

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-063014

MEMOIRS OF
DR. BARNARDO.



THE LAST PORTRAIT OF DR. BARNARDO

Yours in the Children's Cause
W. P. Barnardo.

MEMOIRS
OF THE LATE
DR. BARNARDO

BY
MRS. BARNARDO

AND
JAMES MARCHANT

SECRETARY OF THE
NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO DR. BARNARDO

With an Introduction by
W. ROBERTSON NICOLL

HODDER AND STOUGHTON,
LONDON: MCMVII

Y11:43.2 1/10/15
37
63014

THESE MEMOIRS ARE DEDICATED
TO THE TRUSTEES
THE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS
TO THE MEMBERS OF DR. BARNARDO'S COUNCIL
TO THE DEVOTED MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF
AND TO HIS CHILDREN
—THE THOUSANDS OF HIS ADOPTED CHILDREN
IN EVERY CLIME

P R E F A C E

NEARLY twenty years ago Dr. Barnardo wrote :—

‘I wonder will the connected history of this work for God ever be written! I am afraid not. It would almost be too large an effort for any one to attempt, for it would involve, among other tasks, the perusal of an immense correspondence received during the past twenty-one years from loving Christian friends of my waifs from all over the wide world. Sometimes I have thought that I would myself essay to record, in a connected narrative, my experience of God’s guidance and goodness during the past quarter of a century. But time, which, like the flowing tide, waits for no man, fails me.’

This volume is an attempt to write that connected narrative.

Whenever it is possible, Dr. Barnardo is allowed to speak for himself. Naturally the chief place is given to his public work, but at every point appears his attractive personality.

The work commences with an Introduction by one of Dr. Barnardo’s oldest friends—Dr. Robertson Nicoll. His brother, Dr. F. A. E. Barnardo, is largely responsible for the first chapter, and Mr. William Baker, M.A., LL.B., the Honorary Director of the Homes, contributes a chapter on the ‘Future of the Homes.’

Thanks are due and most gratefully rendered to Mrs. Howard Taylor, Dr. F. A. E. Barnardo, Dr. Mayer, and all friends who have sent letters or reminiscences, and also to Mr. William McCall, Mr. Howard Williams, Mr. H. S. Wellcome, Mr. F. M. Scoone, and Mr. Wynne Grenville, for their valuable services in preparing this work.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	vii
INTRODUCTION. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL	xv
CHAPTER I	
BIRTH AND BOYHOOD	1
CHAPTER II	
REBIRTH AND BAPTISM	9
CHAPTER III	
THE MISSIONARY MEDICAL STUDENT	23
CHAPTER IV	
MISSION WORK IN LONDON	41
CHAPTER V	
EAST LONDON AS BARNARDO FOUND IT	61
CHAPTER VI	
FOUR TURNING-POINTS	76
CHAPTER VII	
THE FIRST HOME	87

	PAGE
CHAPTER VIII	
THE EDINBURGH CASTLE	95
CHAPTER IX	
HIS MARRIAGE AND AFTER	111
CHAPTER X	
THE VILLAGE HOME	117
CHAPTER XI	
THROUGH STORM TO SUNSHINE	142
CHAPTER XII	
EMIGRATION	154
CHAPTER XIII	
BOARDING-OUT	185
CHAPTER XIV	
LITIGATION AND RELATIONS WITH ROMANISTS	204
CHAPTER XV	
FINANCIAL MIRACLES	214
CHAPTER XVI	
A CRISIS—AND WHAT IT LED TO	223
CHAPTER XVII	
FULL STEAM AHEAD	236
CHAPTER XVIII	
ILLNESSES AND DEATH	259

CONTENTS xi

CHAPTER XIX

	PAGE
REMINISCENCES AND TRIBUTES	278

CHAPTER XX

CONCLUSION	298
THE FUTURE OF THE HOMES	328
BY MR. WILLIAM BAKER.)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—	
Chronological Table	332
APPENDIX B—	
My First Arab and other Stories. By Dr. Barnardo .	342
APPENDIX C—	
A Table showing the scope of the Principal Voluntary Organisations in the United Kingdom for the Recep- tion of Destitute, Ailing, Abandoned, and Orphaned Children, 1552-1906	362
APPENDIX D—	
Table showing the Growth of the Village Home .	369
APPENDIX E—	
Tabular Statement of the Children boarded out by Dr. Barnardo	373
APPENDIX F—	
Statistical Record of 'Ever-Open Doors' since dates of Opening	374
APPENDIX G—	
Material Relief supplied to Necessitous Cases not admitted to the Homes : 1895-1906	375

APPENDIX H—	PAGE
Relations with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	376
APPENDIX I—	
Ten Years' Disposals: 1897-1906	381
APPENDIX J—	
Statistical Summary of the Work done during the Year 1906	382
APPENDIX K—	
Receipts from 1866 to 1906, and an analysis of gifts as to number and amount	384
APPENDIX L—	
Complete List of Homes, Branches, and Organisations founded by Dr. Barnardo	386
APPENDIX M—	
Bibliography	392
INDEX	395

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE LAST PORTRAIT OF DR. BARNARDO	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	FACING PAGE
THOMAS J. BARNARDO AT THE AGES OF ELEVEN, FOURTEEN, AND TWENTY-ONE,	6
DR. BARNARDO'S MOTHER	45
HOPE PLACE, WORLD'S END, WHERE DR. BARNARDO BEGAN HIS WORK; AND JIM JARVIS, HIS FIRST ARAB, SHOWING HIM A GROUP OF HOMELESS BOYS ASLEEP ON THE ROOF OF A HOUSE IN NOVEMBER 1866	77
THE 'EDINBURGH CASTLE,' THE PEOPLE'S MISSION CHURCH AND COFFEE PALACE	95
PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE GIRLS' VILLAGE HOME, BARKINGSIDE	125
MR. WILLIAM BAKER, HONORARY DIRECTOR OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.	129
THE CHILDREN'S CHURCH	} 132
ST. LEONARD'S LODGE, SURBITON. THE HOUSE WHERE DR. BARNARDO DIED, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1905. (<i>Page 270</i>)	
FOUNDER'S DAY, 1905. DR. BARNARDO GREETING HIS OLD BOYS	} 139
DR. BARNARDO TALKING TO HIS CRIPPLE LADS	}
HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY	149
GROUP OF CANADIAN HOMES	170

	PAGE
TYPICAL GROUP OF EVER-OPEN DOORS	217
THREE TYPICAL LONDON HOMES	238
TYPICAL GROUP OF COUNTRY HOMES	241
THE WATTS NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL, NORTH ELMHAM, NORFOLK. PRESENTED BY THE LATE E. H. WATTS	240
● GROUP OF PRESIDENTS OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES	257
MRS. BARNARDO	262
DR. BARNARDO'S GRAVE, OPPOSITE CAIRNS HOUSE, AT THE GIRLS' VILLAGE HOME, BARKINGSIDE	277
3 DR. BARNARDO AT WORK IN THE BOARD ROOM, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY	286
DR. BARNARDO'S FAMILY	308
18-26 STEPNEY CAUSEWAY. HEADQUARTERS OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND BOYS' HOME	324
MR. HOWARD WILLIAMS, TREASURER OF THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND	326
MR. WILLIAM MCCALL, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE HOMES	329

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE CHIEF EVENTS OF DR. BARNARDO'S LIFE

1845, July 4.	Born in Dublin. Confirmed by the Archbishop of Dublin.
1862, August 26.	His conversion.
" October 19.	His baptism at the Abbey Street Baptist Chapel, Dublin.
1866.	First meeting with the Rev. Hudson Taylor at Dr. Grattan Guinness's house in Dublin. His decision to go to China as a missionary.
" April.	Leaves Dublin and goes to London with the purpose of studying for this work.
" October 1.	He enters the London Hospital as a student.
"	Becomes Superintendent of Ernest Street Ragged School, and resigns a few months later.
"	Starts, together with a few fellow-students, a Ragged School in a disused stable in Stepney.
" November.	Meets his first Arab, Jim Jarvis, and provides a home for him.
1867, March.	Assists at the Bible Stand at the Exposition Universelle, Paris.
" July 25.	Writes an appeal in <i>The Revival</i> asking for monetary help to assist the rough lads and boys, also girls and young women of Stepney.
" September 21.	Passes the preliminary medical examination for Durham University.

- 1867, October. Registers as a student at the London Hospital.
Assists during the cholera outbreak in East London.
- „ „ Tells the story of how he found homeless waifs at a Missionary Conference at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and receives his first public subscription of 6½d.
- „ „ He dines with Lord Shaftesbury, repeats his story, and shows him destitute boys sleeping under roofs in the East End.
- „ November 5. Gives a free tea-meeting to 2347 rough lads, young men, girls, young women, and children, to inaugurate his mission-work among them, in the Assembly Rooms of the King's Arms, at the corner of Beaumont Square.
- „ December. He falls seriously ill, which stops his work for a period of two months.
- 1868, March 2. He starts afresh in two cottages in Hope Place, Stepney, under the title of the East End Juvenile Mission.
- „ „ Wood-chopping and Shoeblick Brigades added to the mission-work.
- „ „ He offers himself as a candidate for the China Inland Mission, but is advised to pursue his medical studies further before going.
- 1870, September. He opens a Home for Working and Destitute Boys at 18 and 20 Stepney Causeway, London, E.
- „ „ A City Messenger Brigade is added.
- „ „ Shoemakers' and Brushmakers' shops opened.
1871. Ragged Schools opened in Salmon's Lane, London, E.
- „ „ Tract and Pure Literature Depot opened in North Street, Limehouse, E.
- 1872, August. Evangelistic and temperance work carried on in a big tent opposite the Edinburgh Castle public-house, with Joshua and Mary Poole as the evangelists.
- „ „ October. Purchase of the Edinburgh Castle public-house.

- 1873, February 14. The Edinburgh Castle opened as a Mission Church and Coffee Palace. The 'Coffee Palace' was the first institution of the kind to adopt the name.
- „ June 17. His marriage with Miss Syrie Louise Elmslie at the Metropolitan Tabernacle.
- „ October. The Home for Destitute Girls started at Mossford Lodge, Barking-side, Essex, which had been 'given by Mr. John Sands for a term of fifteen years for that purpose.
1874. He purchases and becomes editor of the *Children's Treasury*.
- „ Receiving House for Girls opened at Church House, Bow Road, E.
- „ December 7. First public meeting held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle.
- „ The Dublin Castle public-house purchased.
1875. He visits Ireland and Scotland to see the work done there for children.
- „ Burdett Hall opened for mission-work.
- „ Union Jack Shoebblack Brigade affiliated with the Homes.
- „ Free Day and Sunday Schools transferred from Hope Place to Copperfield Road, E.
- 1876, February 5. Dublin Castle Coffee Palace opened.
- „ Infirmary for Sick Children founded at 19 Stepney Causeway.
- „ March 31. He becomes a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
- „ He registers as a medical practitioner in London.
- „ July 9. The first thirteen cottages declared open at the Girl's Village Home, Barking-side.
- „ October. He starts the first Cabmen's Shelter in East London.
- 1877, J/January. The *Night and Day Magazine* started—the organ of the Institutions.
- „ The Deaconesses' House opened at Oliver Terrace, Bow Road, E.
- „ The authorship of the 'Clerical Junius' letters submitted to arbitration.
- „ September 19. The issue of the Award.

