

613  
N21  
Ship These done for  
Kindest Remembrance

*The Great Question of the Day,*  
... THE ...  
**Health of the People.**

---

*Full Verbatim Report of the Speeches delivered  
on June 28th, 1905, at the  
Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding,*

BY

THE BISHOP OF RIPON,  
THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE,  
SIR WILLIAM BROADBENT, Bt., K.C.V.O.,  
ALDERMAN & SHERIFF SIR THOS. VEZEY STRONG,  
MRS. BRAMWELL BOOTH,  
THE RIGHT HON. R. B. HALDANE, M.P.,  
SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, M.D.,  
MR. J. COMPTON RICKETT, D.L., M.P.,  
and  
SIR LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D.,

TO INAUGURATE  
THE

**NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT.**

---

OFFICES:

49-50, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.  
Telephone: 1210 Victoria. (Near Victoria Station.)

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Department of Education and Physical Education

WILLIAM L. COLLEGE

# NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR Physical Education and Improvement.

---

## OBJECTS.

1. To stimulate public interest in the Physical Condition of the People throughout the Kingdom.
  2. To establish close Association and Centralisation of all Societies and individuals trying to combat such influences as tend to produce National Physical Deterioration.
  3. To aid existing Organisations.
  4. To start Organisations for Physical Health and well-being wherever none exists.
- 

This Movement will be on strictly non-political and undenominational lines.

---

*The day following the Meeting at the Mansion-house, the speeches at which are given here, another was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, where some thirty representatives of Societies wishing to associate themselves in the work approved by the great gathering under the Chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, met the provisional Executive Council, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—*

*That this Conference representing Societies interested in and working for the Health of the Nation agrees to a Federation between those Societies with the Council of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement on the principle of proportional representation.*

*That the present Executive hold office for one year, and that in succeeding years the Executive be elected at an Annual Meeting of the Council.*

*Many Societies were unable to send representatives, owing to the unavoidable shortness of notice.*

*With these, negotiations will be opened at once, and any into whose hands this may fall are requested to communicate with the Secretary,*

49-50, DENISON HOUSE,

VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,

(Near Victoria Station.) S.W.

Telephone: 1210 VICTORIA,



*The Executive body, which thus holds office for a year for the purpose of organizing the League, consists of the following persons, who were originally chosen at a large gathering at the Athenæum Club, on March 30th, 1905, at which representatives of various religious bodies and members of all professions were present.*

### **Provisional Executive Council.**

THE BISHOP OF RIPON (*Chairman*).

SIR WILLIAM BROADBENT, Bart., K.C.V.O.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c.

ANDREW CLARK, F.R.C.S.

SIR J. BATTY TUKE, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

PROF. HOWARD MARSH, F.R.C.S.

H. T. BUTLIN, D.C.L., F.R.C.S.

SIR J. CRICHTON-BROWNE, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

SIR HUGH R. BEEVOE, Bart., M.D.

SIR LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

PROF. CATON, M.D.

WILLIAM HALL, M.R.C.S.

ROBERT JONES, M.D.

PROF. T. OLIVER, M.D., F.R.C.P.

HENRY ASHEY, M.D., F.R.C.P.

THE BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

REV. H. RUSSELL WAKEFIELD, M.A.

COMMISSIONER T. H. HOWARD, of the Salvation Army.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE, K.C.B.

SIR J. MACDONELL, C.B., LL.D.

LORD STORMONTH DARLING.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

SIR HENRY CRAIK, K.C.B.

*Provisional Executive Council (Continued).*

RT. HON. SIR J. E. GORST, P.C., M.P.

T. J. MACNAMARA, LL.D., M.P.

REV. EDMOND WARRE, C.B., D.D.

J. B. ATKINS.

SIR BENJAMIN BAKER, K.C.B.

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.

J. COMPTON RICKETT, M.P.

R. A. YERBURGH, M.P.

SIR ERNEST CLARKE.

COL. CRUDEN.

COL. T. H. HENDLEY, C.I.E., I.M.S. (retired).

E. H. POOLEY, late Secretary to the Departmental Committee  
on Physical Deterioration.

C. B. FRY, B.A.

EUSTACE MILES, M.A.

J. E. K. STUDD.

PELHAM WARNER.

ALFRED HOARE, HON. TREASURER.

J. E. WALKER, HON. SOLICITOR.

BEVERLEY HALLEY, SECRETARY,  
49-50, DENISON HOUSE,  
VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, S.W.

Spec 660  
6V  
245  
6740  
1905

[Reported by a member of  
The Times Staff.]

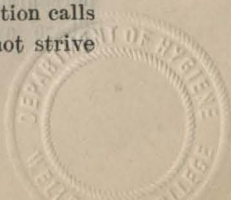
## NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT.

---

A MEETING to inaugurate the above League was held at the Mansion-house on Wednesday, June 28, 1905, the LORD MAYOR presiding. There was a large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN said,—My Lord Bishop, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I see that I am down on the programme to open the proceedings, which I do with a great deal of pleasure, and I congratulate you all on being present to hear, as I am sure you will, something very interesting. I will now ask the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ripon to move the first resolution.

The BISHOP OF RIPON.—My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to propose the following resolution :—  
“ That the causes which tend to impair the health of the nation as disclosed by the report of the departmental committee ought to be combated by united action. It is, therefore, recommended that all the agencies at present engaged in isolated work for that purpose should have the opportunity of combining, and thus cover the whole country.” The wording of that resolution will, I hope, disarm the suspicions and the fears of many who are interested in those wonderfully useful isolated agencies which, all over the country, have been doing such excellent work both now and heretofore. (Hear, hear.) The resolution calls our attention not to any controverted point ; it does not strive





to raise the question whether there has been an actual deterioration in physique and natural power of the race during a given number of years, but it merely reminds us that there are tendencies and conditions at work which certainly tend to injure the physical strength of the people. And hence, I would ask you, as I have asked myself, to set aside all the questions which may have been debated in a very interesting way respecting the probable deterioration of the race. We are engaged in a much more practical work than examining in a curious fashion what is the difference between our condition to-day and in the times gone by. We rather are asked to fasten our attention upon certain conditions which, by all admission, are not calculated to improve the health of the people. Now, we are thrown back upon the inter-departmental committee's report in order to assure ourselves that these conditions do exist. We are not here, therefore, to debate a question which is doubtful, but rather to take action, if we can, upon a report which was conducted with a great deal of impartiality of investigation and which, I think, was constituted—the members of which were gathered together with a determination to have no prejudgment of the case, but that all the facts which might be investigated should be investigated with the strictest indifference, as it were, to results. Now, the result of that report has been to point out to us that there are certain conditions at work which, at any rate, are not creditable to a civilized community. Such and such legislation is recommended. Further, we are reminded in the report that great powers exist in the hands of corporations and municipal bodies throughout the country, which powers, if put into operation, might do a great deal to secure the healthy up-bringing of the children and the protection of the population at large from those conditions which make for physical deterioration. (Hear, hear.) We are reminded that still-births ought to be registered, we are reminded that infant mortality is still very great—in fact, my Lord Mayor, it does seem to me to be one of the significant facts which surely demand investigation and consideration that, whereas in the last 50 years immense strides have been made towards the improvement of the health of the people—while immense strides have been made towards the improvement of their dwellings, while during that period the average length of life has been greatly increased—yet it remains still true that the percentage of infant mortality has not sensibly improved at all. There are places, too, in which the infant mortality is



