixty-second section of the principal Act are excepted from the operation thereof.*

\* \* \* \* \*

49. Nothing in this Act or in the principal Act contained shall extend to the Colleges of Eton and Winchester, or either of them.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, s. 2, 14, 15.

\* \* \* \* \*

2. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

\* \* \* \* \*

14. Either the trustees or the persons acting in the administration of any charity exempted from the operation of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, may apply to the Board to have the said Acts or any provisions

thereof specified in the application extended to such charity: Such application shall be made by such of the said trustees or persons as, having regard to the value of the charity, might under the provisions of the said Acts, if the charity were not exempted therefrom, make an application for a scheme to any Judge or Court or to the Board, and shall be made in the same manner and according to the same regulations as such application.

On any such application the Board may make an order directing that the said Acts, or any provisions of them specified in the application shall extend, and such Acts or provisions shall thereupon after the date of the order extend to such charity in the same manner as if it were not exempted therefrom.

Before making any order under this section the Board shall cause such notices of the proposed order to be given as by Section 3 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, as amended by this Act, and by Section 6 of the same Act are required to be given before the making of an order for establishing a scheme.

15. So much of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, as authorises and relates to orders of the Board for the appointment or removal of trustees of a charity, or for or relating to the vesting of any real or personal estate belonging thereto, or for the establishment of any scheme for the administration of any charity, shall extend to buildings registered as places of meeting for religious worship with the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, or Marriages in England, and *bona fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship: Provided that no such order shall be made except upon the application of the trustees or persons acting in the administration of the charity, made in manner provided by Section 4 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, or by this Act. Save as provided by this Section, such buildings shall continue exempted from the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS (RECOVERY) ACT, 1891, s. 7.

7. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Subordinate Act (*i.e.*, Act not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission):—

*Places of Worship Registration Act, 1855, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 81, s. 9.*

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS (PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP) AMENDMENT ACT, 1894, ss. 2, 4.

\* \* \* \* \*

2. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. The exemption of any building registered as a place of meeting for religious worship with the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, or Marriages in England and Wales, and *bona fide* used as a place of meeting for religious worship contained in the sixty-second section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, and in the ninth section of the Places of Worship Registration Act, 1855, shall extend, and shall, without prejudice to any order of the Charity Commissioners made before the passing of this Act, be deemed to have always extended to:—

(a) Any forecourt, yard, garden, burial-ground vestry, or caretaker's house, in respect of situation connected with, and held upon the same trusts as, any building registered and *bona fide* used as aforesaid; and

(b) Any Sunday-school house or other land or building which shall be certified by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of one or more of the trustees or persons acting in the administration thereof, to be held upon the same trusts as any building registered and used as aforesaid or upon like trusts, and to be in respect of situation so connected with or held or used in connection with such building that it cannot conveniently be separated therefrom.

Provided always that so much of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, as by virtue of the fifteenth section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1869, extends to buildings registered and used as aforesaid, shall also extend to the properties declared to be exempted by this Act in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as the buildings registered and used as aforesaid.

\* Repealed by Charitable Trusts Act, 1869, s. 17.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

## XI. Provisions as to Interpretation, Definition, Titles, Savings, Repeals, &amp;c. :

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT	1853, ss. 46, 66, 68.
"	" 1855, ss. 1, 2, 30, 44, 48, 50.
"	" 1860, ss. 1, 25.
"	" 1862, s. 1.
"	" 1869, ss. 1, 3, 17.
"	" 1887, ss. 1, 6.
CHARITABLE TRUSTS (RECOVERY) ACT, 1891, ss. 1, 2.	
" (PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP) AMENDMENT ACT, 1894, s. 3	

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, ss. 46, 66, 68.

46. Nothing herein contained shall diminish or detract from any right or privilege which by any rule or practice of the Court of Chancery, or by the construction of law, now subsists for the preference or the exclusive or special benefit of the Church of England, or the members of the same Church, in settling any scheme for the regulation of any charity, or in the appointment or removal of trustees, or generally in the application or management of any charity.

66. In the construction of this Act, except where the context or other provisions of the Act may require a different construction, \* the expression "Court of Chancery" shall mean and include the Master of the Rolls and every Judge of the Court of Chancery in England; the expression "Lord Chancellor" shall mean and include the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and the Lord Keeper and the Commissioners of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being; † the expression "District Court of Bankruptcy" and "District Court" shall mean and include every District Court of Bankruptcy established or to be established under the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her present Majesty, Chapter Twenty-two, or under any other Act or Acts passed or to be passed for the alteration or amendment or the extension of the same Act, or for the Establishment of any District Court or Courts of Bankruptcy in England or Wales, and every Commissioner or Judge of every such District Court; \* the expression "County Court" shall mean and include every County Court holden or established or to be holden or established under the Act of the ninth and tenth years of Her Majesty, Chapter Ninety-five, or any Act or Acts passed or to be passed for the alteration or extension of the same Act, and every Judge of any such Court: The expression "Charity" shall mean every endowed Foundation and Institution taking or to take effect in England or Wales, and coming within the meaning, purview, or interpretation of the Statute of the forty-third year of Queen Elizabeth, Chapter Four, or as to which, or the administration of the revenues or property whereof, the Court of Chancery has or may exercise jurisdiction; the expression "Trustee" of any charity shall mean and include every person and corporation seized or possessed of or entitled to any real or personal estate, or any interest therein, in trust for, or for the benefit of such Charity, or all or any of the objects or purposes thereof, and every member of any such Corporation; and the expression "the Board" shall mean the said Charity Commissioners sitting as a Board under this Act; and the expression "Endowment" shall mean and include all lands and real estate whatsoever, of any tenure, and any charge thereon, or interest therein, and all stocks, funds, moneys, securities, investments, and personal estate whatsoever, which shall for the time being belong to or be held in trust for any Charity, or for all or any of the objects or purposes thereof; \* and the expression "Land" shall extend to and include manors, messuages, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, of every tenure and description.

68. This Act may be cited as "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853."

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1855, ss. 1, 2, 30, 44, 48, 50.

1. "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," hereinafter called "the principal Act," and this Act, shall be construed together as one Act, and any provisions of the principal Act inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

2. \* So much of the principal Act (Section IV.) as provides that after the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven an annual salary shall be paid to one only of the Commissioners besides the Chief Commissioner is hereby repealed.

30. † So much of section twenty-one of the principal Act as requires a compulsory provision to be inserted in every mortgage for the payment of the principal money

borrowed by annual instalments, and for the redemption and reconveyance of the mortgaged estates within the period of not more than thirty years, is hereby repealed.

44. † Section sixty-one of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," except so much thereof as enacts that the trustees or persons acting in the administration of every charity shall, in books to be kept by them for that purpose, regularly enter or cause to be entered full and true accounts of all money received and paid respectively on account of such charity, shall be repealed as to all accounts which such trustees or administrators shall not have been bound to render before the passing of this Act.

48. In the construction of the principal Act and this Act the word "Charity" shall include every institution in England or Wales endowed for charitable purposes, but shall not include any charity or institution expressly exempted from the operation of the Act of 1853, and words applying to any person or individual shall apply also to a Corporation whether sole or aggregate.

50. This Act may be cited as "The Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855."

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1860, ss. 1, 25.

1. "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," and "The Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855," and this Act, shall be construed together as one Act, and any provisions of the said former Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

25. This Act may be cited for all purposes by the Short Title of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860."

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1862, s. 1.

Whereas by the Acts relating to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales Authority has been given to the Commissioners to make Orders for various Purposes in Charity Cases upon summary Application, and particularly in relation to the Appointment and Removal of Trustees, and the Sale, Exchange, Leasing, and Improvement of the Property of Charities: And whereas in various Private Acts of Parliament and Decrees and Orders of the High Court of Chancery relating to Charities such Powers and Authorities are often given or reserved, with directions that the same shall be exercised by the said Court, or with its Sanction or Approval, and Doubts are entertained whether in such Cases the Authority given to the Charity Commissioners can be validly exercised: Be it therefore enacted and declared as follows:—

1. No Provision contained in any such Act of Parliament or Decree or Order as aforesaid for the Appointment or Removal of Trustees of any Charity, or for or relating to the Sale, Exchange, Leasing, Disposal, or Improvement of any Property, by or under the Order or with the Approval of the Court of Chancery, shall (in the Absence of any express Direction to the contrary, to be contained in any future Act of Parliament, Order, or Decree), exclude or impair any Jurisdiction or Authority which might otherwise be properly exercised for the like Purposes by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1869, ss. 1, 3, 17.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1869."

3. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855, and the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, and the Act of the Session of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter

\* Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

† Repealed by Statute Law Revision Act, 1875.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

one hundred and twelve, "for establishing the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners in certain cases" (which may be cited as the Charitable Trusts Act, 1862), and those Acts, together with this Act, may be cited as the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869.

17. The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed; provided that,

(1) This repeal shall not affect anything already done or suffered, or any right acquired or order made, under such enactments.

(2) Any proceedings already commenced under the enactments hereby repealed shall be proceeded with in the same manner as if this repeal had not been made.

## SCHEDULE.

Date.	Title.	
16 & 17 Vict., c. 137	An Act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts.	In part; namely, section sixty-three.
23 & 24 Vict., c. 136	An Act to amend the law relating to the administration of Endowed Charities.	In part; namely, section sixteen.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1887, ss. 1, 6.  
1. This Act may be cited as the Charitable Trusts Act, 1887, and shall be construed as one with the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853 to 1869, and, together with those Acts, may be cited as the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1887.

6. The Acts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column

of that schedule mentioned: Provided that,

(a) This repeal shall not affect anything already done or suffered, or the tenure, salary, or power of any officer holding office at the passing of this Act.

(b) This repeal, so far as regards the official trustees of charitable funds, shall take effect on the date on which regulations under this Act in relation to such trustees come into operation.

## SCHEDULES.

SECOND SCHEDULE.  
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter	Title of Act.	Part Repealed.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 137	The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853	So much of section one as relates to the inspectors; section four; section fifty-one down to "charitable funds and" inclusive, and section fifty-two down to the words "each separate charity and" inclusive.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 124	The Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855.	Section three; in section four the words "or in his absence, of the chief clerk"; in section five the words "or in his absence, of the chief clerk"; section seventeen; in section eighteen the word "present," and the words "to be so appointed"; section twenty, from the words "and the secretary" inclusive to end of section; section twenty-four, from "and the said trustees" inclusive to end of section.
23 & 24 Vict., c. 136	The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860	In section seventeen the words "appointed under or in pursuance of the first or secondly recited Act."

CHARITABLE TRUSTS (RECOVERY) ACT, 1891, ss. 1, 2.  
1. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed together with the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and this Act may be cited as the Charitable Trusts (Recovery) Act, 1891.

2. In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise—  
The expression "the Board" means the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.  
The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under the provisions of this Act.

SUBORDINATE ACTS (*i.e.*, Acts not dealing primarily with the Charity Commission).

Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872, 35 & 36 Vict., c. 24, ss. 14, 15.

Poor Allotments Management Act, 1873, 36 Vict., c. 19, s. 16.

Allotments Extension Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 80, s. 15.

Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 50, s. 133 (2).

Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict., c. 18, s. 27.

Interpretation Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 12 (14).

Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, 54 & 55 Vict., c. 73, s. 10.

Local Government Act, 1894, 56 & 57 Vict., c. 73, s. 14 (3).

Short Titles Act, 1896, 59 & 60 Vict., c. 14, s. 2 (1).

CHARITABLE TRUSTS (PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP)

AMENDMENT ACT, 1894, s. 3.

3. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and with the Places of Worship Registration Act, 1855, and this Act and the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, may be cited as the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891.

## ACTS BY WHICH POWERS ARE CONFERRED UPON THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853, 16 & 17 Vict., c. 137.

" " 1855, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 124.

" " 1860, 23 & 24 Vict., c. 136.

" " 1869, 32 & 33 Vict., c. 110.

" " 1887, 50 & 51 Vict., c. 49.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS (RECOVERY) ACT, 1891, 54 Vict., c. 17.

" " (PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP) AMENDMENT ACT, 1894, 57 & 58 Vict., c. 35.

Board of Education Act, 1899, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 33.  
Literary and Scientific Institutions Act, 1854, 17 & 18 Vict., c. 112.

Bishops Trusts Substitution Act, 1858, 21 & 22 Vict., c. 71.

Recreation Grounds Act, 1859, 22 Vict., c. 27.

Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872, 35 & 36 Vict., c. 24.

Poor Allotments Management Act, 1873, 36 Vict., c. 19.

Commons Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vict., c. 56.

Places of Worship Sites Amendment Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 21.

Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 50.

Prison Charities Act, 1889, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 65.

Allotments Extension Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 80.



## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

- Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict., c. 18.  
 Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict., c. 42.  
 Working Classes Dwellings Act, 1890, 53 & 54 Vict., c. 16.  
 Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, 54 & 55 Vict., c. 73.  
 Public Libraries Act, 1892, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 53.  
 Local Government Act, 1894, 56 & 57 Vict., c. 73.  
 Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1892, 55 Vict., c. 11.  
 Commons Act, 1899, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 30.  
 Open Spaces Act, 1906, 6 Edw. VII., c. 25.  
 Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, 8 Edw. VII., c. 28.  
 Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, 8 Edw. VII., c. 36.
- ANALYSIS of the foregoing ACTS.
- Constitution and proceedings of Charity Commissioners:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 1-8.
    - " " 1855, ss. 2-5.
    - " " 1860, ss. 20-22, 24.
    - " " 1869, ss. 6, 8, 16.
    - " " 1887, ss. 2, 3.
    - Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, s. 8 (3).
    - Board of Education Act, 1899, s. 2 (2).
  - Conferring on Charity Commissioners powers of inquiry, and of requiring the production of accounts and evidence:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 9-15, 61.
    - " " 1855, ss. 6-9, 44, 45.
    - " " 1860, s. 19.
  - Conferring on Charity Commissioners powers of advice, arbitration, and authorising acts of trustees generally:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 16, 23, 46, 64.
    - " " 1855, ss. 31, 46.
    - " " 1869, s. 9.
    - Recreation Grounds Act, 1859, s. 6.
    - Allotments Extension Act, 1882, ss. 8, 9, 11.
    - Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, s. 9 (4).
    - Public Libraries Act, 1892, s. 16 (2).
    - Local Government Act, 1894, s. 14 (1), (3).
  - Amendments of legal procedure, and creation of summary jurisdiction over Charities:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 28-46, 48, 49.
    - " " 1860, s. 11.
    - " " 1869, s. 13.
  - Conferring on Charity Commissioners a control over the institution and progress of legal proceedings on behalf of Charities:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 17-20, 34-39, 42, 44.
    - " " 1855, s. 40.
    - Charitable Trusts (Recovery) Act, 1891, ss. 3-6.
  - Conferring on Charity Commissioners a control over dealings with the real estate of Charities:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 21, 24-27.
    - " " 1855, ss. 16, 29, 30, 32-36, 38, 39, 41.
    - " " 1860, ss. 15, 16.
    - " " 1869, s. 12.
- Literary and Scientific Institutions Act, 1854, s. 6.  
 Commons Act, 1876, s. 19.  
 Places of Worship Sites Amendment Act, 1882, s. 1 (d).  
 Allotments Extension Act, 1882, s. 10.  
 Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, s. 8 (2).  
 Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, s. 6 (2).  
 Working Classes Dwellings Act, 1890, s. 1 (II).  
 Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, ss. 5, 6, 8.  
 Public Libraries Act, 1892, s. 13 (2) (c).  
 Open Spaces Act, 1906, ss. 3 (1), 4 (1), 7 (1).  
 Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, s. 41.  
 Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, s. 33 (2).
- Provisions as to the preservation of charity property by means of:—
    - The Official Trustee of Charity Lands:—
      - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 47-50.
      - " " 1855, ss. 15, 16, 37.
      - " " 1887, s. 5.
    - The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds:—
      - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 51, 52.
      - " " 1855, ss. 12, 17-28, 37.
      - " " 1860, ss. 12, 17, 18, 23.
      - " " 1887, s. 4.
    - The Vesting of Property:—
      - Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, ss. 2-10.
      - " " 1869, ss. 4, 5, 7, 10, 11.
    - The Deposit and Safe Custody of Title Deeds and Documents:—
      - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, s. 53.
      - " " 1855, s. 42.
      - " " 1860, s. 19.
    - The Incorporation of Trustees:—
      - Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872, ss. 1-12.
  - Conferring on Charity Commissioners powers for, or incident to, the removal and appointment of Trustees and Officers:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, s. 22.
    - " " 1860, ss. 2-10, 13, 14.
    - " " 1869, ss. 4, 5, 7, 10, 11.
    - Bishops Trusts Substitution Act, 1858, s. 1.
    - Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, s. 8 (1).
    - Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, s. 6.
    - Local Government Act, 1894, s. 14 (1), (3).
  - Providing for the establishment of Schemes and for the application of the Income of Charities by means of:—
    - Parliamentary Schemes:—
      - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 54-60.
      - " " 1855, s. 43.
    - Schemes established by the Charity Commissioners:—
      - Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, ss. 2-10.
      - " " 1869, ss. 4, 5, 7, 10, 11.
      - Recreation Grounds Act, 1859, s. 5.
      - Commons Act, 1876, s. 19.
      - Prison Charities Act, 1882, s. 2.
      - Allotments Extension Act, 1882, s. 14.
      - Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, ss. 3, 8 (4), (5).
      - Commons Act, 1899, s. 18.
    - Orders made by the Charity Commissioners for the apportionment of Charities:—
      - Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, ss. 10, 11, 13, 14.
      - Local Government Act, 1894, s. 75 (2).
  - Exemptions from Jurisdiction created by Charitable Trusts Acts:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 62, 67.
    - " " 1855, ss. 47, 49.
    - " " 1869, s. 2.
    - Charitable Trusts (Places of Religious Worship) Amendment Act, 1894, s. 4.
  - Provisions as to Interpretation, Definition, Titles, Savings, etc.:—
    - Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, ss. 66, 68.
    - " " 1855, ss. 1, 48, 50.
    - " " 1860, ss. 1, 25.
    - " " 1869, ss. 1, 17.
    - " " 1887, ss. 1, 6.
    - Charitable Trusts (Recovery) Act, 1891, ss. 1, 2, 7.
    - " " (Places of Religious Worship) Amendment Act, 1894, s. 3.
- Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872, ss. 14, 15.  
 Poor Allotments Management Act, 1873, s. 16.  
 Allotments Extension Act, 1882, s. 15.  
 Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, s. 133 (2).  
 Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, s. 27.  
 Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, s. 10.  
 Local Government Act, 1894, s. 14 (3).



## APPENDIX No. 2.

## ENDOWMENTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869.

## I.—RETURN 1869 to 1883.

Place, etc.	Name of Charity.	Application of Income.		Annual Income dealt with.	
		Prior to Scheme of Charity Commissioners	Subsequent to Scheme.	£.	£.
1870-1877	Amount dealt with up to and including 1877 (25th Report of Charity Commissioners, p. 9).			—	10,500
1878 :					
Canterbury	Nixon, Lovejoy, and De-caufour's Charities.	Various objects, including apprenticing of a girl and poor boy; clothing of apprentices, &c.	Scholarships at Canterbury Middle Schools for scholars from public elementary schools.	102	
Chester	Owen Jones's Charity	Doles and pensions to members of certain companies.	Exhibitions at King's School for sons of members of companies interested in charity.	60	
Hastings	The Magdalen Charity	Doles and accumulations.	Scholarships at Hastings Grammar School, of which six for public elementary schools of St. Clement's Parish, and four for like schools of All Saints Parish, also payments of money to poor scholars of those parishes.	180	
Leeds	Poor's Estate	Clothing of poor	Scholarships at Leeds Grammar School, of which eight senior and eight junior for boys from public elementary schools; also exhibition to university, &c., for boys originally from public elementary schools.	680	
London	Clothworkers' Company Loan Charities.	Loans	Preference of admission to North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for girls, for 10 daughters of poor freemen or members of company.	60	
Louth	Wright's Butter Charity, and Bolle's Charity (two schemes).	Butter for poor of Louth. Benefit of poorest people in Louth, and other charitable uses.	Scholarships at Louth Grammar School, with preference as to one-half to public elementary scholars.	100	
Odiham	Gurney's Charity	Benefit of poor	Exhibitions for public elementary scholars at endowed school, and general improvement of that school	174	
Wycombe	Littleboy's Charity	Doles	Exemptions, total or partial, from tuition fees; preference as to one-half to public elementary scholars.	21	
Wycombe	Pelham's and other charities.	Relief of the poor	Scholarships at Wycombe Grammar School, with preference as to one-half for boys from public elementary schools.	64	
1879 :					1,441
Barrow-on-Soar	G. Perkins's Charity	Doles	Scholarships at grammar school for boys from public elementary schools.	20	
Bungay	Wingfield's Charity	Doles, loans, apprenticing, &c.	Scholarship of 10 <i>l.</i> at Bungay Grammar School for public elementary scholars; residue to general maintenance of grammar school.	23	
Chesterfield	A. Heathcote's and other charities.	Apprenticing	Scholarships at public elementary schools, and for boys from those schools at grammar school.	188	
London, St. Andrew Undershaft.	Charities of Sir H. Lee and others.	Doles	Scholarships at Datchelor's Middle Class School for Girls, with <i>ceteris paribus</i> preference for poor girls of St. Andrew Undershaft.	360	
			Carried forward	£.	591
					11,941

\* Paper handed in by Mr. Longley, 16th May, 1884, to the Select Committee on Charitable Trusts, 1884.



## APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

## SCHEMES made under Section 30 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869—continued.

Place, &c.	Name of Charity.	Application of Income.		Annual Income dealt with.	
		Prior to Scheme of Charity Commissioners.	Subsequent to Scheme.	£	£
1879—Continued.			Brought forward.	591	11 941
Northampton	Bugbrooke, or 29th May Charity, &c.	Doles, apprenticing, &c.	Scholarships at Northampton Grammar and Commercial Schools, and money payments for boys from public elementary schools; also higher education of girls.	300	
Saffron Walden	Leader's Charity	Bread for poor	Scholarships at Saffron Walden Grammar School for public elementary scholars	16	
Towersey	Deane's Charity	Apprenticing	Advancing education of public elementary scholars in Towersey.	20	
Worcester	General charities	Various, including apprenticing, &c.	Advancing education of public elementary scholars in Worcester.	100	
1880:					1,027
Carmarthen	Lady E. Morgan's, and Oakley's Charities.	Bread, &c.	Scholarships at Carmarthen Grammar School for boys from public elementary schools.	24	
London	Skinner's Company, Hunt and Atwell's Charities.	Loans to members of the Company, &c.	Maintenance of Middle School near Tonbridge, and exhibitions at some place of higher education.	300	
London, St. Giles Crip-plegate.	Clothworkers' Company, Hitchen's Charity.	Doles, &c.	Prizes in money or clothing for infants in Lady Holles's Elementary School; education of children of freemen or women of company; also higher education of girls from public elementary schools.	323	
Poulton le-Fylde (Poulton and Hardhorn).	Baines's Poor and Apprenticing Charity.	Doles and apprenticing.	Scholarships at Baines's Endowed School for boys from public elementary schools.	45	
Wigan	Sixsmith's Charity	Relief of poor, at discretion of trustees.	Scholarships or exhibitions at Wigan Grammar School for poor boys from public elementary schools.	60	
1881:					752
Alcester	Brandis and Earnshaw's Charities.	Apprenticing, &c.	Scholarships at Newport Grammar School for boys from public elementary schools.	90	
Ipswich	Burrough's, Allen's, Scrivener's, and the Lending Cash Charities.	Doles, and loans to tradesmen.	Scholarships at Ipswich Middle School for boys & girls, with additional gifts of money or clothing; part for children of poor freemen of borough; residue for public elementary scholars.	433	
London, St. Andrew Undershaft.	Coventry's Charity	Apprenticing	Prizes for girls at Mary Datchelor's School.	16	
Rothbury	Sharpe's Charity	Benefit of poor of parish.	Exhibitions for public elementary scholars at some place of higher education.	50	
1882:					589
Cranbrook	Spicer's Charity	Apprenticing	Exhibitions for public elementary scholars at some place of higher education.	35	
Gloucester	Holliday's Charity	Apprenticing	Scholarships at Sir T. Rich's School, with gifts of clothing, books, &c., for boys from public elementary schools.	30	
	Punter's Charity	Apprenticing	- ditto - ditto	103	
	Sir T. White's Charity.	Loans to tradesmen	Other scholarships	11	
			Carried forward	179	14,309



## APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

## SCHEMES made under Section 30 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869—continued.

Place, &c.	Name of Charity.	Application of income.		Annual Income dealt with.	
		Prior to Scheme of Charity Commissioners.	Subsequent to Scheme.	£.	£.
1882—continued.				£.	£.
Nottingham	Sir T. White's Charity	Loans to Tradesmen	Brought forward - -	179	14,309
Southampton	Municipal charities, i.e., gifts of N. Mills and others.	Apprenticing, gloves for Mayor, &c.	Scholarships at Nottingham High School, with money payments for boys from public elementary schools. Also exhibitions for higher education of boys from High School.	460	
Thetford	Williamson's Charity (further part of).	Apprenticing	Education at the school of Taunton's Charity, Southampton.	23	
Warwick	Sir T. White's Charity	Loans to tradesmen	Education at Thetford Girl's School, scholarships for girls from public elementary schools.	60	
Warwick	Griffin's Charity	Loans to tradesmen	Education at King's Schools, Warwick.	45	
Wigan	Ford's Charity	Doles in money and kind.	Exhibitions at King's (Girls) School for girls from public elementary schools.	15	
Yarm	Bainbridge's Charity, &c.	Clothing	Scholarships at Wigan Grammar School for sons of inhabitants of Wigan, educated at public elementary schools.	17	
1883 :					
Dunchurch	Boughton's apprenticing Charity.	Apprenticing	Scholarships at Yarm Grammar School, preference to boys residing in parish and educated at public elementary schools.	12	811
Isleworth	Chilcot's Gift	Apprenticing	Exhibitions in the upper department of the endowed school at Dunchurch for public elementary scholars.	72	
Nottingham	Parker's Charity	Apprenticing	Scholarships and exhibitions for scholars in and from public elementary schools.	30	
Newbury	Kendrick's Loan Charity.	Various, including apprenticing, books, Vicar, &c.	Exhibitions at Nottingham High School or other place of higher education for boys and girls from public elementary schools.	14	
Stamford	Conduit Charity	Loans to tradesmen	Junior scholarships, at Newbury Grammar School for public elementary scholars, natives of and residents in municipal borough, also senior scholarships and apprenticeship premiums.	30	
Walsall	Fishley Charity	Maintenance and repair of conduit.	Exhibitions for elementary scholars at any of the Stamford endowed schools higher than elementary.	40	
		Apprenticing	Scholarships at Queen Mary's Schools, Walsall, for boys and girls, children of residents in borough or parish, and educated at public elementary schools.	150	
TOTAL -				£.	15,456



## APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

## II.—RETURN 1884 TO 1893.

## REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHARITY COMMISSION, 1894, p. 337.

## APPENDIX No. 9.

## SCHEMES made under Section 30 of the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869. (1884-1893)\*

Place.	Name of Charity.	Application of Endowment.		Endowment dealt with.
		Prior to Scheme.	Subsequent to Scheme.	
1884:				
Bradford, York.	Crosse's Charity.	Doles . . . .	Scholarships at Bradford Grammar School for boys from public elementary schools of Bradford.	A sum of 512 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> stock.
Great Marlow, Bucks.	The Parish General Charity (Charity of Henry Pendleton and others).	Doles and clothing of poor.	Additions to buildings of Sir W. Borlase's School, and exhibitions for girls from public elementary schools of Great Marlow at some place of higher education.	A sum of 3,661 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> stock.
Wallasey, Chester.	Charities of Gleave, Hill, Hough, and Wotherspoon, and Briggs.	Bread for poor . Doles.	Exhibitions for boys and girls from public elementary schools in Wallasey at some place of higher education.	14 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> per annum.
Walthamstow, Essex	The Inhabitants' Donation Trust, and Wise's Gift.	Relief of the poor Repair of tomb.	General maintenance of Monoux's school at Walthamstow, and scholarships at the school, with preference to scholars from the public elementary schools.	130 <i>l.</i> per annum. 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.
1885:				
Nether Knutsford, Chester.	Antrobus' and Pigott's Charities.	Clothing of poor and apprenticing.	General purposes of the Grammar School at Nether Knutsford, with scholarships for boys from public elementary schools.	60 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Leicester and Northampton.	Alderman Newton's Charity.	Apprenticing .	Not more than 50 <i>l.</i> a year for technical education of boys and girls at some school in Leicester, and remainder in exhibitions for boys from public elementary schools in Leicester, whose parents are members of the Church of England, at some place of higher education (one half in value of such exhibitions to be for boys from Alderman Newton's School in Leicester).	190 <i>l.</i> per annum.
1886:				
London, Skinners' Company.	Hunt's Charity and Atwell's Charity.	Loans to members of the Company and pensions to decayed freemen of Company and their widows, &c.	For a middle school for girls, scholarships thereat (some for girls from public elementary schools), and scholarships at places of higher education for girls from the said middle school.	1,500 <i>l.</i> per annum, and a sum of 14,000 <i>l.</i>
Poulton-le-Fylde, Carleton, Lancashire.	Baines' Poor and Apprenticing Charity.	Doles and apprenticing, Carleton.	For Baines' Endowed School at Hardhorn-cum-Newton, with provision for scholarships for boys at public elementary schools in Carleton.	A sum of 200 <i>l.</i>
Radford, Notts.	The Peveril property.	Repair of causeways.	Exhibitions for boys and girls of Radford at some place of higher education.	47 <i>l.</i> per annum and any accumulations.
Rochester, Kent.	Bridge Trust .	Maintenance of bridge.	Rochester Grammar School for Girls; Rochester, Williamson's School; Maidstone Grammar School for Girls; Maidstone Grammar School.	A site for the Grammar School for Girls and a sum of 20,000 <i>l.</i>
Whalley, Lanes.	Braddyll's Charity, Edwards' Charity, Chew's Dole Charity, &c.	Apprenticing . ditto. Doles.	General purposes of Whalley Grammar School; provision by simultaneous scheme for the school for scholarships for boys at public elementary schools in Whalley.	20 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> per annum, and sums of 222 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> cash and 468 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> stock.
1887:				
Blackburn (Livesey, Blackburn, and Pleasington), Lanes.	Livesey's Charity	Apprenticing .	Exhibition for boys and girls from public elementary schools at higher grade public elementary schools in Blackburn.	27 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Coggeshall (Great and Little), Essex.	Paycocke's Charity.	Doles . . . .	To Governors of Sir R. Hitcham's schools at Coggeshall, on condition that Governors maintain three extra scholarships at the schools for boys from public elementary schools in Coggeshall.	A sum of 500 <i>l.</i>

\* Paper handed in by Mr. Douglas Close Richmond, May 4, 1894.



## APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

Schemes made under Section 30 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869—continued.