1877. The formation of a Committee to deal with the financial part of the work, with the late Earl Cairns as first President.
- 1878, May. Pays a visit to Paris during the time of the Paris Exhibition.
- „ July 10. The opening of eleven new cottages at the Girls' Village Home.
- „ Opening of the Medical Mission in Rattliffe Highway.
- „ November 7. Death of Mr. John Sands, a generous donor and friend of the work.
- 1879, April 16. Is elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
- „ June 18. H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck opens and lays the foundation-stones of further cottages at the Girls' Village Home.
- „ July. The gift of 'Teighmore,' Gorey, Jersey, which was opened as a Home for Little Boys.
1880. Epidemic of scarlet fever at the Girls' Village Home, during which no death occurred.
1881. Opening of the Youths' Labour House, Commercial Road, E.
- „ Opening of the Young Workmen's Hotel, Burdett Road, E.
- 1882, August 20. First organised party of boys leave for Canada in the *Parisian*.
- 1883, January. Leopold House, Commercial Road, E., opened as a Home for Little Boys.
- „ July 4. First party of girls leave for Canada in the *Sardinia*.
- „ November. Hazelbrae, Peterborough, Ontario, opened as a Distributing Home for Girls.
- 1884, January 28. The opening of the 'Edinburgh Castle' Mission Hall after rebuilding.
- „ March. The gift of 'Hillside,' Hawkhurst, Kent, by Mr. Moillet, and opened as a Home for Babies and called 'Babies' Castle.'
- „ July 17. He leaves England on the *Parisian* on his first visit to Canada.
- „ Sturge House, Bow Road, E., opened as a Home for Older Girls.

- 1885, April 2. The death of Earl Cairns, the first President of the Homes.
- „ May. Opening of a Home in the Mile End Road for babies, and called 'Tinies' House.'
- „ May 31. He is presented with a Medal of Honour by the Société Nationale d'Encouragement au Bien.
- „ He is taken ill, and on recovery rests for three weeks in the south of France.
1886. The Convalescent Home at Chel-ca Villas Felixstowe, opened.
- „ October. Boarding-out adopted as a distinct branch of the work of the Homes.
1887. Proposal to erect a Hospital on the site of Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Stepney Causeway, at a cost of £7800, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.
- „ August 6. Nineteen new cottages opened in the Girls' Village Home.
- „ „ 12. Dr. Barnardo again leaves for Canada, principally to arrange for the Industrial Farm at Manitoba.
- „ October. Opening of the Chief Canadian Office and Distributing Home for Boys at 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto.
- „ Opening of the Industrial Farm at Russell, Manitoba.
- „ Shipping Agencies started for placing lads on merchant vessels at Yarmouth and Cardiff.
1888. Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops added to the Boys' Home, Stepney Causeway.
- „ The Children's Fold, Grove Road, E., opened for crippled boys.
- „ Two Children's Lodging Houses opened, one in Leman Street and the other in Flower and Dean Street.
- „ The appointment of Deputation Secretaries to advocate the work in the provinces.
- „ The Alfred Street Shelter opened as a temporary shelter for older destitute girls.
- 1889, January. Opening of Her Majesty's Hospital, Stepney Causeway.

1889. The 'Beehive,' 273 Mare Street, Hackney, opened as an Industrial Home for Older Girls.
- " A model of the Girls' Village Home exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded.
- " Commencement of Roman Catholic litigation.
- 1890, January 12. Death of his son Kennie.
- " July 3. Dr. Barnardo pays his third visit to Canada, going also to British Columbia and California.
- 1891, March 26. The passing of the Custody of Children Bill, generally known as the 'Barnardo' Bill.
- " The Earl Cairns Mission Hall opened, in memory of the late Earl Cairns, in Salmon's Lane, E.
- " December. The formation of the Young Helpers' League.
- 1892, January. *The Young Helpers' League Magazine* started.
- " February. The opening of the first seven receiving houses in the provinces—Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle, Plymouth, Bath, Cardiff, and Edinburgh—to be known as 'Ever-Open Doors.'
- 1893, July 19. Dr. Barnardo receives a licence from the Bishop of St. Albans to ~~act~~ as Lay Reader in his diocese.
- " August. He receives an official invitation to visit the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, which he accepts, and is presented with a medal to commemorate the same.
- " Leaves England on his fourth visit to Canada, at the same time visiting the United States.
- 1894, April. The dedication of the Children's Church at the Girls' Village Home, Barkingside.
- " The freehold of Mossford Lodge purchased with its twenty-six acres of ground and added to the freehold property of the Homes.
- " August 4-12. The inauguration of Self-Denial Week to be held annually.
- " " 11. The inauguration of an Annual Street Collection for the benefit of the Homes.
- " " 21. The opening of an Ever-Open Door at Bristol.

- 1894, August. 'Bubbles' Magazine started, for children interested in the Homes.
- „ September 14. The gift of 16 Trafalgar Road, Burkdale, which was opened as a Home for Crippled and Incurable Children.
- „ October 5. The opening of a Home for Girl Waifs of Devonshire birth at Exeter.
- 1895, May. Dr. Barnardo has a serious attack of Angina Pectoris, which lays him aside for some months.
- „ July 4. He is presented by members of the staff with a handsome grandfather's clock on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday.
- „ The opening of an Ever-Open Door at Birmingham.
- „ 'Ups and Downs' Magazine started as a record of the Canadian work of the Homes.
- 1896, June 24. The Prince and Princess of Wales present at the annual meeting held in the Albert Hall.
- „ August 4. The opening of an Ever-Open Door and Lodging-House for Girls at Notting Hill.
- „ September. The new schools at the Girls' Village Home opened.
- „ Miss Mittendorff's Home for Girls at Epsom transferred to the Homes and used as a change-house for boys.
- „ Opening of a Distributing Home for Younger Boys at 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
1897. The opening of a Home for Older Girls at Rock End, Histon Road, Cambridge.
- 1898, July 9. The first systematic celebration of Founder's Day.
- „ October. A Home for Incurable Children opened at 2 Parkfield Road, Manningham, Bradford.
- „ November. An Ever-Open Door at Portsmouth opened.
- 1899, April 20. The incorporation by Act of Parliament of Dr. Barnardo's Homes under the title of 'The National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children, otherwise known as "Dr. Barnardo's Homes."'

1899. The Marie Hilton Crèche in Stepney Causeway transferred to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
- „ The Ever-Open Door at Belfast opened.
- „ The Ever-Open Door at Brighton opened.
- „ The Home for Girls at Stockton-on-Tees opened.
- „ The 'Beehive,' 273 Mare Street, Hackney, enlarged.
- „ The Industrial Home for Girls at Rock End, Histon Road, Cambridge, enlarged.
1900. Dr. Barnardo pays a further visit to Canada.
- „ The Home for Deaf and Dumb Girls, 51 Mare Street, Hackney, opened.
1901. Gift of the Norfolk County School by Mr. E. H. Watts, to be used as a Naval Training School.
- „ March 9. He stands for Essex County Council, and is defeated by a majority of one after recount.
- „ April. Dr. Barnardo has a second severe attack of Angina Pectoris.
- „ May. Goes to Bad-Nauheim, in Germany, for heart treatment.
- „ June. Marriage of his daughter Gwendoline Maud Syrie (Queenie) at Christ Church, Surbiton, to Mr. H. S. Wellesley.
- „ August. Again visits Nauheim for heart treatment. The gift of two villas for a Girls' Orphanage at Devonshire Place, Brighton.
- 1902, July 30. He pays a third visit to Nauheim for heart treatment.
- „ August 11. An Ever-Open Door at Southampton opened.
- „ „ The Industrial Home for Girls at Shirley, Southampton, taken over.
- „ „ 25. The Ever-Open Door at Hull opened.
- „ September. The Carter Boys' Home, Clapham, transferred to Dr. Barnardo's Home.
- „ October. Girls' Orphanage at Northampton opened. A Home for Little Boys opened at South Norwood.
- „ The Home for Incurables at Trafalgar Road, Birkdale, enlarged.

- 1902, December 18. A Home for Incurable Children opened at Tunbridge Wells.
- 1903, July 2. A Home for Little Boys opened at Swansea.
- " " 11. The opening of Queen Victoria House as a quarantine house at the Girls' Village Home, and five new cottages.
- " " 15. Dr. Barnardo was travelling in the train that was wrecked at Waterloo, a station half-way between Liverpool and Birkdale, escaping with severe bruises and shock.
- " September 16. A Home for Delicate Girls opened at Llandudno.
- " October. Ever-Open Door at Bristol opened.
- " Purchase of the Industrial Home for Girls, Fakenham.
- " No. 30 Stepney Causeway acquired as an isolation house.
- Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 Pleasant Row, behind Her Majesty's Hospital, acquired for needful extensions.
- 1904, February. Dr. Barnardo has another serious heart attack, and is compelled to take a prolonged rest.
- " April. He pays a fourth visit to Nauheim for heart treatment.
- " July 16. H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg present on Founder's Day at the Girls' Village Home. The opening of nine new cottages and the Watts Sanatorium there.
- " An Ever-Open Door at Sheffield opened.
- 1905, January. He is taken ill after the Young Helpers' League Fête at the Albert Hall.
- " March 6. Is present, and speaks at the Mansion House Meeting, convened to discuss Mrs. Close's Emigration Scheme.
- " July 15. Three new cottages opened at the Girls' Village Home on Founder's Day.
- " August 31. Leaves London for Nauheim in order to consult his doctor there.
- " September 3. Is taken ill at Cologne, and on arrival at Nauheim has a serious attack of Angina Pectoris.
- " September 13. Arrives at St. Leonard's Lodge, Surbiton, having travelled by easy stages.

APPENDIX A

341

- 1905, September 19. Passes peacefully away at six o'clock in the evening at St. Leonard's Lodge.
- „ „ 23-27. The coffin rested at 'The People's Mission Church,' Edinburgh Castle.
- „ „ 27. Funeral procession through East London to Liverpool Street Station, thence by train to Barkingside, where the funeral service, was held in a large marquee at the Girls' Village Home.
- „ „ „ The coffin rested in the Children's Church at the Girls' Village Home.
- „ October 4. The interment on a spot in front of Cairns House at the Girls' Village Home.

APPENDIX B

(1) MY FIRST ARAB

BY THOS. J. BARNARDO, F.R.C.S.Ed.

'I DON'T LIVE NOWHERE!'

'Now, my lad, it is quite useless your trying to deceive me. Come over here, and tell me the truth. What do you mean? Where do you come from? Where are your friends? Where did you sleep last night?'

With this bunch of inquiries I felt that I could penetrate the toughest shield of falsehood and deceit behind which the boy whose reply had so startled me might seek to hide. And certainly, in calling this child to my side that I might question him more closely, I ~~never~~ supposed that his was a true account of himself.

For two or three years I had, so far as my medical studies left me time, been conducting a voluntary night-school among rough boys and girls, the children of the poorer labouring class. I thus had necessarily revealed to me much of the privation and suffering which so often fall at an early age to the lot of the children of the very poor. I had encountered many ragged, hungry, and even cruelly ill-used little ones; but never as yet had a GENUINE ARAB BOY, utterly homeless and friendless, ~~crossed~~ crossed my path. Indeed, I had thought in my ignorance that the race existed only on paper, and that the stories about their condition and sufferings in London and other large cities, which had occasionally attracted my attention, were mainly due to the fertile imaginations of certain writers, whose love for the sensational had, I feared, overcome their strict regard for truth. I had, too, a vague notion that homeless children, if such really existed anywhere, were for

the most part orphans, who were eventually taken due care of by the parish or workhouse authorities.

I have, therefore, to admit that at that time I knew really nothing of that hapless class of young children who, in the fierce struggle for existence, suffer more keenly than any other, chiefly because, being children, they are less able to resist the pressure of cold, hunger, nakedness, friendlessness, and fierce temptation.

It is very many years since this little lad told me that 'he lived nowhere.' It would not perhaps have been at all wonderful if an event which occurred so long ago had entirely faded from my memory. But *I never* can erase from my mind and heart the impressions then created for the first time; indeed they really changed for me the whole purpose, character, and motives of my life.

My days were devoted mainly to attendance at the dissecting-room or the hospital, and most of my evenings to study. I nevertheless reserved two nights a week, which I called my free nights, and which, as well as the whole of Sunday, were given up to the conduct of a ragged school situated in a room in the heart of squalid Stepney.

How well I remember that poor little room! It had originally been, I think, a stable—not such a stable as Belgravia knows, but simply a shed where donkeys had been kept. Boards had been placed over the rough earth. The rafters had been whitened, and so had the walls; but the accumulated dirt deposits of three or four years had changed the colour to a dingier hue. Yet I and my student friends who helped me thought it an admirable room, for was it not water-tight and wind-tight? Had we not good bars to the windows, almost capable of resisting a siege? And in those days and in that quarter those bars constituted a by no means unnecessary precaution! Above all, was it not situated right in the very heart of an overcrowded, poverty-stricken district, filled with little one-story houses of four rooms each, every room containing its family? And did not these families supply the tumultuous horde of youngsters who crowded eagerly round our doors, called each one of us 'Teacher,' listened, with varying degrees of attention, to what we had to say, or yelled in chorus some tuneful melody?