so great that we feel conditions inimical to life must surely be at work in those centres. If I may follow the statistics which have been laid down by certain authorities, the number of deaths under a year per thousand amongst children was 154 in the decade from 1851 to 1860, and it was 154 in the decade from 1891 to 1900. That is to say, it was stationary over the country, notwithstanding the great advance and improvement which has been made in other directions. The benefits of our civilization have come to the adult, they have not come to the child. In the last 30 years the population has slowly migrated from the country to the town. Whereas half the population were situated in the happy conditions of country life 30 years ago, now three-quarters of the population are centred in the towns. In other words, there has been a passing over of one-quarter of the population from the country to the town. And when you examine these statistics—the statistics of infant mortality in the large towns—you immediately feel that there are conditions at large tending to check the development and preservation of infant life. I take, for argument sake, statistics of a doctor who has taken considerable trouble in the subject, and these show that if you classified the towns—the favoured towns and the ill-favoured towns—towns in which, that is to say, married women go largely to work in the mills with towns where, as a general rule, married women do not work, you have this result—that the infant mortality rose from 100 to 127. In other words, you had 25 per cent. more deaths in the towns where women were at work than in the better favoured towns. Now these things seem to me to constitute quite a sufficient number of facts, and they could be enlarged almost indefinitely, to warrant our saying what we do in the words of the resolution—that the inter-departmental committee's report has shown us that conditions exist which ought to be attended to if we desire that the health of the population shall be sturdy, robust, and vigorous as it ought to be. (Cheers.) But I want for a moment to ask you, my Lord Mayor, and you, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, whether it is not a fact that the awakened interest in this question is not largely due to the devoted labours of those various people and those various agencies which, during the last 50 years, have been toiling to better the conditions of our fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.) You all know that, and it would be tedious to recite a list of those societies and the names of those noble men



and women who have done so much not merely to awaken public attention, but to do something practical to stem the tide which is causing such injury to health. You have had those who have worked to improve the dwellings of the poor, you have had those who have worked for the better administration of our hospital system—there have been those, and hundreds of societies like them, that have done admirable work. (Cheers.) They have quickened the conscience of the nation and made it possible for the public interest which exists to-day to come into being. (Hear, hear.) For, I take it, our interest to-day is not due to this—that we are better than our fathers—but that our fathers and our brethren during the last 40 and 50 years have been showing us what should be done and what can be done. (Cheers.) Our feeling, I imagine, to-day is this—if these societies and these individuals who have been doing so much good work have been able to achieve by isolated effort so much as they have done, if they can show such admirable returns as have been proved by statistics, then, in the name of common sense and humanity and patriotism, can we not, by confederating, do a great deal more to extend that class of work in those towns, villages, and communities where no such agency exists, and to create any other class of work which may fill up the great gaps in our system, and so provide that, over the whole country, there shall be enlisted such an enlarged public opinion as will create agencies where they do not exist and will supplement and strengthen their work wherever they do exist. (Cheers.) We have not the slightest desire, those who have been interested in the formation of this league, to do otherwise than say to every existing agency which is doing good, whether to the physique or to the health, or to the morals if you like, or to the social conditions of men and women, boys and girls—we have not the slightest desire to interfere with their work, but rather to say, “Join your hands with us and with one another and create such a national confederation and council and league on behalf of the physical well-being of the people that your efforts will no longer be isolated. You will no longer feel you are toiling alone, but you will be conscious of belonging to a great national federation which is determined to do everything in its power to sustain your efforts—to extend and invigorate the systems you yourselves have inaugurated. (Cheers.) If that is the case, what I should like to say over and over again is this—every member of the Council who has been at work in connexion with the establishment



of this League feels to the full the enormous debt of gratitude which this country owes, and which every humanitarian owes, to those noble people I have alluded to, and we acknowledge that, if we shall be able to awaken our fellow-countrymen's interest in this movement, it is largely due to them. One other word, and then I have done. A federation needs, as it seems to me, the co-operation of three great classes of public workers. There is the practical worker, those to whom I have alluded. They have been dealing with boys' clubs and the housing of the poor and other matters. But besides these there are a great number of societies which, though they cannot be said to be charged with practical work, yet may be looked upon as the very founders and foundation of the possibility of practical work—the scientific societies. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, what we want is that the practical efforts of loyal-hearted workers shall be supported by the teaching and knowledge of the expert, who has considered the matter from the intellectual and statistical point of view. (Cheers.) And hence our suggestion to-day is that the federation should not be one of practical workers alone, but also consist of those societies which deal with questions bearing upon public health and public well-being—societies which are collecting material on which to form an adequate and proper judgment in these matters, and that they shall meet in counsel with the practical agents, and that their knowledge and experience shall go hand in hand in the creation of such methods as may be for the general public well-being. (Cheers.) If I may, I should like for a moment to give an example of what I mean. Take simply the question of the sterilization of milk. Now, so far as we can read from the inter-departmental report, doctors disagree as to the value, the nutritive value, of sterilized commodities. Can the practical agent pretend to have an opinion on that subject? I have no opinion on the subject. How can I have an opinion? I am not a chemist, I am not a doctor. I think you will agree, therefore, that what is required is, as this inter-departmental report suggests, that these questions on which doctors disagree should be immediately referred to a committee of experts, to tell us what are the facts of the case, and, in that way, by gathering the opinion of the scientific experts, and laying that alongside the practical knowledge and experience of the daily worker, you will get a kind of influence much more clear, much more forcible, than that which attends the

divided effort of the scientific and the practical worker. (Hear, hear.) There is the third element—the Parliamentary. The inter-departmental committee's report refers to certain legislation as desirable, and hence we would propose that people interested in what I will call—you will excuse the phrase, my Lord Mayor—Parliamentary philanthropy, shall also be enrolled among the members of this League, so that we shall have the counsel of the Parliamentary expert as to the best methods of initiating and helping forward legislation. And, finally, by the confederation of these various influences—of the practical worker, of the scientific investigator, and of the Parliamentarian—we shall get together such a strong organized set of public workers that will influence public opinion, and it will be felt that we are not among those who imagine, as some eager, impatient souls do, that they can create a revolution in a moment, but we shall quietly and steadily form a council of well-digested and well-considered thought as to the best means of helping forward every tendency, every effort, and initiating every kind of new enterprise which will contribute to the health and well-being and the physical stability, as well as, I hope, because that also follows, the moral greatness of this country and people. (Cheers.)