Place.	Name of Charity.	Application of Endowment.		Endowment dealt with.
		Prior to Scheme.	Subsequent to Scheme.	
1887—continued.				
Coventry, Warwick	Charities of S. Collins, sen., S. Collins, jun., J. Symcox, T. Jesson, and Sir Thomas White.	Apprenticing, doles, &c.	General purposes of the Bablake (Technical) School Foundation at Coventry.	224 <i>l.</i> per annum, and sums of 1,462 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , and 1,200 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> stock; and all income of Sir T. White's charity over 1,000 <i>l.</i>
Lewisham, London	Charities of W. Hull, Viscountess Falkland, J. Brooke, T. Mann, and Mary Mylam.	Doles, bread for poor, apprenticing, &c.	Grammar School for Girls at Lewisham, and scholarships in schools for girls from public elementary schools in Lewisham.	96 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Probus, Cornwall	Tredenham's Charity.	Maintenance of poor.	Probus Exhibition Fund for advancement of education of children in public elementary schools in various ways.	40 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Stroud, Gloucester	Feoffe's, Watts', Rev. W. Johns', Hawker's, Aldridge's Will, and Aldridge's Trafalgar Charities.	Relief of poor, apprenticing, bread, &c.	For general purposes of the Marling School at Stroud: one half of 200 <i>l.</i> per annum appropriated to scholarships at the school for boys from public elementary schools.	300 <i>l.</i> per annum, and a sum of 2,000 <i>l.</i>
Towcester, Northampton.	Sponne's Charity	Doles and repair of town pavement.	For the Grammar School at Towcester, with scholarships for boys from public elementary schools.	Site for Grammar School, and 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.
1888:				
Bristol, Gloucester	Loan Money and other charities.	Loans, apprenticing, doles, pump, &c.	To Bristol Grammar School on condition that certain scholarships are maintained in the school.	40 <i>l.</i> per annum, and sum of 5,147 <i>l.</i> cash, and 2,116 <i>l.</i> stock, chiefly accumulations.
Rotherham, York	Great Doie Charity.	Doles	Scholarships in public elementary schools and exhibitions at the Rotherham Grammar School for boys from public elementary schools.	100 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Wigan, Lancs.	Pennington's Charity.	Apprenticing and doles.	Establishment of a scientific and technical department in the Grammar School at Wigan.	10 <i>l.</i> per annum.
1889:				
Wigan, Lancs.	Bullock's and Mason's Charities.	Apprenticing and clothing of poor children.	Establishment of a scientific and technical department in the Grammar School at Wigan.	A sum of 200 <i>l.</i>
Ditto	Molyneux's Charity.	Bread for poor	Two-thirds for advancement of education of boys and girls at Wigan National and Blue Coat Schools, one-third at Upholland Village Boys' and Village Girls' Schools.	28 <i>l.</i> per annum.
1890:				
Chipping Barnet, Herts.	Jesus Hospital	Almshouses	Scholarships at Chipping Barnet Girls' Grammar School, for girls from public elementary schools in Barnet.	A sum of 1,300 <i>l.</i>
Manchester, Lancs.	Mynshull's Charity.	Apprenticing	Scholarships tenable at some place of higher education for scholars from public elementary schools.	285 <i>l.</i> per annum (with power to Governors to apply not more than 150 <i>l.</i> per annum of this sum to apprenticing).
1891:				
None	—	—	—	—



APPENDIX No. 2—*continued.*Schemes made under Section 30 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869—*continued.*

Place.	Name of Charity.	Application of Endowment.		Endowment dealt with.	
		Prior to Scheme.	Subsequent to Scheme.		
1892 :					
Nantwich, Chester	Consolidated Charities.	Bread for Poor	General purposes of Nantwich and Acton Grammar School.	A sum of 100 <i>l.</i> from accumulations.	
Sandwich, Kent	Furnese's Charity	Doles	General Purposes of Sir R. Manwood's Grammar School at Sandwich, and money payments to holders of scholarships from public elementary schools who are in need of aid.	30 <i>l.</i> per annum from 1896, or so soon as certain loan is repaid.	
	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Almshouses, pensions, &c.			40 <i>l.</i> per annum.
	Jarvis' Charity	Doles			15 <i>l.</i> per annum.
West Leigh in Leigh, Lanes.	France's Charity	Doles	Towards cost of providing site and buildings for technical school in Leigh.	A sum of 1,000 <i>l.</i> stock.	
1893 :					
Bristol, Gloucester	Loan Money Charity (including Sir Thomas White's Charity)	Loans	For general purposes of Bristol Grammar School.	A rent-charge of 104 <i>l.</i> payable every 24th year (last paid 24th August, 1891); and sums of 104 <i>l.</i> cash and 55 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> stock from accumulations.	
Deptford, London	John Chester's Charity.	Original trust for apprenticing, but by usage had become attached to, and its income was treated as part of the general income of, Addey's Charity.	For general purposes of Addey's School at Deptford.	A sum of 300 <i>l.</i> stock.	
Upton-on-Severn, Worcester.	Hall's Charity	Repair of bridge	For general purposes of Hanley Castle Grammar School, with scholarships for boys from public elementary schools.	A sum of 1,200 <i>l.</i> stock.	



## APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

## REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHARITY COMMISSION, 1894.

## APPENDIX, No. 10.

PAPER handed in by Sir Henry Longley, K.C.B., 25 May 1894.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS (SCHEMES).

TABULAR STATEMENT of all SCHEMES established under the Provisions of the CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS between the 1st day of January 1884 and the 31st day of December 1893, and providing for the permanent constitution of a Body of Trustees in the case of Charities, not being for the exclusive benefit of any Church, Sect, or Denomination, applicable for the Benefit of places within the following Counties, viz.:—*Glamorgan, Norfolk, Nottingham, Somerset, Sussex, and York.*

## COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

PARISH, &c.	Name of Charity.	Date of Establishment of Scheme.	Total Gross Income dealt with.	TRUSTEES.			OBSERVATIONS.	
				Total Number.	How Constituted.			
					Ex-officio.	Co-optative.		Representative.
1.	2.	3.		5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1884: Llanharan . . . . .	Howells, Richard . . . . .	12 Dec. 1884	£. s. d. 1 - 10	2	2 Churchwardens of Parish of Llanharan.	—	—	—
1885: Llanishen, Lisvane . . . . .	Lewis, Mary . . . . . Morgan, Edward . . . . . Lewis, Mary; and Thomas, Moses . . . . .	11 Dec. 1885	55 12 -	8	6 Vicar, Churchwardens, and Guardians of Poor of Parishes of Llanishen, and Lisvane, respectively.	2	—	—
1887: Eglwysilan: Coedpenmaen . . . . .	Recreation Ground . . . . .	27 Sept. 1887	*	12	.	—	12	By this Scheme the members for time being of Local Board for Pontypridd Urban Sanitary District are appointed to be the managers and directors of the recreation ground. The number of members of the Local Board is as shown in Column 5.
1889: Llantrissant . . . . .	Town Trust . . . . .	17 Dec. 1889	14 5 -	13	.	—	13	Nine by persons whose names are on the Freeman's Roll; three by the Vestry of Llantrissant; one by the Cambrian Archaeological Association.

\* In this case the Charity did not possess any endowment productive of income.



## APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

Charity.	Application of Endowment.		Amount dealt with.
	Before Scheme.	Under Scheme.*	
1894.			
Bath Sir Thomas White. Clement and others. Power. John Ellis.	Loans to tradesmen. Doles.	Bath, Magdalen Hospital (a boarding school for imbeciles and idiots) for general purposes.	62 <i>l.</i> per annum, and 400 <i>l.</i> cash.
Bolton (Lancs) Hulton.	Deeds and works of Charity (applied almost wholly for education).	Bolton Grammar School for scholarships and general purposes; scholarships for girls from P.E.S. at places of higher education.	Three-quarter of net income, <i>i.e.</i> , about 270 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Bridlington 1. Knitting School. 2. Henry Cowton and others.	1. Instruction of Girls in spinning, carding and knitting. 2. Doles, Alms, Hospitals and education of poorer classes.	Bridlington Grammar School for general purposes; exhibitions for girls at secondary and technical institutions.	1. 2,839 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> consols and 39 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> cash. 2. Increase of rents to be derived from the charity land lately laid out for building. (Amount received up to 1900, 192 <i>l.</i> )
Northampton George Norwood.	Apprenticing	Northampton and County Modern Technical School for general purposes.	20 <i>l.</i> per annum.
1895.			
Knaresborough. Alice Shepherd. William Craven.	Apprenticing	Knaresborough, King James' Grammar School for general purposes.	176 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per annum, subject to deduction of not more than 75 <i>l.</i> for apprenticing. (In practice, the full 75 <i>l.</i> appears to have been deducted).
Foulton-le-Fyld Baines.	Relief of poor and apprenticing.	Baines, Endowed School for scholarships and general purposes.	31 <i>l.</i> per annum, and cash afterwards invested in 1,572 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> consols.
Saffron Walden The Dreys.	Repair of highways.	Saffron Walden Grammar School for general purposes.	Rents, 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, and 202 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> cash.
1896.			
Weaverham School and Poor.	Clothing. Apprenticing. Doles.	Weaverham Grammar School for buildings.	172 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> consols.
1898.			
Kirkham Grimbaldson.	Applicable for apprenticing but applied principally for education.	1. Kirkham Grammar School for scholarships for boys from P.E.S. and general purposes. 2. Treales Elementary School for prizes, payments to encourage continuance at school and general purposes.	1,974 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> consols and rents of approximate value of 150 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Ramsay (Huntingdon) Poor's Land.	Apprenticing	Ramsay Grammar School for general purposes.	One-third of net income, ( <i>i.e.</i> , about 68 <i>l.</i> per annum).
1899.			
Cambridge Crane.	Loans to young men.	1. Prizes at Cambridge Technical Institute. 2. Exhibition at the Perse School.	60 <i>l.</i> out on loan, 212 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> cash.
Kirkley (Suffolk) Poor's Lands.	Relief of deserving poor by means of contributions to Dispensaries, Friendly Societies, etc., or by doles in money or kind.	Exhibitions at Lowestoft Technical School for scholars from P.E.S.	One-tenth of net income ( <i>i.e.</i> , about 22 <i>l.</i> per annum).
London Atwell.	Loans to tradesmen.	Skinner's Company's Middle School for buildings, scholarships, and general purposes.	9,500 <i>l.</i> capital.
Southampton Stephoe. Lynch. Wallop.	Loans to tradesmen.	Southampton Grammar School for buildings and scholarships.	700 <i>l.</i> capital.
St. Thomas', London May Feast Society.	Applicable for apprenticing or in default, for education; applied wholly for education.	Southwark, St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar School for general purposes.	1,100 <i>l.</i> consols.
1900.			
Chippenham Colborne. Leigh (Lancs). France and others.	Relief of freemen and their widows. Doles.	Chippenham District County School for buildings and scholarships. Leigh Technical School for buildings; Leigh Grammar School for Scholarships for boys from P.E.S., and general purposes.	1,100 <i>l.</i> consols. 540 <i>l.</i> capital and net income up to 250 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Warwick Sir Thomas White.	Loans to tradesmen.	Warwick, King's Schools for (1) repairs; (2) buildings and general purposes of Middle Schools; (3) exhibitions at Girls' School.	3,000 <i>l.</i> consols and 2,000 <i>l.</i> cash.
1905.			
Berkhamsted St. Peter. King James I.	To set the poor at work in a manufactory.	In accordance with a further Scheme to be made by the Board of Education. (The Board's Scheme has not yet been made).	1,338 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> consols.
1906.			
Nottingham Sir Thomas White.	Loans to tradesmen.	Nottingham High School, upon condition that certain Scholarships and Bursaries (with preference for scholars from P.E.S.) are maintained.	7,000 <i>l.</i>

\* NOTE.—P.E.S. = Public Elementary School.



## APPENDIX No. 3.

ENDOWED AND VOLUNTARY CHARITIES AND POOR LAW RELIEF IN CERTAIN PLACES,  
CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO POPULATION.

## INTRODUCTION.

The following tables are of special importance in considering proposals for the utilisation of endowed charities in relation to any general system of charitable administration. For the first time are brought together in the case of a few typical cities, towns and villages, the figures for the total annual income of endowed charities, and of voluntary charities, and the expenditure of the Poor Law on outdoor relief in the Union. A Relief budget for the area is thus compiled, showing what would be the resources of any associative system, in which on the one hand there would be a Public Assistance Committee and on the other a Voluntary Aid Committee co-operating on the lines suggested in the Report. It is shown also that by co-operative action much dependence might be avoided and many economies ensured, while relief now misdirected or inadequate might be properly regulated.

In the following Table Col. 2 gives the population of the city or town; Col. 3 the population of the union of which the city or town forms part.

Pauperism by way of maintenance arises very largely after the age of sixty. Col. 4 gives the population of the union over sixty; Col. 5 its pauperism.

Col. 6 gives the percentage of pauperism over sixty on population over sixty. The Old-Age Pensions Act will greatly affect this result in the course of time, transferring at least many of those who would have claimed outdoor relief to the category of old-age pensioners.

Col. 7 states the total pauperism of the union.

Passing to the endowed charities, administered either by trustees on behalf of the corporation, or by trustees on behalf of the several parishes in the union, we find the totals set out under the two main heads "Almshouses and Pensions" (Col. 8), and "Charities for Distribution Generally" (Col. 10). The grand total of the charities is given in Col. 11.

Col. 9. gives the total of the charities for almshouses and pensions distributed per head of the population over

sixty. The sum per head in many unions is, it will be noted, considerable.

Col. 12 shows what is the total amount of the charities distributed according to the population. It is not an inconsiderable amount even when thus tested. In England and Wales the proportion of the expenditure on relief that falls on the rates alone (1906-7, p. cxli., Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Local Government Board) was 6s. 2½d. This figure may serve as a comparison with the figures in Col. 12.

In Col. 13 is added the total income of the voluntary charitable institutions in the case of certain towns for which the figures are forthcoming; and Col. 14 shows the "endowed" and "voluntary" income per head of population.

It will be noted that expenditure upon meals for school children drawn from the rates is omitted. Also it should be understood that in many cases charitable help for persons in distress in the area of the city or town, or the union, may be forthcoming from societies elsewhere, *e.g.*, in London, or from persons and agencies outside those areas.



## APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

TABLE OF CHARITIES FOR ALMSHOUSES AND PENSIONS, AND DISTRIBUTION IN MONEY AND KIND IN CERTAIN TOWNS.

Place.	Population 1901 Urban District (Census).	Total Population 1901 (Mr. Chas. Booth's Return P.L. Unions E. & W.)	Population 1901 over 60, (Mr. Chas. Booth's Return P.L. Unions E. & W.)	Paupers in Unions over 60, 1 Sept., 1903.	Paupers over 60 on Population over 60, (Col. 4).	Paupers in Union, (Out and In) 1 Sept., 1903, and 1 July, 1903. (Board of Guardians Return for Paupers over 16). (3 Yearly Return of Pauperism for Paupers under 16).	Almshouses and Pensions.		Amount per head of Population over 60 (Cols. 4 and 8).		Charities for distribution generally.		Total Cols. 8 and 10.		Amount per head of Population of Union.	Total Voluntary Charities (Summary of Gross Income Localised).	Amount per head of Population of Endowed Charities (Col. 11)+ Voluntary Charities (Col. 13).							
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.				d.	£	s.	d.			
Newcastle-on-Tyne	215,000	233,644	12,648	1,102	8.71	3,582	8,558	16	10	0	13	64	9,143	11	4	0	94	74,426	0	7	2			
Manchester	543,000	132,316	6,556	1,465	22.35	3,881	561	18	11	0	1	84	7,042	0	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Sheffield	380,000	246,146	12,038	1,326	11.01	4,413	11,815	14	11	1	0	114	12,620	12	3	1	01	51,799	0	5	2	—		
Halifax	104,000	195,136	13,880	1,396	10.06	2,781	2,900	15	9	0	8	111	7,693	13	3	0	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hull	240,000	82,245	5,782	1,321	22.85	2,664	9,342	14	4	1	12	0	9,411	11	8	2	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Louth	9,000	28,958	3,659	629	17.19	1,108	362	19	8	0	1	117	653	12	6	0	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shrewsbury	28,000	49,440	4,917	—	—	—	980	2	11	—	—	—	1,832	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newark	14,000	30,871	3,237	458	14.15	763	810	10	1	0	5	0	1,237	16	11	0	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwich	111,000	111,733	9,599	1,541	16.05	3,069	12,900	6	8	1	6	11	14,339	12	3	2	67	26,148	0	9	0	—	—	
Thetford	4,000	20,395	1,925	469	24.36	764	168	16	2	0	1	9	397	11	2	0	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lichfield	7,900	42,542	3,608	475	13.16	856	2,086	13	8	0	11	7	1,091	13	10	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Warwick	11,000	54,906	6,321	687	10.87	1,332	2,791	1	9	0	8	10	1,846	12	1	1	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coventry	69,000	70,296	5,072	430	8.48	930	6,706	14	10	1	5	11	10,032	18	9	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worcester	46,000	47,793	4,259	631	14.81	1,156	6,580	14	11	1	10	10	7,550	13	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hereford	21,000	34,653	3,761	470	12.50	936	1,869	10	9	0	9	11	2,371	8	8	1	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Banbury	12,000	28,555	3,350	695	20.75	1,138	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	5	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Woodbridge	4,000	25,582	2,749	391	14.22	638	3,134	6	4	1	2	97	3,172	8	2	2	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saffron Waldron	5,800	16,132	2,069	417	20.15	611	1,109	12	0	0	10	81	1,517	9	10	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bedford	35,000	57,686	5,164	796	15.41	1,430	2,683	9	10	0	10	47	407	17	10	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Windsor	14,000	40,299	3,119	320	10.26	550	2,240	15	1	0	14	44	319	4	6	2,559	19	7	1	34	—	—	—	
Canterbury	24,000	19,804	1,837	204	11.05	377	2,978	11	3	1	12	51	728	7	4	3,706	18	7	3	9	—	—	—	
Salisbury	17,000	29,977	3,011	371	12.32	851	3,765	4	3	1	5	0	625	3	7	4,390	7	10	2	11	—	—	—	
Bristol	328,000	329,395	23,850	3,851	16.15	8,249	13,011	15	5	0	10	11	3,805	7	10	16,817	3	3	1	01	130,472	0	8	11
Exeter	47,000	37,718	3,768	438	11.62	740	3,047	13	2	0	16	2	812	10	6	3,890	3	8	2	1	46,376	1	6	7
Blandford Forum	3,000	12,457	1,900	214	14.27	322	341	0	4	0	4	64	719	16	9	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## APPENDIX No. 4.

RETURNS OF ENDOWED CHARITIES IN CERTAIN CITIES AND UNIONS SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF THESE CHARITIES, THEIR OBJECTS,  
AND THE NATURE OF THE MANAGING BODY.

(Cf. para. 122. Part VII. Charities and the Relief of Distress.)  
I. BIRMINGHAM.

TABLE I.—TRUSTS IN THE PARISH OF BIRMINGHAM, SHOWING THE GROSS YEARLY INCOME OF THOSE TRUSTS, AND THEIR OBJECTS.  
Birmingham. Endowed Charities in the Parishes of Unions.

PARISHES.	Population.			Gross Yearly Income.	Amount Applicable for Alms People.	Amount Applicable for Out Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		General Benefit of the Poor.
	Total.	M.	F.					Money.	Kind.	
Birmingham	—	—	—	£ s. d. 12,266 10 7	£ s. d. 6,251 11 1	£ s. d. 220 0 0	£ s. d. 828 6 9	£ s. d. 39 0 4	£ s. d. 240 12 11	£ s. d. 22 10 0
" St. Bartholomew	—	—	—	5 6 0	—	—	—	—	5 6 0	—
" St. David	—	—	—	5 11 8	—	—	—	—	5 1 8	—
" St. Luke	—	—	—	13 0 8	—	—	—	2 14 0	5 1 6	—
" St. Martin	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—
	245,216	119,303	125,913	12,291 8 11	6,251 11 1	220 0 0	828 6 9	41 14 4	207 12 3	22 10 0



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE II.—TRUSTS IN THE PARISH OF BIRMINGHAM—SHOWING UNDER WHAT TRUSTEESHIP THESE TRUSTS ARE ADMINISTERED.

Parish and Name of Trust.	Amount.	By whom Administered.
<b>BIRMINGHAM.</b>		
Banners, R. and S. - - -	£ s. d. 42 9 4	Private Individual.
Billingsley - - - - -	55 5 0	" " "
Dudley, W. - - - - -	3,206 7 11	Representative Trustees appointed by City Council and Co-optative Trustees.
Fentham, G. - - - - -	1,071 15 9	Representative Trustees appointed by City of Birmingham, Board of Guardians, University of Birmingham, General Hospital, Children's Hospital.
Glover - - - - -	851 19 4	Private Individuals.
Hammond, J. - - - - -	16 1 4	Co-optative Trustees.
Hill, G. - - - - -	2 13 0	Churchwardens.
Hollier, E. - - - - -	283 10 0	Rector, Mayor, and Chairman of General Hospital ex-officio, and 7 Co-optative Trustees.
Hopkins - - - - -	54 0 0	Private Individuals.
Jackson, George - - - -	52 0 0	3 Representative and 7 Co-optative Trustees.
James Charities - - - -	1,227 13 8	Vicar and Co-optative Trustees.
Louch's Trust - - - - -	4,742 15 8	Representative Trustees appointed by Council and Co-optative Trustees.
Munty Trust - - - - -	618 5 4	Mayor, Representative Trustees appointed by City Council and 5 Co-optative.
Phillips, T. - - - - -	6 11 7	Private Individuals.
Sheldon, Miss M. - - - -	30 2 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Crowley, Ann - - - - -	5 0 0	Private Individuals.
Gibbins, Thos. - - - - -	10,000 0 0	Bequest 9 March, 1906, for Old Age Pensions, Superannuation Fund and Sick or Nursing Fund, etc., for employees of the Birmingham Battery and Metal Co., Ltd.
<b>St. BARTHOLOMEW.</b>		
Warren, Rev. Thos. - - -	5 6 0	Churchwardens.
<b>St. DAVID.</b>		
Nicholls, John - - - - -	5 11 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
<b>St. LUKE.</b>		
Reeve - - - - -	7 19 0	" " " "
Welch, Thomas - - - - -	5 1 8	" " " "
<b>St. MARTIN.</b>		
Crowley, John - - - - -	1 0 0	" " " "

	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Churchwardens - - - - -	2	2 13 0		Of the endowed charities, two small charities (£7 19s.) are administered by churchwardens only. The rector or vicar, with churchwardens, administer five charities with an income of £49 15s. ; and the vicar, with co-optative trustees, administers one charity which has an income of £1,227 13s. 8d. Private individuals administer six charities, two of them small, but with a total income of £1,015 5s. 3d. One charity with an income of £283 10s. is administered by the rector, the mayor, the Chairman of the General Hospital, and seven co-optative trustees.
Rector, Vicar and Churchwardens - - - - -	5	302 8 0	7 19 0	
		5 11 8		
		7 19 0		
		5 1 8		
		1 0 0		
Vicar and Co-optative Trustee - - - - -	1		49 15 0	
Private Individuals - - - - -	6	42 9 4	1,227 13 8	
		55 5 0		
		851 19 4		
		54 0 0		
		6 11 7		
		5 0 0		
Rector, Mayor, etc. - - - -	1		1,015 5 3	
Co-optative Trustee - - - -	1		283 10 0	
Representative Trustees - -	5	3,206 7 11	16 1 4	
		1,071 15 9		
	21	52 0 0		
		4,742 15 8		
		618 5 4		
			9,691 4 8	

The Parish of Birmingham has a population of 245,216 persons, 119,303 males, and 125,913 females.

The income of its endowed charities amounts to £12,291, of which more than half is applicable to alms people.

The income of the voluntary charities may be set out as follows:—

	£
Charitable contributions - - -	78,170
Interest - - - - -	23,469
Payments by or for inmates - -	23,653
Legacies - - - - -	23,573
Industrial receipts - - - - -	17,206
Sundries - - - - -	1,235
	<hr/>
	167,306

Excluding a small charity which has an income of £16 1s. 4d., and is administered by co-optative trustees, the remaining five (four of them charities of importance) are administered by separate bodies of representative trustees. The income of these charities amounts to £9,691 4s. 8d.

The amount of outdoor relief administered by the guardians in the Parish of Birmingham was £3,594 in the half-year ended Michaelmas, 1907, and in the half-year following, £4,083. It is hardly possible to appraise the cost of the indoor relief.

The following is a statement of the number of persons relieved in the half-years ended Michaelmas, 1907, and Lady-Day, 1908.

## OUTDOOR RELIEF.

## Half-Year ended Michaelmas, 1907.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total number of paupers relieved -	325	1,110	1,487	2,922

## Half-Year ended Lady Day, 1908.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total number of paupers relieved -	409	1,233	1,657	3,299



APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

THE WORKHOUSE.  
Half-Year ended Michaelmas, 1907.

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1,577	957	492	3,026

Half-Year ended Lady Day, 1908.

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1,769	1,042	621	3,432

WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY.  
Half-Year ended Michaelmas, 1907.

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1,425	1,099	344	2,868

Half-Year ended Michaelmas, 1908.

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1,644	1,176	494	3,314

MARSTON GREEN COTTAGE HOMES.

Children in the Homes at Lady Day, 1907	-	-	393
" admitted since up to Michaelmas, 1907	-	-	112
Total	-	-	505
Children in the Homes, Michaelmas, 1907	-	-	382
" admitted since up to Lady Day, 1908	-	-	132
Total	-	-	514

Remaining in Homes commencement of year (Lady Day, 1907)	-	-	393
Remaining Lady Day, 1908	-	-	406

We may set out the figures relating to relief, exclusive of Indoor Poor Relief as follows:—

Voluntary Charities	-	-	-	£ 167,306
Endowed Charities	-	-	-	£ 12,291
Outdoor Relief : Expenditure (about)	-	-	-	£ 7,677
				187,274

According to the Census of the Commission by the day count the percentage of paupers to population is 2.0; by the year count 5.1. The figures suggest that by the formation of a Voluntary Aid Council and Committee in which the trustees of the Endowed Charities would be associated with the managers of Voluntary Charities, much might be done to promote cooperation in assistance and prevent dependence. No account is here taken of sums expended from the rates for the feeding of school children or sums expended under the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act, nor are sums now payable under the Old Age Pensions Act taken into consideration.



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

## II. LEICESTER.

TABLE III.—TRUSTS IN PARISHES IN THE UNION OF LEICESTER, SHOWING THE GROSS YEARLY INCOME OF THESE TRUSTS, AND THEIR OBJECTS.

PARISH.	Population.			Gross Yearly Income.	Amount applicable for Alms People.	Amount applicable for Out Pensions.	Apprenticeship.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		General benefit of the Poor.
	Total.	M.	F.						In Money.	In Kind.	
Leicester . . . . .	211,579	99,014	112,565	£ s. d. 10,678 14 4	£ s. d. 3,370 3 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 911 0 6	£ s. d. 71 2 4	£ s. d. 87 10 0
All Saints (part of Civil Parish of Leicester)	—	—	—	£ s. d. 3 19 2	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 3 19 2	—	—
Belgrave (part of N.W. Leicester) . . . . .	—	—	—	£ s. d. 302 4 5	—	—	—	£ s. d. 8 8 0	—	£ s. d. 29 2 0	—
St. Leonard (part of Civil Parish of Leicester)	—	—	—	£ s. d. 21 19 8	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 21 13 0	£ s. d. 0 6 8
St. Margaret (part of Civil Parish of Leicester)	—	—	—	£ s. d. 1,088 18 6	£ s. d. 73 15 2	£ s. d. 932 14 0	—	—	£ s. d. 4 15 4	£ s. d. 4 0 10	—
St. Martin (part of Civil Parish of Leicester)	—	—	—	£ s. d. 83 13 5	—	—	£ s. d. 10 10 6	—	—	—	£ s. d. 58 13 5
Birstall (in Belgrave) . . . . .	—	—	—	£ s. d. 17 6 11	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 17 1 11	—
Knighton (in St. Margaret) . . . . .	—	—	—	£ s. d. 2 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 2 1 8	—
St. Nicholas . . . . .	—	—	—	£ s. d. 20 8 9	—	—	£ s. d. 16 17 9	—	—	£ s. d. 3 11 0	—
St. Mary (part of Civil Parish of Leicester) . . . . .	—	—	—	£ s. d. 6 12 0	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 3 16 8	£ s. d. 2 15 4	—
Evington . . . . .	—	—	—	£ s. d. 1 16 0	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 0 12 4	£ s. d. 1 3 8	—
Humberstone . . . . .	—	—	—	£ s. d. 10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 10 0 0	—
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>211,579</b>	<b>99,014</b>	<b>112,565</b>	<b>£ s. d. 12,237 14 10</b>	<b>£ s. d. 3,443 18 2</b>	<b>£ s. d. 932 14 0</b>	<b>£ s. d. 67 8 3</b>	<b>£ s. d. 8 8 0</b>	<b>£ s. d. 924 4 0</b>	<b>£ s. d. 162 11 9</b>	<b>£ s. d. 146 10 1</b>



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE IV.—TRUSTS IN THE UNION OF LEICESTER SHOWING UNDER WHAT TRUSTEESHIP THESE TRUSTS ARE ADMINISTERED.

Parishes.	Amount.	By whom Administered.
LEICESTER.	£ s. d.	
Leicester - - -	348 12 7	Private Individual.
" - - -	10 0 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - -	193 4 8	Leicester Municipal Charities.
" - - -	6,298 5 2	Governing Body of 13. Mayor, Master of Hospital, 8 Governors appointed by Town Council, 3 Co-optative.
" - - -	2,810 19 1	Governing Body of 12, viz., Mayor, Chaplain, 6 Members of Town Council, 4 Foremen.
" - - -	766 0 10	Manager of Bank and 2 Officers of Leicester Infirmary.
" - - -	153 0 0	Representatives appointed by Town Council, C.O.S Leicester Infirmary, Justice of Special Sessions, and 3 Private Individuals.
" - - -	13 6 4	Magistrates.
" - - -	85 5 8	Co-optative Trustees.
All Saints - - -	3 19 2	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Belgrave - - -	29 2 0	
" - - -	273 2 5	5 "Representatives appointed" by Town Council, 2 Education Committee, 5 Co-optative Trustees.
St. Leonard - - -	20 13 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - -	1 6 8	Overseers.
St. Margaret - - -	4 15 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - -	1,084 3 2	Select Vestry.
St. Martin - - -	83 13 5	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Birstall in Belgrave - - -	17 6 11	" " "
Knighton (in St. Margaret) - - -	2 1 8	Churchwardens.
St. Nicholas - - -	1 14 4	Vicar, ex officio, and Private Individuals.
" - - -	18 14 5	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
St. Mary - - -	3 16 8	Vicar, ex officio, and Private Individuals.
" - - -	2 15 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Evington - - -	0 12 4	Churchwardens.
" - - -	1 3 8	Private Individuals.
Humberstone - - -	10 0 0	Churchwardens.