Such was the cradle of my work—a poor donkey-shed in an

East-End street! And here it was that, on one ever-memorable evening, after the general body of my young scholars had gone home, I noticed, standing on the hearth near the large fire kept burning at one end of the room, a little ragged lad, who I observed had listened quietly throughout the evening. He showed no signs of leaving, and yet it was time to put the lights out. So I said:

'Come, my lad, it's time to go home now.'

To this no reply was at first given.

'Come, I say, you had better go home at once.' Then I added, somewhat doubtfully: 'If you don't, your mother will be asking for you.'

'Please, sir,' slowly drawled the lad, 'let me stop.'

'Stop!' said I; 'what for? Indeed I cannot. I am going to turn the lights out and lock the door. It's quite time for a little boy like you to go home and get to bed. What do you want to stop for?'

'Please, sir,' he repeated, '*do* let me stop; I won't do no 'arm.'

'I cannot let you stop, my boy. Why do you want to stop? You ought to go home at once. Your mother will know the other boys have gone, and will wonder what keeps you so late.'

'I ain't got no mother.'

'But—your father? Where is he?'

'I ain't got no father.'

'Stuff and nonsense, my boy!' I said, somewhat brusquely. 'Don't tell me such stories! You say you have not got either a father or a mother. Where are your friends, then? Where do you live?'

'Ain't got no friends. DON'T LIVE NOWHERE!'

I was startled, as I have said, by such a reply. But I did not believe it, although I could not help feeling that there was something behind it which needed inquiring into. So I called the boy to me in the words with which this little *story* opened.

It was with slow and heavy steps that the boy came nearer. He moved each foot as though it were weighted, and some seconds elapsed before he was close enough to let me look at him narrowly. But at last he stood directly in front of me, either a lying young scamp who deserved a good whipping, or one of the saddest little urchins I had ever seen. Which was it?

I looked searchingly at the child—for he was little more than a child—and to this hour, as I close my eyes, the face and figure of the boy stand out sharp and clear before my mental vision. He had a small, spare, stunted frame, and he was clad in miserable rags—loathsome from their dirt—without either shirt, shoes, or stockings. Sure enough I could see that here was a phase of poverty far beneath anything with which the noisy, wayward children of my ragged school had familiarised me.

‘How old are you, my boy?’ I said at last.

‘Ten, sir,’ he replied slowly. He looked older; but his poor little body seemed fitter for a boy of seven or eight. His face was not that of a child. It had a careworn, old-mannish look, only relieved by the bright, keen glances of his small, sharp eyes. This sadly overwise face of his, together with the sound of his querulous, high-pitched tones, as he responded glibly to my questions, conveyed to my mind—I knew not why—an acute sense of pain.

Now the ice was broken, I closely cross-examined him, but I am bound to say that there was a ring of truth and reality in his voice, and an unconscious air of sincerity about him, which soon convinced me, ere my inquiries had proceeded far, that I was on the threshold of a revelation.

‘Do you mean to say, my boy,’ I at length asked for the second or third time, ‘that you really have no home, at all, and that you have no father or mother or friends?’

‘That’s the truth, sir. I ain’t tellin’ you no lies.’

‘Where did you sleep last night?’ I added.

‘Down in Whitechapel, along o’ the ‘aymarket, in one o’ them carts filled with ‘ay.’

‘How was it you came to the school?’

‘‘Cos, sir, I met a chap as I know’d, and he tell’d me to come up ‘ere to the school, to get a warm; an’ he sed p’raps you’d let me lie nigh the fire all night.’

‘But,’ I said, ‘we don’t keep open all night.’

‘I won’t do no ‘arm, sir,’ he repeated, ‘if only you’ll let me stop. Please do, sir.’

It was a raw winter night, and the sharp and bitter east wind seemed to pierce to the very bone, no matter how snugly one was wrapped up. I looked at the little lad whom I now know the

Lord had sent me, and could not but see how ill-prepared he was to resist the inclement weather. My heart sank as I reflected, 'If all that this poor boy says is true, how much he must have suffered!'

Then, too, for the first time in my life, there rushed upon me with overwhelming force this thought: '*Is it possible that in this great city there are others also homeless and destitute, who are as young as this boy, as helpless, and as ill-prepared as he to withstand the trials of cold, hunger, and exposure?*' Surely it cannot be possible, I thought, that to-night there are MANY SUCH in this great London of ours, this city of wealth, of open Bibles, of Gospel preaching, and of Ragged Schools! I turned to the poor little fellow who stood anxiously awaiting my decision.

'Tell me, my lad,' I asked at length, 'are there other poor boys like you in London without home or friends?'

A grim smile of something like wonder at my ignorance lighted up his face as he promptly replied:

'Oh! yes, sir; lots—'eaps on 'em; more 'n I could count.'

This was too much of a bad thing. The boy really *must* be lying! At any rate, I resolved to put the matter to an immediate test. Surely facts would not bear the boy out! So I asked: 'Now, if I am willing to give you some hot coffee and a place to sleep in, will you take me to where some of these poor boys are, as you say, lying out in the streets, and show me their hiding-places?'

My challenge was promptly accepted.

•Would he? Wouldn't he just!

I know not what visions of Elysium came into that poor boy's mind at the bare mention of the warm meal and cosy shelter; but a ravenous, almost wolfish, expression stole over his face as I spoke. He nodded his head in rapid assent, and when I said, 'Now, my boy, come along,' he obeyed with wonderfully quickened steps.

He had not much to say on the way to my dwelling, which was close by the London Hospital, but he kept very near me, his little bare feet going patter, patter, on the cold pavement, his poor rags pulled tightly across his chest, and a wretched apology for a cap drawn over head and ears. He was the very picture of misery and neglect, and I felt almost stunned by the reflection—

SUPPOSE, AFTER ALL, HE SPEAKS THE TRUTH! At last we reached my rooms. It was not long before the promised coffee was ready, and I lost no time in getting my ragged pupil placed at the table opposite me. Poor little man! He had at least told the truth about his hunger. How ravenously he ate and drank! I almost feared to supply him, with such voracity did he swallow the food. But the hot, sweet coffee put new vigour into his cold little frame. I could see him visibly brightening, and the food and warmth served quickly to loosen his tongue.

He was ready with his history as we sat together, partly in reply to questions, but more often in the form of statements volunteered in the fulness of his grateful heart. I found him to be withal a quaint little vagabond, and his sharp witticisms more than once disturbed my gravity. But there was a sad undercurrent of miserable recollections which occasionally came to the surface. Jim Jarvis's story was given somewhat in the following fashion:—

'I never knowed my father, sir. Mother was always sick, an' when I wor a little kid'—(he did not look very big now!)—'she went to the 'firmary, an' they put me into the school. I wor all right there, but soon arter, mother died, an' then I runned away from the 'ouse.'

'How long ago was that?'

'Dunno 'zactly, sir; but it's more'n five year ago.'

'And what did you do then?'

'I got along o' a lot of boys, sir, down near Wapping way; an' there wor an ole lady lived there as wunst knowed mother, 'an' she let me lie in a shed at the back. While I wor there, I got on werry well. She wor very kind, an' gev me nice bits o' broken wittals. Arter this I did odd jobs with a lighterman, to help him aboard a barge. He used me werry bad, and knocked me about frightful. He often thrashed me for nothin', an' I didn't sometimes have anything to eat; an' sometimes he'd go away far days an' leave me by myself with the boat.'

'Why didn't you run away, then, and leave?' I asked.

'So I would, sir, but Dick—that's his name, they called him "Swearin' Dick"—one day he thrashed me awful, an' he swore if ever I runned away, he'd catch me, an' take my life; an' he'd got a dog aboard as he made smell me, an' he telled me if I tried

to leave the barge the dog 'ud be arter me; an', sir, he were *such* a big, fierce un! Sometimes, when Dick were drunk, he'd put the dog on me, "out o' fun," he said. And look 'ere, sir, that's what he did wunst.'

And the poor little fellow thereupon pulled aside some of his rags and showed me a long, scarred, ugly mark, as of teeth, right down his leg.

'I stopped a long while with Dick,' he continued; 'I dunno how long it wor. I'd have runned away often, but I wor afear'd. One day a man came aboard when Dick wor away, and said as how Dick was gone—'listed for a soldier when he wor drunk. So I says to him, "Mister," says I, "will yer 'old that dog a minute?" So he goes down the 'atchway with him, an' I shuts down the 'atch tight on 'em both; and I cries, "'Ooray!" an' off I jumps ashore, an' runs for my werry life, an' never stops till I gets up near the Meat Market; an' all that day I wor afear'd old Dick's dog 'ud be arter me.'

'Oh, sir,' continued the boy, his eyes now lit up with excitement, 'it wor foine, not to get no thrashing, an' not to be afear'd of nobody. I thought I wor going to be 'appy all the time now, 'specially as people took pity on me, an' gev me a penny now an' then. One ole lady as kep' a tripe and trotter stall gev me a bit when I 'elped her at night to put her things on the barrer, an' gev it a shove home. But the big chaps on the streets wouldn't let me go with 'em; so I took up by myself.'

'Well,' said I, 'what about the police? Didn't they catch you and put you in the workhouse?'

'Oh, sir, the perlice wor the wust; there wor no getting no rest from 'em. They always kept a-movin' me on. Sometimes, when I 'ad a good stroke of luck, I got a thrippenny doss, but it wor awful in the lodgin'-houses. What with the bitin' and the scratchin', I couldn't get no sleep; so in summer I mostly slep' out on the wharf. Twice I wor up afore the beak for sleepin' out. The bobbies often caught me, but sometimes they'd let me off with a kick, or a good knock on the side of the 'ead. But one night an awful cross fellow caught me on a doorstep, an' he locked me up. Then I got six days at the work'us, and the beak said if I comed there again he'd send me to gaol. Arter that I runned away. Ever since I've bin in an' out, an' up an' down where I

could ; but since the cold kem on it's been werry bad. I ain't 'ad no luck at all, an' it's been sleepin' out hungry most every night.'

'Have you ever been to school?' I asked.

'Yes, sir. At the work'us they made me go to school, an' I've been into one on a Sunday in Whitechapel. There's a kind genelman there as used to give us *toke* arterwards.'

'Now, Jim,' I said, 'would you like to go into a comfortable Home, and always have plenty to eat and drink, and have kind friends to teach you and take care of you?'

'That 'ud suit me, sir, and no mistake.'

'Well, I will see what can be done for you to-morrow. But you know there is another world, brighter and more beautiful than this, where there will be no more hunger or cold, and where little boys will never be beaten and ill-treated. Do you know what that is called?'

'Ah, that's 'eaven, sir!'

'Yes, Jim ; wouldn't you like to go there?' and I added, 'Every one who goes there must love Jesus. Have you ever heard of Him, Jim?'

There was a quick nod of assent. The boy seemed quite pleased at knowing *something* of what I was talking about.

'Yes, sir,' he added ; 'I knows about Him.'

'Well, who is He? What do you know about Him?'

'Oh, sir,' he said—and he looked sharply about the room, and with a timorous glance into the darker corners where the shadows fell—and then sinking his voice into a whisper, he added, 'HE'S THE POPE O' ROME.'

'Whatever can you mean, my lad?' I asked, in utter astonishment. 'Who told you that?'

'No one, sir ; but I knows I'm right,'—and he gave his rough little head a positive nod of assertion—'cos, sir, you see, mother, afore she died, always *did that* when she spoke of the Pope'—and the boy made ~~what~~ what is known as the sign of the cross—'and one day, when she wor a-dyin' in the 'firmary, a gent wor in there in black clothes a-talkin' to her, an' mother wor a-cryin'.' Then they begun to talk about Him, sir, and they both did the same.'

'Then because your mother made the same sign with her fingers when she spoke about the Pope and about Jesus, you thought she was speaking of the same person?'