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said :—My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is extremely difficult to add anything by way of supplement to the eloquent words which have been addressed to you by the Lord Bishop, and I feel very grateful indeed to those in authority that I have been allowed even for a few moments to detain you in seconding this resolution. As the Lord Bishop has said, and I wish to enforce that myself, this great meeting is the outcome of an awakening of national thought due to many causes, but to none more than to the noble and magnificent work that has been done in the metropolis and elsewhere by our school missions, our college missions, and many other organizations, and by the philanthropy and disinterested work of many self-denying men whose names are unknown to the newspapers and to the public, and who, to my knowledge, in more than a score of cases, have devoted the best years of their life to this work without the least wish on their part of their names ever being mentioned in public, and who only look to the result of the work for their reward. My Lord Mayor, in this metropolis, even speaking of that alone, we have only touched the fringe of this question. We have made inquiries into this matter



contemporaneously with the report of the committee to which the Lord Bishop has referred, and we found out that there were between 300,000 and 400,000 lads and girls in the metropolis who require to have some care and attention bestowed on them in order that they may have opportunities for moral and physical recreation, and for harmless amusement. We found that, with all the agencies combined and the self-sacrificing work carried on by so many, only about one-eighth, perhaps one-seventh, of that number had been reached. Even in saying that perhaps I am overstating the numbers that are reached by the present agencies. What we have felt, we who have been endeavouring to organize this movement for more than two years, is that there did require to be that to which the Bishop has referred—a more thorough, a more united, a more wholesale organization, so that those forces of which he has spoken—the scientific, practical, and Parliamentary—might be combined and brought to bear upon the questions which are occupying our minds. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice to think that this meeting represents the outcome of the feeling that such agencies as have been alluded to shall be more generally established. We wish to see them increase, not only in London, but we trust that this meeting may induce the corporations of large towns to start local organizations with the same object. There are others who will speak to you this afternoon, who will address you, and can address you, with great learning and experience from the point of view of medicine, and social reforms, and moral education, and from the general standpoint. I am not going to occupy any time at all by touching on these matters. Others can deal with them much better than I can, but I may be allowed, perhaps, having come from a long sitting of a Court, in a few minutes between that and other public duties that I have to perform, to say one word from the point of view that I may be entitled to speak from with experience, and that is, its effect upon the moral condition of the working classes with whom we have to deal. I say without hesitation, after now nearly 40 years' work at the Bar, and a few years upon the Bench, that those of us who inquire into the cause of crime and the cause of the moral and physical deterioration of this country, speaking of the class with whom this agency hopes to deal, the workers, that, second to drink, and second only to drink, the real cause of crime is the difficulty of finding healthy recreation and innocent amusement for the young among the working classes. (Cheers.) I ask you to look at it from our standpoint. We have our children,

our boys and girls, what do we wish to do? We wish to give them, from the time they leave public school or grow up, healthy amusement. We wish to see them with the opportunity of innocent enjoyment. What is the condition, not of scores, but of hundreds of thousands of the class to whom I am referring? What is the only playground they get, if something of this kind is not provided for them? It is the streets. It is not their fault. It is the accident of their existence. It is the condition of life with which they have to battle. There are the long winter evenings which have to be passed without any attraction at home, and the boy or the girl brought up in those conditions, in homes which cannot provide the opportunities of recreation, have only one place to go to, and that is the street. It is the experience of Judge after Judge, of Police Court Magistrate after Police Court Magistrate, of philanthropist after philanthropist, who is doing his best to rescue these young people, that it is in the street that they have met with temptation. Their homes and their surroundings provide them with no means of innocent recreation and amusement, and so they turn out into the street, and that leads to pitch and toss, to gambling, to drinking, and to other temptations which you all understand, and which no one wishes to dilate upon in such a meeting. What is the duty which rests upon us to endeavour to keep these boys and girls from going wrong? Surely we should endeavour to establish throughout the country, by means of our corporations and public bodies, organizations which shall at least provide to some reasonable percentage of these lads and girls the opportunity of innocent recreation and of physical development. I know this is a vast subject. I know it is one at which those who have been labouring at it have almost felt staggered and terrified when they have found themselves face to face with the evil. They have felt it has been impossible to cope with it. But surely, as the Bishop has said, we can now, at any rate, do something to start this organization and interest public opinion in the work. There are two societies, whose names have been prominent before the public, who have been endeavouring to arouse public opinion. There is no reason why they should not work together with us, and perfectly harmoniously. The work is big enough for all. (Cheers.) There is not the smallest reason why there should not be an organization to take over the work in the metropolis and one to carry on the same good work in the large towns. I know from personal experience that those organizations to which the Lord Bishop has referred, and which have been working for the last 15, 20, and 25 years, in some cases from 30 to 40 years—I know that they will welcome the advent of an organization which will help them. (Cheers.) There will be no jealousy. Not very long ago we called together the leading members from the various London missions in order that they might, as far as possible, co-operate, not only to promote



the interests of their own missions, but co-operate in order to induce people to help in other missions with which they are not personally connected. What we all felt was that the time had come for doing something to improve the national physical development and moral education of the working classes. We want to band together all those who are anxious to assist in this good work and who are prepared to make some self-sacrifice in doing their duty towards their fellow creatures. My Lord Mayor, I have nothing more to say on this matter. I trust and believe that the opinion which has been so loudly and so widely echoed throughout our great towns and throughout the metropolis will lead to some practical results. As the Bishop has said, it is an evil which can be only combated, or should be, by united action, and that all the agencies at present engaged in isolated work should be invited to combine their experience and assistance, so as to cover the whole country with their influence. If we can obtain from you who are present that support which we hope to obtain, and through you the support of others whom you can influence, we may hope that our efforts will be crowned with success. We want not only your sympathy, but also your personal work, and, of course, your financial support. If you give us these you will be helping in the establishment of agencies which have for their object that best of all things next to religion—the moral and physical education and improvement of our working classes. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SIR WILLIAM BROADBENT, Bart.—The resolution I have to move I will read at once. It is—"That this meeting, assembled at the Mansion-house, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, therefore heartily approves of the federation designed for this purpose and of the proposed efforts to start organizations in those parts of the country where none exist." You will see at once that this resolution is a corollary of the first. It is because the first commends itself to all of us that the second, as a means of carrying it out, is placed before you. This federation, this great co-ordinate body, remains, of course, to be organized, and that is a work which will demand very careful attention. The whole object of this movement for physical education and improvement really is the promotion of the public and individual health. Health does not always mean the same thing. There is a sort of health as long as the individual is adjusted to his environment, but the health of the dweller in the slums is different from the health of the country labourer, and the health of the city clerk is different from the health of the mountaineer. The great object of this movement is the general raising of the standard of health. Towards this all sorts of organizations are required, and I should like to claim for my own profession that they have been early in this movement. (Hear, hear.) It is entirely through the action of the