TABLE V.—LEICESTER.—LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

*Half Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.*

District	Number of Days of Persons in the Union.						Total Persons.
	90 and over	45-90	35-45	25-35	15-25	under 15	
1	306	10	3	2	1	2	324
2	293	76	11	27	21	39	467
3	80	99	32	60	80	290	641
4	380	77	24	41	43	82	647
5	25	68	36	39	71	103	342
6	—	—	—	—	7	48	55
Total	1,084	330	106	169	223	564	2,476

TABLE VI.—LEICESTER.—LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

*Half Year ending Lady Day, 1908.*

District	Number of Days of Persons in the Union.						Total Persons.
	90 and over	45-90	35-45	25-35	15-25	under 15	
1	345	9	3	—	2	1	360
2	332	51	11	17	11	46	468
3	156	151	33	52	82	210	684
4	283	60	21	30	42	148	584
5	109	188	72	65	86	100	620
6	—	—	13	35	43	66	157
Total	1,225	459	153	199	266	571	2,873



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE VII.

LEICESTER.—LIST OF OUTDOOR POOR FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1907.

*Cause of requiring Relief.*

District Nos.	Infirmity.				Widow.				Illness.							
	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	197	868	19	9	175	108	9	8	24	150	4	0	22	45	0	10
2	251	1,026	16	7	297	124	16	2	31	173	2	0	29	48	4	10
3	299	1,248	0	5	274	173	3	8	39	224	13	3	41	80	12	2
4	298	1,326	18	6	261	173	2	8	42	274	9	9	34	62	0	4
5	350	1,566	14	11	331	216	0	0	31	201	5	0	31	59	14	2
6	257	1,333	10	2	58	28	1	8	38	209	12	7	24	36	15	2
	1,632	7,371	0	4	1,306	823	13	10	205	1,233	6	7	181	332	7	6

District Nos.	Miscellaneous.				Work and Labour Test.				Totals.																			
	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money and Kind.											
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.								
1	62	194	3	5	43	48	12	4	—	—	—	—	342	1,491	6	2	293	259	6	2	635	1,750	12	4				
2	46	169	15	3	34	37	16	0	77	185	7	5	77	91	2	2	460	1,742	13	2	379	341	0	8	839	2,083	13	10
3	59	236	16	8	49	53	2	8	162	389	11	2	156	184	7	0	648	2,502	1	2	602	598	12	2	1,250	3,100	13	4
4	61	184	1	0	52	37	11	8	70	199	3	7	70	90	13	10	592	2,547	2	3	518	469	2	10	1,110	3,016	5	1
5	57	107	4	6	42	25	2	10	115	322	10	6	121	139	7	4	688	2,606	7	3	632	516	5	4	1,320	3,122	12	7
6	53	142	2	4	23	15	3	4	116	167	7	10	106	77	4	4	517	2,058	13	3	235	178	12	6	752	2,237	5	9
	338	1,034	3	2	243	217	15	10	540	1,264	0	6	530	582	14	8	3,247	12,948	3	3	2,659	2,362	19	8	5,906	15,311	2	11

TABLE VIII.

LEICESTER.—LIST OF OUTDOOR POOR FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING LADY DAY, 1908.

*Cause of requiring Relief.*

District Nos.	Infirmity.				Widow.				Illness.							
	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	211	903	0	6	177	104	11	4	28	179	6	9	24	49	9	2
2	252	1,064	6	3	41	19	9	8	31	174	13	2	26	43	5	4
3	329	1,321	2	3	299	172	2	2	40	221	15	3	61	45	14	4
4	288	1,255	7	9	240	134	8	2	39	268	4	3	32	59	17	6
5	334	1,438	19	3	312	206	17	6	29	175	5	6	28	51	18	10
6	269	1,317	9	6	58	27	7	4	20	149	13	3	17	35	19	4
	1,683	7,300	5	6	1,127	664	16	2	187	1,168	18	2	188	286	4	6

District Nos.	Miscellaneous.				Work and Labour Test.				Totals.																			
	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money.		Cases.	Kind.	Cases.	Money and Kind.											
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.								
1	74	230	9	1	56	70	2	2	—	—	—	—	379	1,644	5	4	312	282	8	2	691	1,926	13	6				
2	47	169	16	10	29	33	13	2	78	222	6	1	79	93	6	6	474	1,894	9	11	204	224	17	8	678	2,119	7	7
3	46	229	10	3	40	49	4	8	154	403	0	6	156	220	7	4	663	2,593	2	6	643	584	3	4	1,306	3,177	5	10
4	23	78	12	3	16	15	15	2	68	170	9	11	59	83	10	9	555	2,335	16	4	465	385	11	11	1,020	2,721	8	3
5	64	186	18	3	49	46	3	0	120	304	3	7	118	147	2	10	692	2,535	9	7	618	529	3	6	1,310	3,064	13	1
6	108	200	6	3	87	52	9	0	63	172	15	2	60	96	11	2	516	2,064	10	2	247	231	3	4	763	2,295	13	6
	362	1,095	12	11	277	267	7	2	483	1,272	15	3	482	640	18	7	3,279	13,067	13	10	2,489	2,237	7	11	5,768	15,305	1	9



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

The population of the civil Parish of Leicester is 211,579; 99,014 males, and 112,565 females.

There is a sum of £12,237 available for relief from endowed charities. Of this, £10,678 is available for Leicester generally. £1,088 is available for the Parish of St. Margaret, almost all of it for almspeople and out pensioners.

As to the £10,678: there is a variety of smaller trusts for the expenditure of about £210. The trustees are rectors, vicars, churchwardens and overseers. About £349 is held in trust by private individuals. A select vestry administers £1,084 for the Parish of St. Leonard. Two trusts of £766 and £153 are connected with the infirmary. The latter has representatives of the town council upon it.

Governing bodies in which the town council has a preponderating influence administer about £9,302 for Leicester, as a whole; and the town council is connected by representatives with the administration of £273 in the Parish of Belgrave. For Leicester there are also two other charities, £13 6s. 4d., administered by the magistrates, and £25 administered by separate trustees. Obviously in Leicester the elements are at hand for a most useful association of trustees in relation to endowed charities, and ultimately in relation to voluntary aid.

The income of the voluntary may be thus stated:—

	£
Charitable contributions . . . . .	26,328
Interest . . . . .	1,751
Payment by or for inmates . . . . .	1,996
Legacies . . . . .	1,406
Industrial receipts . . . . .	5,185
Sundries . . . . .	95

£36,761

The analysis of indoor relief shows that in the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1907, 2,476, and in the half-year ending Lady Day, 1908, 2,873 persons received indoor relief. In the several quarters, 564 and 571 were admitted for under fifteen days, and might possibly have been dealt with otherwise.

An analysis of the outdoor relief shows that in the half-year ended Michaelmas, 1907, there were assisted:—

Cases.	£
3,247	with 12,948 in money.
2,659	with 2,363 in kind.

Total 5,906      Total £15,311 in money and kind.

In the half-year ending Lady-Day, 1908, there were assisted:—

Cases.	£
3,279	with 13,067
2,489	with 2,238

Total 5,768      Total £15,305

The pauperism of Leicester is returned at 3·1 by the day count, 7·2 by the year count.

But the case may be put also in this way:—

- (1) Endowed charities, £12,237.
- (2) Voluntary charities, £36,761.
- (3) Indoor relief for half-year to Lady Day, 1908, 2,873 persons.
- (4) Of these, 1,225 or 42 per cent. have been in receipt of relief for ninety days and over.
- (5) On outdoor relief in the year ending Lady-Day, the expenditure was £30,616, which, for the half-year, may be analysed thus:—

	Cases.	Expenditure. £
Infirm . . . . .	2,810	7,965
Widows . . . . .	375	1,455
Illness . . . . .	979	2,608
Miscellaneous . . . . .	639	1,363
Work and Labour Test . . . . .	965	1,914
Cases . . . . .	5,768	£15,305

(6) Here, in a succeeding generation, the major part of the infirm now in receipt of outdoor relief, would be old-age pensioners. Illness would largely be dealt with under the scheme in Part IV. And it should be quite possible by co-operation within the union, by the endowed and voluntary charities, to deal with the large number of the cases of widows and of the miscellaneous cases. Under the scheme of the Report new conditions would be applied to the cases under "work and labour test."

The income available for or the expenditure upon the relief of distress may be thus set out:

	£
Endowed Charities . . . . .	12,237
Voluntary Charities . . . . .	36,761
Poor Law Out Relief . . . . .	30,616
Total . . . . .	£79,614

In addition to the above, there is the expenditure on indoor relief, the expenditure on the feeding of school children out of the rates, and now (1909) the expenditure on old-age pensions, and, if it may be considered as bearing on the question, the expenditure on Reformatory and Industrial schools.

This statement and these figures suggest that the expenditure is large in comparison with the population, and that it should be possible by associated action to reduce the amount of relief or at least to prevent dependence to a greater extent.



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued

III.—LEEDS.  
TABLE IX.—ENDOWED CHARITIES: TRUSTS IN THE PARISHES IN THE UNION OF LEEDS, SHOWING THE GROSS YEARLY INCOME OF THESE TRUSTS AND THEIR OBJECTS.

UNION.	Population.		Gross Yearly Income.	Amount applicable for Alms People.	Amount applicable for Out Pensions.	Apprenticeship.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		General Benefit of the Poor.
	Total.	M.						F.	In Money.	
Leeds*			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leeds, Christchurch	—	—	4,082 15 4	967 0 0	710 0 0	100 0 0	—	96 1 8	336 9 0	9 11 0
Leeds, Holy Trinity	—	—	11 12 8	—	—	—	—	11 12 8	—	—
Leeds, St Paul	—	—	29 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 13 4
Leeds, St. Mark, Woodhouse	—	—	9 13 0	—	—	—	—	9 13 0	—	—
Leeds, St. Saviour	—	—	85 19 8	—	—	—	—	21 18 0	12 10 0	51 11 8
Chapel Allerton in Leeds	—	—	variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headingley-cum-Barley	—	—	39 8 11	—	—	—	—	6 1 11	30 19 4	2 7 8
Meanwood in Leeds	—	—	6 2 8	—	—	—	—	6 2 8	—	—
Chapel Allerton and Potter Newton in Leeds	—	—	29 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	29 7 10	—
Nicholson Stephen	—	—	40 11 8	60 0 0	—	—	—	12 7 9	18 17 3	9 6 8
Seacroft in Whitkirk	—	—	12 0 8	—	—	—	—	16 10 8	—	—
	254,536	120,608	4,459 15 9	1,027 0 0	710 0 0	100 0 0	—	180 8 4	428 3 5	102 10 4

\* The population is set out as follows:

Union.	Parish.	Population.		
		Total.	M.	F.
Leeds.	South East Leeds	34,209	17,025	17,274
	North Leeds <i>b</i>	59,281	29,769	29,512
	West Leeds <i>c</i>	84,340	39,434	44,906
	Headingley-cum-Barley <i>d</i>	41,561	18,944	22,617
	Chapel Allerton <i>e</i>	5,841	2,567	3,274
	Potter Newton <i>f</i>	26,004	11,534	14,470
	Roundhay	1,842	724	1,118
	Seacroft	1,308	671	637
		254,536	120,608	133,868

*b* Including Sheepshear.  
*c* " Woodhouse.  
*d* " Part of Woodside.  
*e* " Gledhow, Meanwood and Moor Allerton.  
*f* " Gipton.  
*g* " Cross Gates.



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE X.—LEEDS ENDOWED CHARITIES.—TRUSTS OF PARISHES IN THE UNION OF LEEDS SHOWING UNDER WHAT TRUSTESHIPS THESE TRUSTS ARE ADMINISTERED.

Parishes.	Amount.		By whom Administered.
	£	s. d.	
LEEDS - - - - -	104	14 8	Private Individuals.
" - - - - -	20	0 0	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - - -	1,102	14 0	Vicar and 14 Co-opted Trustees.
" - - - - -	984	3 0	Ex-officio, Mayor of Leeds, and Ex-officio, 2 Vicars, and 2 Individuals appointed by Deed.
" - - - - -	219	10 6	3 Trustees appointed by City Council, 4 Co-opted.
" - - - - -	9	11 0	5 Trustees Co-opted.
" - - - - -	66	10 0	3 Trustees Co-opted.
" - - - - -	52	6 4	Trustees of Wesleyan Chapel.
" - - - - -	1,523	5 10	6 Individuals Co-opted.
" Christchurch - - - - -	11	12 8	3 Ex-Officio Trustees.
" Holy Trinity - - - - -	29	13 4	Rector Sole Trustee.
" St. Paul - - - - -	9	13 0	Vicar and 3 Trustees.
" St. Mark Wood - - - - -	20	19 4	Private Individuals.
" St. Saviour - - - - -	65	0 4	Rector Sole Trustee.
Chapel Allerton - - - - -	3	15 0	Rector or Vicar, Churchwardens and Overseers.
" - - - - -	32	4 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - - - -	3	9 7	Trustees of Wesleyan Chapel.
Headingley-cum-Burley - - - - -	2	18 4	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - - -	3	4 4	Rector and Overseers.
Meanwood-in-Leeds - - - - -	16	0 10	Private Individuals.
" - - - - -	13	7 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Potter Newton and Chapel Allerton - - - - -	32	2 4	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - - -	8	9 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Roundhay-in-Barwick - - - - -	112	10 0	Vicar and Churchwardens and 5 Individuals appointed by Ratepayers.
Seacroft-in-Whitkirk - - - - -	2	4 0	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - - -	14	6 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.

TABLE XI.—LEEDS UNION. LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.			
Township of	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Leeds - - - - -	1,401	413	1,814
Roundhay - - - - -	—	—	—
Seacroft - - - - -	—	—	—
	1,401	413	1,814

Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.			
Township of	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Leeds - - - - -	1,655	425	2,080
Roundhay - - - - -	—	—	—
Seacroft - - - - -	—	—	—
	1,655	425	2,080

## LEEDS UNION INFIRMARY.

Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Township of	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Leeds - - - - -	1,990	312	2,302
Roundhay - - - - -	—	—	—
Seacroft - - - - -	—	—	—

Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Township of	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Leeds - - - - -	2,106	294	2,400
Roundhay - - - - -	—	—	—
Seacroft - - - - -	—	—	—

TABLE XII.—LEEDS UNION. LIST OF OUTDOOR POOR.

Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Parishes. Cause of requiring relief not given.		
Township of	Total Number.	Amount.
Leeds - - - - -	4,187	£. s. d. 7,161 0 2
Roundhay - - - - -	5	8 2 0
Seacroft - - - - -	15	32 18 6
Non-settled poor - - - - -	225	508 6 7
	4,432	7,710 7 3

Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Township of	Total Number.	Amount.
Leeds - - - - -	4,240	£. s. d. 6,647 1 1
Roundhay - - - - -	5	6 7 0
Seacroft - - - - -	17	39 15 6
Non-settled poor - - - - -	214	481 10 6
	4,476	7,174 14 1

These tables suggest the following conclusions. The endowed charities in the Union of Leeds amount to £4,459, of which rather more than £1,600 is available for alms people and out-pensions. This and the remainder of the gross yearly income of £4,082 is administered for the Parish of Leeds, as a whole. Of that amount, £442 is available for distribution in money or in kind, and for "general benefit of the poor." The sums available for the several parishes in the union are but small, about £377.

Of the trustees, the mayor and others, and trustees appointed by the city council, with others co-opted administer about £1,200 a year. The rest is largely in the hands of trustees variously associated, rector, vicar, churchwardens, overseers. But these bodies of co-opting trustees administer for Leeds as a whole, £9 11s., £96 10s., and £1,523 5s. 10d. Association of the trustees might in these cases form a strong nucleus with the charities related to the city council.

The income of the voluntary charitable societies of Leeds may be stated thus:—

	£
Charitable contributions - - - - -	43,733
Interest - - - - -	16,985
Payments by or for inmates - - - - -	8,275
Legacies - - - - -	1,578
Industrial receipts - - - - -	12,322
Sundries - - - - -	354

£83,247

The expenditure on indoor relief is not forthcoming; but the outdoor relief return shows an expenditure of £14,885 1s. 4d. in the year 1907-8. Of this, about £990 is spent on the non-settled poor.

Apart, then, from expenditure on indoor relief and expenditure on feeding school children from the rates, or any relief by way of employment from distress committees, and any private charity, the income for relief in the city of one kind and another may be thus stated:—

	£
Endowed charities - - - - -	4,459
Voluntary charities - - - - -	83,247
Outdoor relief - - - - -	14,885

£102,591



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

VI.—SUNDERLAND.  
 TABLE XIII.—SUNDERLAND.—ENDOWED CHARITIES: TRUSTS OF PARISHES IN THE UNION OF SUNDERLAND, SHOWING THE GROSS YEARLY INCOME OF THESE TRUSTS AND THEIR OBJECTS.

Parishes.	Population.			Gross Yearly Income.	Amount applicable for Alms-people.	Amount applicable for Out-pensions.	Apprenticeship.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		General Benefit of the Poor.
	Total.	M.	F.						In Money.	In Kind.	
Bishopwearmouth (part of) without -	151	65	86	£ s. d. 790 6 4	£ s. d. 526 8 0	£ s. d. 145 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 11 11 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 17 7 4
Ford - - - - -	2,954	1,510	1,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland (part of) - - - - -	51,700	25,851	25,969	406 1 9	—	—	3 3 6	—	10 0 0	31 0 0	5 18 6
Bishopwearmouth (part of) without -	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryhope - - - - -	9,502	4,960	4,683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland (part of) - - - - -	47,736	22,163	25,573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunstal - - - - -	5,400	2,834	2,566	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland (part of) - - - - -	14,849	7,739	7,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulwell - - - - -	2,968	1,490	1,478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hylton - - - - -	1,715	871	844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwick - - - - -	12,643	6,579	6,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland - - - - -	31,732	15,830	15,902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monk Wearmouth - - - - -	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	—
	181,506	89,842	91,664	1,216 8 1	536 8 0	145 0 0	3 3 6	—	37 11 0	31 0 0	23 5 10



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XIV.—ENDOWED CHARITIES IN THE PARISHES OF THE UNION OF SUNDERLAND—SHOWING UNDER WHAT TRUSTEESHIP THESE TRUSTS ARE ADMINISTERED.

Parish and Name of Trust.	Amount.	By whom Administered.
BISHOP WEARMOUTH (W.).	£ s. d.	
Barnes, Rev. John - - -	3 0 0	Rector Sole Trustee.
Jane Gibson's Almshouses	498 11 0	Rector, ex officio, and 4 Co-optative Trustees.
Almshouse and Pension Charity of E. Woodecock	244 17 0	Two ex officio Rectors, 3 Trustees appointed by Council 4 Co-optative.
Woodecock, Elizabeth - - -	17 10 0	Private Individuals.
Chas. Natrass - - - - -	14 17 4	Rector Sole Trustee.
Reed, Anne - - - - -	4 9 4	"
Pender, Anne D. - - - - -	2 12 8	Rector or "Vicar" and Churchwardens.
Reed, Anne - - - - -	4 9 0	Rector Sole Trustee.
SUNDERLAND.		
Baldwin, C. - - - - -	3 3 6	Overseers.
Jopling, Thomas - - - - -	31 0 0	Private Individuals.
Merchant Seamen's Homes - - - - -	136 4 9	"
Sailors' Home - - - - -	219 15 0	Mayor and Rector, ex officio.
Chapman, Abel - - - - -	10 0 0	Private Individuals.
Wolfe, Mrs. A. - - - - -	5 18 6	Hebrew Board of Guardians.
MONK WEARMOUTH.		
Williamson, Dame		
Dorothy - - - - -	10 0 0	Rector, Churchwardens, Overseer, Parish Council, and 1 Private Individual.
Hudson, George - - - - -	10 0 0	Corporation of Sunderland, ex officio Trustees.

## VOLUNTARY CHARITIES.

The Income of Voluntary Charities of Sunderland may be set out as follows :—

	£.
Charitable Contributions - - - - -	27,193
Interest - - - - -	2,573
Payment by or for Inmates - - - - -	1,188
Legacies - - - - -	739
Industrial Receipts - - - - -	—
Sundries - - - - -	93
	31,786

TABLE XV.—SUNDERLAND UNION.

Return for the Half-Year ended 29th September, 1907.

Name of Parish.	No. of Paupers relieved in the Workhouse.	No. of Paupers who received Out Relief.	No. of Paupers who received Medical Relief only.	Amount paid in Out Relief.
				£. s. d.
Bishopwearmouth without	—	—	—	—
Ford - - - - -	10	51	—	156 13 0
Fulwell - - - - -	12	57	—	142 2 6
Hylton - - - - -	5	29	1	65 17 0
Ryhope - - - - -	23	125	3	266 13 0
Southwick - - - - -	112	458	77	1,195 12 2
Sunderland - - - - -	1,809	3,692	1,114	9,249 10 1
Tunstall - - - - -	13	47	—	149 6 0
Vagrants - - - - -	2,612	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	4,596	4,459	1,195	11,225 13 9

Return for the Half-Year ended 25th March, 1908.

Name of Parish.	No. of Paupers relieved in the Workhouse.	No. of Paupers who received Out Relief.	No. of Paupers who received Medical Relief only.	Amount paid in Out Relief.
				£. s. d.
Bishopwearmouth without	—	—	—	—
Ford - - - - -	7	61	—	159 5 8
Fulwell - - - - -	12	72	—	161 14 0
Hylton - - - - -	5	22	3	65 3 6
Ryhope - - - - -	25	139	—	261 8 0
Southwick - - - - -	96	575	121	1,364 10 8
Sunderland - - - - -	1,810	4,686	2,516	9,829 16 9
Tunstall - - - - -	7	67	—	144 15 6
Vagrants - - - - -	2,000	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	3,962	5,622	2,640	11,986 14 1



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

The position may be summarised thus:—

- (1) The population is 181,506; 89,842 males, and 91,664 women.
- (2) The gross yearly income of the endowed charities is £1,216. Of this, a large part goes to Bishops Wearmouth, £790; and of the remainder most goes to "Sunderland, part of," £406. Of the former sum, £671 is available for almspeople and out-pensioners. Thus, of the endowed charities the greater part is exclusively held for two parishes one—that part of it which is in Sunderland—with a population of 151 persons, the other with a population of 51,760 persons.
- (3) The forms of trusteeship suggest that through co-operation between the trustees, association in administration could be advanced without serious difficulty.
- (4) The voluntary charities amount to £31,786.

(5) The out-relief expenditure for a year amounts to £23,212 7s. 10d.

(6) The paupers relieved in the workhouse in the half-year ended March 25th, 1908, were 3,962, but of these 2,000 were vagrants, leaving only 1,962 as representing the local poor. Those in receipt of out-relief were 5,622. Those who received only medical relief were 2,640. Bishops Wearmouth (Without) had no paupers.

(7) Presumably some part of the indoor relief given to 1,962 persons would ultimately be affected by the Old-Age Pensions Act, and of the medical relief some part would be affected by the proposals of the Commission in Part V.

(8) Co-operation between the trustees and the managers of the voluntary charities and the administration of poor relief should lead to diminution of dependence in the more temporary cases of pauperism at least.

## V.—TAUNTON.

The tables that follow show in detail the conditions of relief in the Union of Taunton.

From Table XVI. it appears how large a number of the parishes in the union have endowments at their disposal, while the town itself has also large charities for almspeople and pensioners, as well as other not inconsiderable gifts.

Table XVII. illustrates the trusteeship of the charities. Far the larger number is in the hands of the rector or vicar and churchwardens, or is administered by trustees, among whom are the rector or vicar.

Tables XVIII. to XX. show the distribution of the recipients of Poor Law relief, indoor and outdoor, by parishes. The population of parishes is often small, and the figures suggest that in many cases co-operation between the administrators of the endowments and the Poor Law guardians could prevent much dependence on the rates. Instead of the aged who are now in receipt of outdoor relief, 109, in the half-year ending Lady Day, 1908, many applicants in the future would receive old-age pensions under the Act, instead of outdoor relief;

and by associated charity many of the widow cases, sick and miscellaneous cases could be dealt with. They consist of a few cases in the several parishes. The number, parish by parish are usually few. Besides the relief here accounted for, there are the voluntary charities, of which we have no return.

The position may be summed up thus:—

Population . . . . .	38,653
(Pauperism in year, 2·3 on population; 872 out of 903 applicants relieved only once in the year 1906-7.*)	
Income from endowed charities . . . . .	£ 5,068
Expenditure from:—	
Voluntary sources . . . . .	Unascertained.
Expenditure in:—	
Indoor relief . . . . .	Unascertained.
Outdoor relief . . . . .	1,223

\* Return 250 Poor Law Relief. (Paupers relieved in a year and periods of relief).



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XVI.—ENDOWED CHARITIES: PARISHES IN THE UNION OF TAUNTON, SHOWING THEIR INCOME AND OBJECTS.

Parish.	Population.			Gross Yearly Income.	Amount applicable for Almshouse.	Amount applicable for Out-Pensions.	Apprenticeship.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		General Benefit of the Poor.
	Total.	M.	F.						In Money.	In Kind.	
Angersleigh	25	13	12	0 6 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Priors	111	57	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bagborough West	353	184	169	15 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bickenhall	189	101	88	2 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop's Hull (Within)	635	269	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop's Hull (Without)	988	454	534	48 4 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop's Lydeard	1,632	769	863	314 17 5	178 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiddon Fitzpaine	271	130	141	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churchstanton	581	282	299	17 3 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combe Florey	255	129	126	9 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corfe	284	133	151	6 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotbelstone	195	98	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creech St. Michael	1,051	518	533	25 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curland	135	69	66	1 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currey North	1,525	738	787	51 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durston	182	85	97	59 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halse	356	169	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch Beauchamp	386	181	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch West	262	126	136	5 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heathfield	68	35	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston	856	379	477	42 17 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydeard St. Lawrence	386	192	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monkton West	906	419	487	87 8 9	40 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton Fitzwarren	692	294	398	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchard Portman	54	25	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otterford	328	162	166	7 10 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pimminster	1,118	518	600	60 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruishton	456	249	207	70 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Fitzpaine	257	119	138	53 1 6	37 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Grove	292	133	159	5 0 0	48 19 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke St. Gregory	1,331	638	693	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke St. Mary	211	104	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton	11,581	5,269	6,312	3,910 3 8	1,054 9 5	317 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. James (Within)	210	98	112	68 15 0	4 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. James (Without)	8,054	3,533	4,521	48 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. Mary Magdalen (Within)	253	115	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. Mary Magdalen (Without)	152	72	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornfalcon	172	81	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurbear	115	55	60	2 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tolland	914	416	498	118 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trull	817	264	553	22 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	38,653	17,701	20,952	* 5,068 15 10	1,364 0 10	335 9 0	1 10 0	73 8 4	119 17 3	274 9 2	228 14 8

\* Of this sum £3,473 16s. 5d. represents the income of a town charity, the administration of which is in the hands of the Municipality.



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TAUNTON.—TABLE XVII.—TRUSTS IN THE UNION OF TAUNTON, SHOWING UNDER WHAT TRUSTEESHIP THESE TRUSTS ARE ADMINISTERED.

Endowed Charities in the Parishes of Unions—Taunton.

Parish.	Amount.	By whom Administered.
	£ s. d.	
Angersleigh - - - -	6 5 0	Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
Ash Priors - - - -	—	—
Bagborough West - - -	4 11 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - - -	10 13 4	Rector and Churchwarden and Private Individuals.
Bickenhall " - - - -	2 13 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Bishops Hull Within } - - - -	3 13 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Bishops Hull Without } - - - -	42 17 6	Trustees appointed by Parish Council and Co-optative Trustee.
Bishops Lydeard - - - -	292 12 3	Rector and Trustees appointed by Parish Council and Co-optative Trustees.
" - - - -	22 5 2	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Cheddon Fitzpaine - - -	7 10 0	Rector and Private Individual.
Churchstanton - - - -	10 10 0	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - -	6 13 5	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Combe Florey - - - -	9 2 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Corfe - - - -	6 2 4	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
Cothelstone - - - -	—	—
Creech St. Michael - - -	7 17 3	Private Individuals.
" - - - -	17 4 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Curland " - - - -	1 6 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Curry North - - - -	34 16 2	Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - -	16 7 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Durston " - - - -	—	—
Halse - - - -	5 0 0	Churchwardens.
" - - - -	7 9 4	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - -	43 0 3	Private Individuals.
Hatch Beauchamp - - - -	—	—
Hatch West - - - -	0 4 0	Private Individuals.
" - - - -	4 19 0	Cases of Charities applicable to more parishes than one.
Heathfield - - - -	—	—
Kingston - - - -	42 17 11	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
Lydeard St. Lawrence - - -	—	—
Monkton West - - - -	17 9 0	Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - -	4 18 8	Rector and Trustee appointed by Parish Council and Trustee nominated by Rector.
" - - - -	4 0 0	Rector Sole Trustee.
Norton Fitzwarren - - - -	2 0 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Orchard Portman - - - -	—	—
Otterford - - - -	7 10 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Pitminster - - - -	22 3 4	Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - -	38 2 2	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Ruishton - - - -	1 10 0	Vicar's Churchwarden, ex officio, one Trustee appointed by Vicar's Churchwarden, one by Parish Council.
" - - - -	36 0 0	Private Individuals.
Staple Fitzpaine - - - -	50 7 10	Private Individuals.
" - - - -	2 13 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Staplegrove - - - -	0 5 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Stoke St. Gregory - - - -	7 0 0	Cases of Charities applicable to more parishes than one.
Stoke St. Mary - - - -	—	—
Taunton - - - -	27 5 0	Private Individuals.
" - - - -	30 14 3	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - -	5 10 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - - -	231 1 0	Trustees appointed by Town Council and representative Trustees, plus Co-optative Trustees.
" - - - -	1,076 10 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	Co-optative Trustees.
" - - - -	65 7 0 <sup>(2)</sup>	Rector and Vicar and 5 Co-optative Trustees.
" - - - -	2,473 16 5 <sup>(3)</sup>	Taunton Town Charity.
Taunton, St. James (Within)	7 5 0	Churchwardens.
" " " "	13 10 0	Churchwardens and Overseers.
" " " "	0 8 0	Rector or Vicar, Churchwardens and Overseers.
" " " "	10 0 0	Private Individuals.
" " " "	10 19 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" " " "	25 0 0	Rector and Private Individual.
" " " "	1 15 8	Taunton Town Charity.

<sup>(1)</sup> *Re* "Co-optative Trustees." The following is the remark against the £1,076 10s. sum:—"Chancery Scheme, 26th June, 1817, and schemes made under Endowed Schools Act, 7th July, 1874, 8th February, 1890, and 3rd October, 1895, and under Charitable Trusts Acts, 11th June 1875, 22nd June, 1875, 7th May, 1880, and 1st May, 1894; and Order under Board of Education Act, 1890, 12th May, 1905. Trustees.—22. CO-OPTATIVE TRUSTEES. A yearly sum of £350 is applicable for the Almshouses, and the residue of the income is at present applicable for educational purposes. In addition to the stipends the Almspeople are provided with fuel, water and gas. Almspeople to be selected from the parishes of Taunton St. James' and St. Mary Magdalen, or failing those parishes from Kingston, Wilton Hill, Staplegrove and Bishopshill."

<sup>(2)</sup> *Re* sum of £65 7s. 0d. Scheme dated 1st July, 1870. Trustees: Rector of Taunton St. Mary, Vicar of Taunton St. James' and Five Co-optatives. The beneficial area is the Parliamentary Borough of Taunton.

<sup>(3)</sup> *Re* sum of £2,473 16s. 5d. Schemes dated 14th August, 1888, and 6th April, 1890; Order under Board of Education Act, 1899, dated 7th July, 1908. Trustees: The Constable, Senior Bailiff, and Mayor of Taunton, four persons appointed by the Town Council and fourteen Co-optatives. The beneficial area is the Parliamentary Borough and the parishes of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, and St. James.