'Yes, sir, that's it'; and the boy gave a nod of pleased intelligence.

I am setting down *facts*. This was literally all that the poor lad knew of Him who had left heaven that He might seek and save the lost! The greatest event in the world's history was unknown in every aspect and sense to the poor little heathen child who sat before me with widely distended eyes and weird, careworn face, thirsting for knowledge to which he was a stranger, and needing as much as any other child of Adam the solace and comfort which the Gospel of the Divine Love alone could bring.

I gave up questioning, and drawing his chair and my own close to the bright fire, I told him slowly, and in the simplest language I could command, the wonderful story of the Babe born in Bethlehem.

After describing the goodness, compassion, and love which the Lord Jesus had shown for everybody, I went on to speak of His trial before Pilate, His cruel scourging, and His crown of thorns. The little fellow, who had been listening all the while with the most intense interest, occasionally asked questions which showed his shrewd application of these events to the only life he knew. He was moved to deep sympathy, for I found he had a tenderly sensitive little heart, despite his rough-and-tumble life. When I came to the sad story of our Lord's crucifixion, and described to him the nails, and the spear, and the gall given to drink, little Jim fairly broke down, and said, amid his tears, 'Oh, sir, that wor wuss nor Swearin' Dick sarved me!'

Then we knelt down together, and I asked the Lord to bless this little Waif of the Streets. When I arose, the poor child's eyes were suffused with tears, and I could not but hope and believe that his young heart, so long neglected, and a stranger even to human love, was being opened to the gentle voice of the Good Shepherd.

It was half an hour after midnight when at length I sallied forth upon my quest, Jim no longer following behind, but with his hand confidently placed in mine.

We passed quickly through the greater streets, and then my little guide led the way into Houndsditch. After partly traversing it, he stopped, and guided me by one or two steps into a kind of narrow court, through which we passed. Here we entered at

length what seemed to be a long, empty shed. I found afterwards that throughout the day it was an old-clothes market, called 'the 'Change.' It ended in a network of narrow passages, leading from and into the well-known noisy Petticoat Lane, the name of which has since disappeared from the London street list.

But when, that night, I passed through these narrow lanes and streets, all was still. The black and dingy shutters of the small, crib-like shops were closed by strong bolts and bars, and no sound did I hear save the echo of my own footsteps.

Once inside the shed, I looked around on every side in search of the lads whom Jim had spoken of. But certainly no one was there save our two selves.

'All right, sir,' said Jim, 'don't you look no more. We'll come on 'em soon. They dursn't lay about 'ere, cos the p'licemen are so werry sharp all along by these 'ere shops. Wunst, when I wor *green*, I stopped under a barrer down there'—pointing to a court adjoining—'but I nearly got nabbed, so I never slep' there agin.'

Meanwhile we had passed through the shed, and Jim, turning to me, with his finger on his lips, said :

'Sh! we're there now, sir. You'll see lots on 'em, if we don't wake 'em up.'

We were at the end of our journey. A high dead wall stood in front, barring our further progress; yet, looking hastily around, I could see no traces of lads.

'Where are they, Jim?' I asked, in an undertone.

'Up there, sir,' he replied, pointing to the iron roof of the shed of which this wall was the boundary.

'There' seemed beyond my reach. How was I to get up? Jim made light work of it. There were well-worn marks by which it was possible to ascend and descend—little interstices between the bricks, where the mortar had fallen or had been picked away. Jim rapidly *climbed* up first, and then, by the aid of a piece of stick which he found on the top and held down for me, I too made my ascent, not without soiled clothes and abraded hands. I found myself standing on a stone coping or parapet. But what was this I saw before me in the gloom?

There, with their heads upon the higher part, and their feet somewhat in the gutter, but in as great variety of postures as one

may have seen in dogs before a fire—some coiled up, some huddled two or three together, others more apart—lay a confused group of boys out on the open roof all asleep. I counted *eleven*. No covering of any kind was upon them. The rags that most of them wore were mere apologies for clothes, apparently quite as bad as, if not even worse than, Jim's. One big fellow who lay there seemed to be about eighteen years old; but the ages of the remainder varied, I should say, from nine to fourteen.

Just then the moon shone clearly out. As the pale light fell upon the upturned faces of those sleeping boys, and as I realised the terrible fact that they were all *absolutely homeless and destitute*, and were almost certainly but samples of many others, it seemed as though the hand of God Himself had suddenly pulled aside the curtain which concealed from my view the untold miseries of forlorn child-life upon the streets of London.

Jim took a very matter-of-fact view of the situation.

'Shall I wake 'em, sir?' he asked.

I was overcome with the pain of my own thoughts, and my heart was beating with compassion for these unhappy lads. All I could say in response was, 'Hush! don't let us disturb them.' At that moment, standing there alone in the still silence of the night, with sleeping London all around me, I felt so powerless to help these poor fellows, that I did not dare to interrupt their slumbers. It was to me a revelation and a message. I had made up my mind that, by God's help, this one lad, Jim himself, who had been my guide, should at all costs be cared for and watched over. But to awaken these other eleven boys, to hear their stories—stories doubtless of misery, of lonesomeness, of cruelty, of crime perhaps, and of sin—to find in every word an appeal for help which I could not give, was more than I could bear even to think of. So taking another hurried glance at the wretched and never-to-be-forgotten group—looking down once more at the eleven upturned faces, white with cold and hunger, a sight to be ~~burnt into~~ *my memory*, and to recur again and again for weeks and weeks, to haunt me until I could find no rest except in action on their behalf—I breathed a silent prayer of compassion and then hurried away, just as one of the sleepers moved uneasily, as if about to awake.

We reached the street again. Quite unconscious of the feelings awakened in my mind, Jim eagerly questioned me:

'Shall we go to another lay, sir? *There's lots more!*'

But I had seen enough, and I needed no fresh proof of the truth of his story or any new incentive to a life of active effort on behalf of destitute street lads.

(2) THE STORY OF 'CARROTS'

WHAT of the grim tragedy of John Somers, otherwise 'Carrots,' whose history, made public some time ago, unpleasantly brought to the minds of those who 'sit at home at ease' a picture of the woes of child waifs living all unnoticed in our great cities?

Poor little 'Carrots'! Only eleven brief years had passed over thy head, yet surely thou didst know in this short span a long lifetime of trouble!

Of relatives, John Somers (called 'Carrots' by his fellow street-arabs on account of his red hair) had but one living, and that one a mother—at least so she called herself, and so she may have really been; but if affectionate care for her offspring be a natural trait in a mother's character, then most certainly Mrs. Somers did *not* prove her maternal relation to the poor wee laddie.

'Carrots' never knew his father, and she whom he called 'Mother' turned him adrift to do for himself at the mature age of seven; that is, just four years before the termination of his long-short life.

The boy had been, during these four years, successively a news-boy, a shoe-black, a vendor of cigar-lights, and anything and everything that a little homeless street-boy can be to pick up a living.

Being an ill-favoured child, his appearance was against him, and by all I can gather from the boys who knew him, he seldom made enough to pay for a lodging-house shelter after satisfying the daily cravings of nunger and thirst. So it came to pass that poor 'Carrots' often 'slept out,' his favourite places of resort being Covent Garden Market and the Queen's Shades near Billingsgate Market. Sometimes his mother appeared and asserted her maternal 'rights' by fixing him upon the ground with her knees, whilst both hands rapidly searched his pockets,

and abstracted whatever coins were secreted there. If successful in her search, she left him howling over his loss, whilst she sought the nearest gin-shop; but should her search prove fruitless, an oath and a blow expressed her sense of disappointment, unless, indeed, struggling from her unwelcome embraces, the poor boy succeeded in evading her brutal chastisement.

When first I visited the 'Shades' in the early dawn, 'Carrots' was there. By the offer of a halfpenny to each I succeeded in counting out *seventy-three* destitute lads from the various shelters of old barrels, crates, and packages, in which they had been ensconced; yet I thought I had seldom seen a more unpleasant specimen of boy-life than 'Carrots' exhibited. Having out of this large number selected five of the most forlorn lads to fill an equal number of vacant beds in our Home, my memory vividly recalls the earnestness with which 'Carrots' pleaded to be taken in, and how gratefully he accepted my promise of admission for that day week.

But a few mornings later, as some of Rawlinson's men were moving a large sugar hogshead lying with its open head to the wall, they disturbed a sleeping boy, by whose side lay another, also apparently asleep. When touched, the latter moved not; when spoken to, he did not answer; and when, finally, stooping down, the kind-hearted porter took the form of the little lad in his arms, only then did he perceive that 'Carrots,' for it was he, was dead!

At the coroner's inquest, medical testimony declared that the deceased had succumbed to the combined effects of hunger and exposure, and the jurymen who viewed the little pinched-up face and fleshless body, unanimously found a verdict of 'Death from exhaustion, the result of frequent exposure and want of food.'

Thus much from the statements of the press and of the good-natured policeman who carried the little corpse to an adjoining public-house, and who added to his ~~statement~~ communication the sentence, that 'most of the boys as came round began to blubber as soon as they saw the body.' So even poor deserted 'Carrots' was missed, although 'Fatherless, motherless, sisterless, brotherless, friends he had none.'

Poor forlorn little lad! I think I see him on that sad, sad evening of a bright May day, creeping supperless into the empty

cask, his heart crushed with its sense of loneliness and dire need. I wonder whether 'Carrots' cried as most children do when distressed? or had the feelings of a child been long banished from that young breast in its grim struggle for life? or did he pray to the Great Father as he nestled down for the last time beside his little mate?

'Did poor "Carrots" love Jesus?' I asked a tiny boy, who knew him well, and had formed one of the crowd of mourners who dropped a few real tears to his memory.

'Law, sir, we never hears of *Him*, nor of nuffin' good, except cussin' and swearin', down here,' was the reply.

'You, at least, shall hear something better,' I mentally resolved, as I yielded to his solicitation to be taken in. And so, homeward bound, I mused upon the Master's words, spoken so long ago, beside the Galilean Sea: 'Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men'; and my heart responded, as I thought of 'Carrots': 'Yea, Lord, I would fain follow Thee into all waters, fishing for such souls as these, whilst life holds out, not mindful of anything but this, that *Thou* hast said, "Follow Me."'

(3) SOME QUEER CHILDREN I HAVE MET¹

I AM not a *very* old fellow, in fact I don't mind telling you that I have only just attained my sixtieth birthday, and so I consider myself as still quite young and frisky! Yet forty of those years have been spent among the children, the wastrel children of the slums, not merely of London, but of all the great towns in the kingdom, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Cardiff, Leeds, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Southampton, Bristol, Bath, Brighton, Hull and Plymouth, etc. etc. In all of these places it has been my delight to set careful traps by which I might catch the wandering feet of little homeless waifs who were vagrants, or were in the custody of beggars or people of evil life who would in all likelihood have degraded and ruined them. I have caught thousands and thousands—and there are thousands more to catch! Boys and girls have always been very fond of me, and, I need not

¹ This is the last article ever dictated by Dr. Barnardo. It was never fully completed or revised, and is now published for the first time.

say, I have been and am very fond of them. I don't quite know what it is that makes children so attractive to me; but although I have had many who have been crippled and sadly deformed, and some who have been afflicted with very dreadful disorders, I think I may say of a truth I have never seen a really ugly child! There is always to my mind something beautiful in the little ones, however disfigured they may be with sin and suffering, something that looks out of their young eyes and half-formed features, and that pathetically appeals to one's pity and sympathy and love—something, too, that fills one with reverence for childhood. It may be as the poet Whittier sings, that the young child is 'latest from God's hand and nearest unto Him.'

So I have always got on very well with children. When I began to search for them I had, like a fisherman, to cast my line into all kinds of waters, and lure my timid prey by the most attractive bait I could devise. I had many a fishing adventure in my time! Sometimes I have spent the whole night long in slum streets with only my bull's-eye lantern, traversed horrible courts and alleys, examined tenement houses and common lodging-houses, spent hours in the market-places and down by the wharves and in the railway stations, and all this without one single catch! At other times I have found quite a shoal of little folks seeking shelter in odd corners to hide from the police: then has come my grand time, although often many of them would be alarmed, dazed, and willing to run off at the least opportunity given. It took me all my time to succeed in soothing their fears and in luring them by all sorts of promises.