medical profession that we have that splendid army of public servants—the medical officers of health. If it had not been for them the population would have been less by hundreds of thousands. We should have been a great deal further down the road of degeneration. They, with others, have co-operated in this great endeavour to neutralize the evils which have come from the increasing population, from the shifting of country to town, from the changing from agricultural to industrial occupations. The work of an organization has to be begun at the beginning, and much as his lordship the Bishop has spoken of the necessity of dealing with infantile mortality, more might still be said. It is one subject which has not hitherto engaged as much attention as it ought. The great evil which has to be dealt with by our hospitals, by all those engaged in the relief of destitution, and of crime, even—they are all really engaged in undoing the effects of early parental neglect and ignorance and carelessness. It is here, then, that we have to begin. And the Bishop did not fully show the depth of the evil that has to be dealt with. He told you of the difference of 100 to 125 per thousand in the children that died. As a matter of fact, in some country towns the infantile mortality is not more than 80 or 90 per thousand, while in others it is 250 per thousand, and in certain quarters in these towns it is 500 per thousand. Half of the children born, die, and in some families even more than that. Now the whole future health and welfare of a person is very often determined within the very first few weeks of its life. If the child is nursed by its mother, if it is surrounded by favourable conditions, it is not only that you save its life, but you improve the tone of its health throughout the whole of its life, and in diminishing the infantile mortality you are not only saving life, but you are imparting knowledge which will have the effect of doing a great deal to raise the general health. This is the work which is being taken up, and here is found what has already been referred to—the enormous influence and power exercised by the ladies and the women of the community. (Hear, hear.) It is through them that the mothers will be reached, it is through a kind word, through their gentle influence, that the child will be nourished, and if it is fed at the breast instead of being brought up in any sort of fashion, the question of whether sterilized or non-sterilized milk is best would be relegated to a secondary position. It is through the work of ladies that an enormous amount of good in this respect will be done, and then we have to follow the children through their school life. The best is not done for children at school, and one of the movements on foot is that hygiene and temperance should be a part of the education at every elementary school. If the children are educated in these things themselves, they will carry the lessons home, and in this way become one of the agencies for an enormous amount of good. One might go on through childhood and adolescence and see the number of



agencies at work for their advantage—school drill, cadet corps, which bring boys under better influence than the influences of the street, and one must not forget great societies such as the National Health Society, for splendid work has been done by them. (Cheers.) And it is, as one speaker has already said—it is not only the physical health and vigour, but character, which is the basis of everything that will be improved by the efforts made to improve the physical education of the children. So much has been said that no more is required from me, I think, than merely to move the resolution which I have already read.

ALDERMAN and SHERIFF STRONG.—My Lord Mayor and Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to second the resolution which has been proposed by Sir William Broadbent, and having regard to the number and quality of the speakers that are to follow me, I shall not venture to detain you more than a very few moments in urging your acceptance of this resolution. But perhaps I may be permitted to say a word or two as representing the commercial aspect of this great question, and to remind you how vastly important it is, if we are to maintain our position of commercial supremacy which it has been our ambition to hold for so many years, that we must take every precaution that our efforts in that direction shall not be handicapped by physical inefficiency. (Hear, hear.) Every business man will feel in sympathy with me when I say that the commercial world stands almost aghast at the ever-increasing keenness of commercial competition. And surely the only way in which we may hope to meet that, with any degree of success at all, is to so arrange that our machinery—namely, the labour upon which we depend—shall be brought up and maintained in the highest state of efficiency obtainable. (Cheers.) I always think that the birth-right of every child born who has to look forward to a life of work should be a sound body, in which gradually he can develop a sound mind. (Hear, hear.) And you may remember that James Russell Lowell drew a picture of the ideal working man in contrast, somewhat, to the more favoured son of a wealthy man, and he asks the question of the working man by saying, What does the poor man's son inherit? and replies—

Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,  
A hardy frame, a hardier spirit;  
King of two hands, he does his part  
In every useful toil and art.  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

But, ladies and gentlemen, we find from the experience of our commerce that that picture is no longer to be seen in all its fulness. That is to say, we are constantly met by at least a residuum of our workers who fall out for various reasons which have been dealt with by experts on the subject, and so diminish the commercial capacity of this great country to deal with the commercial problems that are always before it. There is, as you

know, a very considerable discussion going on as to foreign competition and what it is to do for us. I will not venture to go into any vexed question or touch any subject upon which various opinions will prevail, but I do venture to suggest to you that it would be wise on our part to deal first with the enemy within our gates before seeking to control those who are outside of these limits. (Cheers.) And we can certainly be doing that about which no two opinions can be held when we invite the co-operation of every agency towards the greater development of the labour of our own country and the greater efficiency which will thus be placed in our hands of meeting competition from whatever source it comes. I venture to think that the competition which threatens this country is largely a matter to be dealt with by the country itself. I believe that

Naught can make this country rue

If England to itself remains but true.

It is here pointed out, upon evidence which we dare not question, that there is a falling off in the physical fitness of our people. This organization comes to our help and offers its aid in checking the national defect and in so organizing our forces that we shall meet with improvements in future in the conditions which now surround us. I venture to think that this organization will be doing a work not only for the individual good of all who come within the reach of its influence, but will confer a distinct and valuable advantage upon this great country as a whole, and especially upon the commercial community composing this country. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I second the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mrs. BRAMWELL BOOTH.—I am happy, my Lord Mayor, to support the resolution which has been proposed by Sir William Broadbent and so ably seconded by Alderman Strong. It has devolved upon me to address you this afternoon because, owing to a prior engagement of an important nature, my husband was compelled to refuse Sir Lauder Brunton's invitation to address you. I would have preferred that he should have occupied these few moments. He would have been very much better able to deal with the questions before us. As leaders among the Salvation Army we do welcome the inauguration of this society. From our knowledge of the conditions that obtain in many parts of the country and of the melancholy ignorance which prevails amongst large sections of the community we realize that there is before it a field of usefulness which will be of great benefit to the nation. (Hear, hear.) It seems to us that this is an age of great specialization in every department of life, and it seems proper that, just as we have special societies and special plans for dealing with particular evils, there should be a missionary enterprise organized and equipped to deal with this particular subject which, undoubtedly, is one of great importance, both morally as well as physically. And