The Almspeople are also provided with medical attendance, nurses, coal, etc. Payments (£45) are made for Gray's Almshouses, £100 is payable to Bishop Fox's Girls School, and the Trustees have power to apply, not exceeding £100, for a Recreation Ground, Reading Room, etc. Exhibitions and outfits, etc., payments for children. Superseded schemes, 21st June, 1867, 1st November, 1872, and 10th June, 1879.



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

Parish.	Amount.	By whom Administered.
	£ s. d.	
Taunton, St. James (Without)	—	
Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene (Within)	0 16 0	Churchwardens.
Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene (Without)	47 10 0	Churchwardens.
Thornfalcon	—	
Thurlbear	—	
Tolland	0 2 8	Rector Sole Trustee.
Trull	21 1 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
"	97 2 8 (1)	Rector and Churchwardens and 7 Co-optatives.
Wilton	20 1 0	Private Individuals.
"	2 13 5	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.

(1) Re sum of £97 2s. 8d. Taunton. Scheme dated 11th June, 1880 (superseding scheme 27th May, 1873). Trustees: Vicar, Churchwardens and Seven Co-optatives. Remainder to Church and Educational purposes. One quarter net income applicable for the repair of the Parish Church, and one quarter for educational purposes.

TABLE XVIII.—TAUNTON.—LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

For Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Parish	Number of Days and Number of Persons in the House.						
	90 days and up.	45 to 90	35 to 45	25 to 35	15 to 25	under 15	Total Persons.
Angersleigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Priors	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bagborough West	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bickenhall	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bishops Hull (Within)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bishops Hull (Without)	4	—	—	—	—	2	6
Bishops Lydeard	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cheddon Fitzpaine	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Churchstanton	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
Combe Florey	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Corfe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cothelstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creech St. Michael	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Currey North	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Durston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch Beauchamp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heathfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Lydeard St. Lawrence	6	—	—	—	—	1	7
Monkton West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton Fitzwarren	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Orchard Portman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otterford	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pitminster	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ruishton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Fitzpaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Grove	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Stoke St. Gregory	7	1	—	—	—	1	9
Stoke St. Mary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. James (Within)	48	9	3	5	2	1	68
Taunton St. James (Without)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. Mary Magdalene (Within)	58	7	—	4	3	8	80
Taunton St. Mary Magdalene (Without)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thornfalcon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlbear	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Tolland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trull	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wilton	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	164	21	4	11	5	17	222



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XIX.—TAUNTON.—LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

For Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Parish	Number of Days and Number of Persons in the House.						Total Persons.
	90 days and up.	45 to 90	35 to 45	25 to 35	15 to 25	under 15	
Angersleigh . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Priors . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bagborough West . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bickenhall . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bishops Hull (Within) . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bishops Hull (Without) . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bishops Lydeard . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cheddon Fitzpaine . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Churchstanton . . . . .	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Combe Florey . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Corfe . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cothelstone . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creech St. Michael . . . . .	5	—	—	1	—	—	6
Curland . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Currey North . . . . .	15	1	—	—	—	—	16
Dunston . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halse . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch Beauchamp . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch West . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Heathfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston . . . . .	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Lydeard St. Lawrence . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Monkton West . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Norton Fitzwarren . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Orchard Portman . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otterford . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pitminster . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Ruishton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Staple Fitzpaine . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staplegrove . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stoke St. Gregory . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Stoke St. Mary . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. James (Within) . . . . .	51	7	1	4	2	3	68
Taunton St. James (Without) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. Mary Magdalene (Within) . . . . .	55	11	1	5	4	9	85
Taunton St. Mary Magdalene (Without) . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thornfalcon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlbear . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tolland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trull . . . . .	3	—	—	—	4	1	8
Wilton . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	180	22	2	12	13	14	243



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XX.—TAUNTON. LIST OF OUTDOOR POOR.  
For Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Parish	Cause of Requiring Relief.												Total Money.		Total Kind.		Total Money and Kind.			
	Infirmary.			Widow.			Illness.			Miscellaneous.			No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Kind.	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Kind.
	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Angersleigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Priors	2	7 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bagboro' West	5	14 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bickenhall	1	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishops' Hull Within	3	4 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishops' Hull Without	8	16 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishops' Lydeard	5	14 12 6	1 0 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheldon Fitzpaine	2	7 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churchoverton	2	8 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combe Florey	1	3 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corfe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cothelstone	2	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crech St. Michael	1	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curland	10	28 17 0	1 0 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durston	2	4 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halse	2	6 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch Beauchamp	1	1 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch West	1	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heathfield	7	19 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston	2	4 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydeard St. Lawrence	6	17 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monkton West	8	21 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton Fitzwarren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchard Portman	2	10 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	6	22 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitminster	1	0 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rushiton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Fitzpaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Grove	7	23 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke St. Gregory	3	1 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke St. Mary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton	8	24 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. James (Within)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. James (Without)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. Mary Magdalen (Within)	8	21 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. Mary Magdalen (Without)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornfalcon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurbear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tolland	1	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trull	1	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	107	303 3 0	2 0 6 10	23	83 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				43	107 16 6	6 5 12 9	35	96 7 0	7 2 1 6	208	590 12 0	15 8 1 1	223	598 13 1						



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XXI.—TAUNTON. LIST OF OUTDOOR POOR.  
For Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Parish.	Cause of Requiring Relief.												Total Money and Kind.					
	Infirmity.			Widow.			Illness.			Miscellaneous.				Total Money.	Total Kind.			
	No. of Cases.	Money. £. s. d.	Kind. £. s. d.	No. of Cases.	Money. £. s. d.	Kind. £. s. d.	No. of Cases.	Money. £. s. d.	Kind. £. s. d.	No. of Cases.	Money. £. s. d.	Kind. £. s. d.						
Angersleigh . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Priors . . . . .	2	7 19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bagboro' West . . . . .	5	16 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bickenhall . . . . .	1	3 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishops' Hall Within . . . . .	1	3 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishops' Hall Without . . . . .	7	15 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishops' Lydeard . . . . .	5	16 19 0	1 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiddon Fitzpaine . . . . .	2	7 10 0	1 0 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churchstanton . . . . .	2	8 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combe Florey . . . . .	1	0 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corfe . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cothelstone . . . . .	2	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creech St. Michael . . . . .	1	3 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curry North . . . . .	10	31 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darston . . . . .	1	2 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halse . . . . .	2	5 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch Beachamp . . . . .	3	7 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatch West . . . . .	1	4 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heathfield . . . . .	1	3 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsdon . . . . .	6	21 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydeard St. Lawrence . . . . .	3	7 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monkton, West . . . . .	5	19 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton Fitzwarren . . . . .	7	22 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchard Portman . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otterford . . . . .	2	10 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priminster . . . . .	6	24 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruishston . . . . .	1	4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Fitzpaine . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staplegrave . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke St. Gregory . . . . .	11	29 0 6	1 0 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke St. Mary . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton . . . . .	10	27 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. James (Within) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. James (Without) . . . . .	10	27 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. Mary Magdalen (Within) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton St. Mary Magdalen (Without) . . . . .	10	26 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornafalcon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlbear . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tolland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trull . . . . .	2	3 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilton . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>335 18 6</b>	<b>3 0 10 3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>68 15 6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>119 2 0</b>	<b>3 1 11 6½</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>98 1 6</b>	<b>1 0 16 6</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>621 17 6</b>	<b>7 2 13 3½</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>625 4 9½</b>



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

## VI.—LICHFIELD.

The main facts in regard to the Endowed Charities and Poor Relief in the parishes in the Union of Lichfield are stated in the Report, Part VII., paragraphs 118 to 121. The tables that follow, XXII. to XXVII., give the details. A comparison of these tables show how far relief from various sources is forthcoming in the parishes. Thus Colton has a population of 760 persons. The income from endowed charities is £137 a year. Of some of this, £42 8s., there are no accounts. Of the remainder, apart from two small charities, £84 11s. is in the hands of the Rector or Vicar and trustees appointed by the Parish Council, and £7 1s. in the hands of the latter only. Only three persons in each half year receive Indoor Relief from the parish: on the outdoor poor more than £77 is spent in the year on some 12 to 17 cases. There is thus an expenditure of £214 a year, apart from Indoor Relief and Voluntary Charities, in a population of 760 persons.

TABLE XXII.—ENDOWED CHARITIES: TRUSTS OF PARISHES WITHIN THE UNION OF LICHFIELD, SHOWING THE GROSS YEARLY INCOME OF THESE TRUSTS AND THEIR OBJECTS.

Parish.	Population.			Gross Yearly Income.	Amount applicable for Alms People.	Amount applicable for Out Pensions.	Apprenticeship.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		General benefit of the Poor.
	Total.	Males.	Females.						In money.	In kind.	
Alrevas	1,520	766	754	£ s. d. 25 14 8	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 20 1 5	£ s. d. 4 3 3	—
Armitage and Hansacre	1,318	675	643	2 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	2 18 0	—
Breerton	2,880	1,537	1,343	61 18 6	60 0 0	—	—	—	6 8 6	—	—
Bromley Hays	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bromley Regis	492	245	247	102 10 0	28 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	60 0 0
Barnwood Edial and Woodhouse	8,195	4,261	3,934	28 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colton	760	365	365	137 13 0	—	—	—	—	17 6 9	7 15 0	—
Carborough and Elmhurst	170	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—
Elford	363	164	199	30 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farewell and Chorley	242	140	102	27 1 6	—	—	—	—	10 14 4	7 12 4	—
Fisherwick	120	65	64	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	2 12 0	—
Freeford	100	48	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulfen	28	15	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammerwich	1,546	808	738	91 12 9	—	—	—	—	10 7 11	2 12 0	15 0 0
Hamstall Bidware	305	160	145	38 15 10	—	—	—	—	35 0 0	2 13 4	—
Haselor	40	24	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lichfield	—	—	—	3,279 9 0	501 1 2	435 0 0	—	—	150 10 9	62 10 0	200 0 0
" The Close	240	63	186	71 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" The Friary	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" St. Chad	2,057	992	1,065	22 5 4	—	—	—	—	5 14 2	8 1 5	—
" St. Mary	2,281	1,079	1,202	15 10 0	—	—	—	—	19 17 6	6 3 5	—
" St. Michael	3,308	1,636	1,672	33 19 0	—	—	—	—	17 3 10	23 13 4	—
Longdon	1,342	665	676	230 16 2	125 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	65 16
Mavesyn Bidware	438	229	209	18 1 8	—	—	—	—	18 1 8	0 8 9	—
Ogley Hay and Ogley Hay Rural	2,677	1,386	1,291	9 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipe Ridware	63	29	34	3 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rugeley	4,447	2,183	2,264	479 15 7	69 10 0	—	16 10 0	59 4 0	3 18 8	88 14 7	—
Shenstone	1,865	950	915	140 10 7	—	—	20 0 0	—	25 4 0	—	—
Shireoak	1,178	638	540	—	—	—	—	—	84 2 4	8 5 8	31 6 4
Streetley	280	145	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swinfel and Packington	162	77	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wall	284	132	152	8 10 0	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	—
Weeford	233	114	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittington	2,392	1,066	786	6 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 8	—
Yoxall	1,164	563	601	363 2 11	—	—	—	—	321 7 0	5 18 2	—
Total	42,542	21,894	20,648	5,231 3 2	783 11 2	500 0 0	41 10 0	381 13 8	466 4 1	252 4 11	372 2 10



XXIII.—ENDOWED CHARITIES IN THE PARISHES OF THE UNION OF LICHFIELD, SHOWING UNDER WHOSE TRUSTESHIP THESE TRUSTS ARE ADMINISTERED.

Parish.	Amount.	By whom Administered.
LICHFIELD :	£. s. d.	
Alrewas - - - - -	4 16 0	Churchwardens.
" - - - - -	2 6 8	Churchwardens and Overseers.
" - - - - -	1 6 0	Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - - -	2 8 9	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - - -	2 12 3	Owners and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - - -	12 0 0	Private Individuals and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - - -	0 5 0	Vicar's Churchwarden, ex-officio, and one Trustee appointed by Vicar's Churchwarden and one by Parish Council.
Armitage and Hansacre - - - - -	0 16 0	Rector, ex-officio, Trustee appointed by Parish Council and Co-optative Trustee.
" " " - - - - -	2 2 0	Rector or Vicar's Churchwarden and Overseer.
Brereton - - - - -	55 10 0	Private Individuals.
" - - - - -	6 8 6	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Bromley Hays - - - - -	-	
King's Bromley - - - - -	102 10 0	Vicar, ex officio, Trustees appointed by Parish Council and Non-official.
Burntwood Edials and Woodhouse - - - - -	14 0 0	
" " " - - - - -	13 6 8	Private Individuals.
" " " - - - - -	1 6 8	Cases of Charities applicable to more Parishes than one.
Colton - - - - -	42 6 0	No Accounts.
" - - - - -	7 16 0	Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - - -	84 11 0	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - - -	1 0 0	Rector and one Trustee appointed by Parish Council and one Trustee nominated by Rector.
" - - - - -	2 0 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Curborough - - - - -	-	
Elford - - - - -	3 16 8	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - - -	26 9 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Farewell and Chorley - - - - -	20 0 0	No Accounts.
" - - - - -	7 1 6	Churchwardens and Overseers.
Fisherwick - - - - -	-	
Freeford - - - - -	-	
Fulfen - - - - -	-	
Hammerwich - - - - -	25 7 8	No Accounts.
" - - - - -	2 2 0	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" - - - - -	2 0 0	Overseers.
" - - - - -	62 3 1	4 Representative Trustees elected by Ratepayers and 4 Co-optative Trustees.
Hamstall Ridware - - - - -	2 13 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" " " - - - - -	36 2 6	Overseers.
Haselor - - - - -	-	
Lichfield - - - - -	45 2 0	No Accounts.
" - - - - -	16 10 0	Churchwardens.
" - - - - -	1,310 0 0	Private Individuals.
" - - - - -	27 6 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - - - -	427 12 9	Trustees appointed by Town Council and Co-optative Trustees.
" - - - - -	520 0 0	Trustees appointed by Town Council and representative Trustees, plus Co-optative Trustees.
" - - - - -	656 1 3	Lichfield Municipal Charities.
" - - - - -	144 0 8	Cases of Charities applicable to more Parishes than one.
" - - - - -	133 0 0	Cases of Application of Eleemosynary Charities to Education.
" The Close - - - - -	71 5 0	Private Individuals.
" The Friary - - - - -	-	
" St. Chad - - - - -	1 6 8	Churchwardens.
" " - - - - -	19 0 8	Rector or Vicar's Churchwarden and Overseer.
" " - - - - -	1 18 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" St. Mary - - - - -	0 10 0	Churchwardens.
" " - - - - -	15 0 0	Lichfield Municipal Charities.
" St. Michael - - - - -	9 6 8	No Accounts.
" " - - - - -	1 0 0	Churchwardens.
" " - - - - -	18 13 0	Private Individuals.
" " - - - - -	4 19 4	Rector Sole Trustee.
Longdon - - - - -	71 10 0	Vicar, ex-officio, Trustees appointed by Parish Council and Non-official.
" - - - - -	10 0 0	Private Individuals.
" - - - - -	2 16 6	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - - -	146 9 8	Cases of Charities applicable to more Parishes than one.
Mavesyn Ridware - - - - -	11 0 0	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - - -	6 15 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - - - -	0 6 8	Rector and Overseers.
Ogley Hay & Ogley Hay Rural - - - - -	9 2 8	Rector or Vicar's Churchwarden and Overseer.
Pipe Ridware - - - - -	3 18 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Rugeley - - - - -	9 14 0	Rector Sole Trustee.
" - - - - -	12 19 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - - - -	95 17 4	Rector and Private Individual.
" - - - - -	116 5 2	Vicar, Churchwardens, Representative Trustee appointed by Urban District Council and by Parish Council.
" - - - - -	244 17 9	Cases of application of Eleemosynary Charities to Education.



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

Parish.	Amount.	By whom Administered.
Shenstone - - - -	£ s. d. 14 2 6	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - - -	7 18 11	Vicar, Churchwardens, Representative Trustee appointed by Urban District Council and by Parish Council.
" - - - -	79 0 6	Churchwardens and Trustees appointed by Urban Council and by Parish Council.
" - - - -	31 6 4	Trustees, one Rural District Council, 3 Parish Council, one Co-optative.
Shireoak - - - -	—	
Street Hay - - - -	—	
Swinfel and Packington - - - -	—	
Tamborn - - - -	—	
Wall - - - -	8 10 0	Private Individuals.
Weeford - - - -	1 2 8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens
Whittington - - - -	6 0 0	Churchwardens.
" - - - -	0 10 0	Private Individuals.
Yoxall - - - -	2 18 1	
" - - - -	2 12 0	Churchwardens.
" - - - -	10 7 0	Churchwardens and Overseers.
" - - - -	4 19 0	Vicar, ex-officio, Trustees appointed by Parish Council and Non-official.
" - - - -	321 7 0	Private Individuals.
" - - - -	18 7 10	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" - - - -	2 12 0	Cases of application of Eleemosynary Charities to Education.

TABLE XXIV.—LICHFIELD UNION.—LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

For Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Parish.	Number of Persons and Number of Days in the House, of such Persons.						Total.
	Days 90 and over	Days 45 to 90.	Days 35 to 45.	Days 25 to 35.	Days 15 to 25.	Days under 15.	
Alrewas - - - -	7	2	1	1	—	6	17
Armitage - - - -	7	—	1	—	—	1	9
Brereton - - - -	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Burntwood - - - -	20	3	2	—	—	6	31
Colton - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Curborough - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Elford - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Farewell and Chorley - - - -	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Fulfen - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hammerwich - - - -	6	1	—	—	1	—	8
Hamstall Ridware - - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Haselor - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
King's Bromley - - - -	1	1	1	—	—	2	5
Longdon - - - -	3	—	—	—	1	1	5
Mavesyn Ridware - - - -	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Ogley Hay - - - -	19	1	2	4	2	3	31
Ogley Hay Rural - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pipe Ridware - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rugeley - - - -	23	4	1	1	1	5	35
St. Chad - - - -	15	—	1	2	—	2	20
St. Mary - - - -	29	6	3	4	10	14	66
St. Michael - - - -	42	10	2	4	5	20	83
Shenstone - - - -	7	—	—	—	2	1	10
Street Hay - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Wall - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	3	5
Whittington - - - -	4	3	1	—	—	—	8
Yoxall - - - -	10	1	—	—	—	1	12
Total - - - -	217	36	17	16	23	70	379



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XXV.—LICHFIELD UNION.—LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

*For Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.*

Parish.	Number of Persons and Number of Days in the House, of such Persons.						Total.
	Days 90 and over	Days 45 to 90.	Days 30 to 45.	Days 25 to 35.	Days 15 to 25.	Days under 15.	
Alrewas - . . . . .	7	3	—	—	—	2	12
Armitage - . . . . .	5	2	—	—	—	2	9
Brereton - . . . . .	7	1	—	—	1	4	13
Burntwood - . . . . .	20	6	3	3	3	3	38
Colton - . . . . .	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Curborough - . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Elford - . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Farewell and Chorley - . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fulfen - . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hammerwich - . . . . .	6	2	1	1	—	—	10
Hamstall Ridware - . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	4
Haselor - . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
King's Bromley - . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Longdon - . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mavesyn Ridware - . . . . .	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Ogley Hay - . . . . .	14	4	1	—	—	1	20
Ogley Hay Rural - . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pipe Ridware - . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rugeley - . . . . .	28	4	1	1	—	5	39
St. Chad - . . . . .	13	3	2	2	—	2	22
St. Mary - . . . . .	31	4	3	2	6	9	55
St. Michael - . . . . .	48	7	9	3	7	18	92
Shenstone - . . . . .	7	—	1	—	—	2	10
Shireoak - . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Street Hay - . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wall - . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Whittington - . . . . .	3	2	1	—	—	—	6
Yoxall - . . . . .	7	—	3	—	1	—	11
Total - . . . . .	225	40	24	14	19	55	377



APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLES XXVI. & XXVII.—LICHFIELD UNION.—LAST OF OUTDOOR POOR.  
For Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1903.

Parish.	Cause of Requiring Relief— Infirmary.			Cause of Requiring Relief— Widow.			Cause of Requiring Relief— Illness.			Cause of Requiring Relief— Miscellaneous.			Total Money Cases.		Total In Kind Cases.		Total all Cases.			
	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Kind.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Money and Kind.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Alrewas	15	65 11 6	2	1 13 4	3	10 2 0	3	3 4 2	4	8 11 2	3	1 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armitage	8	25 3 6	4	2 5 0	2	3 10 0	2	1 9 2	4	12 10 0	2	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Berrington	8	24 5 6	—	—	3	15 17 0	3	5 9 7	10	32 1 1	3	3 7 6	2	7 8 6	2	1 13 9	2	46 0 2		
Burntwood	74	315 10 0	8	4 18 7½	8	33 12 0	8	3 12 5	13	30 1 1	5	9 18 9½	4	2 18 6½	25	31 8 4½	129	433 10 9½		
Colton	10	26 17 6	2	1 0 10	2	9 17 0	2	3 10 10	1	0 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Carborough	1	0 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Elford	6	18 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Farewell and Chorley	1	0 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fulford	1	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hammerwich	23	105 17 0	1	1 11 11	5	21 15 0	5	8 5 3½	3	10 13 8	2	2 1 8	2	6 19 6	33	145 5 2	8	156 14 0½		
Hanstall Kidware	5	20 3 6	1	0 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
King's Bromley	15	51 4 0	1	0 11 3	1	9 9 0	1	3 7 6	3	12 18 0	2	2 16 8	1	2 6 0	19	73 11 0	4	6 15 5		
Longdon	5	23 16 0	2	1 13 9	1	2 14 0	1	1 2 6	2	5 8 0	1	0 11 3	1	0 7 11	8	37 18 6	3	2 1 8		
Mavesyn Kidware	5	20 5 0	—	—	1	2 14 0	1	1 2 6	2	5 8 0	1	0 11 3	1	0 14 0	9	31 1 0	3	2 5 0		
Ogley Hay	26	127 0 8	—	—	6	17 9 0	5	5 0 3½	10	24 6 3½	5	1 15 2½	1	3 7 6	43	172 3 5½	10	6 15 6½		
Ogley Hay Rural	4	22 18 0	1	0 10 11½	—	—	—	—	1	6 15 0	1	3 5 9	—	—	5	29 13 0	2	3 16 8½		
Rugeley	27	103 8 0	6	3 18 9	4	7 8 0	4	2 19 7	19	45 8 4	9	8 6 8	1	—	51	158 4 4	19	15 5 0		
Shenstone	19	90 4 6	1	2 3 10	1	0 6 0	1	0 1 8	1	4 1 0	—	—	—	—	26	108 7 6	2	2 5 6		
Shireoak	20	86 11 6	2	1 11 11	4	12 16 0	3	2 8 11½	5	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	29	115 15 6	6	5 6 3½		
St. Chad	11	38 13 5	1	0 10 11½	5	26 9 0	5	10 8 0½	2	3 6 6	1	1 5 4½	—	—	18	68 8 11	7	12 4 4½		
St. Mary	11	58 13 4	2	0 16 11	2	5 0 0	2	2 0 6	5	0 7 6	—	—	—	—	20	70 2 4	6	6 3 2		
St. Michael	14	61 16 6	1	0 10 11½	3	7 2 6	3	2 7 7	4	10 4 9	1	0 8 4	2	6 1 6	23	86 6 3	7	4 17 3½		
Streechay	1	5 8 0	—	—	1	6 15 0	1	1 12 10½	2	1 16 6	1	0 9 6	—	—	3	7 4 0	1	0 9 6		
Wall	7	18 11 2	—	—	1	4 1 0	1	1 12 10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25 6 2	1	1 12 10½		
Whittington	6	23 5 0	—	—	1	4 1 0	1	1 12 10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27 6 0	1	1 12 10½		
Yoxall	14	62 11 0	2	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	5	15 0 3	3	1 13 9	2	6 15 0	21	84 6 3	7	3 18 9		
	337	1,400 11 1	37	24 12 9	52	194 2 6	50	68 13 10½	95	246 15 9½	40	40 0 0½	15	11 19 8½	514	1,930 6 8½	142	145 6 4½	656	2,075 13 0½



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLES XXVIII & XXIX.—LICHFIELD UNION. LIST OF OUTDOOR POOR.  
For Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Parish.	Cause of Requiring Relief— Infirmary.			Cause of Requiring Relief— Widow.			Cause of Requiring Relief— Illness.			Cause of Requiring Relief— Miscellaneous.			Total Money Cases.		Total In Kind Cases.		Total all Cases.	
	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	No. of Cases	Money.	Kind.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Alrewas	14	59 0 6	1 4 0	3	9 14 6	3 6 2½	3	7 12 0	2	0 14 0	2	0 14 0	20	76 7 0	6	5 4 2½	26	81 11 2½
Armitage	7	21 0 0	4 2 0	1	2 12 0	1 1 4 0	5	19 4 0	3	1 11 6½	—	—	14	41 4 6	8	5 1 6½	22	49 6 0½
Becerton	8	20 1 6	—	4	19 0 0	4 7 13 3	13	30 14 6	5	2 11 4½	1	1 4 0	26	73 13 0	10	11 8 7½	36	85 1 7½
Burntwood	66	253 18 8½	7 4 9 0½	7	27 13 6	7 11 9 3	13	44 16 8	6	10 8 0½	4	12 10 0	50	338 18 10½	23	29 0 9½	113	367 19 7½
Colton	6	17 3 6	1 0 12 0	1	8 19 0	1 3 12 0	2	5 2 0	1	12 0	—	—	9	31 4 6	3	4 16 0	12	36 0 6
Carborough	3	8 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 15 6	—	—	2	2 15 6
Elford	1	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8 14 4	—	—	4	8 14 4
Farewell and Chorley	1	3 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 7 0	—	—	1	3 7 0
Fulford	24	97 1 7	2 1 15 6	4	19 8 0	4 7 0 4½	3	4 0 0	2	0 8 3	1	3 3 6	32	123 13 1	8	9 4 12	40	132 17 2½
Hammerwich	5	21 16 0	1 0 12 0	—	—	—	1	1 17 0	2	0 18 9½	—	—	6	24 7 0	1	1 4 0	7	25 11 0
Hamstall Ridware	13	43 4 2	1 0 12 0	1	9 19 0	1 3 12 0	1	6 7 0	—	—	—	—	15	55 0 2	4	5 2 9½	19	60 2 11½
King's Bromley	6	22 18 0	2 1 14 6	1	5 11 6	—	1	6 7 0	—	—	—	—	10	43 1 0	3	2 6 6	13	45 7 6
Longton	5	19 1 0	—	1	2 12 0	1 4 0	2	5 2 0	1	0 12 0	1	0 12 0	9	29 6 0	3	2 8 0	12	31 4 0
Mavesyn Ridware	27	113 5 6	1 0 10 8½	2	11 7 0	2 2 5 7½	6	10 19 6	2	0 11 10½	1	3 3 6	26	138 15 6	5	3 8 2½	41	142 3 8½
Ogley Hay	3	9 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	20 15 0	2	3 14 11½	7	24 9 11½
Ogley Hay Rural	28	87 9 2	7 4 8 6	4	8 4 6	4 3 15 6	12	44 15 0	9	11 0 1	1	0 1 8	45	140 10 4	20	19 4 1	65	159 14 5
Rugeley	19	77 3 2	2 1 13 8	2	7 15 4	—	3	7 15 4	—	—	—	—	25	97 11 6	2	1 13 8	27	99 5 2
Shenstone	18	84 2 6	2 1 1 5	5	17 9 6	4 1 4	2	4 10 10½	—	—	—	—	25	106 2 10½	6	5 2 9½	31	111 5 8
St. Chad	12	34 17 6	1 0 10 8½	5	21 3 0	5 8 6 1½	3	1 3 11	1	0 7 1½	—	—	21	57 5 3	7	9 3 11½	28	66 9 4½
St. Mary	11	57 4 10	3 1 13 1½	3	1 1 11	—	7	1 1 11	—	—	—	—	21	66 15 9½	5	4 17 4½	26	71 13 2
St. Michael	14	52 11 6	1 0 10 8½	4	14 4 6	4 5 17 9½	5	10 12 10	—	—	—	—	25	77 11 4	5	6 8 6	30	83 19 10
Streeton	2	6 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6 14 0	—	—	2	6 14 0
Wall	4	13 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16 18 4	2	1 4 11½	8	18 3 3½
Whittington	6	17 7 5½	—	1	3 7 6	1 1 7 6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20 14 11	1	1 7 0½	8	22 2 6
Yoxall	16	61 12 0	2 1 4 0	—	—	—	4	12 14 0	3	1 16 0	—	—	22	80 13 0	7	4 4 0	29	84 17 0
	320	1,208 4 5	38 24 17 10½	46	184 10 6	44 66 0 0½	86	218 9 7	37	31 11 1½	28	17 0 0	480	1,688 4 6	131	136 6 7½	611	1,824 11 17



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

## VII.—ELLESMERE.

The main facts in regard to the income from Endowed Charities in the Parishes in the Union of Ellesmere, and in regard to Poor Relief are stated in the Report; Part VII., paragraph 116. The Tables published below give details. Table XXX shows the objects of the several Charities; and Table XXXI under what forms of Trusteeship the Charities are held.

TABLE XXX.—ELLESMERE UNION.—ENDOWED CHARITIES: TRUSTS OF CHARITIES WITHIN THE UNION OF ELLESMERE, SHOWING THE GROSS-YEARLY INCOME OF THESE TRUSTS AND THEIR OBJECTS.

Parish.	Population.			Gross Yearly Income.	Amount Applicable for Alms People.	Amount Applicable for Out Pensions.	Apprenticeship.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		General Benefit of the Poor.
	Total.	M.	F.						In Money.	In Kind.	
Bangor	508	255	253	£ s. d. 86 15 4	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 29 12 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 11 0 0	£ s. d. 10 15 0	£ s. d. —
Baschurch	1,457	687	769	52 14 7	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	8 18 0	5 0 0
Pettisfield	384	193	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronington	624	326	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cockshutt	656	326	329	4 15 4	—	—	—	—	—	4 15 4	—
Ellesmere, Rural	2,935	1,481	1,454	227 0 9	—	—	3 0 0	—	102 1 10	15 0 0	130 17 1
Ellesmere, Urban	1,945	868	1,077	—	—	—	—	—	12 2 4	—	—
Hadnall	564	281	283	12 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halghton	383	187	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammer	404	197	207	76 17 7	—	—	—	—	9 17 4	56 11 4	—
Hordley	291	143	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myddle	675	363	312	67 2 8	—	—	5 0 0	—	6 15 0	0 12 0	54 15 8
Ness Great	526	256	270	16 1 5	—	—	—	—	15 18 11	—	—
Ness Little	274	145	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overton	1,111	569	692	61 17 10	25 0 0	—	—	2 10 8	1 15 0	32 9 2	—
Penley	319	160	159	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petton	44	17	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tybroughton	183	89	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welshampton	489	244	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willington	273	130	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worthenbury	441	198	243	25 9 4	—	—	—	—	—	25 0 0	—
	14,486	7,075	7,411	632 12 2	25 0 0	29 12 0	8 0 0	2 10 8	168 10 5	154 0 10	150 12 9



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XXXI.—ENDOWED CHARITIES IN THE PARISHES OF THE UNION OF ELLESMERE—SHOWING UNDER WHAT TRUSTERSHIP THOSE TRUSTS ARE ADMINISTERED.