Such queer little people these often were! Sometimes as wild as the proverbial March hare they were, one could hardly hope to train them, and yet kindness and love ultimately won their way into little distrustful suspicious hearts that had only experienced unkindness before, and could hardly believe that loving sympathy would ever be meted out to them.

Mary Smith and her sister Joan and her little brother Jack were gipsy children. They had been born in gipsy vans. The three children had been half-starved and very badly used. On the day I met them they each had on only one little garment and were without boots or head-covering, and were as dishevelled and as unkempt and as difficult to control as wild cats. In fact, Mary

was not unlike a cat—with her great flashing eyes, and masses of reddish hair falling all around her somewhat fierce-looking face. Mary could fight and scratch and bite—and she *did*! After I had succeeded in getting all the three into one of our Ever-Open Houses, I heard a few days afterwards that Mary was one of the most vicious and wildest little creatures that had ever been there. She would tolerate no interference! Neither Mary nor her sister nor her brother knew anything of obedience—they did what they liked! If the Matron ventured to say a word, Mary would rush at her, catch her with her long bony fingers, and opening her mouth, lay hold of her arm and bite it, holding on with her teeth until the good Matron shrieked with pain.

‘Not a very attractive girl,’ you will say. And yet Mary was tamed at last. Yes, tamed as any child could be, and by very simple means. It was an old doll that did the work! For the Matron was turning out a cupboard, and what child is not delighted with the odds and ends to be found in an old cupboard? Mary stood by with eager eyes seeing what looked to her like untold treasure! Among the things turned out was an old broken doll. It had some bits of clothing on it. It was greatly dilapidated. Nevertheless, Mary seized it at once. ‘Oh, the dear *live* dolly! May I keep it? May I keep it?’ ‘It is not a live dolly,’ said one of the other children, with the secret consciousness of knowing so much better. ‘It is,’ said Mary, and she hissed and spat at her. ‘It is! *it is!* a real, *live* dolly!’ and she stamped in rage on the floor. The Matron interfered. ‘No, my dear, dolly is not alive. What do you mean?’ With difficulty Mary pointed out that dolly had two eyes, had a nose, had a few locks of hair still left in its prematurely bald head, had a few garments that could be taken on and off. If that was not a live dolly, what could be? She had never seen the like before. ‘What—have you never had a dolly?’ ‘Yes, ma’am.’ ‘Well, what was it like?’ And Mary explained that it was a little bit of stick picked up in the hedgerow, around which would be tied a scrap of rag—and there you were! That was Mary’s only previous dolly. Oh, if she might only keep this live dolly! The Matron, with a prudent recollection of yesterday’s conflict and of her recent outburst, assented conditionally. ‘If you promise me you will be good, you may have it while you are good; but if you

behave badly and passionately like yesterday or this evening, I must take it away.' Mary was subdued.

The whole of the evening she crooned and cuddled the live dolly. All the little mother-heart in her went out to the poor fragment of that battered toy, which had doubtless long ago passed out of some other child's treasures as too broken and too poor for use. Bed-time came. It was always a difficulty to get Mary to take her bath. The conflict threatened to begin. 'Now, Mary, unless you have your bath and are a good girl, you shan't have the dolly in bed with you.' 'Oh, mother!' she gasped, and then, hugging her treasured possession in her arms, she meekly submitted to be undressed, and by and by was tucked in with Dolly sharing the pillow with her. That night Mary had her first quiet sleep in the Home in which she had hitherto been an untamed termagant.

Jack and Jill were nearly as bad; and as the two alike determined to carry out their own sweet will, it was not easy to be 'up to them.' In the middle of a hot summer's day once it occurred to Jack and Jill that they would like a bath. Do you think they went off to the bathroom? Not they. They knew of the cistern at the top of the house in which the drinking-water for the house was situated. It was in a room otherwise unoccupied. Nobody would interfere if they could only creep up. So Jack and Jill quietly slipped upstairs. No, they did not bother to undress. Why bother? It was hot up there, for the room was under the roof, and wouldn't it be just lovely and cool to get in? In accordingly they got—clothes, boots, and all. Certain irrepressible shrieks of laughter led to investigation by the poor Matron, and her feelings are not to be envied as she walked into her cistern room and saw these two imps enjoying their midday bath in the cistern *intended for the drinking water of the house!* They were hauled out, not by any means defeated or dismayed, and manifestly triumphant at their success.

Snooks was another of my queer children. Snooks was not naturally cruel. He did not realise that it would hurt, but one could not help thinking that Snooks had some inkling of what he was about. The previous day some one had sent a large tin roaster, and Snooks stood by while the Matron put in a joint of mutton, hung it from the jack, and then diligently basted it, while

the jack kept turning all the time, presenting various sides of the joint to the fire. Snooks thought that was delightful; and he determined to try it on his own account. So Snooks watched his opportunity, and, after some *finesse*, caught the cat, laboriously wrapped pussy up in a cabbage-net, hooked net and cat to the jack, and then thrust the roaster in front of the fire. Fortunately he did not put it so close, nor was the fire so hot, as to be more than just a little uncomfortable for his victim. What puzzled Snooks at first was that there was *no gravy*. But there was the ladle on the dresser, and after possessing himself of that he used it to pour imaginary gravy over the head of the cat. That, however, was too slow. What was to be done? Looking all around, he found a dish which had been used to wash vegetables and in which was about a quart of water. Imagine the added surprise and dismay of the poor cat when there descended upon her from the top a great ladleful of cold water! She uttered the most dolorous sounds: she mewed and screeched, swinging the while from side to side. But Snooks was undismayed, and calmly perused his feline *cuisine*. In the midst of it all in came the Matron! 'What have you got there?' 'Only the cat, mum,' said the young urchin. In an instant the screen was drawn back from the fire, the net taken down, and the poor unfortunate cat, well saturated by this time, allowed to dart out, shaking with excitement in every limb, and using language which, if it could have been understood, would, I suppose, have been called profane.

But Snooks was not really a bad sort. Of course he had to be taught and reasoned with, and things had to be explained to him. But by and by he proved that mischief is often only done through want of thought, and that he was capable of better things.

Shall I ever forget Sammy and Smut? Sammy had one conspicuous peculiarity: his face as well as the backs of his hands were covered with warts, not innocent little occasional warts such as anybody might have, but horrid lumps and bunches and constellations of warts—warts, too, that ran into one another and made you shiver as Sammy sidled up to you. It would be very difficult for the most charitable to say Sammy was a nice-looking boy. Moreover, Sammy snivelled, indeed he was always snivelling and sniffing. As a crowning glory of attraction, his hair, which was neither brown nor black nor yellow, but a kind of muddy

white, stood for ever quite straight up on end, defying brush, comb, or pomatum. Moreover, Sammy squinted. I think I need not add any more to my description for my readers to feel that by no stretch of forbearance could he be called a *nice* boy.

Now Sammy's great friend and ally was Smut. Smut was a little mongrel terrier that in a weak and foolish moment I allowed Sammy (whom I picked up one night in Covent Garden Market) to bring along with him. Smut was indescribable, except that he was the slickest, cunningest, most disreputable little beast I ever met. He had two torn ears and about an inch of tail. Nothing was too bad or too desperate or too horrible for Smut to attempt, and when guilty of some surpassing meanness, instead of looking ashamed of himself as any respectable dog ought to do, he would run off to Sammy, and cocking up one torn, ragged ear (how he lifted it, as it was in ribbons, was a mystery to me!) and letting the other hang down on the other side, he would wag his inch of disreputable tail as if he had earned a Badge of Honour, all the time making a most disagreeable noise; not barking with short barks of delight, but opening wide the most enormous cavern of a mouth you ever saw in a small dog, and emitting a sound that gave one a creepy-crawly feeling all down one's back.

To tell you of all Smut's escapades would be impossible. He was an incorrigible thief and artful to a degree. If the kitchen or larder doors were locked at night, what did it matter to Smut if he wanted to get in? Next morning every scrap of eatables would be gone, and although we could not find out how he got in or how he got out, there were unmistakable traces left behind that Smut was the thief.

There is no doubt that Smut was very intelligent, and it was equally clear that Sammy could communicate with him by signs which the little beast thoroughly understood. When he got a message like that from Sammy he generally replied by licking his chops. We always knew when we saw him licking his lips that Sammy had told him something wicked; that he was assenting and deliberating how he was to carry it out. No cat could venture near the playground, no, not by many yards, if Smut was about! A few days after his arrival, all the matrons in the several dormitories were bewailing the loss of their favourite tabbies. Smut would trot up and whine and get a kind pat on the head

from the matron, who little knew that he had just destroyed her favourite cat!

Sammy was told that he must never have Smut in bed with him, and there were good reasons for this order. Among others, it may be mentioned that Smut never would consent to be washed, and that its personal habits were the reverse of cleanly. It was therefore clearly not desirable that he should get into any one's bed. This was pointed out to Sammy, and he promised obedience. But soon afterwards we saw Smut licking his lips, and we knew that an attempt would be made to break the rule. So the word was passed to the dormitory matron and monitors, and a very keen lookout was kept that Sammy should not bring Smut up, and he didn't. Sammy came up looking perfectly innocent of all intentions of breaking any rule, and by and by conveyed himself and his warts and his white head and his squint to bed. The door was shut. By and by one of the monitors heard a peculiar noise coming from Sammy's bed, and getting up quietly, he drew near the head of the bed and stood behind the boy so that the latter could not see him, and presently he saw, slowly working his way up from the foot of the bed, underneath the clothes, the head and body of Smut, which soon emerged. Smut licked his master's face, warts and all, but at that moment, happening to look up, he saw the monitor at the head of the bed, and deliberately winking with one of his wicked eyes, he drew back and crept underneath the clothes right to Sammy's feet again. Now what did it all mean? In some way Sammy had conveyed to the dog what he wished him to do, and the cunning creature had gone upstairs an hour before bedtime, had picked out Sammy's bed out of ninety-nine others in the dormitory, had jumped up on it to the end near the pillow where the sheets were turned down, and had burrowed his way underneath the bed-clothes to the very foot, and waited there patiently until his master came up to bed and until all was quiet in the dormitory, and all the lights out except the one that remains all night.

The rest of Smut's deeds, are they not written in the books of the archives of the Home? and in the memories of masters, matrons, monitors, and the writer, who were nearly driven out of their seven senses in trying to circumvent the numberless and daily dodges of Sammy and Smut!

APPENDIX C

A Table showing the scope of the Principal VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS in the United Kingdom for the reception of Destitute, Ailing, Abandoned, and Orphaned Children, from 1552 to 1906.

TABLE OF HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN IN LONDON AND DISTRICT.

