

offenders so much as to secure an enduring life to the child. If by warning we can convert an offender into a law-abiding subject, we do it and are satisfied.

"The expenses of such a work throughout the nation must be very heavy I should think?"

"Naturally, here two things should be remembered, the whole purpose of the expenditure and the wide area of country over which it is extended. Our first expense is on literature, handbills, placards, pamphlets, Child's Guardians, etc. Upon this over £3,000 is spent. We have to make a thoroughly national sentiment. Then there are the salaries and travellings of inspectors, fees of doctors, solicitors, and counsel, and allowances to witnesses. We have also to maintain the children in shelters pending trials, and during parents' imprisonments, grants to Institutions for such children as are not returned to parents, to which we must add the cost of adaptation and furnishing of premises for Shelters. Finally, the expense of management, including rent, etc., of the Society's offices, salaries of staff, etc., etc. In 1884, each child cost us, on an average, £3 14s. 7d.; in 1892-1893, each child cost us, on an average, £1 5s. 9d.; conclusively proving the economy of a large system of proceeding in children's cases. We are now spending £40,000 a year, and have 250 centres."

"Will you tell me what staff you need for such a work?"

"I am the Honorary Director and Honorary Secretary; then there is my Assistant Secretary, Miss Bolton, to whose share in the work of the Society, its energy and growth are much indebted. Then come the departments under the following heads:—(a) the General, with four clerks; (b) the Prosecution, with three clerks; (c) the Accountants, with seven clerks; (d) the Cashier's, with three clerks; (e) the Aid Committee, with four clerks; (f) the Publication and Statistics, with two clerks and eight addressers and packers; then the office has two porters, and the Shelter has a Matron, two assistants, and a staff of five others."

"Our great Children's Charter, which passed August 26th, 1889, made a fundamental change in the standing of English children, entitling them, as a civil right, to be clothed, fed, and properly treated, to admission into courts, to limited hours of labour, and to many other benefits. Up to then a child had no right of law to be reasonably treated, nor even fed. There is much more still to be done; to meet the wants of child-life there should be a new department of Government, a responsible Minister of the Crown to work with all voluntary

Associations for righteousness to children. Our Society is National, not Sectarian, we combine every party in creed and politics, agreeing that nothing should be done at our meetings contrary to the principles of any particular religious persuasion. The evils to be remedied are national and universal, therefore the Society to remedy them must be national and universal."

The hour that had been so kindly given me had slipped away, and I could no longer trespass on Mr. Waugh's time. Funds are urgently needed by the Society, although its work is no charity, yet charity may enable it to do its work, which is to provide for every child born into our land, who is deprived of its due by disregard of its nature, the means and apparatus to stop such deprivation, and see justice done. These little children depend on us to help them. Suffering, they cry out to us to deliver them; they appeal to us for justice merely to secure them their due. For the Nation's future welfare, it behoves us to see to these children, to rescue them from cruelty and oppression. The children are the fathers of the future, and if we pursue a wise and vigorous policy with them now, we shall reap the benefit when they are grown up and have homes and children of their own. The Society does not remove children from parents where it is possible to make parents to behave better, but only in such cases where to restore the child to the old home would be to court torture and death for it. Then the child is given to the custody of some relation, or friend, or to an Institute, an order being obtained for so much weekly payment, to be made by the deprived parent. The child, when sent to an Institution, is always sent to one of the creed of its parents, and thus the Society receives the co-operation of charitable institutions for the young of all sections. Mr. Justice Hawkins, on a recent circuit, spoke of it as a "Noble Society," and surely it is a noble Society in which every man and woman of the land should take the keenest interest. The extent, however, to which wrongs against children can be stopped, depends wholly upon the money at its disposal for the purpose, and I trust many of my readers will be interested in the above sketch of a noble work, founded by a noble man, and will practically help the "Little Ones" by at once subscribing to the funds of the Society, and keep on subscribing to the end. Mr. Waugh walks by faith as do so many noble workers. He helps whether there is cash in the bank or not; he feels the "I must" in his work, and he cannot hold back. The treasurer of the Society is Mr. W. R. Malcolm, its office is 7, Harpur Street, W.C.

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[previous page](#)

[next page](#)