Parish.	Amount.			By Whom Administered.
	£	s.	d.	
Bangor	51	10	0	Vicar and ex-officio Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
"	35	5	4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Baschurch	5	0	0	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
"	9	18	0	Vicar and ex-officio Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
"	8	3	7	Private Individuals.
"	29	13	0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Bettisfield	—	—	—	
Bronington	—	—	—	
Cockshutt	4	15	4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Ellesmere R.	9	7	8	Churchwardens.
"	14	15	2	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
"	10	0	0	Vicar and ex-officio Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
"	27	16	3	Private Individuals.
"	42	17	8	Rector Sole Trustee.
"	42	8	8	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
"	11	17	4	Rector and Overseers.
"	67	18	0	Vicar, Churchwardens, Representative Trustees appointed by Urban District Council and by Parish Council.
Ellesmere U	—	—	—	
Hadnall	9	13	0	Vicar and ex-officio Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
"	2	9	4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Halghton	—	—	—	
Hamner	10	17	7	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
"	6	0	0	Rector and Private Individuals.
"	60	0	0	Vicar and Churchwardens ex-officio, and 6 Individuals.
Hordley	—	—	—	
Myddle	1	2	0	Churchwardens.
"	1	10	0	Churchwardens and Overseers.
"	54	15	8	Rector Sole Trustee.
"	6	13	0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
"	3	2	0	No Legal Trustees, administered by Parish Council.
Ness Great	14	4	5	Churchwardens.
"	1	17	0	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
Ness Little	—	—	—	
Overton	0	7	8	Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
"	25	0	6	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
"	2	10	8	Rector Sole Trustee.
"	7	8	0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
"	26	11	0	Rector and Private Individuals.
Penley	1	15	0	Rector Sole Trustee.
Petton	—	—	—	
Tybroughton	—	—	—	
Welshampton	—	—	—	
Willington	—	—	—	
Worthenbury	25	9	4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.

TABLE XXXII.—ELLESMERE UNION.—LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

For Half Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Parish.	Number of Persons and Number of Days of such Persons, in the House.						
	Days 90 and over	Days 45 to 90.	Days 35 to 45.	Days 25 to 35.	Days 15 to 25.	Days 15 and under.	Total Persons.
Bangor	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Baschurch	5	2	1	—	—	—	8
Bettisfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronington	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Cockshutt	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Ellesmere Urban	11	1	—	—	1	—	13
Ellesmere Rural	20	2	1	1	—	9	33
Hadnall	1	1	—	—	—	2	4
Halghton	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hamner	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hordley	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Myddle	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ness, Great	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ness, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overton	4	1	2	—	—	1	8
Penley	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Petton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tybroughton	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Welshampton	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Willington	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Worthenbury	1	3	—	—	1	2	7
	64	11	6	2	2	15	100



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XXXIII.—ELLESMERE UNION.—LIST OF INDOOR POOR.

For Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Parish.	Number of Persons and Number of Days of such Persons, in the House.						
	Days 90 and over	Days 45 to 90.	Days 35 to 45.	Days 25 to 35.	Days 15 to 25.	Under 15.	Total Persons.
Bangor	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Buschurch	7	—	—	—	—	1	8
Bettisfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronington	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cockshutt	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ellesmere Urban	9	—	—	—	—	1	10
Ellesmere Rural	23	7	—	5	3	7	45
Hadnal	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Halghton	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hamner	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hordley	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Myddle	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ness, Great	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ness, Little	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Overton	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Penley	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Petton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tybroughton	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
Welshampton	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Willington	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Worthenbury	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	72	8	—	6	4	10	100

TABLE XXXIV.—ELLESMERE UNION.—LIST OF OUTDOOR POOR.

For Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Parish.	Cause of requiring Relief.								Total.	
	Infirmity.		Widow.		Illness.		Miscellaneous.		No. of Cases	Money.
	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Money.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bangor	3	10 2 6	1	6 1 6	1	2 8 6	2	6 0 0	7	24 12 6
Buschurch	6	15 17 0	1	6 15 9	1	2 5 0	—	—	8	24 17 9
Bettisfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronington	3	9 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9 10 6
Cockshutt	3	12 4 0	1	4 10 0	—	—	1	3 7 6	5	20 1 6
Ellesmere Urban	14	44 5 7	2	9 14 0	4	8 1 0	—	—	20	62 0 7
Ellesmere Rural	13	38 13 6	2	14 3 6	1	3 8 9	4	21 13 11	21	77 18 11
Hadnal	1	3 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 8 0
Halghton	1	3 7 6	—	—	1	3 9 3	2	6 15 0	4	13 11 9
Hamner	2	6 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6 1 6
Hordley	2	3 9 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3 9 6
Myddle	5	18 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18 5 0
Ness, Great	3	10 16 0	—	—	1	2 12 6	—	—	4	13 8 6
Ness, Little	2	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4 10 0
Overton	4	12 16 6	1	3 7 6	5	16 4 0	—	—	10	32 8 0
Penley	1	4 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4 1 0
Petton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tybroughton	1	3 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 9 0
Welshampton	2	1 5 0	1	6 1 6	—	—	—	—	3	7 6 6
Willington	1	3 7 6	—	—	1	3 7 6	—	—	2	6 15 0
Worthenbury	—	—	1	10 2 6	—	—	2	3 19 6	3	14 2 0
				Orphans Boarded out			2	9 7 0	2	9 7 0
	67	205 9 7	10	60 16 3	15	41 15 9	14	51 2 11	106	359 4 6



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XXXV.—ELLESMERE UNION.—LIST OF OUTDOOR POOR.

For Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Parish.	Cause of requiring Relief.								Total.	
	Infirmary.		Widow.		Illness.		Miscellaneous.			
	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Money.	No. of Cases	Money.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bangor	4	12 7 0	2	15 7 0	1	10 18 6	2	7 2 0	9	36 14 6
Baschurch	4	13 17 0	2	7 3 10	—	—	2	1 5 6	8	22 6 4
Bettisfield	1	10 0	—	—	—	—	1	5 0	2	15 0
Bronington	4	12 3 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12 3 11
Cockshutt	3	12 11 0	1	3 16 0	—	—	1	3 3 6	5	19 10 6
Ellesmere Urban	12	45 3 6	2	11 7 0	4	11 19 6	2	3 0	20	68 13 0
Ellesmere Rural	14	43 18 6	3	14 7 6	1	3 15 6	2	7 12 0	20	69 13 6
Hadnal	1	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18 0
Halghton	1	3 3 6	—	—	4	13 7 10	2	6 14 10	7	23 6 2
Hammer	2	5 14 6	—	—	—	—	1	5 4 0	3	10 18 6
Hordley	1	3 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 3 6
Myddle	6	18 3 0	1	12 0	—	—	—	—	7	18 15 0
Ness, Great	3	11 6 0	—	—	1	2 11 6	—	—	4	13 17 6
Ness, Little	1	3 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 3 6
Overton	5	15 12 8	1	3 16 6	5	16 10 0	—	—	11	35 19 2
Penley	1	5 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5 13 6
Petton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tybroughton	1	3 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 16 0
Welshampton	1	1 15 0	1	5 13 6	—	—	—	—	2	7 8 6
Willington	1	3 3 6	—	—	1	3 3 6	—	—	2	6 7 0
Worthenbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4 4 7	2	4 4 7
	66	216 3 7	18	62 3 4	17	53 6 4	15	35 14 5	111	367 7 8

## VIII.—CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT.

The facts in regard to the endowed charities of Cricklade and Wootton Bassett are summarised in Part VII. Paragraph III. Besides the tables that follow, reference may be made to the Report made to the Commission by Messrs. Kay and Toynbee on Endowed and Voluntary Charities in certain places, pp. 36 and 205 and elsewhere.

TABLE XXXVI.—CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT: ENDOWED CHARITIES IN THE UNION SHOWING UNDER WHAT TRUSTESHIP THESE TRUSTS ARE ADMINISTERED.

Parish.	Amount.	By whom Administered.
	£ s. d.	
Ashton Keynes	88 5 0	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
Braydon	—	—
Broad Town	—	—
Cliffe Pypard	1 1 0	Rector Sole Trustee.
" "	4 15 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
" "	9 0 0	Trustees appointed by Parish Council, Board of Guardians, and Co-optative Trustees.
Cricklade, St. Mary and St. Sampson.	322 15 4	Rector, Vicar, High Bailiff, and 10 persons elected by Parish Council.
Latton	10 18 8	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
Leigh	35 0 0	" " " " " "
Lydiard Millicent	2 14 4	" " " " " "
Lydiard Tregooze	17 10 0	" " " " " "
Lyncham	53 7 4	" " " " " "
" "	5 12 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Marston Maisey	10 14 8	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" "	2 15 0	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.
Purton	5 10 0	Churchwardens.
" "	75 5 0	Trustees appointed by Parish Council and Co-optative.
Tockenham	3 0 0	Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" "	4 7 8	Rector, Private Individual, and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" "	5 10 0	Rector, Trustee appointed by Parish Council and Trustee nominated by Rector.
Wootton Bassett	46 8 8	Rector or Vicar and Trustees appointed by Parish Council.
" "	15 4 4	Rector or Vicar and Churchwardens.



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XXXVII.—ENDOWED CHARITIES : TRUSTS OF CHARITIES WITHIN THE UNION OF CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT, SHOWING THE GROSS YEARLY INCOME OF THESE TRUSTS AND THEIR OBJECTS.

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT UNION.	Parish.	Population.			Gross yearly income.	Amount applicable for alms people.	Amount applicable for out-pensioners.	Apprenticeship.	Medical relief and nursing.	Distribution to the poor.		General benefit of the poor.
		Total.	M.	F.						In money.	In kind.	
	Ashton Keynes	867	424	443	88 5 0	—	—	13 2 6	—	70 10 6	—	—
	Braydon	65	35	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Broad Town	433	218	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cliffs Pypard	344	163	181	14 16 4	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	13 14 4
	Cricklade, St. Mary and St. Sampson	1,517	739	778	322 15 4	—	104 0 0	30 0 0	—	13 19 8	50 11 8	52 9 6
	Latton	367	176	191	10 18 8	—	—	—	—	10 7 2	—	—
	Leigh	591	144	147	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	31 6 3	—	—
	Lydiard Millicent	825	401	424	2 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	2 14 4	—
	Lydiard Tregoze	618	317	301	17 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	17 10 0	—
	Lynchem	969	471	438	58 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	5 12 0	47 13 0
	Marston Maisey	184	97	87	13 9 8	—	—	1 15 0	—	3 18 4	4 19 6	—
	Purton	2,525	1,331	1,194	80 15 0	—	—	—	—	33 0 0	—	37 0 0
	Tockenham	154	81	73	12 17 8	—	—	—	—	12 17 8	—	—
	Wootton Bassett	2,258	1,141	1,117	61 13 0	—	—	2 11 10	—	33 14 6	14 15 0	—
		11,357	5,738	5,619	719 14 4	—	104 0 0	47 9 4	—	210 14 1	96 2 6	150 16 10



## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

TABLE XXXVIII.—CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT. LIST OF INDOOR POOR.  
For Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Parish.	Number of Days and Persons in the House.						Total Persons.
	90 days and over.	45 to 90.	35 to 45.	25 to 35.	15 to 25.	Under 15.	
Ashton Keynes	3	—	—	—	1	1	5
Braydon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broad Town	5	—	1	—	—	—	6
Cliffe Pypard	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cricklade, St. Mary and St. Sampson	10	5	6	1	—	1	23
Latton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leigh	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
Lydiard Millicent	5	2	—	—	—	—	7
Lydiard Tregooze	2	—	—	1	—	6	9
Lyneham	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Marston Maisey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purton	10	2	—	—	4	1	17
Tockenham	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wootton Bassett	23	2	1	—	8	2	26
	68	16	8	2	13	11	118

TABLE XXXIX.—CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT. LIST OF INDOOR POOR.  
For Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Parish.	Number of Days and Persons in the House.						Total Persons.
	90 days and over.	45 to 90.	35 to 45.	25 to 35.	15 to 25.	Under 15.	
Ashton Keynes	4	4	1	—	—	—	9
Braydon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broad Town	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
Cliffe Pypard	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Cricklade, St. Mary and St. Sampson	8	1	1	—	1	1	12
Latton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydiard Millicent	6	—	—	2	—	1	9
Lydiard Tregooze	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Lyneham	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Marston Maisey	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Purton	11	5	—	1	1	4	22
Tockenham	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wootton Bassett	25	1	2	2	1	6	37
	69	13	4	6	3	13	108

TABLE XL.  
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT. LIST OF  
OUTDOOR POOR.  
For Half-Year ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Parish.	No. of Paupers.	Total Cost.
Ashton Keynes	31	£ s. d. 67 0 0
Braydon	—	—
Broad Town	15	46 0 0
Cliffe Pypard	8	31 0 0
Cricklade, St. Mary and St. Sampson	54	152 0 0
Latton	8	11 0 0
Leigh	9	14 0 0
Lydiard Millicent	21	50 0 0
Lydiard Tregooze	10	26 0 0
Lyneham	19	115 0 0
Marston Maisey	13	23 0 0
Purton	63	140 0 0
Tockenham	12	13 0 0
Wootton Bassett	63	136 0 0
Total Persons	326	824 0 0

TABLE XLI.  
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT. LIST OF  
OUTDOOR POOR.  
For Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1908.

Parish.	No. of Paupers.	Total Cost.
Ashton Keynes	37	£ s. d. 60 0 0
Braydon	—	—
Broad Town	16	44 0 0
Cliffe Pypard	10	31 0 0
Cricklade, St. Mary	54	145 0 0
Latton	15	11 0 0
Leigh	3	13 0 0
Lydiard Millicent	18	47 0 0
Lydiard Tregooze	5	16 0 0
Lyneham	36	113 0 0
Marston Maisey	8	18 0 0
Purton	57	146 0 0
Tockenham	4	10 0 0
Wootton Bassett	75	156 0 0
Total Persons	338	810 0 0



## APPENDIX No. 5.

(Cf. Para. 37, Part VII., Charities and the Relief of Distress (Cd. 4499).)

## PRIVATE PROPERTY IN VOLUNTARY CHARITIES.

## NOTES OF CASES FURNISHED BY THE LONDON CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

*Institution I.*

A Seaside Home was opened in connection with a Mission by A.

He died in 1889, and under his will, dated October, 1888, his daughter inherited, *inter alia*, this Home and its contents. She subsequently transferred the Home to Trustees, but enjoyed a charge upon the funds of the Mission.

*Institution II.*

This Institution was founded in 1892 with a Ladies' Committee. A seaside Convalescent Home was opened in 1899. Two houses were taken in the name of B., Honorary Secretary or Secretary of the Association.

B. was twice summoned for non-payment of rates, and on the second occasion an order was made for payment with distress in default.

Local tradespeople instituted proceedings against the Ladies' Committee to recover payment for goods supplied to the Home. They repudiated responsibility, and judgment was given in their favour.

The Association ceased to exist in 1902 or 1903.

*Institutions III., IV. and V.*

C. has founded successively :—

- The X. Hospital.
- The Y. Hospital; and
- The Z. Hospital.

The two former have ceased to exist. C. is landlord of the Z. Hospital, and appears to conduct a private Nursing Home in connection with it.

*Institution VI.*

These institutions consisted of two leasehold houses owned by Mrs. D., of which the ground rent was charged in the published accounts. She also had two paying Homes for Men, the profits of which went towards maintenance of the charitable Homes.

One house only now remains, which is conducted by Mrs. D.'s daughter.

*Institution VII.*

Seaside Homes for children were founded in 1884 by E. He became bankrupt in 1890. The houses, on which a deposit of £150 had been paid, reverted by default to the vendors, and the beds, etc., were sold under a Bill of Sale.

*Institution VIII.*

F. has founded and maintains a large number of institutions out of charitable contributions. The properties have been acquired in his own name or in the names of members of his family. He has declared his intention of handing them over to trustees for public purposes as soon as they are free from debt, and in one instance this has been done.

*Institution IX.*

The Society was started many years ago by the late Mr. G., described as founder and sole manager.

In 1891 he purchased a house at the seaside for the purposes of a Convalescent Home by means of public subscriptions and the issue of seventy mortgage bonds of £100 each. In 1900 he disposed of this house to a company for £14,000 or £15,000. The company's accounts soon got into confusion, and a Winding-up Order was made on April 14th, 1908, upon a Creditor's Petition presented March 31st, 1908.

*Institution X.*

This Hospital was established in 1887 by Mr. H., a medical man, and his brother.

The Institution had no Treasurer, and year after year, the Balance Sheets showed substantial deficits which were said to be liquidated by advances from Mr. H. himself until his claim against the Hospital reached the amount of £3,207. The accounts which disclosed "cash advanced in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890," £2,425 8s. 10d., were not audited until 1891, when they were certified by a Chartered Accountant not in private practice. Mr. H. admitted that he had no documentary evidence of his claim, and formally cancelled the alleged debt. It did not appear, however, that he was ever in a position to make these advances, since, during the period in which they were said to be made, three County Court judgments were registered against him, while within a few months of his making the institution a formal present of £3,207 he had a distraint in his house for rent.

*Institution XI.*

These Homes were founded in 1875 by Mr. J. for the maintenance of deaf mute children from four years of age in the neighbourhood of elementary schools, where special instructions were given in the oral system. They were supported by voluntary contributions, and were under the personal superintendence of Mr. J., who was Treasurer and managed the finances, under which there was an ever increasing debt to him.

In January, 1898, negotiations were entered into between the London School Board and Mr. J. for a transference of a portion of the Homes to the Board, but the accumulated debt and the length of the leases presented insuperable difficulties.

On Mr. J.'s death in April, 1898, the debt amounted to over £3,000. The Homes, with one exception, were then closed, and the executors under his will sought to dispose of the property as his private estate. This claim was resisted by the Committee of the remaining Home, and by an Order of the Court of Chancery an Honorary Receiver was appointed. He died in March, 1900, and the Home had then been closed for a year.



## APPENDIX No. 6.

(Cf. Para. 108 ; Part VII., Charities and the Relief of Distress (Cd. 4499).)

## CASES DEALT WITH BY PAROCHIAL COMMITTEES.\*

1. *Mrs. W.* Husband, a cab-driver, killed in an accident in the winter of 1904. Three boys, aged 11, 10, and 8. A sum of money was collected among neighbours, both rich and poor contributing, and this was banked in the name of the rector, and divided into two sums, one to be regarded as capital, the other as income. From the capital account, a mangle and washing-materials were bought, and at intervals money was paid out for boys' clothing and equipment. From the income 7s. 6d. a week was allowed, which paid the rent and left 2s. over. Two lodgers were taken. The eldest boy is now at work as a telegraph-messenger; the second earns 4s. a week as house-boy while still working at school. The weekly allowance has now stopped—£16 remains in the capital account.

2. *Mrs. M.*, a widow, aged 80, had lived in one cottage for the greater part of her life. The property was sold, and she was about to enter the workhouse. Son, a bricklayer in good work, and owning several cottages, but with a large family of girls. Persuaded son to buy the cottage by means of a mortgage and present it rent-free to his mother for her life-time—in consideration of which we undertook to supply 2s. a week till her death.

3. *Wilfred W.*, 15, crippled boy, at home doing nothing. Father, bricklayer in irregular work, two brothers in irregular work, one brother a postman—home muddled. Boy apprenticed to a shoe-maker and cobbler, an excellent man. £1 found by brothers, £3 given by friends, £1 by parochial fund, £2 lent by a friend. The cobbler reduced the apprenticeship fee from £10 to £7 on consideration of paying no wages the first year. The loan of £2 was punctually repaid out of the boy's earnings, and he is now doing very well.

4. *Mrs. S.*, widow, formerly a parochial nurse. One son in good work, one emigrated, one (formerly a draper's assistant) fallen into a state of melancholy, physical as well as mental, health much affected. *Mrs. S.* suffering from an internal complaint; no resources except from the two sons. Pension organized, the two sons making up the rent of which a lodger paid part. £10 a year found by four old friends who had known her in her nursing days. Garden-work of four hours a day, at 6d. an hour, provided for melancholy son, who is much better in consequence of light out-door employment.

5. *Mr. and Mrs. B.*, aged about 77 and 78. Two sons, labourers, both married with families. Each son allows 1s. a week; church-funds allow 5s. *Mr. and Mrs. B.* are members of a little sect known as Cokelers, and belong to their co-operative society which with them takes the place of a club. Lady almoner collects from the sons and carries the pension.

6. *Mr. and Mrs. B.*, aged about 78 and 80; five sons, all married with families. The guardians formerly allowed 4s. a week, and the sons contributed nothing, and three lodgers were taken in a small cottage. By degrees the guardians were induced to raise the allowance, first to 5s., and ultimately to 6s., reclaiming 6d. each from the sons; the lodgers were reduced to two, and the household arrangement then became satisfactory.

7. *C. T.*, aged 14. Father died at the time the son was leaving school; sister, 16, in weaving works. Mother got odd jobs, cooking and charing; her husband's death had left her melancholy and incompetent. Apprenticeship fee raised by subscription, and boy apprenticed to a surveyor for four years, receiving 5s. a week, and rising to 12s. 6d. by yearly increments of 2s. 6d. All now doing well.

8. *Mr. L.*, agricultural labourer, had been all his life in the fields. Wife, two daughters, more or less invalids, two sons (one married). At sixty years of age *L.* rendered entirely incapable of work by rheumatoid arthritis, family not destitute through son's earnings, but *L.* utterly miserable, and income barely sufficient. Former employer allowed pension of 3s., to which was added 1s. from the church, and 1s. from the Haslemere United Charities. Lady almoner taught *Mr. L.* rug-making, at which he and the invalid daughters now work with the utmost satisfaction; this not only adds occasional small sums to the income, but has made the man and his family bright and happy to a degree.

9. *Mr. P.*, aged about 76. Labourer, good character, was in a friendly society which broke. Since quitting work five or six years ago lived on savings; these have just come to an end. Granted 5s. a week from church funds till the Pension Act comes into force. No relations; lives comfortably with an old widow who acts as his housekeeper, and makes her living by charing.

\* These notes of cases have been kindly furnished by the Rev. G. H. Aitken, of Haslemere.



## APPENDIX No. 7

(Cf. Para. 213, Part VII., Charities and the Relief of Distress (Cd. 4499).)

## THE INCOME OF VOLUNTARY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following tables represent the result of an analysis of the accounts of a large number of voluntary charities in England and Wales. The details have, as far as possible, been extracted from the published accounts of the institutions, and are summarised in Table No. 1. In some instances, however, it has not been possible to obtain copies of the accounts for tabulation; in such cases particulars as regards income only have been obtainable and are shown in Table No. 2. In Table No. 3 the details of the two foregoing tables are, as far as practicable, localised. It should be stated with regard to this table that many large institutions domiciled in London collect practically all over the Kingdom, and thus contributions which may originate from possibly all the towns enumerated are credited to London.

There is considerable difficulty in extracting particulars of the expenses of management as shown in Table 1. In the great majority of instances such expenses are not separately and definitely shown, and, consequently, the figures given represent only such charges as are manifestly expenses of administration. In the case of the larger Hospitals this difficulty has not arisen, as, owing to the accounts being framed upon the "uniform system," all charges of management are clearly stated. In this class the allocation is probably more accurate than in any other in the table.

While considerable trouble has been taken to bring the accounts of as many agencies as possible under review, yet a large number of the smaller local institutions are probably absent. It should also be noted that the accounts of the majority of Roman Catholic institutions are subject to Episcopal supervision, and reports of the ordinary nature are not issued to the public. A similar remark also applies to the work carried on by Anglican

Sisterhoods, and the transactions of both these organisations are undoubtedly of considerable amount.

The tables deal only with the accounts of charities dependent upon voluntary contributions. The income from endowed charities, consequently, is only included in cases in which the proceeds of the endowment are administered by a voluntary institution. This amount cannot be separately stated, but it is not believed to be considerable.

The amount of money raised and expended parochially in charitable purposes is undoubtedly large. Particulars of such parochial receipts are available in respect to the Church of England, but similar details are not available for other religious bodies. The Church of England in 1907-8 raised £499,200 for the Sick and Poor, Hospitals, etc., and £364,700 for other purposes (religious or secular), apart from contributions for purely ecclesiastical charges, schools, diocesan or missionary purposes. It is obvious that after transferring specific offerings to the voluntary agencies for which they were collected, a considerable sum must have remained for disbursement through parochial channels.

It should be mentioned that only institutions of undoubted *bona fides* have been dealt with. Both in London and the provinces a considerable number of agencies, the status of which would not receive the approval of the Charity Organisation Society, collect contributions. The amount thus collected cannot be estimated, but there is every reason to believe that the total amount is appreciable.

There is a considerable diversity in the period at which the financial year of institutions terminates. The majority run according to the calendar year, and the figures quoted may be taken as relating to the year 1907.



## APPENDIX No. 7—continued.

TABLE I.—VOLUNTARY CHARITIES, ENGLAND AND WALES—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	Charitable Contributions.	Interest and Rents.	Payments by or for Beneficiaries.	Legacies.	Industrial Receipts.	Sundries.	Maintenance.	Adminis- tration.	Maintenance and Adminis- tration Combined.	Industrial Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Organisation of Charity - - - - -										
Blind - - - - -	38,615	3,765	74,614	2,839	—	326	84,608	37,558	—	—
Deaf and Dumb - - - - -	75,085	32,047	51,711	34,922	167,089	2,861	147,732	14,700	—	176,297
Cripples - - - - -	15,909	10,224	42,286	7,615	1,964	48	68,443	2,389	—	830
Lunatics - - - - -	12,971	910	8,650	4,646	3,893	35	23,484	3,237	1,339	—
Inebriates - - - - -	605	4,174	39,342	—	124	—	36,089	696	—	—
Feeble-minded - - - - -	3,262	11	7,502	—	2,183	68	14,084	781	577	—
Epileptics - - - - -	26,276	9,642	51,460	12,875	13,084	1,531	112,888	6,504	—	—
Incurables - - - - -	9,263	1,195	23,403	483	4,371	15	31,105	1,357	—	—
Hospitals and Medical Homes - - - - -	51,578	15,372	16,717	42,585	136	56	86,490	7,509	2,416	—
Convalescents - - - - -	1,704,969	591,196	176,483	944,555	1,673	11,456	2,357,685	158,093	22,924	—
Dispensaries - - - - -	167,552	42,956	91,930	38,497	2,952	875	284,080	14,937	3,206	—
Nursing - - - - -	21,355	7,871	32,175	2,793	69	451	51,585	4,705	4,384	—
Homes for Aged and Pensions - - - - -	75,486	6,393	18,398	3,053	19,017	432	115,180	6,635	11,266	—
Homes for Boys and Girls - - - - -	139,734	78,079	17,418	52,390	190	242	208,922	17,208	2,025	—
Education - - - - -	630,936	152,310	140,756	292,172	28,541	1,323	869,789	122,723	43,483	—
Nurseries - - - - -	82,971	25,846	122,330	16,008	9,168	179	215,431	14,667	28,304	—
Relief Agencies - - - - -	3,114	79	1,251	—	34	—	3,848	58	—	—
Reformatories - - - - -	523,112	112,826	111,370	111,524	107,696	1,671	776,546	71,598	10,070	—
Prisoners' Aid - - - - -	33,839	4,686	396,296	625	27,039	6,641	327,752	107,043	—	—
Penitentiaries - - - - -	21,310	2,656	9,867	790	5,873	12	35,495	857	857	—
Social and Physical Improvement - - - - -	85,652	9,962	17,890	5,719	58,840	155	162,049	9,715	5,450	—
Employment - - - - -	485,153	14,650	39,541	5,921	471,480	1,810	871,210	67,633	37,433	—
Emigration - - - - -	19,058	4,050	1,753	100	19,889	1,004	2,710	140	46,910	—
Protection - - - - -	18,421	1,555	46,730	1,535	155	96	64,267	4,523	—	—
Benevolent Institutions - - - - -	163,966	32,451	4,856	146,481	2,862	480	—	46,225	241,495	—
	257,931	133,635	72,708	76,695	171	232	325,716	46,225	3,775	—
Totals - - - - -	4,068,153	1,298,541	1,587,317	1,714,825	948,493	31,990	7,277,188	724,913	475,914	172,712



## APPENDIX No. 7—continued.

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF VOLUNTARY CHARITIES REGARDING WHICH DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

	Charitable Contributions.	Interest and Rents.	Payments by or for Beneficiaries.	Legacies.	Industrial Receipts.	Sundries.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Blind - - - - -	673	1,602	2,901	202	4,535	54
Deaf and Dumb - - - - -	1,910	6,556	3,057	9,290	—	342
Lunatics - - - - -	142	4,771	64,213	—	—	111
Incurables - - - - -	976	419	3,842	—	—	—
Convalescents - - - - -	5,768	6,987	1,945	—	—	14
Dispensaries - - - - -	—	—	975	—	—	—
Nursing - - - - -	1,500	30	140	—	—	591
Homes for Aged - - - - -	6,387	1,546	—	1,070	—	14
Homes, Boys and Girls - - - - -	24,332	6,246	3,622	1,320	1,907	361
Education - - - - -	27,017	349	—	—	—	—
Relief Agencies - - - - -	34,719	1,542	149	23	—	1,285
Prisoners' Aid - - - - -	142	24	—	—	43	—
Penitentiaries - - - - -	292	151	120	—	2,264	29
Social and Physical Improvement - - - - -	40,761	3,838	34,653	—	1,917	3
Employment - - - - -	3,760	49	—	—	—	—
Emigration - - - - -	323	—	437	50	—	2
Protection - - - - -	371	2,295	—	—	12,296	—
Benevolent Institutions - - - - -	69,820	54,884	139,086	10,114	—	803
Totals - - - - -	218,893	91,289	253,140	22,078	22,962	3,609

Home and Foreign Missionary Societies and Institutions dealing with spiritual needs : Receipts, £2,519,511.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF GROSS RECEIPTS LOCALISED.