Name and Address.	Date of foundation.	Object.	Estimated number of children dealt with from foundation to 31st Dec. 1906.	Number of children accommodated for	Income for 1906
Christ's Hospital (originally in Aldersgate St., E.C.) Boys' School, West Horeham. Girls' School, Hertford.	1552	Originally intended for destitute fatherless children of the City of London; now for the maintenance and education of children between the ages of 9 and 17 years.	50,000 (approximately)	1,100	£75,100
Foundling Hospital, Guildford Street, London, W.C.	1739	For the support of children born out of wedlock.	23,006	492	23,961
Marine Society, Clarke's Place, London, E.C. Training Ship <i>Warspite</i> , off Greenhithe.	1756	At first any destitute boy was rescued; now they must be of good character.	65,041	500	10,461
Royal Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, Surrey.	1758	To maintain and educate orphan girls between 7 and 9 years, and train them for domestic service.	3,711	150	3,359
Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage (1864), Haverstock Hill, N.W.	1758	To maintain orphan and other necessitous children up to 15 years of age.	5,750	500	13,571
Carry forward			147,508	2,652	£131,502

APPENDIX C

Name and Address.	Date of Foundation	Object.	Estimated number of children dealt with from foundation to 31st Dec. 1906.	Number of children accommodated for.	Income for 1906.
		Brought forward	147,508	2,652	£131,502
Home for Female Orphans who have lost both parents, Grove Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1786	To maintain and train for domestic service orphan girls who have lost both parents.	About 1,000	82	1,912
Field Lane Ragged Schools, Homes for the Homeless and Industrial Homes, Vine St., Clerkenwell.	1841	The rescue, education, and training of destitute children, with other branches.	About 200,000	In the Industrial Home 130 Ragged Schools no limit	6,411
National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.	1843	The rescue, training, and maintenance of homeless and destitute children.	18,137	1,387 (in 1906)	24,287
Ragged School Union, 32 John Street, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.	1844	To deal with the poorest children of the London slums.	About 600,000	No limit	37,236
National Orphan Home for Girls, Ham Common, Surrey.	1849	To receive orphan girls of the working classes and small tradespeople.	Over 2,000	150	The only reliable income is 1,180
National Orphan School, Tangle Park, Hampton, Middlesex.	1855	To receive and train orphan girls between the ages of 3 and 12 years.	About 3,000	70	760
Children's Aid Society, Victoria House, 117 Victoria Street, S.W.	1856	To seek out and rescue destitute children.	24,358	...	4,773
The Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley.	1864	For homeless and destitute boys under 10 years of age.	3,200	500	17,551
Dr. Barnardo's Homes (National Incorporated Association), 18 - 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.	1866	The rescue and maintenance of destitute boys and girls.	62,312	8,000 in the Homes no limit	213,417
Westminster Diocesan Education Fund (Certified Schools), Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W.	1866	To provide Certified Poor Law Schools, Industrial Schools, and Orphanages for Catholic children.	28,022	2,690	2,808
		Carry forward	1,089,537	15,667	£441,887

DR. BARNARDO

Name and Address.	Date of foundation	Object.	Estimated number of children dealt with from foundation to 31st Dec. 1906.	Number of children accommodated for	Income for 1906.
Stockwell Orphanage, 185 Clapham Road, S.W.	1867	Brought forward The rescue of fatherless boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 10.	1,082,537 2,814	15,667 500	£141,587 18,504
The Children's Home and Orphanage, Bonner Road, London, N.E.	1869	To rescue and train children who are in danger of falling into crime.	About 7,100 resident	About 1,800	49,757
The Home of Industry, Bethnal Green Road, London, E.	1869	The training of boys and girls for emigration to Canada.	7,350	About 129	3,700
The Princess Mary Village Homes, Addlestone, Surrey.	1872	For the reception of girls having a parent convicted of crime.	1,273	180	6,180
Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays.	1881	To provide homes for destitute children.	Over 12,600	4,600	73,283 general
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Leicester Square, London, W.C.	1884	The prevention of cruelty to children.	446,454 cases, 1,194,333 children	.	67,470
		Total	2,315,007	22,267	466,750

TABLE OF HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN IN THE PROVINCES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Name and Address.	Date of foundation.	Object.	Estimated number of children dealt with from foundation to 31st Dec. 1906.	Number of children accommodation for.	Average annual expenditure.
Protestant Dissenting Charity School, Graham Street, Birmingham.	1760	To educate and train daughters of needy parents.	1,314	50	£900
New Orphan Homes, Ashley Down, Bristol.	1836	The rescue and training of destitute orphans of both sexes.	12,357	2,050	£25,950 for last five years.
Mrs. Smyly's Mission Homes and Ragged Schools, Dublin, Ireland.	1853	To educate and provide homes for destitute boys and girls.	About 50,000	Homes 560 Schools 440	£12,000
Boys' and Girls' Refuges and Homes, Strangeways, Manchester.	1870	The rescue and training of destitute boys and girls.	63,422	530	13,000 (about).
The Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge-of-Weir, N.B.	1871	The rescue and training of destitute Scottish children.	14,500	1,450	19,000 (about).
Children's Emigration Homes, St. Luke's Road, Birmingham.	1872	The training of boys and girls for emigration to Canada.	4,237	130	2,760
The Cottage Home for Little Children, Tivoli Road, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.	1879	To assist the industrious poor and provide a Home for legitimate children under the age of 6.	395	50	700 (about).
Gordon Boys' Orphanage, Gordon House, Dover.	1886	To educate and train orphan and destitute boys from all parts.	949	120	2,748
		Total	147,474	2,980	£77,058

TABLE OF HOMES FOR CRIPPLED, AFFLICTED, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Name and Address.	Date of foundation.	Object.	Estimated number of children dealt with from foundation to 31st Dec. 1906.	Number of children accommodated for.	Average annual expenditure
Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Poor, Margate, Kent.	1792	To maintain and educate the deaf and dumb children.	5,793	320	£12,000
Royal Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children, Edgbaston, Birmingham.	1812	Do.	Over 1,500	175	7,250
Earlwood Asylum, The National Training Home for the Feeble-minded, Redhill, Surrey.	1847	The training of the feeble-minded.	Over 4,000 cases.	650 patients	26,000 to 27,000
The Cripple Home and Industrial School for Girls, Northumberland Ho., Marylebone Road, W.	1851	To receive and train cripple girls not under 12 years for three years, and a certain number of industrial girls to do housework.	5,000	Certified for 100	1,703 (in 1906)
Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Imbeciles, and Feeble-minded, Colchester.	1859	The training of the feeble-minded.	1,200 (including adults).	320	11,000
Royal Albert Asylum for the Feeble-minded, Lancaster.	1864	Do.	2,725	700	22,259 (1905).
Western Counties Asylum, Starcross, Exeter.	1864	For the care, education, and training of children of feeble intellect.	1,144	230	8,000
National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, High Street, Kensington.	1865	To feed, clothe, educate, and teach trades to crippled boys from all parts of the kingdom, from 13 to 18 years of age.	1,250	100	3,859 (1905).
Midland Counties Asylum, Knowle, Nr. Birmingham.	1868	For the care, education, and training of the feeble-minded.	325	115	4,000
		Total	22,938	2,761	£27,091

TABLE OF HOSPITALS FOR SICK CHILDREN IN LONDON.

Name and Address.	Date of foundation.	Object.	Estimated number of children dealt with from foundation to 31st Dec. 1906.	Number of children accommodated for.	Average annual expenditure.
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.	1852	The medical and surgical treatment of poor sick and disabled children.	Between 800,000 and 900,000	260 beds	£17,648 (last 3 yrs.)
Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.	1866	The care of sick children from infancy.	35,789 In-Pat. 1,410,151 Out-Pat.	104 ,,	10,000
Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Rd., Clapham, S.W.	1866	To give surgical and medical treatment to the children of the poor.	...	40 ,,	4,279
East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, E.	1868	For the reception of sick children.	39,945 In-Pat. 760,696 Out-Pat.	120 ,,	£11,000 (about).
Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.	1869	To receive and treat poor sick children.	...	76 ,,	...
Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.	1875	To receive sick children between 3 and 10 years.	505	50 ,,	2,750
Paddington Green Children's Hospital.	1883	The medical and surgical relief of the children of the poor.	10,786 In-Pat. 305,737 Out-Pat.	46 ,,	4,500
		Total	3,363,609	696 beds	£50,177

TABLE OF COUNTRY HOLIDAY SOCIETIES.

Name and Address.	Date of foundation.	Object.	Number of children sent away from foundation to 31st Dec. 1906	Number of children accommodated for.	Average annual expenditure
Children's Fresh Air Mission, St. Peter's Schools, Onslow Street, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.	1882	To provide a holiday in the country for poor sickly London children.	69,194	...	41,744 6 2
Children's Country Holiday Fund, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.	1884	Do.	576,719	22,000	30,000 0 0
Pearson's Fresh - Air Fund, 23 Bride Street, London, E.C.	1892	To provide a day's outing in the country for children from London and 39 provincial cities.	2,000,000	.	8,000 0 0
		Total	2,645,913	22,000	£39,744 6 2

APPENDIX D

TABLE SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE HOME

Cottage.	Donor.	Foundation stone laid	Opened
Myrtle, .	Erected by Æ. D. in memory of an only daughter.	By the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, June 9th, 1875.	By the Rt. Hon. the Earl Cairns, July 9th, 1876.
Woodbine, .	The gift of J. S.,	Do.	By the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, July 9th, 1876.
Clapham, .	Built by Christians residing at Clapham.	Do.	Do.
Honeysuckle, .	The gift of J. E. W.,	Do.	Do.
Jessamine, .	The gift of F.,	Do.	Do.
Cambridge, .	Erected by members of the University and inhabitants of the town of Cambridge.	Do.	Do.
Lily,	The gift of D. C.,	Do.	Do.
Hawthorn, .	The gift of T. W.,	Do.	Do.
Daisy,	The gift of S. M. A.,	Do.	By the Rt. Hon. the Earl Cairns, July 9th, 1876.
Billiter, . .	Erected by M. M. A. C. B. in memory of her late husband.	Do.	Do.
Rose,	The gift of A. J. L. L., erected in memory of my beloved wife.	Do.	Do.
Bluebell, . .	...	...	Do.
Primrose, . .	The gift of E. D.,	By the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, June 9th, 1875.	Do.
Forget-me-not	The gift of M. S., . . . .	...	Do.
Craven, . . .	In memory of my father, S. E.	...	By Her Grace Sydney, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, 10th July 1878.
Salem,	To commemorate a beloved son, J. H.	...	Do.
Trefoil, . . .	In memory of three who have fallen asleep, given by E. S.	...	Do.
Heartsease, . .	The gift of an aged saint, D. G.	...	Do.
Wild Thyme, .	The gift of M., . . . .	...	Do.
Violet,	The gift of two sisters, . . . .	...	By the Countess Cairns, July 10th, 1878.
Bath,	The gift of Christian friends at Bath.	...	Do.

Cottage	Donor.	Foundation stone laid	Opened
Halifax, .	The gift of Christian friends of many denominations at Halifax.	.	By the Countess Cairns, July 10th, 1878.
Armitie, .	Erected by M. M. A. C. B. in memory of her late husband.	.	Do.
Babies, .	Do.	.	Do.
Hahnemann, .	Do.	.	Do.
Hyacinth, .	Erected by G as a 'thank-offering for great mercies.	By the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, July 10th, 1878.	By H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, June 14th, 1879
Eton, . . .	'In memory of my son, A. R.'	Do.	Do.
Beehive, .	Erected by the children of Great Britain through a kind friend L. S.	Do.	Do.
May, . . .	Given by E. J. H. in affectionate memory of a beloved mother and father.	By H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, June 18th, 1879.	In 1880.
Clarellan, .	The gift of sympathisers,	Do.	Do.
Heather, .	Built through the munificence of Christian friends resident in Scotland.	By the Countess of Aberdeen, June 18th, 1879.	Do.
Burwell Park, .	..	..	In 1887.
Curling, . . .	..	..	Do.
Mickleham, . . .	..	..	Do.
Sweetbriar, . . .	..	..	Do.
Pink Clover, . . .	..	..	Do.
Ivy, . . .	..	..	Do.
Oxford, . . .	The undergraduates of Oxford.	..	Do.
St. Helena, . . .	Anonymous, . . . . .	..	Do.
Syndal, . . .	Do.	..	Do.
Pussy, . . .	..	..	Do.
Joicey, . . .	..	..	Do.
Clement, . . .	..	..	Do.
Mayflower, . . .	..	..	Do.
Cyrl, . . .	..	..	Do.
Sir James Tyler, . . .	..	..	Do.
Nex, . . .	..	..	Do.
Hope, . . .	..	..	Do.
Peace, . . .	..	..	Do.
Dr. Truall, . . .	In memory of a generous friend of the work.	.	By the Duchess of Somerset, July 11, 1903.
Faith, . . .	Mrs. W., . . . . .	..	By Georgiana, Countess of Seafield, 11th July 1903.
Ethel Bolton, . . .	In memory of a daughter, . . .	..	By Lady Hope, 11th July 1903
Jessamine and Musonette	E. E. D., erected in accordance with the wishes of a deceased donor who left money by will for the purpose.	..	By Mrs. Ingleby, 11th July 1903.
John Sands, . . .	In memory of Mr. John Sands, who gave a lease of Mossford Lodge and land adjoining.	..	By Sir Robert Anderson, 11th July 1903.