I rejoice in the fact that this society represented here this afternoon will endeavour to strengthen the hands of the societies already in existence. (Cheers.) It seems to me, my Lord Mayor, that I may feel specially called here to support the society because it can bestow such immense good upon the nation by teaching the people a pure and free and high ideal of motherhood. (Cheers.) The question which is occupying us does seem to me to be, before all, the question of good mothers. (Hear, hear.) It has been said, well said, that in order to be good we must be well born, and it seems to me that it will be a work of the highest benefit to the community at large and to our dear country if we can set before our people what it means to be a true mother, and if we can so influence them and instruct their minds and shape their feelings so that the mighty force, just as the tide creeps in at every nook and cranny of the coast, shall pervade society as a healthy public opinion in favour of a pure, an instructed, and a free motherhood. In the few moments at my disposal I would like to allude to one or two of the leading principles that it seems to me must lie at the basis of such a conception, and I hope it will be found possible by this association to urge them upon our people. And, first of all, how necessary it is to exalt the idea of marriage, to take it altogether into a new plane, to raise it alike from the sordid contract of social convenience or financial advantage or a hasty union of passion, and from the ill-conditioned assortment of an ignorant lad and an undeveloped girl. (Cheers.) We can have no hope for the motherhood for which we plead and the nation needs without marriage based on the pure reciprocal love of one man for one woman. Such a marriage will prove a union under the sanction of God's Providence. It may not be a sacrament, but it will be, whether recognized as such or not, a sacred thing. And then let us firmly declare that such a wife must be free. I hope you understand me—free in the disposal of her own person, free as regards her own thoughts and convictions, free in the very highest sense of the word. And when this is achieved we shall have travelled far towards the motherhood which realizes the greatness of its occasion and honours its part in continuing and ennobling our race, and will welcome to its arms without a shadow every new life entrusted to it. Ladies and gentlemen, it augurs well, I think, that we have heard these words from Sir William Broadbent this afternoon, and that there are other eminent gentlemen here who have expressed their sympathy with this society, and I suppose to them we must look—I confess in the past I have not been able always to do so without some misgivings—to enforce that great law of nature to which Sir William Broadbent alluded—that the true mother will herself nourish her child, that any mother to shirk that duty, if circumstances permit her to discharge it, is a shame on her, and that any mother should be prevented by

poverty or want is a shame to us as a nation. (Cheers.) If we fail in our children, what will become of our race? (Cheers.) Not all the merchandise of the seas, whether we get it here protected or unprotected (laughter), or, as Mr. Rider Haggard has been saying, not all the wealth of the world can supply the place of children. And then I think it ought to be understood that the true mother is the child's first teacher. (Hear, hear.) It will learn most from whoever loves it most, and upon her we must insist for the responsibility of that training of the heart besides which, as Sir Walter Scott said, all other training is moonshine. The Spaniards have a proverb that "an ounce of mother is worth a ton of priest." (Laughter.) Our mothers of to-day may be, perhaps, emancipated from the priesthood, but do they not need to beware of delegating to others, even though they be able and experienced professors, whether of religion, medicine, or science, duties and responsibilities which they are best fitted to carry out? The mother for whom we plead, the mother whom this society will, I believe, work to bring about, will be herself the chief instructor of the child, and will be one whose example of unselfishness, of instructed unselfishness, will be the chief incentive to her children to lead a noble life, and in their nobility of character and physique, in their devotion to duty, in their patriotism, and in their love of honour and truth, she will find, first by anticipation, and afterwards by happy experience, the real joy of her life. With this, it seems to me, all worldly display and all worldly comfort, all sensual gratification, all happiness of every kind, is as nothing. (Cheers.) Let us show the nation, let us, happier mothers placed in happier circumstances, show them that the mother's instructed unselfish love returns with a thousand-fold blessing to her own heart. And you will not be surprised that I, as a Salvation Army officer, would add that the mother, in order to realize this supreme ideal of motherhood, will be one who, having received her children in the spirit of our Saviour's words when He said, "Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me," and having trained them in that unselfishness and restraint which she has learnt from Him, will guide their feet to His throne in humble prayer and dedication, and that she will let them hear from her lips the secret things of life and send them forth forewarned and forearmed to meet the evils that are in the world, and to embrace love, purity, and devotion in the service of their God. (Cheers.) I say, can we not help even the poorest of the poor, whose difficulties, whose trials, the perplexity of whose circumstances, I am convinced, is very little understood by most of those who are here to-day; but can we not help to teach even them, and instead of relieving parents from their responsibility for the education and for the physical improvement and well-being of their children, and even, as appears to be contemplated,



the responsibility of feeding those children—I allude to the scheme for supplying free breakfasts—can we not by precept and example, and legislation, if need be, bring closer home to both parents the necessity, the importance, the happiness, and the reward of a closer attention to parental duties? (Cheers.) There would be, I am convinced, an actual saving to the nation if even some money were expended in some way by encouraging parents who do well by their children. (Cheers.) And surely we have reached the stage in our civilization to-day when, if we can prohibit those very children from earning for themselves the pence which will bring a little bit of bread to their mouth, and perhaps keep together the little home over their heads, we can find some penalty for the selfish parents who waste their means in riotous living which should go to the care and support of their children. (Cheers.)

The RIGHT HON. R. B. HALDANE, M.P. :—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The response that has been given to the eloquent speech to which we have just listened has proved that but little argument is wanted from any subsequent speaker. Mrs. Bramwell Booth has spoken as a missionary, and the answer that came from an audience usually critical and not prone, when it is of such a character, to let itself go, shows how much the heart of this meeting was with her. (Hear, hear.) The truth is, that this movement touches the work of missionaries of the most varied kind. There are those who care for their country. The future of the country rests with the future of the race, and the race rests with the future of the children. What bigger work could there be than the work embodied in these resolutions? Well, ladies and gentlemen, that work remains to be done, and it stares us in the face. If you go a few hundred yards from here and look at the children playing in the streets, you must realize how little is the chance of their making good citizens, how little is the possibility of giving them education. And that brings me to what, I think, is the central point of this whole movement—that it is a part of a great and comprehensive movement of education. You cannot have the highest education, you cannot have any education, unless you make those who are to receive it fit to receive it. You cannot save the soul unless you attend to the body. That applies in a great many fields of work, and it is not to be wondered at that the State should this Session have been taking up the attention of Parliament with the question of feeding the children in the schools. Whatever difficulties there may be in these propositions, what people are coming to recognize is that education is a far bigger thing than mere learning, that it means attention to the physical conditions of life as well as the conditions which surround the mind, and unless the one is dealt with the other will fail. And in knowing that, lies the hopefulness of the situation. I am not going to