	Charitable Contributions.	Interest.	Payments by or for Inmates.	Legacies.	Industrial Receipts.	Sundries.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
London - - - - -	2,849,255	842,148	942,498	1,281,333	336,230	8,565
Bath - - - - -	8,824	4,478	1,426	2,424	327	—
Birmingham - - - - -	78,170	23,469	23,652	23,573	17,206	1,235
Blackburn and District - - - - -	29,180	7,593	2,327	16,056	9,528	166
Bournemouth - - - - -	15,554	2,779	4,001	4,743	10	256
Bradford and District - - - - -	31,439	14,321	4,151	2,266	14,752	180
Brighton - - - - -	25,266	8,033	17,034	17,335	2,715	116
Bristol - - - - -	71,013	15,655	22,260	14,337	7,034	173
Cambridge - - - - -	9,455	2,187	1,559	1,390	523	73
Cardiff and District - - - - -	22,029	2,573	1,199	100	3,910	3
Derby - - - - -	19,698	2,185	6,788	5,199	691	79
Exeter - - - - -	17,550	8,551	15,060	2,764	1,399	1,052
Hull - - - - -	29,471	5,112	3,630	4,309	2,744	219
Ipswich - - - - -	10,052	2,704	1,883	2,589	473	120
Lancaster and District - - - - -	12,318	8,819	14,404	5,656	4,307	1,478
Leamington - - - - -	14,943	5,138	5,541	3,006	2,802	245
Leeds - - - - -	43,733	16,985	8,275	1,578	12,322	354
Leicester - - - - -	26,328	1,751	1,996	1,406	5,185	95
Liverpool - - - - -	152,323	47,196	45,813	19,211	50,285	540
Manchester - - - - -	129,315	53,272	56,833	50,200	29,878	950
Newcastle - - - - -	41,842	9,668	10,158	6,932	5,562	264
Norwich - - - - -	15,288	5,482	1,889	11,484	1,063	942
Nottingham - - - - -	21,392	5,841	16,291	2,139	8,210	72
Oxford - - - - -	14,088	5,178	13,348	468	2,192	167
Portsmouth - - - - -	17,182	2,701	4,230	1,149	5,457	13
St. Leonards and Hastings - - - - -	17,652	4,842	6,232	1,898	849	28
Sheffield - - - - -	30,015	7,672	2,707	7,310	3,797	298
Stafford Towns - - - - -	30,954	11,402	952	6,210	3,118	514
Sunderland - - - - -	27,193	2,573	1,188	739	—	93
Swansea - - - - -	8,262	1,034	3,371	1,260	1,372	118
York - - - - -	13,799	5,905	12,285	1,680	6,877	732
Other Towns - - - - -	1,053,363	252,583	589,475	236,159	430,817	16,468
Total Receipts - - - - -	4,887,046	1,389,830	1,842,457	1,736,903	971,635	35,608

In considering the above figures it should be remembered, as stated at page 74, that many institutions dealing with large sums of money are domiciled in London and their income is therefore credited to the amounts appearing as the Metropolitan total, but these institutions are really raising their income from all parts of the country, in many cases through local Committees. Amongst the larger of these may be mentioned the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Church of England

Homes for Waifs and Strays, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the National Life Boat Institution, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Subject to the reservation stated on p. 74 above, it may be said that the gross receipts of voluntary charities in London and the larger towns in England and Wales (as specified) is (Tables I. and II.) £10,863,299. The receipts of charities for exclusively religious or spiritual purposes is £2,519,511.



## APPENDIX No. 8.

## THE CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

The Charity Organisation Society in London consists of a federation of District Committees and Local Councils, whose general principle of action is determined by a Central Council. On this Council each Committee or Council is represented. There are forty District Committees, all but two—those in North and South West Ham—within the Metropolitan area.

The Central Council elects annually an Administrative Committee; and there are Sub-Committees of the Administrative for the supervision of the work of District Committees, for provincial work, for medical work and convalescent help, for emigration, and for the promotion of thrift.

The Society co-operates closely with the School of Sociology and social economics, and in connection with that school, and otherwise does a great deal in training persons at District Committees in the methods and principles of social work. Probably about 100 persons are trained more or less thoroughly in this way during the year.

At each District Committee there is a Hon. or District Secretary or both, and an inquiry officer. A large part of the work of the Committee is done by voluntary helpers.

The general plan of work adopted by the society is described in the following paragraphs taken from the Society's Manual.

## OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The main object of the Society is the improvement of the condition of the poor. This it endeavours to attain:

- (1) By bringing about co-operation between charity and the Poor Law, and between charitable persons and agencies of all religious denominations amongst themselves.
- (2) By spreading sound views on charitable work, and creating a class of almoners to carry them out.
- (3) By securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases.
- (4) By repressing mendicity.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society consists of a federation of District Committees and Local Councils, whose general principles of action are determined by a Central Council, upon which each District Committee and Local Council is represented.

## THE COUNCIL AND CENTRAL OFFICE.

At the Council questions of general interest are discussed, and by it the work of the whole Society is regulated. The Administrative Committee is the executive of the Council. It appoints five standing Sub-Committees as above stated. Committees on special subjects are also appointed from time to time.

## AREA OF OPERATIONS.

The Society confines its direct operations to the Metropolitan Poor Law area, but is glad to give advice and information to correspondents outside that district.

Within this area, the Society seeks to form, side by side with every Board of Guardians, at least one Committee, containing representatives of the Board and of all the charitable agencies at work in the local Poor Law division. In parts of a few unions there is as yet no Committee.

## THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

The Committees have each of them an office and staff of workers as a centre of the charitable organisation of the district, and as far as possible raise their own funds locally. They collect information in regard to charitable agencies and organise methods of co-operation between them. They seek to attain in their own districts the main object of the Society as set forth above, and as a means of so doing, they receive, investigate, and deal with applications for help.

## MODE OF DEALING WITH APPLICATIONS.

Investigation is made in order to ascertain the cause of distress, and to discover whether the case be fit for help, and, if so, how help may best be given. The necessary particulars are, according to the usual practice, taken down in writing from the applicant by one of the staff; inquiries are then made in order to verify or ascertain the relevant facts, and a visit is paid to the applicant's home. Among useful sources of information may be mentioned the relieving officer, clergy and ministers of religion, references given by the applicant, employers, and landlords at previous addresses. Finally, every case is laid before the Committee for decision.

## PRINCIPLES OF DECISION.

It is the duty of District Committees to endeavour to effect a division of work between the Poor Law and charity. They accordingly leave to the Poor Law such cases as by reason of destitution or other causes cannot, in their opinion, be effectually assisted by charitable help. Cases in which there is a prospect of some permanent good being done they consider suitable for help from charitable sources. Their object is to secure such assistance as is adapted to the special circumstances and needs of each case, and likely to improve the general condition of the applicant. They do not recommend mere doles of money or food, as these, apart from some plan promising permanent benefit, undermine the independence of the recipient, and tend to increase the distress.

They consider aged and infirm persons to be suitable for charitable help by way of pension when there is evidence of good character, industry, and reasonable efforts to provide for the future, and when kinsfolk are willing to give reasonable assistance.

In all cases, indeed, the Committees are careful to promote the fulfilment of the duty of relations to one another, and to call forth and strengthen what is best in the character of those whom their action may influence.

Charitable agencies and persons are invited to refer cases to the Committees for the purpose of investigation. The Committees will report to them on the facts, advise as to the best mode of treatment, and, if it seems desirable, act as their almoners. Except under the condition mentioned in the next paragraph the Committees do not undertake the work of relief.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMITTEES IN RESPECT TO RELIEF.

The Society does not wish to do the charitable work of others, but is ready to help them to do it to good purpose; its object is not to provide charitable relief, but to organise it. In suitable cases, therefore, the Committees apply to those on whom the applicants seem to have a claim, and to those who are bound to them by the ties of kinship, by services rendered or by official position, *e.g.*, the clergy and ministers or local endowed charities; they also seek the aid of persons or agencies that have undertaken the special care of such cases. If, however, those whose aid is invited are unable to provide sufficient assistance, the Committees endeavour to make it good from other sources, provided that they can undertake this further responsibility without hindrance to the attainment of their main object as above set forth.

When those whose aid is so invited are able but unwilling to provide the necessary assistance, the Committees have a discretion as to whether and upon what terms they shall proceed with the case.\*

\* Especially in cases in which assistance takes the form of continuous maintenance the District Committees have considerable discretion. The assumption of large responsibilities, especially large financial responsibilities, in particular cases may seriously hamper them in their chief work, the organisation of charity. They have to rely greatly on the careful use of local resources; and if they endeavour to obtain assistance by direct appeal to persons outside their district, they can only do this subject to many safeguards which are necessary in the interests of organisation. Further, the Committee's action must to a large extent be determined by the policy adopted by the Board of Guardians in regard to outdoor relief.



## APPENDIX No. 8—continued.

## MENDICANTS.

Papers bearing the addresses of the District Committees are distributed gratuitously to the public, who, by reference to them, may ascertain to what office they can with least difficulty send the names and addresses of persons who beg in the streets. By this means the apparent need of giving to street beggars is removed. If the applicant be resident in the district of another Committee, he will be referred to the proper office. The District Committee will investigate and deal with the case and, if desired, report upon it. If, in the opinion of its officers, immediate aid is required, it will be provided by reference either to the local Poor Law authorities, who have ample power to relieve ordinary mendicants, or to a Refuge, or by some other means.

CAUTIONS TO THE PUBLIC WITH REFERENCE  
TO RELIEF.

It must be borne in mind that a certain time is required for investigation. 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 reported that they may be inquired into.

It must be remembered that cases which are rejected by the Committees have the Poor Law to fall back upon, and that many cases can only be properly dealt with by that agency.

It is unquestionable that more harm than good is done by relieving persons without thorough investigation. Experience shows that cases of urgent want are not so common as is sometimes supposed, and that, when they exist, they are to be met with in the homes of the poor rather than in the streets. Undeserving persons apply purposely at unseasonable times, and under circumstances which make inquiry difficult.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

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

They greatly desire 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 who are willing to assist them to send in their names to the office of their district.

They wish to make their offices centres of local information, to encourage judicious work of all kinds amongst the poor, and to get as many persons as possible to combine in doing that work.

The following statement gives the number of cases dealt with by District Committees, reports sent out, etc.

	Cases dealt with.	Reports.	Enquiries for other Committees.
1902-3	17,996	12,310	14,293
1903-4	19,115	12,654	14,776
1904-5	19,361	14,192	15,559
1905-6	20,590	15,985	16,265
1906-7	20,335	14,805	16,396
1907-8*	18,900*	14,748	15,223

\* To this should be added about 1,000 cases dealt with by the Paddington Committee.

At each District Committee there is a Register of cases, and some 414,800 cases are registered. It is thus possible for any one, by application to the Local Committee, to ascertain if cases in which they are interested are known to the Committee. Much misdirection of assistance and overlapping may thus be prevented.

For emigration the offices and staff of the East End Emigration Fund are shared with that fund. All London cases are investigated by the District Committees, and relief in these cases is shared with the fund. The following is a return of families and persons emigrated.

## EMIGRATION.

	Families dealt with.	Persons dealt with and emigrated.	Cost.
1902-3	132	450	£ 695
1903-4	147	525	790
1904-5	211	842	1,582
1905-6	610	2,775	9,572
1906-7	825	4,268	13,520
1907-8	96	351	456

The Medical Advisory Committee promotes co-operation with Hospitals in many ways. Chiefly through its intervention, the system of almonership at Hospitals has been introduced into London Hospitals. It places beds at Sanatoria and at Convalescent Homes at the disposal of District Committees. It is promoting the establishment of Dispensaries for Phthisis as a method now approved for dealing with cases at an early stage, and with a modified or shortened Sanatorium treatment. It has in concurrence with District Committees advocated and helped in the establishment of Health Societies. In twenty-two districts in London the District Committees have assisted in the formation of these Societies or are actively assisting in their work.

The Thrift and Savings Sub-Committee promotes education in thrift and among other methods, collecting savings banks. The Educational Authorities in the counties of Surrey, Devon and London have adopted its Thrift syllabus. At the request of Educational Authorities, much literature has been circulated to teachers. Several have arranged for essays on thrift to be written by children, and prizes and certificates given. Some fifty meetings on thrift were addressed by the Secretary of the Sub-Committee in 1907-8.

Besides the Sub-Committees, there is an Inquiry Department at the Central Office in regard to which the following is a note.

The services of the Inquiry Department at the Central Office of the Charity Organisation Society are continually being sought by persons who wish for guidance in responding to the appeals which they receive either from individuals or on behalf of charitable institutions.

Individual cases of distress within the area of operations of the Society are dealt with ordinarily by the District Committees.

Other cases, in which the applicants are living outside the ordinary sphere of the Charity Organisation Society, but to which attention has been drawn by subscribers to the Society, if not within the area of some Provincial Charity Organisation Society or kindred Society to whom they can be referred, are investigated, as a rule, from the Inquiry Department, the result of such action being reported to the correspondents interested. Where it is possible, arrangements are made for dealing with the cases by the local clergy or other responsible persons.

There is, however, a number of cases which have become of more than local interest on account of widespread appeals for assistance by begging letters or otherwise. These are reserved for investigation by the Inquiry



## APPENDIX No. 8—continued.

Department, when it is considered desirable. A large proportion of them are cases of imposture, and much valuable work in repressing mendicity is thus accomplished and the practices of fraudulent or habitual begging letter writers curtailed to a considerable extent. The information accumulated in this way by the Department has often proved specially helpful in cases where persons who have been victimised, desire to institute proceedings against an impostor.

The most important work of the Inquiry Department, however, may be said to consist in the investigating and reporting on charitable institutions of various kinds, whose appeals are brought under the notice of the Society not only by private persons, but also by the public press. In this way Hospitals, Orphanages, Missions, and many other philanthropic agencies, as far as the eleemosynary part of their work is concerned, are dealt with.

During the process of inquiry an opportunity will sometimes occur of suggesting some reform or improvement in methods of economic or financial administration. In some cases this advice has been acted upon, and it may be claimed for the Society that more careful attention has been given to outward details of administration.

There are accumulated at the present time and preserved in the Inquiry Department over 25,000 *dossiers* or "case-papers," relating to individual cases or institutions, and the following table gives the comparative

statistics of cases investigated, and reports issued from it for the past four years:—

Year.	Institutions.	Individuals.	Reports.
1904-5	127	357	1,936
1905-6	105	341	1,734
1906-7	142	298	1,653
1907-8	130	392	1,870

Every year a Cautionary Card is issued to subscribers and members.

At the offices of the Council there is a library. The *Charity Organisation Review* is published monthly, as the organ of the society.

The Charity Organisation Societies in England and Wales, of whom eighty-three sent in returns, dealt with cases as follows in the year 1907:—

Extra Metropolitan	49,588
London	20,325
	69,923

Eight societies in Scotland dealt with 6,868 cases.

## THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE SOCIETY.

1906-7 AND 1907-8.

	Organization 1906-7	Organization 1907-8	Relief 1906-7	Relief 1907-8
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Expenditure of the Council:</b>				
General Expenses	5,608 9 4	6,232 1 0	—	—
Publications	248 15 6	255 13 4	—	—
Medical Working and Almoner's Account	829 14 7	812 8 11	—	—
Expenses at Central Office	698 8 3	446 12 3	—	—
Emigration Working	438 3 3	444 15 7	—	—
Thrift and Saving	123 14 3	150 6 2	—	—
District Committee Account	—	—	—	—
Special Cases, &c.	—	—	1,126 8 6	1,356 2 2
Emigration Cases	—	—	13,520 6 4	1,317 18 16
	7,947 5 2	8,341 17 3	14,646 14 10	2,674 1 0
<b>Expenditure of District Committees:</b>				
General Expenses	10,625 18 5	10,698 2 0	—	—
District Committees' Audit	210 0 0	225 15 0	—	—
District Secretaries and Agents in training	3,710 3 0	3,991 10 4	—	—
Special Work at West Ham	163 2 9	—	—	—
Grants	—	—	254 9 3	332 5 5
Special Cases and Pensions	—	—	38,522 7 2	38,854 18 8
	14,709 4 2	14,915 7 4	38,776 16 5	39,187 4 1
	22,656 9 4	23,257 4 7	53,423 11 3	41,861 5 1

The above table gives as far as practicable a summary of the expenditure incurred by the Council and the forty separate District Committees federated with it. Subject to an annual estimate and audit, each of the District Committees conducts its own financial work and publishes separate statements of accounts. Besides the sums entered for relief, many other sums often of considerable amount have passed direct from the donor to the recipient, after consultation with the District Committee. Of these, obviously, it is not possible to give any statement.



## APPENDIX No. 9.

## THE WORK OF VOLUNTARY VISITORS OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES AMONG THE POOR.

## CONCLUSIONS QUOTED FROM A PAPER READ BY MR. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, J.P., PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF BOSTON (10TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.)

## BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF BOSTON.

(1) *Name.*

The name of this Society shall be "The Associated Charities of Boston."

(2) *Objects.*

The objects of this Society are:—

To secure the concurrent and harmonious action of the different charities of Boston, in order

To raise the needy above the need of relief, prevent begging and imposition, and diminish pauperism.

To encourage thrift, self-dependence, and industry, through friendly intercourse, advice, and sympathy, and to aid the poor to help themselves.

To prevent children from growing up as paupers.

To aid in the diffusion of knowledge on subjects connected with the relief of the poor.

And, to accomplish these objects, it is designed:—

(1) To provide that the case of every applicant for relief shall be thoroughly investigated.

(2) To place the results of such investigation at the disposal of the Overseers of the Poor, of charitable societies and agencies, and of private persons of benevolence;

(3) To obtain employment, if possible; if not, to obtain, so far as necessary, suitable assistance for every deserving applicant from public authorities, charitable agencies, or benevolent individuals;

(4) To make all relief, either by alms or charitable work, conditional upon good conduct and progress;

(5) To send to each poor family, under the advice of a district conference, a friendly visitor;

(6) To hold public meetings and print papers for distribution.

(3) *Members.*

The Society shall consist:—

(1) Of the following members *ex officio*:—His Honour the Mayor, the Ministers of all Churches, the State Superintendent of Indoor Poor, the State Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, the State Inspector of Institutions, the Overseers of the Poor, the Directors of Public Institutions, the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent and Captains of Police, the Trustees of the City Hospital, the Board of Health of the City and the City Physician;

(2) Of such honorary or corresponding members as the Board of Directors may elect in consideration of their knowledge of, or interest in charitable, social, and sanitary reform;

(3) Of the officers, managing boards, agents, and visitors of all charitable organisations connected with the Associated Charities;

(4) Of such persons as any district conference may elect or employ as officers, visitors, or otherwise, to carry on the work of the society in its district;

(5) Of all persons who have paid one dollar within a year, or fifty dollars at any time, to the funds of the Society, or of one of the District Committees.

The connection of any organisation with this Society shall be determined by such organisation and by the Board of Directors of this Society.

(4) *Meetings.*

The Society shall hold its annual business meeting on the second Thursday of November, and such special meetings as may be necessary for the enactment of by-laws or the transaction of other business.

It shall also hold public meetings and conferences from time to time for addresses, the reading of essays, and the

consideration of subjects connected with public and private charity; but no business, beyond the formulation and expression of views, shall be transacted at these public meetings.

The annual meeting, and other meetings for the transaction of business, shall be called by notices for two days in two papers published in Boston.

Special meetings may be called by the President, or by any two members of the Board of Directors, or by any ten members of the Society.

Public meetings and conferences shall be called in whatever manner the Society or the Board of Directors may elect.

(5) *Directors—Officers.*

The management of the Society shall be vested in a Central Board of Directors, six of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the Society, to serve for three years or until their successors shall have been chosen.

The Officers of the Society shall be:—

A President and two Vice-Presidents, who shall be chosen by the Central Board from its own number;

A Clerk, a Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer, who shall be elected by the Society at its annual meeting;

A General Secretary who shall be chosen by the Central Board;

And the following Vice-Presidents *ex officio*, who shall also be members of the Central Board; the Chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, the President of the Boston Provident Association, the President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the President of the Roxbury Charitable Society, and the Chairman or President of such other charitable bodies as the Central Board shall direct;

The elected officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors shall have been chosen, but shall be subject to removal by the Central Board;

At each annual meeting the Society shall appoint four persons, and thereafter the Board of Directors shall appoint three from their own number, who together shall be a joint-Committee to present at the next annual meeting nominations for Directors, and for Clerk, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer;

When a Director has been absent from four consecutive meetings of the Board it shall be the duty of the President to ascertain the reason of such absence, and it shall be competent for him at his discretion to report to the Board that the office is vacant.

(6) *Duties and Powers of the Central Board.*

It shall be the duty of the Central Board to cause a full registry of all applicants for charitable aid, and a record of the aid given them, to be kept; to procure the establishment of district conferences, to give aid and encouragement to such conferences, to exercise a general supervision over them, and to see that full reports from them are promptly made; to prepare instructions as to the duties of district visitors; to control the funds of the Society and of the Conferences, which shall be used solely for the purposes enumerated in Article II., and not for the giving of alms; to take suitable measures for the attainment of the objects of the Society, and to make a written report thereon at the annual meeting.

It may adopt such By-laws not inconsistent with the By-laws of the Society as it may think proper for its own government and that of the officers and agents of the Society, and for the better attainment of the objects thereof.

In case of any vacancy the Board shall elect a Director to serve until the next annual meeting, when the vacancy shall be filled by the Society.



APPENDIX No. 9—*continued.*

No by-law shall be adopted or altered, and no election of a member of the Board shall be had, except upon notice in the notification of the meeting at which such action is proposed to be taken.

(7) *District Conferences.*

A District Conference of the Associated Charities shall be established by the Central Board in each ward or other convenient division of the City. It shall consist of all the members of the Society who live or are engaged in charitable work within the district.

Each District Conference shall hold its annual meeting in the first week in November, and weekly meetings for discussion and distribution of cases.

It shall at its annual meeting choose a President, Vice-President, Secretaries, and Treasurer, who, with such other members as the Conference may from time to time appoint, shall form an Executive Committee of the Conference.

It may adopt any By-laws not inconsistent with the By-laws of the Society and of the Central Board.

It shall be the duty of the Conference to see that every application for aid from persons living within the district is thoroughly investigated; to study how applicants for relief can be raised into independence, and to make them self-supporting whenever possible; to obtain aid for deserving applicants, unable to earn support, from the appropriate sources; to organise for these purposes a large corps of visitors, so that only a small number of cases shall be assigned to each visitor; to see that each case is properly assigned, and is attended to and reported on; to see that such reports are made to the Central Office as the Central Board shall require, and, with the approval of that Board, to establish an office and employ an agent for the district.

In the absence of any instructions from the Conference, the Executive Committee shall direct the details of the work.

(8) *Proselytizing.*

Persons connected with the Society shall not use their position for any purposes of proselytizing.

(9) *Amendment.*

These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that notice of an intention to move an amendment be included in the call for such meeting.

## FOR VISITORS OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

1. In visiting a family let the first object be to establish a friendly relation with all its members; learn their interests and aspirations as well as their wants; but make no undue haste to acquire their confidence, and always approach them with respect and tact.

2. Keep in constant communication with the officers of your Conference, either in person or by writing. Attend its meetings as often as possible; you will find them helpful in your individual work, and your experience will help others in theirs.

3. Give no money or its equivalent to a family, even when evidently in need, except in emergencies admitting of no delay, but consult the Conference, or its representative, as to the best method of meeting this need.

4. All you learn about a poor family should be regarded as confidential. Unfavourable information especially, should be used with great discretion, and its sources should be disclosed only to those charitably interested. The mere repetition of a story may reveal its source.

5. Do not take notes in the homes of the poor.

6. Do not use your position for any purposes of proselytism.

## CONCLUSION.

These are the results of our present experience with the work of Volunteer Visitors among the poor.

1. They must rigidly refrain from giving alms, and, when they or their critics accuse them of cruelty, remember that the best welfare of the poor must be the controlling consideration, and "that while a kindly impulse may prompt you to give relief, your duty to the family requires you to consider their moral good, and not the gratification of your emotions."

Alms can be more judiciously given by trained agents. You are to give—what is far more precious than gold or silver—your own sympathy, and thought, and time, and labour.

As an exception to this rule, when you know your family and yourself well enough to be sure you are acting wisely, money, or what money buys, may be added to your other gifts to your poor friends.

2. This work of Volunteer Visitors can be aided and powerfully supplemented by an expert paid agent.

3. The counsels of a Conference will be found almost always welcome to guide and cheer and assist your efforts.

4. Owing at present (1888), to the necessary economy of our visiting resources, only about one-seventh of all the outdoor poor will need the especial aid of a Visitor.

5. Visitors can often find in existing relations of a poor family, with some household or place of business, or church, the chance of giving them the needed friend.

6. The objects of the Visitor to aim at will then be:—

(1) To make sure that children do not grow up paupers;

(2) To aid in finding work for all who are able to work;

(3) To train in skill all who are deficient;

(4) To make sure that health and home are as well as may be;

(5) To inspire new hope and self-respect.

7. The results of this work, when faithfully and tenderly done, are more than its most sanguine friends ever expected, and offer the first reasonable hope that the growth of pauperism may be repressed.

The experience of the first year's work of our Associated Charities justifies us in calling attention to this fact, or rather this great discovery, that a gentleman or lady will in a surprising proportion of cases, discern means to help a family into independence, if he or she goes into their homes and learns the whole truth, what the various members of the family can do or can be made to do; going there, not only not to give alms, but prohibited from doing so, and, therefore, forced to study how to aid the family towards self-support.



## APPENDIX No. 10.

POOR LAW ORDER *RE* REGISTRATION OF RELIEF.

"METROPOLITAN WEEKLY LIST OF PAUPERS ORDER."  
14TH FEB., 1878.

*General Order (Metropolis).—Printing and Circulating Weekly Lists of Paupers.*

The following are the essential Articles of the Order :

*Article I.*—The Guardians may cause lists to be prepared at such intervals as they may deem expedient, being not oftener than once a week, showing the name and address of each pauper who has,

during the interval, been admitted into the work-house, or has received outdoor relief, whether in money or in kind, and the amount or value of the outdoor relief so received in each case, and may cause such lists, or any parts thereof, to be printed and circulated or distributed in such manner as they may think fit.

*Article III.*—The making of reasonable costs incurred in printing and circulation of the said lists to be a charge on the Guardians, to the Common Fund.

## APPENDIX No. 11.

## METHOD OF REGISTRATION.

A stock of blank forms and special envelopes is supplied from time to time to each Agency by the Council of Social Welfare. Their heading shows that the list of assisted persons is sent in by ....., representing ....., and covers the cases dealt with during the month or week of ....., Below are columns for— (1) Christian names and surname of man and wife; (2) Their exact address; (3) The kind of assistance given.

These forms are filled in and sent periodically by the Clergy, the Relieving Officers, and Secretaries of Societies, immediately after their Assistance Committees, Board Meetings, or District Visitors' Meetings. In Parishes where there are Interparochial Committees of Assistance, the lists of *applicants* are sent in to the hon. sec. of the committee a day or two before the committee meets.

There are five assistant registrars, the Hon. Secs. of the Local Conferences or Committees. As the lists come in, these ladies, each one for her own district, scan the list, comparing it with a card catalogue of cases already assisted by the various agencies. If it is a new case, unknown before, it receives a fresh card. Name and address are indicated, and also below the name and address the date at which the assistance has been given. If it is an old case, the new facts are added. Thus:—

	○	Ch. Ch. MM.*
Brown	(John, 10 New Street Sarah	
C.O.S.	Guardns.	Ch. Ch.
11, '06	V., '08	X., '08
	VI. "	
	VII. "	
	VIII. "	
	Xd. "	

\*MM. stands for Mothers' Meeting.

Here the Browns were known to the C.O.S. for over two years. But there would appear to be no overlapping until another agency, the Guardians, registered Relief in May, 1908. They would be informed of what the C.O.S. knew of the case. In October, 1908, the Christ Church Visitor gave interim relief. As there is an Assistance Committee there, she sends the name up before the committee meets. She is then at once pulled up by the Registrar. If the Guardians' help is adequate, they are merely informed of the facts. If it is deemed insufficient, a recommendation for more is sent up to them. If the applicants do not seem to need any relief, the Guardians would be informed of that, but always through the Relieving Officer. Where there was no committee—only a conference for the prevention of overlapping—both parties would still be informed before the meeting, and at the meeting the two agencies might agree to co-operate; or the case might be handed over to one agency permanently. In this latter case the transaction would at once be entered in the "Permanent" Book, and no other agency would thenceforth give any relief.

In the case of the Clergy, it has been usual for each visitor to fill up her own form and forward it to the Superintendent of Visitors, who forwards a copy to the Registrar and keeps the separate files for her Vicar.

Similarly, each list as it is received, as soon as its contents are transferred to the card catalogue, is filed on the file of the agency by which it was presented.

Christmas dinners, winter coals, and mothers' meetings are dealt with in the same way. These, however, are only dealt with once a year.

## APPENDIX No. 12.

## THE DUTIES OF A DISTRICT VISITOR.

*An Address to the Hampstead Ruri-Decanal Chapter,  
October 24th, 1905.*

As I understand it, the District Visitor is primarily a messenger. She carries the good news into every corner of the parish of an organised Christian community, earnestly desirous to receive the people, to know them, to care for them, to help them, and to receive their help in return, both in work and in worship. As the bearer of a great message, she is to many the sole representative of the church, and to many, if she is kind and strong, her conscience becomes a code, her example an inspiration, and her counsel a resource in every variety of perplexing circumstance. If she can win the affection of her people, delightful friendships are open to her. She may learn the life of the poor almost as if she lived it. She may get to know each family almost as a relative—nay, often more intimately than a relative. She is in a position, indeed, I suppose she is required, to report special cases of sickness and all cases of spiritual difficulty for the direct ministrations of the clergy. A good woman, carrying her message of goodwill, bringing

her "treasure of human affection," offering the communion of an organised Christian community, is a messenger at once of the knowledge and power, the pity and the love, that lie behind the Christian Church.

But may I say, unfortunately these spiritual functions, for they are nothing less, are to my mind marred by one other, which goes far, I believe, to undermine all her efforts. If she were armed only with the Sword of the Spirit, if she and her Master and her Church were all that she had to offer, she would be received—and where she was accepted, she would be accepted—for these alone. But she bears in her hand a very different two-edged sword—the ticket-book—which, making a far more direct appeal than her personality, or her message, amongst those who most need her spiritual gifts, puts at once a different complexion upon all her relations with the very poor; whilst the use of the ticket amongst those who are not poor at all, tends to draw down into the dependent class those who might easily retain their independence.



## APPENDIX No. 12—continued.

That the district visitor should be the direct dispenser of alms always seems to me the initial blot upon what might otherwise be quite the best, the most beautiful, system for the visitation of the poor. You, who are ministers, jealousy guard your spiritual functions from this insidious enemy—relief. But in freeing yourself from its pernicious influence, you have hanged it like a millstone about the necks of the Church's messengers, whose functions are only less spiritual than your own, and whose character and training are often less equal to such a burden. Is it really as impossible, as I know it seems to some of you, to put the ticket-books all behind the fire, to appoint a committee, with an almoner for the dispensing of the loaves and fishes, and to send forth your messengers of the Church in the power of the Spirit alone?

You may reply, we should want a different, indeed, a higher type of woman than we shall command. And I reply: That you would get them, and that before their trained intelligence you would meet with such a moral and spiritual quickening, as would increasingly justify your action.

I am not speaking of something in the air, that has never been tried on Mother Earth; one clergyman in Hampstead, two of the rectors in my old district in Stepney, the Bishop of London, when he was at St. Andrew's, Bethnal Green, and many others, have tried this system and would not now attempt to deal with the relief of the poor on any other lines.

I have spoken first of this ticket system, because I know that it prevents many, and fatally discourages more, from district work; because so long as it stands in the way it seems hardly worth while seriously to consider the training of visitors.

But if the non-relief or spiritual functions of the visitor are what we really need to strengthen friendly relations, to build up character and to quicken spiritual life, are not these of sufficient importance to justify you in demanding that your workers should be trained for the work, even as you have been trained. What is the training of such a messenger?