APPENDIX D

Cottage.	Donor.	Foundation stone laid	Opened
Francis Reckitt.	Francis Reckitt, Esq., . . .	...	By H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, 16th July 1904.
Sir George Williams.	In memory of Sir George Williams, for many years a generous donor and friend of the work.	...	Do.
Crosswell, .	In memory of a lady who left the whole of her estate to the Homes.	...	Do.
John Howard Angas.	In memory of the most generous donor to the Homes. (During his lifetime he gave £44,000 and left £1000 by will.)	...	Do.
Marian, .	Anonymous,	By Howard Williams, Esq., 11th July 1903.	Do.
In Memoriam Henry Mountain, 1903.	The late Mr. Mountain left £1000 to the Homes. His widow made up the balance so that a Cottage might be erected to his memory. Mrs. Mountain also furnished the Cottage.	By T. A. Denny, Esq., 11th July 1903.	Do.
Gustasp, .	In memory of an only son, whose name the Cottage bears.	By Fenwick S. Watts, Esq., 11th July 1903.	Do.
Cannizaro, .	In memory of a mother, . . .	By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., 11th July 1903.	Do.
Joy,	Mrs. M'A., . . . . .	...	In 1905.
In Memoriam Benjamin Hood.	The gift of Mrs. Hood, a lady resident in the United States, in memory of her late husband whose mother, Lucy Gay, was born at Barkingside in 1805, and lived there till she married the late Mr. Benjamin Hood's father, Samuel Hood.	...	Do.
Larchfield M'Culloch.	Built in accordance with the wishes of a deceased donor who left funds for the purpose.	...	Do.
Young Helpers' League.	The Young Helpers' League.	By Dr. Barnardo, 15th July 1905.	By Lady Brassey, 30th June 1906.
James Holmes Lucking. Governor's House.	ThøLucking Trustees,	By W. W. Hind Smith, Esq.	Do.
Cairns House,	...	...	Completed 1886.
Mossford Lodge, The Children's Church.	Erected by the children of England in memory of Earl Cairns. Gift of Mr. John Sands. Anonymous gift, . . . . .	... ... ...	6th August 1837. ... Dedicated April 1894.

Cottage.	Donor.	Foundation stone laid	Opened
The Schools.	Mr. and Mrs. John Newberry, in memory of their son John Edger.	By Mrs. John Newberry, 16th February 1893.	Completed 1893.
Embroidery School, Queen Victoria House.	...	.	Built in 1901.
(a) Archibald Morton Wing	Given by a kind donor of that name resident in New Zealand.	..	By his Grace the Duke of Argyll, 11th July 1903.
(b) Wilson Wing	Given by another generous donor, Mrs. Wilson.	.	.
(c) Babies' Wing.	Still unappropriated.	...	..
Edmund Han- nay Watts Sanatorium.	Fenwick S. Watts, Esq., in memory of his father.	...	In 1905.
Dressmaking School, .	...	...	..
Cookery School, .	...	...	..
Laundry, .	...	...	By the Countess Cairns, 19th July 1878.

APPENDIX E

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE CHILDREN BOARDED OUT BY DR. BARNARDO

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
January, . . .	306	468	714	1080	1637	2087	1770	1890	2091	2216	1654	1624	1968	2405	2421	2958	3296	3991	4231
February, . . .	305	476	767	1091	1634	2093	1751	1894	2106	2182	1639	1649	2010	2390	2447	3034	3295	4019	4234
March, . . .	334	482	789	1159	1708	2039	1836	1977	2088	2151	1637	1632	2052	2349	2451	2973	3362	3936	4296
April, . . .	346	483	843	1177	1746	1887	1847	1999	2145	2161	1645	1661	2099	2362	2450	2974	3394	4006	4304
May, . . .	353	483	841	1221	1771	1834	1800	1978	2148	2062	1647	1698	2067	2325	2520	3042	3393	3999	4295
June, . . .	374	486	858	1266	1861	1815	1827	1968	2164	1728	1639	1801	2171	2348	2538	3101	3424	4074	4289
July, . . .	386	509	861	1297	1892	1718	1840	1960	2085	1673	1589	1812	2111	2229	2582	3126	3405	3920	4074
August, . . .	390	518	899	1325	1937	1704	1850	1859	2116	1661	1606	1815	2152	2316	2683	3182	3651	3946	4218
September, . . .	410	587	945	1414	1964	1713	1875	1985	2044	1624	1600	1828	2140	2291	2674	3135	3610	3921	4184
October, . . .	425	648	946	1475	1969	1761	1819	1996	2093	1650	1595	1830	2198	2300	2744	3161	3698	3873	4259
November, . . .	449	727	1003	1588	2057	1822	1879	2000	2135	1666	1599	1893	2251	2357	2852	3217	3758	3918	4335
December, . . .	452	710	1044	1615	2085	1809	1907	2083	2156	1617	1587	1931	2352	2377	2953	3291	3967	4160	4357

APPENDIX F

STATISTICAL RECORD OF 'EVER-OPEN DOORS' SINCE DATES OF OPENING

	Bath and Bristol.	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Brighton.	Cardiff.	Edinburgh (now closed).	Hull.	Leeds.	Liverpool.	Newcastle.	Plymouth.	Portsmouth.	Sheffield.	Southampton.	TOTAL.
Number of Applications.	1,997	3,316	3,741	1,443	2,710	313	644	3,734	10,795	6,147	1,571	1,505	255	1,638	40,429
Number Admitted to Branches pending inquiry.	976	2,030	2,150	467	1,946	128	340	2,232	4,124	3,025	747	702	137	192	19,194
Number Permanently Admitted to London Homes.	578	526	1,122	345	492	47	250	627	1,433	1,412	437	556	120	117	8,121
Number Restored to friends.	156	581	379	51	277	46	25	550	477	581	118	63	8	32	3,344
Number Sent to Situations, Recommended to other Homes, or supplied with Clothing.	233	975	436	133	579	19	145	738	5,387	1,471	288	128	13	686	11,231
Number Assisted from Auxiliary Boarding-out Fund.	59	88	52	34	38	..	18	17	22	3	23	25	5	14	398
Number Discharged at own request.	97	434	453	35	635	24	38	938	1,651	557	156	54	1	29	5,143
Number of Applications Declined or Fallen Through.	798	657	1,279	820	573	201	147	811	1,706	2,019	892	958	161	747	11,679
Number of Cases Personally Investigated.	1,808	2,792	3,113	955	2,627	315	681	3,013	4,912	4,456	1,448	1,775	24	1,255	23,793
Number of Free Lodgings given.	10,161	29,781	30,767	6,201	23,338	1,760	3,247	20,912	59,018	46,273	7,776	6,281	2,381	4,331	257,242
Number of Free Meals given.	32,929	89,315	99,155	18,590	86,810	5,461	9,867	63,748	181,925	138,037	22,682	19,263	7,720	13,614	789,128

APPENDIX G
MATERIAL RELIEF SUPPLIED TO NECESSITOUS CASES NOT ADMITTED TO
THE HOMES: 1895-1906

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Wanderers or Runaways } restored to friends.	197	223	226	207	286	280	253	265	261	254	219	189
Supplied with Clothing } or other requirements and Sent to Situations or Recommended to other Homes; in some cases admission fee being paid for them.	636	708	729	651	588	681	790	763	1,185	1,268	1,154	1,035
Girls and Young Women } Rescued from evil lives and Placed in Rescue Homes and Refuges.	211	235	216	162	145	149	161	140	103	73	115	206
Free Lodgings supplied } through Ever-Open Doors, Free Lodging- houses, and All-night Refuges.	52,246	62,068	74,645	57,819	78,508	50,944	50,074	42,996	41,320	31,032	28,484	33,720
Free Meals through the } above sources and East-End Mission.	195,126	188,682	169,040	78,644	78,639	137,890	148,229	141,990	160,222	120,239	190,104	119,257
Garments Given Away or } Sold at nominal prices, and pairs of Boots Lent to Board School and Necessitous Chil- dren.	14,922	8,040	20,351	19,726	28,199	27,340	26,450	48,086	63,065	92,533	69,739	57,579

APPENDIX H

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

DEAR MR. MARCHANT,—Pray forgive my long delay in replying to your kind request for something from me on Dr. Barnardo's relation with our Society. It is a real pleasure to me to have the opportunity to do so.

The Doctor was always an ardent friend of the object of the Society, viz. the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was one of the first Council of the Society. On some utterances of mine in *The Child's Guardian*, which he considered gave him just grounds of complaint, he withdrew from the Society. This was followed by utterances of mine on platforms which implied attacks on his methods of work.

In order to do justice to the Doctor, it must be remembered that when the Society was started it simply meant an expedient for reducing the miseries of children. Many espoused it who, when its methods were made clear, withdrew from it. As a matter of fact, more than three-fourths of the original Council fell away. Their idea that a mental effect, to be produced in the parents of the children needing protection, and this by the existence of a new law and by its application in all cases of neglect and ill-treatment, was not believed in.

Not until some years had passed and the original Council had practically all gone, could this principle be considered as the adopted policy of the Society. The Council was by this time composed of representatives of the Branches of the Society which were actually working the plan, and observed the blessings which were the result both in the experience of the children and in the conduct of parents. They knew it of their own knowledge. Meanwhile, it was all theory unsupported by Dr. Barnardo's experience. He was firmly established in the belief in the benefit

of Homes and of Industrial Schools. He was the author of an unparalleled movement for the benefit of waifs and strays which had provided such means for their rescue, changed thousands of them from destitution and misery to comfort and happiness, from idleness and all sorts of dangers to themselves and to the community in the purlieus of London, to industry in the cornfields of Canada. It was a great thing in 1884 for the Society to include such men as Dr. Barnardo in its Council.

In 1888 an utterance of mine on the Gossage Case deeply wounded him. It occurred in *The Child's Guardian*. It was accurate but without regard to a strong man's struggle with adversity. It was, I admit, crude, and lacked the sympathy which is necessary for a statement to be the whole truth. He felt it to be cruel. The Gossage Case has passed into forgotten things, and the lesson of it as to what is due to an active, earnest, and passionately religious man still remains.

There were other things which gave him pain. In the course of my crusade, I uttered such sentences as 'Charity for destitute children puts a premium upon parental indifference.' 'We ought not to remove children from their wretched homes, but to remove the cause of their being wretched in them.' 'What is wanted is not the ever-open door of Institutions for the wretched children, but ever-open doors of prisons for those who make them wretched.' This seemed to him calculated to injure his grand work. It was absolutely and utterly foreign to their intention, and an effect I should have deeply regretted. Long before he had passed into the Great Peace he had come fully to believe this, and to rejoice in the result of my struggle.

His last letter to me expressed the tone and bearing of his spirit, on the whole and in the long run, during the twenty years of his relations with the Society.

Forgive my reflecting that those who enter a contest on behalf of a great cause should, at least, not be surprised to find that neither they nor their opponents are fighting with the air. There will be a good deal of give and take of not wholly pleasant things. But love will forgive and heal.

As regards what our Society has done for miserable children in the land, the following is a brief summary:—

Since in 1889 it obtained the present law on cruelty and

became a Society for the Nation, its Inspectors (now 200) have visited 967,941 persons (mostly parents) charged with some sort of degree of cruelty to children, and explained the wrong and the legal consequences of what they were doing. When they had given time to see the effect of this, they found all had improved save 273,501. These cases were now formally warned of proceeding. This second visit improved conduct save in 33,994, in which number final proceedings were taken, the Court sentencing them to an aggregate of 7000 years of imprisonment and £8000 in fines. These figures are for the whole nation—England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

What leaven of thought such facts introduce into the secret working of the minds of the cruel who neglect and ill-treat children must be left to the thought of the reader.

The changes in the law effected by the Society's legislation have swept away many obstacles to work for children and made a clear way to success. For instance, they have made the feeding and clothing and reasonable treatment of children a parental duty to the State. Such things are no longer matters left to parents' will. Neglect to do them is punishable by fine and imprisonment. So is everything which causes a child 'unnecessary suffering or injury to its health.' The children of worthless parents the Court may give into the possession of suitable persons willing to take them, and orders may be given that the deprived parents should pay towards their children's maintenance. These too may be enforced.