hold you for more than two or three sentences more, but I want to make an appeal. This is one of the greatest meetings ever seen at the Mansion-house. It is a keen meeting, and it is full of people who can exercise influence in their localities. We are not striving to organize something new. It is a branch of educational organization—educational organizations abound at every turn—and many of you can influence this work in some particular way. Generally the difficulty about great objects such as we are here to discuss is not to be eager about them—people are mostly eager—but rather how to do something to give effect to them. You want to do something, and I suggest strongly that the bond of obligation is the existing organization. Set to work with new organizations, and in every way you can, but do not think you have fulfilled your duties or satisfied your obligation by that only. Every one of you with a conviction on this subject should use every endeavour on the local education committee in connexion with those who, whatever form of education they give, can be influenced, and take the opportunity of making these views known and of drawing attention to the work. It is the kind of influence that many people can exercise in varying ways, and it is the *esprit de corps*, the willingness of the people who will work individually, that are given the chance of doing something when a movement like this is launched. Therefore, I feel that, although this meeting disperses, and although we seem to have carried only certain resolutions, and to have laid the foundation for machinery of a more or less formal kind, the work, the main part of the work, will lie in the inspiring force which some of the speeches we have listened to may have on the minds of those who in their own way can bring to bear an influence for good in particular directions. (Cheers.)

ALDERMAN and SHERIFF STRONG.—I am desired to announce that cards have been handed round or placed in the seats inviting you to subscribe your names as willing to become members of this National League for Physical Education. Those who are in sympathy with this movement and would like to show it in a practical form by becoming members, are invited to do so. Sign your names and hand the cards to one of the stewards.

Mrs. BRIDGES ADAMS, rising in the body of the hall, was understood to say that she wished to move an amendment, and asked if she would be permitted to do so.

The CHAIRMAN.—No amendment can be allowed at this meeting.

The resolution was then carried *nem. con.*

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE.—I have to move a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for permitting this meeting in the Mansion-house, for presiding over it, and for thus giving his countenance and support to a movement which, as Alderman Strong has intimated, is closely concerned with the best



interests of the great City of which he is the Chief Magistrate. The wealth, the trade, the commerce, and civic life of London depend on energy. While energy abounds they will flourish, when it fails they will decay. Should that great store of physical energy, our coal measures, give out, as it is predicted they will in the course of a few centuries, London will languish into insignificance, and should the great source of our vital energies—the blood, bone, and muscle of our people—deteriorate, as it is possible they may do at an even earlier date, then not less surely will London “pale her ineffectual fires.” It is proper, therefore, that the Lord Mayor should assist at the inauguration of a league which has for its object the conservation of that vital energy upon which the welfare of the City of London, and not only the City of London, but of the whole nation, depends. Monsieur Paul Sabatier, speaking at Kensington a few days ago, said that during the last 10 years a new orientation in the minds of Frenchmen has taken place. From being citizens by fits and starts they had become continuously and altogether citizens. They have awakened to a sense of their responsibilities, they have realized that the active performance of private and public duty is the sole guarantee for the future of their country. And Monsieur Paul Sabatier attributes this happy change, this working of fresh sap in the ancient trunk, largely to the influence of the new association *L'Union Pour l'Action Morale*, composed of men of all sorts of opinions, of the most varied views, who meet to discuss questions affecting the public interest with earnestness, courtesy, in a scientific spirit, and with no sectarian or political bias, and take means to spread abroad their views. Well, it is hoped that this League which we are launching this afternoon will effect a new orientation in the minds of Englishmen on the subject of physical education and improvement. It is to be hoped that it will convert the many fits and starts that have been made in this matter into steady, sustained endeavour; that it will awaken the public to a sense of its responsibility and keep it awake; that it will, by bringing together men of many different ways of thinking, arrange for a general campaign; that it will, by co-ordinating existing agencies and creating new agencies where they are required, provide systematically throughout the length and breadth of the land the machinery necessary for bettering the condition of the people. And let no one suppose that there is not a wide field and ample room for the operation of this society. Due acknowledgment has been made by the Lord Bishop and others of the work, the beneficent work, the splendid work, that has been done in connexion with physical education and development by many clubs, societies, institutions, and schools throughout this country. But that work has been scattered and disjointed. It has been more or less spasmodic. It requires concentration and organization, it requires enlightened influence and control, and,

above all, extension, for the agencies at present existing are altogether inadequate to deal with the masses of social and physical deterioration that are piled up around us. We are forbidden to enter upon the knotty and controversial question as to whether our race, as a whole, is deteriorating or improving, and I do not intend to break bounds, but I should like to remind a certain class of people amongst us, if I may coin a word I would call them placeboistes, who assure us that we are steadily ascending in the happiest epoch of the best of all possible worlds, and who, when any social blemish or malady is brought to light, are content to prescribe coloured water or a bread pill instead of a radical remedy—I should like to remind these placeboistes that the inter-departmental committee upon physical deterioration did not say that progressive deterioration is not going on among us. All they said was that the grounds for the apprehension entertained on that subject were at present insufficient. I would like to remind these placeboistes that, whether physical deterioration is advancing or declining, it exists around us to a deplorable extent, and that it is high time we dealt with it in no half-hearted manner. (Hear, hear.) We cannot afford to wait for some far off divine event, but we must grapple promptly with the weakness, the deformity, the deterioration, and the wretchedness that welter around us, and try to improve the breed of our people. If any one has any doubt as to the ravages and the existence on a large scale of physical deterioration, I would recommend him or her to consult a report on the social condition of Dundee published within the last three months. That report is a very startling human document, and justifies the remark of the Committee of influential Citizens responsible for it, that it reveals a very serious state of things, deserving the anxious consideration of all thoughtful persons. I am not going to trouble you with the details of that report, but I should like to say that it sets forth the results of the minute examination of 1,000 children in Dundee in elementary schools, proceeding on the lines already followed at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, but carrying the investigation further and carrying it out with minute and scrupulous care. We all expected to be told that amongst the school children decay of the teeth, or caries, is all but universal; that as many as 33 per cent. of them suffer from defects of vision requiring correction by spectacles; that as many as 43 per cent. suffer from deafness, enlarged tonsils, adenoids; but it was beyond expectation to discover that, of these young children attending school, as many as 19 per cent. suffer from disease of the glands almost always of a tubercular nature, that as many as 5 per cent. suffer from disease of the bones, that as many as 9 per cent. suffer from disease of the lungs, and, what is more astonishing, that 7½ per cent. suffer from disease of the heart, while a much larger number show a flabbiness and weak-