The first postulate, you will all agree, is that anyone undertaking such work should genuinely love her fellow men in Christ, and Christ in them. The second, a postulate of any training, viz., discipline, for the love of the end in view. The learner of any new art should be capable of self-sacrifice, should be prepared to give up a portion of her time, her thought, her care, her will even, in order to concentrate them upon new lines of study, observation, and effort. Those who attempt to influence the lives of the poor, take into their hands what their Master held to be sacred. How can they dare to meddle with these things without long and prayerful study?

What that study should include, would be a subject in itself for a paper, and there is no need at such a meet-

ing as this to dwell upon its details. My point is that a very much smaller number of visitors, who cared enough for the poor to submit themselves to the discipline of training, would do more of the best kind of work than many more without that training.

My other point was that the best kind of work is handicapped from the outset if the worker is conceived as an almsgiver, because the people who most need the personal help will inevitably regard a giver of alms from that point of view. I am not saying for one moment that the alms should not be given in selected cases, but that it would free the visitor for her higher work if it were known that the final decision as regards relief rested with the committee and not with her; a committee whose ignorance of the applicant's life and family would justify them in asking for a statement of the case, which the visitor after years of friendly intercourse might find it difficult to demand.

That both the points I have named are being recognised already, is clear from the increasing number of deaconesses employed by the clergy. They indicate the need felt for training, and to a certain extent the failure of the ticket system of district visiting. Yet I suppose no one present regards the deaconess as a substitute for, but only as a support to, voluntary effort. So long, therefore, as the district visitor is with us, the need for training her and for freeing her from relief functions seems to survive the advent of the deaconess.

May I here say that in the conferences for the prevention of overlapping, which are primarily due to the suggestions of some of the clergy themselves, and in the study circles now being promoted by the Board of Social Study, of which the Vicar of St. Stephen's is one of the honorary secretaries, there are elements which might go to the making of relief committees and to the promotion of training.

The Association of Hampstead Agencies is practically the creation of the Established Church, and has been chiefly sustained by the efforts of the Established Church in Hampstead. Might not an experiment be made through one of these Conferences to establish an inter-Parochial Committee of Assistance, and to give to the District Visitors the kind of training they would feel the need of, so soon as they cease to be regarded as almsgivers. In connection with the Elementary Schools, in co-operation with the Health Department of the Borough Council, in association with those of us who are endeavouring to reform and revivify the Poor Law, therefore, work would, if they were fitted for it, engage their attention in home after home of their poor. If they could only be trained and freed from the dole system, their efficiency as Church workers, and as Municipal workers, would lead to that union of Religious and Social forces, whose present severance is so baneful to Religion and Society alike.

T. H. N.



## APPENDIX No. 13.

## WHAT WE MEAN BY A FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

*An Address to the Girls at the Welfare Club,  
June 21st, 1906.*

The Ancient Order of Foresters is a great society, whose members help one another in time of sickness and death and other trouble. It numbers nearly a million members, mostly men and boys; but there are more than 40,000 women and girls who are also members. Its "Courts," as the local branches are called, are to be found all over the world, wherever British working people are to be found. The membership of these Courts varies from 50 to 500 and 1,000 members: and some are even larger than that. The bond that unites the whole body is sympathy—the feeling that when one member is in trouble the other members must share the burden, as if they were all members of one family—as indeed, in God's sight, they are. No one becomes a member of a Forester's Court without feeling quite sure that he, or she, is entering a true brotherhood and sisterhood, a body of men and women who are trying to fulfil God's law by bearing one another's burdens.

Court "Abbey" is the largest Foresters' Court in this neighbourhood. It numbers 541 men, and has a Juvenile Court containing 486 boys and 73 girls. As the boys grow up they become members of the men's Court. As yet there is no women's Court for the girls to join; so we are just forming one. The women's Court is to have two branches, one at the Church House, Kilburn Square, Kilburn High Road, and the other in the Wells Buildings Club Room, Oriol Place, High Street, Hampstead. These will be benefit clubs in the best sense of the word. The benefits will be, at first, just such as you will find in the men's benefit clubs. But the laws of the Ancient Order of Foresters are constantly being improved; and we look to new Courts such as our women's Court will be, to suggest exactly how a club, started amongst girls and women for mutual benefit, may be most helpful to them. Women's needs differ from men's needs. We want new ideas from the new members.

*What you will give.*

But, you will ask, what do I give and what do I get by joining the Order?

First, then, as to what we want you to give. You will be entering a Society of friends whose aim will be to make life better for one another in good times, and less hard to bear in bad times. The men who have built up the Order through three generations have built it up out of brotherly love. Foresters all over the world call one another by the name of Brother; they enter into a bond of brotherhood as they join; and many hundreds of thousands of men during the past hundred years have borne witness to the power of that bond in health and in sickness, in times of rejoicing or of sadness, throughout life and in the hour of death. What men and boys could do, women and girls may do. Great sisterhoods, the world over, show us that women can form themselves into sisterhoods that not only endure, but are a blessing to those who join them and to those who need their help. We ask you, therefore, who are women and girls to give your sisterly affection to your fellow members, to learn to know them and to care for them, and to study with them how you may best help one another in times of difficulty and distress. This you will do by attending the meetings either at Oriol Place (if you live in Hampstead) or at Kilburn Square (if you live in Kilburn). Each of these branches will have to form a committee and appoint officers; and the committee and officers will manage the business affairs of the branch, asking the advice of the branch in all new and important matters. There is much that has to be talked about and settled at the monthly meeting. If any of the sisters is in any difficulty she may need help; new members have to be welcomed and their duties and privileges have to be told to them, and the Sash of the Order is presented to them in a very ancient and interesting ceremony by the Chief Ranger, as the president is always called. New rules may be proposed and old ones may be re-considered. If there is no business of special importance there may be a debate, or a concert, or games, or a dance; but the most important special duty that belongs to each sister is to visit sick members when asked to do so by the secretary, and to take them their sick allowance.

*What you will get.*

This brings us to the question: What will you get by joining the Order? Now, although the Order depends solely upon sympathy or fellow feeling, its sympathy is not only for weakness and suffering, but for goodness and strength. Each new member must be proposed and seconded by two who are already members, and who vouch for the new member's worthiness. Then a certificate has to be obtained from one of the club's doctors, saying that the new member starts in good health. After that the new member is admitted to the Order, pays an entrance fee of 1s., and will be expected to contribute regularly to the sick fund.

These will differ (1) according to your age when you join, (2) according to the amount of sick allowance you wish to secure in illness. But whatever your contribution or your sick allowance may be, you secure, by even the lowest contribution, medical attendance in sickness, medicines in sickness, funeral benefit of £6 at death; and if you marry and have children you secure £1 10s. maternity benefit at the birth of each child.

(1) Now let us look at the scale of contributions and benefits. If you join young there will perhaps be several years during which you will have little sickness. Therefore the Court can afford to give you a sick allowance at a cheaper rate than to those who join at a time when the sicknesses of middle age and old age loom near. It is best, therefore, to join young. Then your monthly or quarterly contributions will be lower all your life. For you go on paying the same contribution right through.

(2) Then some women, for instance, if they are living quite alone, will require a higher sick pay than others. Then they must contribute more. The table shows how the contributions differ according to the age of joining and the sick benefit desired.

If a girl joins, say, at sixteen years of age, and desires in illness to secure 8s. per week, column E shows that she will have to pay 2s. per month, or about 6d. per week; or, suppose she joins at twenty-six years of age and desires the lowest sick pay, namely, 4s. per week, column A shows that she will have to pay 1s. 8d. per month, or 5d. per week; whilst for 8s. per week, column E shows she must pay 2s. 2½d., or 6½d. per week. If a girl of sixteen years of age desires only 4s. per week sick pay, column A shows that her contribution will be 1s. 6½d. per month, or 4½d. per week. Full sick pay goes on for twenty-six weeks if necessary. Then, if the member is still ill, it goes on at half that amount for twenty-six weeks more; and after that, if it is still necessary, it goes on at quarter rate. But all through the illness the contribution must be kept up.

Now, nothing can be paid out of nothing; so for the first year a member is not entitled to sick pay; although she at once has a right to medical attendance and Medicines. But as all start in good health, the non-payment of sick pay for the first year of membership is not found to press hardly on anyone.

It should be added that the Order has beds at certain convalescent homes, to which members may be sent who are recovering from illness, and that it has homes for the aged a little way out of London, where aged Foresters (only a few as yet) may end their days in peace.\*

You may ask: Supposing I am out of work, and cannot keep up my payments? Well, Foresters pride themselves upon their "benevolent fund," which is used to help members who are in difficulties. If you are a good member of the Court, you will find your fellow members your best friends.

You will find your Foresters' Court quite the best savings bank. You will be able to put into it as much as you like, and to draw it out as you like. And instead of getting only 2½ per cent. interest as at the Post Office Savings Bank, you will get 4 per cent. interest, that is you will receive 9½d. for every pound kept in the bank for a year, whilst the Post Office will give you only 6d.

\* A special contribution may be paid to secure a pension in old age.



## APPENDIX No. 13—continued.

This rate of interest is possible because the money is invested by lending it on good security, at 5 per cent. interest, to members of the Court who are known to be able to repay it.

By means of these savings deposited in the Court, members may put by for country holidays. A few of you may save up your money together, take a country cottage together, and enjoy your holidays together. The

deposit account also enables you to put by for periods of unemployment, for marriage, and for old age.

But although the Order has established these practical money-saving methods of providing for its members, bear in mind that they are methods that depend upon mutual trust, self-sacrifice, and self-reliance. The Foresters is a friendly society. If you join, the best thing you will give and the best thing you will get, will be—friendship.

T. H. N.

## APPENDIX No. 14.

## EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CLERK TO THE HAMPSTEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY,  
Hampstead Committee,  
27 Heath Street, N.W.

December 31st, 1903.

[In continuation of a Return issued separately to the Guardians, dated December 31st, 1902.]

4273. A ticket collector suffering from tuberculosis left the Infirmary to die at home. We helped him through his last illness, saw that all precautions were taken against the spread of his illness, and at his death set about to render the widow, a capable woman, self-supporting. A grandmother and an aunt were asked and consented to take the two elder girls until their mother was sufficiently settled to provide for them; but for one of them a vacancy was found by the Railway Men's Mission at the George Müller Orphanage at Ashley Down. The boy was sent to the Homes for Little Boys at Farningham by the Guardians, and further temporary help was obtained for the wife from the Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows. The baby had to be sent to King's College Hospital, as it suffered from tuberculosis in the knee, which eventually necessitated the amputation of the leg; after which it was sent for some months to the Boys' Surgical and Convalescent Home at Banstead. By the kind co-operation of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, we were enabled to keep him there (although cured, he was still delicate) until Easter. The allowance to the widow was gradually diminished as she became self-supporting by cleaning offices and caretaking, until it ceased. But 2s. a week are still allowed for the special care of the crippled boy. Total amount passing through our books, £17 2s.

4441. A widow, aged 35, with one child, aged 5, at home, and another, aged 3, in weak health, under the charge of the Guardians. She applied for out-relief and was referred to us. A letter for the New Hospital for Women, with careful inquiries, elicited the fact that the young woman was suffering from internal trouble, aggravated by indigestion, which again resulted from previous loss of teeth. Suitable food was provided, a set of artificial teeth was obtained, and she was finally restored to health by a prolonged stay in the country with a lady Guardian, who afterwards took her into her service. When this situation came to an end we found her another as cook and caretaker at a lady's country cottage, where she was allowed to take her little girl, the younger child still remaining in the care of the Guardians. Reviser's Report: She is still in regular work. Total amount passing through our books, £6 2s. 6d.

4312. The clergy, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and the Guardians, failed to find a home for a little girl suffering from hydrocephalus, so much as to render it impossible for her to go about. The case was referred by the Guardians to us, and we found a vacancy at the Invalid Home for Children, Buckingham Place, Brighton. The father, a carpenter earning over two guineas a week, contributes 3s. weekly, the Vicar of the parish 3s. a week, and the Wells and Campden a grant providing 4s. a week to complete the 10s. per week required. Reviser's Report: This girl was kept at the home for about five years, when she died. Total amount passing through our books, £26 per annum.

4244. A widow of 73, living in one room with a delicate daughter of 29, was referred to this Committee by the Guardians, to whom she had just applied. She had been a widow for twenty-five years, had been in service, and had saved £80, but had lost it all through

the failure of a lodging-house. Of her four daughters the two eldest were married and in poor circumstances. The third was in service. The fourth, who lived at home, had been obliged to give up her places as cook on account of her health, and was unable to earn enough by her needlework to keep herself and her mother and to pay the rent of their one room, which was 4s. 6d. Temporary help was given at once, and on November 7th an allowance of 4s. 6d. was started and has since been converted into a pension. The two elder daughters could contribute nothing, but the allowance has since been made up by the help of the church, the daughter in service, and this committee. The daughter at home has obtained fairly regular work with ladies, who allow her to work at home when her mother is ill. Reviser's Report: Visited weekly; happy and comfortable. Total amount passing through our books, £11 14s. per annum.

931c. A widow, who was unable to work owing to an accident to her arm, was receiving out-relief; but the Board thought more thorough treatment would be afforded by the C.O.S. We found that her chief difficulty was the complete estrangement of her son, a weakly youth earning a poor livelihood as an assistant costermonger. A complete reconciliation was effected by our visitor, an allowance was granted to the widow for three months, followed by convalescent treatment; the young man received suitable clothing and hospital treatment; and finally an excellent permanent situation was found for the pair at a gentleman's country house, the mother as caretaker, the lad as under-gardener. This they foolishly declined, and were left to find more remunerative employment by their own efforts. Total amount passing through our books, £9 5s.

4548. An old journeyman tailor and his wife, applying to the Board for relief, were referred to our Committee; and his sons asked us to get their father into a Home. He was past work, and apparently very blind. Their landlord had distrained for rent. Efforts, unsuccessful, were made to secure his admission to two homes, and all his sons and daughters were communicated with. The sons, however, had been unfortunate in business, and after keeping their father for a month, begged the Committee to take charge of him. A very respectable widow was found who undertook to take care of him for 10s. per week, and this sum was paid for him by Members of the Committee and others interested in the case for nearly four months. Efforts were made to obtain suitable work for the three able-bodied sons; but these failed. The old man was sent to the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, and provided with spectacles that greatly improved his sight. As the sons, daughters, and wife disappeared, causing him the deepest pain, he was removed to the Infirmary, and the Guardians decided to prosecute the three sons. March 11th: The old man died in the Infirmary. His relatives who had deserted him provided a sumptuous funeral. The total amount passing through our books, £4 14s. 6d.

3951. A middle-aged widow, with a daughter aged 14, applied to the Guardians for relief and was referred to us. Inquiry showed that she was suffering from indigestion caused chiefly by bad teeth. Suitable nourishing food was supplied to her, and treatment at University College Hospital, where a new set of teeth was ordered for her. She was assisted during a long period while her old teeth were being extracted, and as soon as she was well enough was sent to St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington-on-Sea, from February 23rd to March 9th. On her return the better for change she went to live in



## APPENDIX No. 14—continued.

Willesden, where her new teeth were finally fitted to her mouth. Reviser's Report, November 2nd, 1903: Committee's gift of artificial teeth seems to have been well bestowed. Improved in health and appearance, she has married again—a comparatively prosperous tradesman. Total amount passing through our books, £5 8s. 3d.

4549. A milkman, aged 45, who had never joined a club, having been taken into the Infirmary suffering from incipient phthisis, the wife was referred by the Guardians to us. Temporary help was given and she was put on the labour list and work found for her. Their only child had been very delicate and over-anxious about her school work. Committee, with the help of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, obtained a vacancy at the Home for Children, Montpelier Road, Brighton, for a stay of 9½ weeks (November 3rd to January 8th). The case was notified to the Medical Officer of Health for disinfection. The man, who had been admitted to the Infirmary in mid-September, was discharged as cured November 17th. Relief in food was given him whilst he looked for work. This he soon found. The child, returning after two months' stay at Brighton, was certified by her doctor as fit to resume school and quite well. As she still looked pale, her teacher was asked to keep a special eye upon her and to report any weakness. Reviser's Report, May, 1903: Man and child both well. Man in full work. Total amount passing through our books, £4 5s. 8d.

4442. A mechanic had received twenty-one months' imprisonment for burglary and the wife was left with a house and five children, one of whom was in hospital. Most of the furniture had been taken for rent. The four children were taken by the Guardians and interim help (her removal expenses to a one room tenement) were given by Committee and access to her husband's P.O. savings was obtained, with his consent, for his wife. Reviser's Report: Removed into St. Pancras. Total amount passing through our books, 19s. 6d.

4724. A widow with a family of six, whose combined earnings in full work amounted to 32s., was sent for temporary assistance by the Guardians. On inquiry it appeared that distress was due: (1) to the mother's illness, which had kept her at home for six weeks, and was still preventing her from full work; (2) to the fact that her eldest daughter, who had previously earned 10s. as dressmaker's assistant, had lately lost her place through slackness of trade. The woman was a member of a sick benefit club, and hardworking, if somewhat incompetent, this being attributed to the state of her health following upon her troubles since her husband's death. Temporary relief was given, and on March 20th she was sent to the Rest, Ramsgate, for three weeks, with a subsequent extension of a week. She returned much better and very grateful to the Committee. In the meantime the daughter had obtained work herself. Necessary funds were provided by the Church and the Wells and Campden trustees. Reviser's Report: The sons and the daughter are in regular work and no further help is needed. Total amount passing through our books, £1 14s. 8d.

4825. A young widow, whose husband, a gardener, had lately died very suddenly, leaving her with six girls all under 11, was sent in May by the schoolmistress to a guardian for (1) general assistance and (2) convalescent aid for Agatha, aged 5, who was shortly to be operated on for empyema and caries of the rib. An offer of hospital treatment was declined, and two operations were successfully performed at home, free of charge, by the family doctor. At the end of June the child was sent by the Committee for four weeks to the Passmore Edwards Home, Cranbrook, and returned apparently cured. In the meantime one child was being provided for by the relatives, and the Committee granted temporary relief whilst the widow was disabled by a broken collar-bone. In addition to this, her late husband's employer, out of respect for him, promised the widow 10s. a week for a year, and also provided funds for a mangle, to enable her to take in washing at home. Printed cards were provided, and the neighbouring

tradesmen promised their recommendation, and by the middle of September she seemed on the way to working up a good connection. All expenses were provided by late employer of the husband and the Invalid Children's Aid Association. Not yet revised. Amount passing through our hands, £6 2s. 9d.

4406. A young widow, whose husband, a cab-driver, had died suddenly, was referred by the Guardians to this Committee. The visitor found that dressmaking would be the most suitable form of employment, and, obtaining for her relief when necessary, gradually helped the young widow by advertisement and recommendations to build up a connection. Within a year the visitor was able to report that the connection was fairly formed, the woman having earned a very high character in the process. Relief was also given by the Sisters of St. Peter's Home, who also found her some work during the same period. Reviser's Report, June, 1903: Work still plentiful and her little boy earning half a crown a week. The visitor recommended hand machine instead of treadle, which was injurious to applicant. Granted with interim relief. Total amount passing through our books, £3 17s. 6d.

4866. An able-bodied man, with eight children on his hands, applied to the Guardians in great trouble, and was referred to us. His eldest son had been sent to an Industrial School for stealing, and his wife to prison for receiving stolen goods. The family was well known and parents highly respected. Efforts were made under the belief that the wife was innocent, to obtain commutation of her sentence; one sickly child was sent to stay at the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution at Broadstairs. Some of the children were lodged in the West End Lane Hospice; a home for three others was found through the Children's Aid Society; but then the welcome news of a respite was received from the Home Secretary. Further help during the father's illness enabled him to hold out until his wife's return; after which we obtained her private employment for a time, and the man resumed work. Not yet revised. Total amount passing through our hands, £3 2s. 6d.

4686. A stableman (an ex-soldier), who had been wounded in the Afghanistan War, was in the Hampstead Hospital. His wife applied to the Relieving Officer for medical help for her youngest boy. Inquiry showed excellent character and husband's employment kept open for him. The boy, suffering from suppurating glands, was boarded out at Seaford for three months. On his return the Invalid Children's Aid Association supplied him with relief and a little carriage for a month. Reviser's Report: "Boy looks a picture of health. I do not think the glands will break out again." Total amount passing through our hands, £2 10s. 6d.

4085. A blacksmith, aged 59, who could find no work appeared before the Guardians. He had a wife dependent, but two sons (lost sight of) able-bodied: was referred to us. Inquiry showed him to be a man of excellent character, in a good sick benefit club. Interim relief was given, and by advertisement in various provincial papers work was found for him in Kent. When after many months the Reviser reported that he was out of work again, interim relief was given, and a job to last this winter was found for him. Not yet revised. Total amount passing through our hands, £1 4s.

2499. A widow, aged 45, with two girls just beginning to earn, and four younger children of school age, came to one of the Guardians for advice. She was in receipt of 5s. per week out-relief, and desired to be independent of any allowance. One boy showing signs of tuberculosis, was sent to the Convalescent Home of the Metropolitan Convalescent institution at Broadstairs for three weeks, and on his return placed under medical observation. Two boys were sent with the co-operation of the Guardians to the Farningham Homes for Little Boys, and six half-day's work per week was found for the mother, who withdrew any application for further relief. Not yet revised. Total amount passed through our hands, £3 6s.



## APPENDIX No. 15.

## WORKHOUSE AID AND ASSOCIATED CHARITIES IN RELATION TO RESCUE WORK.

A CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE HAMPSTEAD GUARDIANS AND THE HAMPSTEAD C.O.S., NOVEMBER, 1904.

This leaflet is the result of a suggestion made to me by a friend who is a Guardian, and who acknowledged some difficulty in following the arguments that have been used to support the charitable as opposed to the Workhouse treatment of fallen women needing maternity relief for the first time. It is an attempt, not to describe the work, but to consider whose duty it is.

*Difficulties of the Poor Law System in such Cases.*

The difficulties under which the Board of Guardians laboured in dealing with these cases were very great. A young woman, overtaken by the consequences of her transgression, and applying for Maternity Relief, had first to detail her story to the Relieving Officer; next she had to appear before a Board, composed mainly of men, where she was liable to be questioned by anyone who chose to speak; next she was relegated to the Workhouse, where she mixed with the women of every shade of depravity, who would know her condition, and who, so far from being pledged, as in a small waiting home, to take a serious view of her plight, would be inclined to treat it lightly, if not as a subject for coarse jests.

*Its effect on the applicant of Charitable and Workhouse help respectively.*

Such a situation, suddenly forced upon a young woman, who, in most cases, has been respectably brought up, and in many cases has been cruelly wronged, can have only a hardening effect; and that at a period of the greatest responsiveness and responsibility. The Poor Law may offer the best mode of treatment for hardened offenders; it may be the only means of treating the utterly careless; but if we have one before us, who, having been overtaken in a fault, feels, or can be made to feel, shamed and penitent, the Poor Law treatment is the worst for her.

*Especially in relation to the sense of purity.*

How are we to determine to which class a young woman belongs? Partly, no doubt, by careful inquiry into character, such as charity provides for, and the Poor Law does not. But, better, by applying some moral test that will sift character of its own accord. We can show two courses, one of which will appeal to all that is higher and strenuous, the other of which will appeal to the lower and self-indulgent side of character. The young woman whom we desire to save from the workhouse will feel, or may be made to feel the need of a woman friend, the need of a discipline that will not degrade, the need of some deeper and firmer religion than she has yet experienced. By offering a discipline at once harder and higher, deeper and more prolonged than the Workhouse can offer, and by respecting, instead of outraging the sense of purity, we shall be enabled to winnow the wheat from the chaff, and save those who desire to be saved from the downward course. Those who regard their situation as a mere "misfortune" to be "got over" as easily as possible, will reject the offer of charitable help, harden themselves to the Poor Law, and submit themselves to the temporary inconveniences that await them in the workhouse. Those who recognise the depths of their fall, and the "lower deep still threatening," will accept the helping hand, soften themselves to the sympathetic influences of friends, and endeavour to obey the infinitely harder, inner law, by which lives are moulded to righteousness.

*And the instinct of motherhood.*

There is another instinct too often outraged and weakened by the ordinary methods of workhouse aid. It is at once a most hopeful and most helpful feature in these cases if the mother desires to obtain, at least through the tenderest year of life, the personal care of her baby. That is an instinct that must be preserved and developed for her own sake, and for the child's. It is difficult, though not at all impossible, to keep mother and child together, and yet not to keep the mother unemployed, for that period, without the aid of a Home. With the help of a good Home it is comparatively easy.

*Charitable treatment harder than Poor Law treatment for helper and helped.*

It is obvious that work of this kind, to be carried out successfully, demands the most intense kind of personal effort and influence, because a soul's life may depend upon the issue of the moment—upon the choice between the Poor Law and a very much higher law. In a word, compassionate and thoughtful treatment is a great strain upon the worker. And it is harder still on the object of

her care. Those who think that charitable intervention "makes things too easy" or "saves young women from the consequences of wrong-doing," may not know that in the free choice which has been offered in this parish, the sterner and more prolonged charitable assistance has in two or three cases been rejected in favour of the short and easy alternative of the workhouse.

*The need, therefore, for an organised body of workers.*

Although, then, so many of these girls are driven by circumstances, or directed by thoughtless mistresses, to the Relief Office, it is clear that the workhouse is no place for them. It is the province of charity, according to the measure of its power, to help all for whom there is hope; of the Poor Law, to deal with that hopeless remainder which fills our workhouses, infirmaries, and asylums. The Poor Law has not—does not need—a very high degree of organisation, nor a very large band of voluntary workers, for its simple task of relieving destitution. Charity needs, and increasingly provides, an infinite diversity of facility, equipment, and relation; enquiry—patient and thorough treatment—compassionate and stern; a choice of many, and of specially qualified, workers; alliances between societies to weave immediate and unconflicting co-operation.\* The need of organisation and the need of the deepest kind of personal influence is in nothing more strikingly evidenced than by the number and variety of the institutions for rescue work in London.

*Alleged limitations of Charity.*

But it is sometimes said that the Charity Organisation Society cannot deal with these cases. That is not true, because the Society does deal with them—and deals with them successfully—by its usual method of co-ordinating agencies and personal workers. And if it were true, what would it mean? It would mean that the Society cannot do its proper work. It may be that the co-operation needed is of a kind that involves a great degree of trust between allied committees; that the enquiries are of a very delicate character; that the committee that supervises and controls, must be a committee of women; that action must sometimes be more immediate than is ordinarily necessary. But to say that the Society cannot arrange for work that is of the essence of Charity, must mean either that the Society does not know, or that it cannot learn, its own business.

*Material and Spiritual Charity.*

There are plenty of persons prepared to accept both these alternatives, because in the past the tendency of the Society has been to cling to the relief of poverty, and to shrink from the reform of character and the organisation of agencies. Its name, its various schedules, the time of its committees, and the energies of its officers have seemed to be concentrated upon the relief of the respectable, but unfortunate poor, with such material benefits as allowances, pensions, convalescent homes, and the like. These are, it is true, forms of charity, because they are symbols of loving kindness. But there is a lower and a higher form of charity. This relief we ought of course to organise, as wisely and considerately as we know how. But we dare not leave unattempted the higher form of charity—the endeavour to realise in the lives of those who are falling, or have fallen by the way, the Christian ideals of human character.

*Christian Charity missionary because Christians are filled with an Infinite Spirit.*

To do the safe small service is virtue in safe small souls. And if we are to take a strictly conventional view of duty, we need undertake no fresh work beyond what is prescribed by use and wont. But we have not so learned of Christ. Those who have once left the ninety and nine to seek lost sheep in difficult places, cannot rest content with service within the fold. For them, the standard of work is raised, not by narrowing the selection of beneficiaries, but by deepening the founts of feeling and of thought, in those who desire to serve. Important as is the work of selective charity in preventing the pauperisation of the poor, there is one thing that is yet more important—to give free play to those positive spiritual forces by which human institutions and human character can alone be saved. T. H. N.

\* General arrangements, whose efficacy has now been proved in many cases, have been made between our standing committee and the London Diocesan Council, and the Refugatory and Refuge Union, respectively, to say nothing of special arrangements with minor institutions and private persons.—T. H. N.



## APPENDIX No. 16.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEARS 1905-1908, BY THE RESCUE AND MATERNITY COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

Year. October 1st to September 30th.	Number of New Applications.	Number dealt with.	Number who applied to the Relieving Officer.	Number who declined our help.	Sent by Clergy or privately.	Affiliation Orders obtained.	Sub-normal intellect, Not feeble-minded.	Feeble-minded.	Still in Institutions.	Doing well in service or employment.	Doing fairly.	Restored to family.	Married.	Dead.	Unsatisfactory.
1905-6	26	26	9	0	17	2	10	2	3	6	8	2	4	—	3
1906-7	29	27	7	2	22	4	5	2	9	5	3	3	3	1	3
1907-8	35	33	11	2	24	6	7	3	9	8	6	7	1	—	2

## APPENDIX No. 17.

## RESCUE WORK.

To.....

Private.

## MEMORANDUM UPON RESCUE WORK IN HAMPSTEAD.

Issued by the Rural Dean and the Hon. Secretary of  
the Council of Public Welfare.

Hampstead Associated Agencies,  
27, Heath Street.

24th February, 1906.

Young women already following, or in danger of falling into, vicious courses, but not needing or not eligible for the maternity relief provided otherwise, are dealt with by the Hampstead Rescue Association, which carries on rescue work in this borough, on Church of England lines, in connection with the London Diocesan Council for Preventive and Rescue Work. The Association has, at St. Audrey's Home, 2, St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, accommodation for about ten girls between the ages of thirteen and twenty-two.

Applications should be sent to Miss Dowding (Supt.), 2, St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, N.W.

Single young women in need of Maternity Relief for the first time may be dealt with by the Maternity Com-

mittee of the Council of Social Welfare, which is in close co-operation with many Maternity, Rescue, and "Waiting Homes provided by the Anglican, Free, and Roman Catholic Churches.

Application on behalf of these young women should be made to Miss M. R. Topham, 70, South Hill Park (near Hampstead Heath Station), who will immediately take steps to secure the right kind of assistance.

The Hampstead Women's Shelter at No. 25, Agincourt Road is designed for the immediate and temporary needs of women and girls found on the Heath and its neighbourhood without visible means of subsistence. They are kept here for a short time only, until arrangements can be made with their friends or relatives, or they enter suitable homes, or situations are found for them by the Committee. The Home is maintained on undenominational lines, and managed by a Committee, the members of which represent several churches in the neighbourhood.

Applications should be made to the Matron, Miss Perks, 25, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, N.W.

BROOK DEEDES.  
THOMAS HANCOCK NUNN.

## APPENDIX No. 18.

## STATEMENT OF SOME FORMS OF ASSISTANCE EMPLOYED BY THE JOINT-PHTHISIS COMMITTEE.

MARCH, 1906—MARCH, 1908.

Some of these cases have been on the books of the Health Society some time previous to the former date, and the help recorded previous to March, 1907, is, therefore, in some cases for more than one year.

	1906-7	1907-8
Health-visited	129	181
Disinfection, partial or complete	44	38
Removed from or alteration of home conditions	16	17
Migration to country	11	6
Emigration	2	2
*Convalescent treatment	18	26

\* Including 4 at the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Broadstairs.

†Sanatorium treatment	14	14
Country holiday, change of air with relatives	5	11
Out-patient letters	66	88
Hospital treatment (In-patient)	28	32
Infirmity treatment	15	13
Surgical Aid (including teeth)	—	9
Nourishment to patient	21	21
Referred to National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	—	4
Family relief	12	30
Family Arrangement	—	6
Work found	7	9
Gone away without leaving address	9	15
Gone to outlying districts but still reported on occasionally	13	10
Deaths	12	10

† Including 4 at St. Catherine's Hospital, Ramsgate.



## APPENDIX No. 19.

## I. EXTRACT FROM THE FORESTERS' DIRECTORY, 1907.

The origin of these Associations is to be found in the changed relationship between the "club doctor" and the Societies under his charge. In the early days of the orders, the surgeon, if of a kind and congenial disposition, was a valuable help, not only by his professional skill, but in the intelligent interest he took in the general business of the Court or Lodge, to which he belonged. But, as time rolled on, the connection between the surgeon and the society assumed a more strictly business-like aspect, and requests for increased remuneration were met, in many instances, with complaints as to the quality of the medicines supplied by him, and to the disproportionate attention given to his private patients compared with the Members of the Society. As the Members became more proficient in their knowledge of the principles which underlie the organisation of their Societies, they became more awake to the shortcomings of the old system, and more determined, if possible, to find a remedy. That the complaints were not merely local is abundantly proved by the very wide area over which the new system—the Amalgamated Associations—now extends. It was natural that the remedy should be found in the application of the same principles of co-operation which had proved so successful in the Societies. If individuals could beneficially combine in Courts and Lodges, it was thought that the Courts and Lodges in a town could so combine, rent their own surgery, buy their own drugs, and engage a surgeon at an annual salary to attend solely to the wants of their members. Then, the pioneers of the movement saw another and a greater benefit that might be derived from the new system. Previously the surgeons devoted their attention to the health of the members only; but the practical men who had the shaping of the new movement saw what an incalculable advantage it would be, if medical attendance on the wives and children of the members could also be provided. They held that the continuance in good health of the wife was as desirable an object as the continuance in good health of the husband; and that the early medical assistance given under the new system would save many a poor woman or her children from a long illness, or from premature death. And so it came about. The first Friendly Societies' Organisation was formed at Preston by an amalgamation of Societies, followed by one in 1869, at Newport (Monmouthshire), confined to the Lodges of the Manchester Unity. How the movement has since spread may be seen from the following list. The payments in the Association vary, according to the views of the Managing Committees and the Medical Officers. All the Associations provide for the wants of widows, orphans, and relatives dependent upon Members. The management is in the hands of delegates, elected to represent the Courts, Lodges, etc., forming the Association.

## 2. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION FROM THIRTY-THREE ASSOCIATIONS.

*Conditions of Membership.*

Generally limited to Friendly Society Members and their families.

In a few cases a medical certificate is required from all candidates. More generally the family is admitted on members' declaration of good health. Occasionally, sick persons are admitted at a high entrance fee. The average fees for the Associations which adopt a uniform, or practically uniform, classification are:—

Friendly Society Members	- 3s. 6d. to 4s.
Juveniles	- 1s. 6d. ,, 3s.
"Adult" relatives (varies from "over fourteen" to "over eighteen" years)	- 4s.
Children	- 2s. ,, 2s. 6d.

The juvenile fee only applies in six cases. A reduction is not unusual in the case of large families. In several instances, there is an entrance fee of 1s.

Five associations admit public members at higher rates, viz.:—

*Bath.*—Entrance fee, 2s. Persons under sixteen, 1s. per quarter; sixteen to twenty-five, 2s.; and gradually increasing scale up to 3s. 6d. for ages forty to forty-five.

*Cambridge.*—Entrance fee, 1s.; adults under fifty, 5s. and 6s. per annum; children, 3s. Higher fees, if outside radius.

*Kidderminster.*—Entrance fee, 1s.; subscription, 4s. per annum (all ages).

*Plymouth.*—Entrance fee, 1s.; persons over sixteen, 1s. 6d. per quarter; children, 7d. per quarter.

*Preston.*—Persons under thirty-five, 1s. per quarter; thirty-five to fifty, 1s. 6d.; fifty to sixty, 2s.

One association (Bridgnorth) admits the public at same rates as Friendly Society Members. Some charge higher scale for persons outside the town.

*Relative Cost of Ordinary Benefit Society to Federated Institute.*

Usually about same. Sometimes dearer. Better attention, etc., claimed.

*Medical Officers' Salaries, etc.*

Medical Officers usually give their whole time. Last year (1907) salaries varied from £522, with £15 15s. honorarium and midwifery and vaccination fees at Sheerness, to £176 at Stourport (a small Society). Sixteen medical men receive on an average £280 per annum each. Value of residence is included, except in three or four cases. Cab hire is nearly always paid for in addition. The accounts do not always indicate whether the midwifery fees are included. Probably, £300 a year and cab hire would be an approximate average. Amounts spent on cab hire vary greatly, as £2, £50, £71, £123 and £143 per annum.

A few places (e.g., Bridgnorth, Leicester Foresters, and Trowbridge) have a Public Medical Service, and the Doctors are paid by fees per case.

Medical Officers examine all candidates for admission to the Associated Societies free of charge. They may charge for certificates for other purposes.

*Number of Individuals per Doctor.*

Varies considerably. Average (derived from figures of membership) for eleven doctors, 3,200 each.

*Visits per Doctor per Annum.*

Much variation. Average for ten doctors, 3,250, or about ten per day, per doctor.

*Consultations.*

Seven doctors report 96,160 consultations in 1907 an average of 13,737, or about forty-four every week-day.

*Midwifery Fees.*

Ten shillings and sixpence most usual fee. Occasionally 12s. 6d. and 15s.; £1 in one case. Fees go to doctor attending.

*Radius for Doctor's Visits.*

Three miles. In some cases 1s. a mile per visit for all visits beyond three miles. Trowbridge refunds fee for fourth mile, and paid for 208 miles last year.

*Wage Limit.*

In only two cases. Kidderminster, £3 per week, for public members; Bridgnorth, £2 2s., with higher fees to Members improving their position.

*Attitude of Medical Profession.*

Fourteen Societies reply to this question. In nine cases the attitude is reported friendly, in five unfavourable. At Worcester, Preston and Norwich the local Doctors boycott. Lowestoft reports opposition from British Medical Association.



## APPENDIX No. 19—continued.

*Capital Charges.*

In some cases loans are made by the affiliated Societies towards purchase of premises obtained on mortgage. As a rule, the premises are only rented.

*Sundry Points.*

Leeds has a rule that no Medical Officer must practise within the radius for three years after leaving. This Association is being reorganised.

Lincoln returned a bonus of 1s. to its members last year. Middlesbrough makes no conditions as to age or health. Plymouth is the largest Society, having 10,600 members. All are managed by Committees representative of the affiliated Societies

Nearly all belong to the Friendly Societies' Medical Alliance.

No Lady Doctors are employed.

*Vaccination.*

Nearly all undertake this; usually Fee, 1s. or 1s. 6d.; sometimes 2s. 6d.

## CHILDREN.

*Summary of fifteen Special Replies as to Treatment likely to be needed under the Medical Inspection of School Children.*

*Teeth extracted.*—In three cases. No other dental treatment.

*Defective Sight.*—Simple cases treated by three Societies.

*Special Nursing.*—Rely on Parish or District Nurse. Occasionally subscribe to a nursing fund.

*Surgical Appliances.*—Not supplied. Some Societies will get them for patients at cost price, or through the Surgical Aid Society. Hot water bottles, steam kettles, bath chair, etc., are loaned in two or three instances.

*Convalescent Treatment.*—Two Societies subscribe to a Convalescent Home Fund. The rest do nothing of this kind.

## APPENDIX No. 20.

## STEPNEY UNION.

A RETURN of the Numbers of Inmates Relieved in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, the Bromley and Poplar Workhouses, and the several Schools in connection with the above Union, as well as the numbers who received Out-Door Relief during the several Half-years ending as below; together with the cost of In-Door Maintenance and the amount paid in Out-Door Relief during the same periods, also the number of Men, Women and Children who received Out-Door Medical Attendance only.

Half-year ending Lady-Day.	IN-DOOR POOR.				The Half-yearly Cost of In-Door Maintenance.	OUT-DOOR POOR.				The Half-Yearly Cost of Out-Door Relief.	In addition, the following received Out-Door Medical Attendance only.			
	Classification.					Classification.					Men.	Wom'n	Child'n	TOTAL
	Men.	Wom'n	Child'n	Total.		Men.	Wom'n	Child'n	TOTAL.					
1869	509	526	673	1,708	£6,344	1,301	2,354	3,947	7,602	£6,153	391	1011	1018	2420
1870	549	527	618	1,694	6,084	1,161	1,982	3,206	6,349	5,934	372	811	1047	2230
1871	455	448	536	1,439	4,876	754	1,521	2,140	4,415	5,401	299	640	672	1611
1875	556	505	520	1,581	4,543	101	296	144	541	1,200	373	294	155	822
1879	648	501	514	1,663	4,894	53	157	53	263	686	335	356	100	791
1883	661	509	535	1,705	5,425	34	77	24	135	362	383	376	165	924
1886	773	524	529	1,826	*5,809	26	53	17	96	250	418	487	208	1113
1887	655	523	492	1,670	*5,389	28	49	18	95	218	379	477	199	1055

MEMORANDA.—During the 1st Week, Midsummer, 1869, the Out-Door Weekly Relief amounted to ... £219 0 0  
 " " " " 1883 " " " " ... 11 13 4  
 " 5th " " 1884 " " " " ... 10 10 6  
 " 6th " " Christmas, 1887 " " " " ... 7 7 0

\* These include the cost of Maintenance of Patients in M.A.B. Asylums (about £650), which theretofore had not been included.



## APPENDIX No. 21.

## AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

ANNO REGNI ELIZABETHÆ Reginae Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, quadragesimo tertio. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster the seven and twentieth day of October, in the three and fortieth year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lady ELIZABETH, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith, &c.; and there continued until the dissolution thereof, being the nineteenth day of December next following, 1601.

BE it Enacted, by the authority of this present Parliament, That the churchwardens of every parish, and four, three, or two substantial householders there, as shall be thought meet, having respect to the proportion and greatness of the same parish and parishes, to be nominated yearly in Easter week, or within one month after Easter, under the hand and seal of two or more justices of the peace in the same county, whereof one to be of the quorum, dwelling in or near the same parish or division, where the same parish doth lie, shall be called overseers of the poor of the same parish; and they, or the greater part of them, shall take order from time to time, by and with the consent of two or more such justices of the peace as is aforesaid, for setting to work the children of all such, whose parents shall not, by the said churchwardens and overseers, or the greater part of them, be thought able to keep and maintain their children; and also for setting to work all such persons, married or unmarried, having no means to maintain them, and use no ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by; and also to raise weekly or otherwise (by taxation of every inhabitant, parson, vicar, and other, and of every occupier of lands, houses, tithes impropriate, appropriations of tithes, coal mines, or saleable underwoods in the said parish, in such competent sum and sums of money as they shall think fit) a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other ware and stuff, to set the poor on work; and also competent sums of money for and towards the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them being poor and not able to work; and also for the putting out of such children to be apprentices, to be gathered out of the same parish, according to the ability of the same parish, and to do and execute all other things, as well for the disposing of the said stock as otherwise concerning the premises, as to them shall seem convenient; which said churchwardens and overseers so to be nominated, or such of them as shall not be let by sickness or other just excuse, to be allowed by two such justices of peace or more as is aforesaid, shall meet together at the least once every month, in the church of the said parish, upon the Sunday in the afternoon after divine service, there to consider of some good course to be taken, and of some meet order to be set down in the premises; and shall within four days after the end of their year, and after other overseers nominated as aforesaid, make and yield up to such two justices of peace as is aforesaid, a true and perfect accompt of all sums of money by them received, or rated and sessed and not received, and also of such stock as shall be in their hands, or in the hands of any of the poor to work, and of all other things concerning their said office; and such sum or sums of money as shall be in their hands shall pay and deliver over to the said churchwardens and overseers newly nominated and appointed as aforesaid, upon pain that every one of them absenting themselves without lawful cause as aforesaid from such monthly meeting for the purpose aforesaid, or being negligent in their office or in the execution of the orders aforesaid, being made by and with the assent of the said justices of peace or any two of them before mentioned, to forfeit for every such default of absence or negligence, Twenty shillings.

And be it also Enacted, That if the said justices of peace do perceive that the inhabitants of any parish are not able to levy among themselves sufficient sums of money

for the purposes aforesaid, that then the said two justices shall and may tax, rate, and assess as aforesaid any other of other parishes, or out of any parish within the hundred where the said parish is, to pay such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens and overseers of the said poor parish, for the said purposes, as the said justices shall think fit, according to the intent of this law; and if the said hundred shall not be thought to the said justices able and fit to relieve the said several parishes not able to provide for themselves as aforesaid, then the justices of peace at their general quarter sessions, or the greater number of them, shall rate and assess as aforesaid any other of other parishes, or out of any parish within the said county, for the purposes aforesaid, as in their discretion shall seem fit.

And that it shall be lawful, as well for the present as subsequent churchwardens or overseers, or any of them, by warrant from any two such justices of peace as is aforesaid, to levy as well the said sums of money, and all arrearages, of every one that shall refuse to contribute according as they shall be assessed, by distress and sale of the offender's goods, as the sums of money or stock which shall be behind upon any accompt to be made as aforesaid, rendering to the parties the overplus; and in defect of such distress, it shall be lawful for any such two justices of the peace to commit him or them to the common gaol of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize until payment of the said sum, arrearages, and stock; and the said justices of peace, or any one of them, to send to the house of correction or common gaol such as shall not employ themselves to work being appointed thereunto as aforesaid; and also any such two justices of peace to commit to the said prison every one of the said churchwardens and overseers which shall refuse to accompt, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he have made a true accompt, and satisfied and paid so much as upon the said accompt shall be remaining in his hands.

And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said churchwardens and overseers, or the greater part of them, by the assent of any two justices of the peace aforesaid, to bind any such children as aforesaid to be apprentices, where they shall see convenient, till such man-child shall come to the age of four and twenty years, and such woman-child to the age of one and twenty years, or the time of her marriage; the same to be as effectual to all purposes as if such child were of full age, and by indenture of covenant bound him or herself.

And to the intent that necessary places of habitation may more conveniently be provided for such poor impotent people, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said churchwardens and overseers, or the greater part of them, by the leave of the lord or lords of the manor, whereof any waste or common within their parish is or shall be parcel, and upon agreement before with him or them made in writing, under the hands and seals of the said lord or lords, or otherwise, according to any order to be set down by the justices of peace of the said county at their general quarter sessions, or the greater part of them, by like leave and agreement of the said lord or lords, in writing under his or their hands and seals, to erect, build, and set up, in fit and convenient places of habitation in such waste or common, at the general charges of the parish, or otherwise of the hundred or county, as aforesaid, to be taxed, rated, and gathered in manner before expressed, convenient houses or dwelling for the said impotent poor, and also to place inmates, or more families than one in one cottage or house; one Act made in the thirty-first year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act against the erecting and maintaining of Cottages,' or any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; which cottages and places for inmates shall not at any time after be used or employed to or for any other habitation, but

A remedy for levying the money assessed.

Distress for non-payment.

Imprisonment of those that will not work.

Refuses to accompt, imprisoned.

Binding of children apprentices.

Building of houses on the waste for the poor to inhabit.



## APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

only for impotent and poor of the same parish, that shall be there placed from time to time by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the same parish, or the most part of them, upon the pains and forfeitures contained in the said former Act made in the said thirty-first year of her Majesty's reign.

A remedy for them which find themselves grieved with any tax.

Provided always, That if any person or persons shall find themselves grieved with any cess or tax, or other Act done by the said churchwardens, and other persons, or by the said justices of peace: that then it shall be lawful for the justices of peace, at their general quarter sessions, or the greater number of them, to take such order therein as to them shall be thought convenient; and the same to conclude and bind all the said parties.

Poor persons relieved by their parents or children.

And be it further Enacted, That the father and grandfather, and the mother and grandmother, and the children of every poor, old, blind, lame, and impotent person, or other poor person not able to work, being of a sufficient ability, shall at their own charges relieve and maintain every such poor person in that manner, and according to that rate, as by the justices of peace of that county where such sufficient persons dwell, or the greater number of them, at their general quarter sessions, shall be assessed, upon pain that every one of them shall forfeit twenty shillings for every month which they shall fail therein.

Officers of corporate towns have the authority of justices of peace.

And be it further hereby Enacted, That the mayors, bailiffs, or other head officers of every town or place corporate and city within this realm, being justice or justices of peace, shall have the same authority by virtue of this Act, within the limits and precincts of their jurisdictions as well out of sessions as at their sessions, if they hold any, as is herein limited, prescribed, and appointed to justices of the peace of the county, or any two or more of them, or to the justices of peace in their quarter sessions, to do and execute for all the uses and purposes in this Act prescribed, and no other justice or justices of peace to enter or meddle there: And that every Alderman of the city of London within his ward shall and may do and execute in every respect so much as is appointed and allowed by this Act to be done and executed by one or two justices of peace of any county within this realm.

Aldermen of London.

A parish extending into two counties, or into two liberties.

And be it also Enacted, That if it shall happen any parish to extend itself into more counties than one, or part to lie within the liberties of any city, town or place corporate, and part without, that then as well the justices of peace of every county, as also the head officers of such city, town or place corporate, shall deal and intermeddle only in so much of the said parish as lieth within their liberties, and not any further; and every of them respectively, within their several limits, wards and jurisdictions, to execute the ordinances before mentioned, concerning the nomination of overseers, the consent to binding apprentices, the giving warrant to levy taxations unpaid, the taking account of churchwardens and overseers, and the committing to prison such as refuse to account, or deny to pay the arrearages due upon their accounts; and yet nevertheless, the said churchwardens and overseers, or the most part of them, of the said parishes, that do extend into such several limits and jurisdictions, shall, without dividing themselves, duly execute their office in all places within the said parish in all things to them belonging; and shall duly exhibit and make one account before the said head officer of the town or place corporate, and one other before the said justices of peace, or any such two of them, as is aforesaid.

The justices' forfeiture for not naming of overseers.

And further be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if in any place within this realm there happen to be hereafter no such nomination of overseers yearly as is before appointed, that then every justice of peace of the county dwelling within the division where such default of nomination shall happen, and every mayor, alderman, and head officer of city, town, or place corporate, where such default shall happen, shall lose and forfeit for every such default five pounds, to be employed towards the relief of the poor of the said parish or place corporate, and to be levied, as aforesaid, of their goods by warrant from the general sessions of the peace of the said county, or of the same city, town or place corporate, if they keep sessions.

How the forfeitures shall be levied and employed.

And be it also Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties and forfeitures, before mentioned in this Act to be forfeited by any person or persons, shall

go and be employed to the use of the poor of the same parish, and towards a stock and habitation for them, and other necessary uses and relief, as before in this Act are mentioned and expressed; and shall be levied by the said churchwardens and overseers, or one of them, by warrant from any two such justices of peace, or mayor, alderman, or head officer of city, town, or place corporate respectively, within their several limits, by distress and sale thereof, as aforesaid; or in defect thereof, it shall be lawful for any two such justices of peace, and the said alderman and head officers, within their several limits, to commit the offender to the said prison, there to remain without bail or mainprize till the said forfeitures shall be satisfied and paid.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices of peace of every county or place corporate, or the more part of them, in their general sessions to be holden next after the feast of Easter next, and so yearly, as often as they shall think meet, shall rate every parish to such a weekly sum of money as they shall think convenient, so as no parish be rated above the sum of sixpence, nor under the sum of a half-penny, weekly to be paid, and so as the total sum of each taxation of the parishes in every county amount not above the rate of twopence for every parish within the said county, which sums so taxed shall be yearly assessed by the agreement of the parishioners within themselves, or, in default thereof, by the churchwardens and petty constables of the same parish, or the more part of them; or, in default of their agreement, by the order of such justice or justices of peace as shall dwell in the same parish, or (if none be there dwelling) in the parts next adjoining; and if any person shall neglect or refuse to pay any such portion of money so taxed, it shall be lawful for the said churchwardens and constables, or any of them, or, in their default, for any justice of peace of the said limit, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods of the party so refusing or neglecting, rendering to the party the overplus; and in default of such distress, it shall be lawful to any justice of that limit to commit such person to the said prison, there to abide, without bail or mainprize, till he have paid the same.

And be it also Enacted, That the said justices of the peace, at their general quarter sessions to be holden at the time of such taxation, shall set down what competent sums of money shall be sent quarterly out of every county or place corporate, for the relief of the poor prisoners of the King's Bench and Marshalsea, and also of such hospitals and almshouses as shall be in the said county, and what sums of money shall be sent to every one of the said hospitals and almshouses, so as there be sent out of every county yearly twenty shillings at the least to each of the said prisons of the King's Bench and Marshalsea, which sums, rateably to be assessed upon every parish, the churchwardens of every parish shall truly collect, and pay over to the high constables in whose division such parish shall be situate, from time to time, quarterly, ten days before the end of every quarter; and every such constable, at every such quarter sessions in such county, shall pay over the same to two such treasurers, or to one of them, as shall, by the more part of the justices of peace of the county, be elected to be the said treasurers, to be chosen by the justices of peace of the said county, city or town, or place corporate, or of others, which were assessed and taxed at five pounds lands or ten pounds goods at the least, at the tax of subsidy next before the time of the said election to be made; and the said treasurers so elected to continue for the space of one whole year in their office, and then to give up their charge, with a due account of their receipts and disbursements, at the quarter sessions to be holden next after the feast of Easter in every year, to such others as shall from year to year, in form aforesaid, successively be elected treasurers for the said county, city, town or place corporate, which said treasurers, or one of them, shall pay over the same to the Lord Chief Justice of England, and knight marshal for the time being, equally to be divided to the use aforesaid, taking their acquittance for the same, or, in default of the said chief justice, to the next ancientest justice of the King's Bench as aforesaid; and if any churchwarden or high constable, or his executors or administrators, shall fail to make payment in form above specified, then every churchwarden, his executors or administrators, so offending

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## APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

shall forfeit for every time the sum of ten shillings, and every high constable, his executors or administrators, shall forfeit for every time the sum of twenty shillings; the same forfeitures, together with the sums behind, to be levied by the said treasurer and treasurers by way of distress and sale of goods as aforesaid, in form aforesaid, and by them to be employed towards the charitable uses comprised in this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That all the surplussage of money, which shall be remaining in the said stock of any county, shall by discretion of the more part of the justices of peace in their quarter sessions, be ordered, distributed, and bestowed for the relief of the poor hospitals of that county, and of those that shall sustain losses by fire, water, the sea or other casualties, and to such other charitable purposes, for the relief of the poor, as to the more part of the said justices of peace shall seem convenient.

And be it further Enacted, That if any treasurer elected shall wilfully refuse to take upon him the said office of treasurer, or refuse to distribute and give relief, or to accempt, according to such form as shall be appointed by the more part of the said justices of peace; that then it shall be lawful for the justices of peace in their quarter sessions, or, in their default, for the justices of assize, at the assizes to be holden in the same county, to fine the same treasurer by their discretion; the same fine not to be under three pounds, and to be levied by sale of his goods, and to be prosecuted by any two of the said justices of peace, whom they shall authorise.

Provided always, That this Act shall not take effect until the feast of Easter next.

And be it Enacted, That the statute made in the nine-and-thirtieth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for the Relief of the Poor,' shall continue and stand in force until the feast of Easter next; and that all taxations heretofore imposed and not paid, nor that shall be paid before the said feast of Easter next; and that all taxes hereafter before the said feast to be taxed by virtue of the said former Act, which shall not be paid before the said feast of Easter, shall and may, after the said feast of Easter, be levied by the overseers and other persons in this Act respectively appointed to levy taxations by distress, and by such warrant in every respect as if they had been taxed and imposed by virtue of this Act, and were not paid.

Provided always, That whereas the island of Fowlness in the county of Essex, being environed with the sea, and having a chapel of ease for the inhabitants thereof, and yet the said island is no parish, but the lands in the same are situated within divers parishes far distant from the said island; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said justices of peace shall nominate and appoint inhabitants within the said island to be

overseers for the poor people dwelling within the said island; and that both they the said justices and the said overseers shall have the same power and authority, to all intents, considerations, and purposes, for the execution of the parts and articles of this Act, and shall be subject to the same pains and forfeitures, and likewise that the inhabitants and occupiers of lands there shall be liable and chargeable to the same payments, charges, expenses, and orders, in such manner and form as if the same island were a parish; in consideration whereof, neither the said inhabitants or occupiers of land within the said island, shall not be compelled to contribute towards the relief of the poor of those parishes wherein their houses or lands which they occupy within the said island are situated, for or by reason of their said habitations or occupings, other than for the relief of the poor people within the said island; neither yet shall the other inhabitants of the parishes wherein such houses or lands are situated, be compelled, by reason of their residency or dwelling, to contribute to the relief of the poor inhabitants within the said island.

And be it further Enacted, That if any action of trespass or other suit shall happen to be attempted and brought against any person or persons for taking of any distress, making of any sale, or any other thing doing by authority of this present Act, the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit shall and may either plead Not Guilty, or otherwise make avowry, cognisance, or justification for the taking of the said distresses, making of sale, or other thing doing by virtue of this Act; alleging in such avowry, cognisance, or justification, that the said distress, sale, trespass, or other thing whereof the plaintiff or plaintiffs complained was done by authority of this Act, and according to the tenour, purport, and effect of this Act, without any expressing or rehearsal of any other matter or circumstance contained in this present Act; to which avowry, cognisance, or justification, the plaintiff shall be admitted to reply, that the defendant did take the said distress, made the said sale, or did any other act or trespass supposed in his declaration of his own wrong, without any such cause alleged by the said defendant, whereupon the issue in every such action shall be joined, to be tried by verdict of twelve men, and not otherwise, as is accustomed in other personal actions; and upon trial of that issue, the whole matter to be given on both parties in evidence, according to the very truth of the same, and after such issue tried for by the defendant, or non-suit of the plaintiff after appearance, the same defendant to recover treble damages, by reason of his wrongful vexation in that behalf, with his costs also in that part sustained, and that to be assessed by the same jury, or writ to inquire of the damages, as the same shall require.

Provided always, That this Act shall endure no longer than to the end of next Session of Parliament.

The defendant's plea in a suit commenced against him upon this statute.

Treble damages for the defendant, and his costs.

Continuance of this Act.



ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE POOR LAWS AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF APPENDIX VOLUMES TO THE REPORTS OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

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APPENDIX VOL. XXXV.—INDEX TO THE REPORT ON ENGLAND AND WALES.

APPENDIX VOL. XXXVI.—SOME INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING WOMEN PAUPERS.

A Supplement to the Report (Appendix Vol. XVII.) by Miss Constance Williams and Mr. Thomas Jones on the Effect of Outdoor Relief on Wages and the Conditions of Employment.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE POOR LAWS AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

LIST OF APPENDIX VOLUMES TO THE REPORTS OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

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Minutes of Evidence mainly of the Officers of the Local Government Board for England and Wales. 1st to 34th Days: 8th January to 22nd May, 1906: Questions 1 to 14,880.
- APPENDIX VOL. I. A.—ENGLISH OFFICIAL EVIDENCE.**  
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- APPENDIX VOL. V.—URBAN CENTRES.—SOUTH WALES AND NORTH EASTERN COUNTIES.**  
Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) containing the oral and written evidence of witnesses from urban centres in the following districts:—South Wales and North Eastern Counties, 90th to 94th Days: 15th April to 30th April, 1907: Questions 48,348 to 53,067.
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Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) containing the oral and written evidence of witnesses from various rural centres in the South Western, Western, and Eastern Counties, from the Parish of Poplar Borough and from the National Conference of Friendly Societies. 111th to 122nd Days: 9th July to 7th October, 1907: Questions 67,566 to 77,734.
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Report on the Methods and Results of the present system of administering Indoor and Outdoor Poor Law Medical Relief in certain Unions in England and Wales, by Dr. McVail.
- APPENDIX VOL. XV.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—CHARITY.**  
Report on the Administrative Relation of Charity and the Poor Law, and the extent and the actual and potential utility of Endowed and Voluntary Charities in England and Scotland, by Mr. A. C. Kay and Mr. H. V. Foynt.
- APPENDIX VOL. XVI.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—INDUSTRIAL AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.**  
Reports on the Relation of Industrial and Sanitary Conditions to Pauperism, by Mr. Steel Maitland and Miss R. E. Squire.
- APPENDIX VOL. XVII.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—OUT-RELIEF AND WAGES.**  
Reports on the effect of Outdoor Relief on Wages, and the Conditions of Employment, by Mr. Thomas Jones and Miss Williams.
- APPENDIX VOL. XVIII.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—CHILDREN: ENGLAND AND WALES.**  
Report on the condition of the Children who are in receipt of the various forms of Poor Law Relief in certain Unions in London and in the Provinces, by Dr. Ethel Williams and Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.
- APPENDIX VOL. XIX.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—UNEMPLOYMENT: ENGLAND AND WALES.**  
Report on the Effects of Employment or Assistance given to the Unemployed since 1886 as a means of relieving Distress outside the Poor Law in London, and generally throughout England and Wales, by Mr. Cyril Jackson and the Rev. J. C. Pringle.
- APPENDIX VOL. XIX. A.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—UNEMPLOYMENT: SCOTLAND.**  
Report on the Effects of Employment or Assistance given to the Unemployed since 1886 as a means of relieving Distress outside the Poor Law in Scotland, by the Rev. J. C. Pringle.
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- APPENDIX VOL. XX.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—BOY LABOUR.**  
Report on Boy Labour in London and certain other Typical Towns, by Mr. Cyril Jackson, with a Memorandum from the General Post Office on the Conditions of Employment of Telegraph Messengers.
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Reports on the Effect of the Refusal of Out-relief on the Applicants for such Relief, by Miss G. Harlock.
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Report on the Overlapping of the Work of the Voluntary General Hospitals with that of Poor Law Medical Relief in certain districts of London, by Miss N. B. Roberts.
- APPENDIX VOL. XXIII.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—CHILDREN: SCOTLAND.**  
Report on the Condition of the Children who are in receipt of the various forms of Poor Law Relief in certain parishes in Scotland, by Dr. C. T. Parsons and Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.
- APPENDIX VOL. XXIV.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—ABLE-BODIED AND "ORDINARY" PAUPERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.**  
Report on a Comparison of the Physical Condition of "Ordinary" Paupers in certain Scottish Poorhouses with that of the Able-bodied Paupers in certain English Workhouses and Labour Yards, by Dr. C. T. Parsons.
- APPENDIX VOL. XXV.—STATISTICAL.**  
Statistical Memoranda and Tables relating to England and Wales, prepared by the Staff of the Commission and by Government Departments, and Others, and Actuarial Reports.
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- APPENDIX VOL. XXX.—SCOTLAND.**  
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- APPENDIX VOL. XXXI.—IRELAND.**  
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Foreign and Colonial Systems of Poor Relief, with a Memorandum on the Relief of Famines in India.
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