ness of that organ, the effects of underfeeding or of over-exertion. Positively, after reading this report one asks in painful astonishment, "Is the whole mass rotten, and is there one perfectly sound healthy child left?" The report draws a comparison between the condition, as regards height and weight, of the children attending elementary and secondary schools, and at all ages the difference is remarkable. But to take one example. At 13 years of age the children in elementary schools—those drawn from poor homes and the labouring classes—the boys are on the average 2in. shorter and 6lb. lighter than the boys in the secondary schools, who come from well-to-do homes, while, at the same age, the girls on the average are 3in. shorter and 13lb. lighter. Of course, we are not surprised to find that the mental defects and dulness are much more numerous among the badly-developed children than among those well-grown, for there is a more intimate connexion between the muscles and the mental faculties than is commonly supposed. We all know that muscular exercise, by improving the general health, conduces to the vigour of the brain, but we do not all realize that muscular movement is an integral part of mental activity. The muscles do not act alone of their own sweet pleasure. In what a state of agitation and twitching and convulsion we should be if they did. (Laughter.) They are under the control of the brain, with which they are in constant communication to and fro through those great fibres and cables, the nerves. And in the middle region of the brain there is a part called the motor area, where there exists motor centres in definite order presiding over the working of all the groups of muscles in the body, those of the tongue, the hands, the arm, and so on. But these motor centres of the arms, for example, do not grow or perform properly unless the muscles subtending them are duly exercised, and as these motor centres not only voluntarily control the muscles but take part in the mental life and supply us with motor elements for our ideas, we can readily understand how deprivation of muscular exercise at a time when these motor centres are evolving curtails the subsequent mental capacity. If you brought up a child in swaddling bands and prevented it altogether from movement, you would produce an idiot. If you want really healthy, sound-minded, well-balanced men and women, you must give plenty of muscular exercise in their early years. We thus see, as Mr. Haldane has hinted, that gymnastics, athletics, and games are really not, as commonly regarded, merely recreations or amusements, but branches of a liberal education. I am detaining you too long, but from my special point of view I should like to add that I anticipate beneficial effects from the working of this League. I hope that in course of time it will do something to stem that great turbid stream of insanity that is constantly flowing on with ever-increasing volume into our lunatic asylums. Much imbecility and mental diseases result from the

want of physical education and training, from ignorance of the laws of health or defiance of them. Let me give one example. Improper feeding in infancy often induces convulsions, convulsions often run into epilepsy, epilepsy often ends in madness. Taking the three great preliminaries—sunlight, fresh air, and pure water, this league has three departments in which to exercise its activity. These are housing, nutrition, and exercise. A man must have a roof to shelter him, a loaf to eat, and a spade with which to dig. In each of these departments there will be an ample outlet for all its activities and in each, I do not doubt, it will accomplish much if it be but liberally supported. (Cheers.) Let us trust it will be, and let me say, in conclusion, all we who are interested in this league are deeply grateful to the Lord Mayor for permitting it to start this afternoon under these favourable conditions. I beg to move a very hearty vote of thanks to his Worship, the Lord Mayor. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. COMPTON RICKETT, M.P.—My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution of thanks to your lordship, more particularly because a great deal of the work of this association will have to be done in co-operation with local authorities and municipal corporations throughout the length and breadth of this country. We want money now, but we hope in the future to be able to show that it will be money saved even for local authorities to spend something in looking after the children and the interests of the youth of this country. I am asked to say that the papers distributed among you will be collected as you retire, and it is hoped that you will give a small sum, or promise one, so as to encourage those who are laying the foundation of this great work. Do not be afraid of subscribing even a small sum. We are in for a penny and we are in for a pound. (Laughter.) The society has been founded apart from political considerations or religious considerations. This is really the gospel of health, and therefore those who feel inclined to co-operate need not be alarmed that this society will be attached to any other movement, not even to rifle galleries, although out of a better physical condition of our young men there will be better material for the proper defence of these islands. But there is an ethical side to the subject. Have we not realized in listening to the able and eloquent speeches to-day the amount of pain that might be saved, the loss of life that might be prevented, the increase of population that might be conserved, if this society is at all successful, to any degree successful, in co-ordinating and directing the efforts which are being made with a view to the saving of infant life and improving the physical strength of our youth. Do not we realize how many of us seem to be afraid of an increase of population. Have we the craven fear of being great, even in numbers? Cannot we see to-day that we are falling in numbers, that we are approaching the condition of a neighbouring country where the population is stationary, and



which looks with some apprehension across its borders to another country where the population is rapidly increasing. Science will provide means for multiplying the food supply of the country, for making it possible in future, I believe, for many more people to live on a square mile than before, and in the broad acres of this great Empire we have plenty of room for all the men that we can breed, and for more. (Cheers.) And do we not realize the loss that it is to us that we should have a decline in our population. It is from among the masses of the people that come forth our great leaders, in the main, our poets, our artists, our great scientists, and our thinkers. We are thus making a mistake, not only in failing to do our best to preserve the lives of the children who are born, but in not giving equality of opportunity to those who grow up. I think that is a kind of socialism which we are all agreed upon in this room. I think we would all be willing, as far as possible, to compensate for that loss which prevents a child having a good start. We will not conceal from ourselves the doctrine of heredity, but we will also remember that heredity may be largely set aside by careful treatment of young children during the first two years of their life. There has been hinted at that which is in the minds of many of us—that this nation, having determined to educate the children at the national expense, must perceive that it is waste of money to spend money on children who are not in a physical state to receive education. Having gone so far as to spend millions on education we must go further and feed the child, so that he or she can receive it. I admit that if by a co-operative system our children can be fed far more cheaply than in scattered homes, the nation providing one or two meals at low prices, it is the duty of the education authority to recover the cost of them from every parent who is able to contribute it, and not to allow the parent to escape from his parental duty and responsibility. (Cheers.) Now, before I sit down—I compliment the meeting on holding together so long—I would like to say that there is one name that has not been mentioned in this hall to whom this whole scheme is due, who is the engineer of it, whose hand is on the machinery, and whose philanthropy and interest is only equalled by the modesty of his conduct in keeping in the background. I ask the meeting, although it is not on the agenda, to insist on having a few words from Sir Lauder Brunton. (Loud cheers.)

SIR LAUDER BRUNTON.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—In coming through the streets I saw a match which some one had used to light a pipe and then thrown in the gutter. There was a little water in the gutter, and the match fizzled and went out. It was a very small thing, this match, and did nothing. It could do nothing under the circumstances, but similar matches have set on fire the greater part of a continent, and the reason was that those matches fell where everything was prepared before-

hand. They fell upon dry grass, the dry grass spread the fire from stalk to stalk, sparks flew hither and thither, and a huge conflagration was lighted. Nothing could be smaller than a match, and nothing smaller than I could be. (No, no.) Even this meeting, large though it be, is but small, very small, compared with the country, and yet, in the words of the Bible, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." This may be the beginning of a movement which will spread not only through this country, but to all the Colonies, and we shall have, not only a greater Britain—great in regard to size—and united together by bonds stronger than those which have hitherto held us together, but we shall have every man, woman, and child better fed, stronger, better educated, and with a better morality. We shall be a better people as well as a greater people, and this will be due to all the men and women who have been preparing the work so long beforehand, and it will be also due, in a very large measure, to those men who have concentrated the work, and especially to the Bishop of Ripon, Sir Frederick Maurice, and Sir Henry Craik, who have headed the movement. I beg to support the vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor. (Cheers.)

The vote of thanks was agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I certainly thank you for this vote of thanks, but it will be a greater pleasure to me to know that this meeting has been a success and that this League has had its starting point at the Mansion-house. I hope that before 12 months are over we shall have a record of some very good work done by it. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.









# FIRST LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous Donations ... ..	220	0	0
Messrs. Rothschild ... ..	105	0	0
Sir Benjamin Baker, K.C.B. ... ..	50	0	0
The Hon. Rollo Russell ... ..	50	0	0
Merchant Taylors' Company ... ..	31	10	0
Clothworkers' Company ... ..	25	0	0
R. A. Yerburch, Esq., M.P. ... ..	25	0	0
Eugene Higgins, Esq. ... ..	20	0	0
The Bishop of Ripon ... ..	20	0	0
F. Ley, Esq. ... ..	11	1	0
Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., J.P. ... ..	10	10	0
Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B. ... ..	10	10	0
The Hon. Mrs. R. Greville ... ..	10	10	0
The Lord Mayor of London ... ..	10	10	0
Lady Farwell ... ..	10	10	0
The Earl of Stamford ... ..	10	10	0
D. F. Fortescue, Esq. ... ..	10	10	0
B. Wilson, Esq., Sedbergh School... ..	10	10	0
H. Wagner, Esq. ... ..	10	10	0
Sir Ernest Clarke ... ..	10	10	0
Robert Fleming, Esq. ... ..	10	0	0
Col. W. Phillpotts ... ..	10	0	0
J. Compton Rickett, Esq., M.P. ... ..	10	0	0
The Earl of Meath ... ..	5	5	0
R. Jones, Esq., M.D. ... ..	5	5	0
Prof. R. Caton, M.D. ... ..	5	5	0
A. Alexander, Esq. ... ..	5	5	0
Mrs. Davidson ... ..	5	0	0
Col. Cruden ... ..	5	0	0
Col. Fox ... ..	5	5	0
F. Verney, Esq. ... ..	3	3	0
Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D. ... ..	3	3	0
The Japanese School of Jujitsu ... ..	2	2	0
The School Dentists' Society ... ..	2	2	0
Mrs. Nelson ... ..	2	2	0
T. Wakley, jun., Esq. ... ..	2	2	0
Sir H. Craik, K.C.B. ... ..	2	2	0
Peter Reid, Esq. ... ..	2	2	0
Lord Stormonth Darling ... ..	2	2	0
The Revd. E. Warre, D.D. ... ..	2	2	0
T. S. Clouston, Esq., M.D.... ..	2	2	0
C. Cooper, Esq., M.D. ... ..	2	2	0
The Rev. W. G. Edwardes Rees ... ..	1	1	0
The Bishop of Wakefield ... ..	1	1	0
William Hall, Esq., M.R.C.S. ... ..	1	1	0

Carried forward ... .. £759 5 0

# LIST OF DONATIONS, &c. (Continued).

					£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	...	759	5	0
J. G. Groves, Esq., M.P.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Sir E. Verney	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. Woodhouse	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Prof. Shuttleworth	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Donald Macalister, Esq., M.D.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
The Hon. Rollo Russell	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Sir Hugh Beevor, Bt., M.D.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Robert Fleming, Esq....	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Colonel W. Phillpotts	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
F. H. Barrow, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. Rubens	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. Franklin	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Lady Bell	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Rev. H. Legge	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Miss Theodora Johnson	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Sir C. Holman, M.D....	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
A. Alexander, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. Alexander	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. Jaffé	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
F. W. Tunnicliffe, M.D.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
T. Maunsell, C.B., Surgeon-General A.M.S.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Lowes Dickinson, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Wm. Will, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
E. E. Price, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
The Countess of Ancaster	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
The Rev. H. S. Pelham	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Miss de Chaumont	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
F. Debenham, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Miss Lydia A. Booth...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
J. E. Walker, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
A. C. Oliphant, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Col. T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
G. A. Macmillan, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Lady Ferguson...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
J. A. Beamont, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
F. H. Grenfell, Esq.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Dr. Reid...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
A. Clark, Esq., F.R.C.S.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
The Rt. Hon Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt., M.P.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
The Rev. W. G. Rutherford...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Henry Sewill, M.R.C.S.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Capt. Alan Foster	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Sir H. S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Prof. Lewis Campbell	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. Campbell	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
30 Members, 5s.	...	...	...	...	7	10	0
Total	...	...	...	...	£815	1	0
Life Fellowship	...	...	...	£10	10	0	
Fellow's subscription	...	...	...	1	1	0	a year
Member's	...	...	...	0	5	0	"
Associate's	...	...	...	0	1	0	"

Acquired as part of the Wellesley collection, 1958 744991



I beg to enclose a Donation of £ : : to the General Fund  
of the

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT.

Name .....

Address .....

THE SECRETARY, 49/50, DENISON HOUSE, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, S.W.  
(Near Victoria Station.)

I desire to become a Life Fellow of the

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT,

and I enclose the sum of Ten Guineas (£10 10s. 0d.)

Name .....

Address .....

THE SECRETARY, 49/50, DENISON HOUSE, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, S.W.  
(Near Victoria Station.)

I desire to become a Fellow of the

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT,

and enclose the sum of One Guinea (£1 1s. 0d.) as my subscription for the  
current year.

Name .....

Address .....

THE SECRETARY, 49/50, DENISON HOUSE, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, S.W.  
(Near Victoria Station.)

I desire to become a Member of the

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT,

and enclose the sum of Five Shillings (5/-) as my subscription for the  
current year.

Name .....

Address .....

THE SECRETARY, 49/50, DENISON HOUSE, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, S.W.  
(Near Victoria Station.)

Those desirous of becoming Fellows or Members are requested to fill up  
one of these forms and forward it to the Secretary.

1. To establish a basis of comparison

## NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN

1. To establish a basis of comparison

1. To establish a basis of comparison

## NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN

1. To establish a basis of comparison

1. To establish a basis of comparison

## NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN

1. To establish a basis of comparison

1. To establish a basis of comparison