When deemed necessary, search or removal warrants may be obtained in order to see into houses and to examine children and ascertain the facts suspected. Many places are made 'places of safety' to which such children may be removed.

The oath necessary for children has been removed from Court proceedings. Fathers and mothers may give evidence in children's cases for or against each other.

One point especially bears on the Gossage Case. Consent for the emigration of a child may be obtained from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and with that consent the matter ends.

After the Doctor became acquainted with the practical working of the Society and its policy, his warm and candid nature rejoiced to work in hearty co-operation with us.

In protecting the young from the evils to which they are exposed, Lord Shaftesbury and Dr. Barnardo were our pioneers.

His Lordship attacked the factory and workshops; the Doctor the dens and slums of our cities. Our work has a new sphere—the house and the parent. We have given a new meaning to cruelty, and we use new means for its abolition. The success of our efforts is found in the vast difference between the habits practised by the parents of twenty-five years ago and those being practised by the same class to-day.

Allow me to add that I feel it to have been one of the greatest privileges of my life to have known Dr. Barnardo.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) BENJAMIN WAUGH.

WEYBRIDGE, *May 18, 1906.*

ST. LEONARD'S LODGE,
SURBITON, *25th May 1905.*

DEAR MR. WAUGH,—I have just returned myself from an enforced leave of absence in the hope of finding some measure of health and strength by a prolonged rest. Happily I have returned much improved thereby, only, however, to learn what grieves me more than I can say, that you are compelled by your infirmities to relinquish the helm of that Society which you have so ably managed, and which you have steered clear into safe and prosperous waters.

I have read this morning with deep interest your cheery and very touching farewell in *The Child's Guardian*, and I felt I must not delay sending you a few lines of sympathy and goodwill, and to say, first, how much I hope for yourself that you may find, with greater leisure and quiet, a real return of health; and second, how earnestly and sincerely I hope that the great Society you have founded may be carried on as successfully as you have carried it on by whoever is chosen to be your successor. It is seldom that a man in your position, who has done your work, is permitted to see his successor take up the reins from his hand and assume administrative control. It may prove a great blessing to your Society that you are able to do this, for you may yet be able to guide with your counsel and with your great experience

those who, perhaps, without such aid, might fail in their first endeavours.

As I look back over the course of the past twenty years, I cannot believe or think that the differences which once obtained between us, and which we both honestly expressed according to our own standpoint, have allowed any permanent shadow to remain over the esteem and regard in which we hold each other; at any rate, I am certain it has not in my case. I may have been wrong in what I felt and thought and said at one time of your Society's action, but I will not reopen that subject now; I can only say that I honestly believed then I was right. Perhaps with a little more patience and a larger charity and a broader outlook we might both have spared each other a good deal of pain; but happily it is all past and over, and nothing remains on my mind to hinder me from doing as I have done many a time and would wish to do so still, to stretch out to you the hand of warm, brotherly admiration, esteem, and, may I add, affection, and to wish you God-speed and much of His presence and blessing in the quiet hours which may yet come to you. As for myself, I would ask an interest in your prayers. I am no longer as strong as I was; an enfeebled heart gives its own warning from time to time. Nor is my Society on the strong basis that yours is. But I do not complain; we are trying in our measure to do some good, and I hope not in vain, and to know that you sometimes think of us kindly and sympathetically, and that we are not divided in heart—you and I—who have sought, though in different ways, to cherish and protect the children of our land, is a great consolation to me.

I do not know where to address this, as I have not your private address; but I will send it to your office, and hope it may be forwarded to you.—Believe me to be, dear Mr. Waugh, fraternally and faithfully yours in the great Master's service among the children,

(Signed) THOS. J. BARNARDO.

REV. BENJAMIN WAUGH,
N. S. P. C. C.,
LEICESTER SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.

APPENDIX I

TEN YEARS' DISPOSALS, 1897-1906

Year.	In Residence 1st January.	Fresh Admis- sions during year.	Number wholly maintained during year.	Number main- tained in whole or in part during year.	Number emigrated.	Sent to Situations in England or to Sea, etc.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st Decem- ber.
1897	4,698	1,102	6,991	8,432	664	1,879	30	4,374
1898	4,374	1,442	6,780	8,352	617	1,689	26	4,448
1899	4,448	1,763	7,459	8,997	647	1,979	35	4,798
1900	4,798	1,729	7,677	9,452	931	1,507	42	5,197
1901	5,197	1,630	7,887	9,965	1,013	1,337	63	5,474
1902	5,474	2,206	9,785	11,268	1,053	1,489	34	6,899
1903	6,399	2,476	10,477	11,803	1,237	2,098	64	7,078
1904	7,078	2,603	10,905	12,253	1,266	1,709	75	7,855
1905	7,855	2,412	11,277	12,843	1,314	2,367	67	7,529
1906	7,529	2,928	10,457	11,695	1,171	1,404	73	7,809

APPENDIX J

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1906

Total number of Children rescued in 41 years, up to 31st December 1906	62,312
Number of Waif Children dealt with in 1906	17,946
Fresh Applications during 1906	10,417
Number of Children wholly maintained in 1906	10,457
" " maintained in whole or in part in 1906	11,695
Average number in residence throughout the year	7,669
Total number in residence on 31st December 1906 [4,149 Boys + 3,660 Girls]	7,809
Fresh cases temporarily sheltered during 1906 [632 Boys + 205 Girls]	837
Fresh cases permanently admitted during 1906 [1,315 Boys + 776 Girls]	2,091
Children included in the above, rescued during 1906 from circumstances of <i>grave moral danger</i> and destitution	477
Children rescued during 1906 from <i>utter destitution</i>	1,614
Incurable Cripples, Physically Disabled and Blind Children, or Deaf Mutes, etc., admitted during 1906	102
Young Children admitted (under five years of age)	472
Average number of Children admitted every working day during the year	935
Largest number of admissions in one working day	39
Total number of Boys and Girls boarded out in England and Canada on 31st December 1906 [2,399 Boys + 1,958 Girls]	4,357
Total number of Children of five years of age, and under, in residence 31st December 1906	1,160
Boys and Girls sent to situations at home, or at sea, or otherwise placed out in life in 1906	1,404

APPENDIX J

383

Boys and Girls emigrated to Colonies in 1906 [728 Boys + 443 Girls]	1,171
Total number of Boys and Girls emigrated up to 31st December 1906, through the Homes to the Colonies	18,645
Number of deaths during the year [45 Boys + 28 Girls]	73
Rate of Mortality per 1000 for the year	6.98
Children educated, partly fed or clothed at Free Day Schools, Copperfield Road	1,238
Free Meals provided through Provincial 'Ever-Open Doors'	48,782
Free Meals supplied through the Children's Free Lodging Houses and All-Night Refuge	24,497
Free Meals supplied through Copperfield Road Free Schools	29,779
Free Meals supplied through the Edinburgh Castle	6,199
Total Free Meals supplied through Free Meal Agencies during the year	119,257
Free Lodgings provided through Provincial 'Ever-Open Doors'	15,578
Free Lodgings provided through the Children's Free Lodging-Houses and All-Night Refuge	18,142
Total Free Lodgings provided during the year	33,720
Girls and Young Women rescued in 1906 from evil lives and placed in other Rescue Homes and Refuges	206
Garments given away or sold at nominal prices, Blankets lent, and pairs of Boots supplied to Board School and necessitous Children	57,579
Visits paid by Deaconesses during the year	2,631
Religious Services held at various Mission Centres	1,698
Aggregate attendances at same	429,141
Temperance, Social, Educational, and other meetings held at various Mission Centres	870
Aggregate attendances at same	133,743
Total number of all kinds of Meetings and Services held during the year	2,568
Aggregate attendances at same	562,884
Hospitals, Dispensary, and Convalescent Home Letters distributed	468
Number of Articles washed at the Girls' Village Homes Laundry during 1906	940,031
Publications sold, or given out from Stores	1,094,589
Letters and Parcels received at Head Office during 1906	207,652
Letters and Parcels sent out from Head Office during 1906	366,794

APPENDIX K

RECEIPTS FROM 1866 TO 1906

15th July 1866 to 15th July 1868	.	.	.	£214	15	0
16th July 1868 to 31st December 1869	.	.	.	818	2	4
1st January 1870 to 31st March 1871	.	.	.	2,429	10	4
1st April 1871 to	"	1872	.	7,010	14	4
"	1872	"	1873	15,297	17	3
"	1873	"	1874	12,141	15	10
"	1874	"	1875	23,312	6	8
"	1875	"	1876	25,549	13	1
"	1876	"	1877	34,900	11	0
"	1877	"	1878	32,124	7	8
"	1878	"	1879	29,334	18	10
"	1879	"	1880	35,754	10	0
"	1880	"	1881	38,693	8	11
"	1881	"	1882	41,367	18	9
"	1882	"	1883	45,130	8	0
"	1883	"	1884	55,714	1	6
"	1884	"	1885	60,416	12	0
"	1885	"	1886	68,466	6	11
"	1886	"	1887	76,986	17	7
"	1887	"	1888	98,708	17	1
"	1888 to 31st December 1888*	.	.	84,729	8	3
1st January 1889	"	1889	.	106,723	12	0
"	1890	"	1890	110,478	7	3
"	1891	"	1891	131,376	4	6
"	1892	"	1892	132,880	0	5
"	1893	"	1893	134,053	19	1
"	1894	"	1894	150,291	12	9
"	1895	"	1895	142,024	5	6
"	1896	"	1896	147,042	15	2
"	1897	"	1897	144,008	17	6
"	1898	"	1898	143,848	19	10
"	1899	"	1899	147,094	5	9
"	1900	"	1900	148,614	19	9
"	1901	"	1901	145,757	8	8
"	1902	"	1902	178,732	13	4
"	1903	"	1903	179,740	3	11
"	1904	"	1904	187,508	15	1
"	1905	"	1905	196,286	11	0
"	1906	"	1906	197,892	13	9
Gross Total				£3,513,825	7	2

* Prior to 1888 the Institutional year for accountancy purposes was taken as from 1st April to 31st March following. In 1888, however, a change was made. Hence the amount given here for 1888 is for nine months only.

ANALYSIS OF GIFTS, AS TO NUMBER AND AMOUNT: 1894-1906

2 B

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Total number of Gifts	77,171	83,084	85,768	84,772	99,007	94,630	90,675	87,588	94,832	83,576	94,611	94,591	86,497
Gifts under £1,	50,188	55,719	57,192	55,591	71,813	68,240	64,247	60,440	64,617	55,565	63,781	62,054	54,278
Gifts of £1 and under £5	21,375	22,127	23,060	23,457	22,104	20,644	20,746	21,412	23,358	22,030	24,430	25,235	24,950
" £5 " £10	3,408	2,985	3,189	3,118	3,165	3,082	3,044	2,998	3,485	3,100	3,441	3,826	3,822
" £10 " £100	2,050	2,147	2,206	2,488	2,295	2,433	2,494	2,544	2,715	2,713	2,834	3,252	3,227
" £100 " £200	93	65	73	77	86	85	91	97	99	98	108	141	135
" £200 " £300	13	14	17	16	18	15	18	14	19	21	17	37	27
" £300 " £400	5	..	10	7	7	5	8	10	7	7	9	9	9
" £400 " £500	1	8	1	1	3	6	4	4	7	5	4	7	5
" £500 and over	88	19	20	17	16	20	28	19	80	37	37	30	44
Average value of each Gift	£ s. d. 1 18 11	£ s. d. 1 14 2	£ s. d. 1 14 3	£ s. d. 1 18 11	£ s. d. 1 9 1	£ s. d. 1 11 1	£ s. d. 1 12 9	£ s. d. 1 13 4	£ s. d. 1 17 11	£ s. d. 2 3 0	£ s. d. 1 19 7	£ s. d. 2 1 6	£ s. d. 2 5 9
TOTAL INCOME	£150,291	£142,024	£147,043	£144,009	£148,849	£147,094	£148,615	£145,757	£178,782	£179,740	£187,508	£196,286	£197,892 18 9

APPENDIX K

APPENDIX I.

COMPLETE LIST OF HOMES AND BRANCHES IN CONNECTION WITH DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Names of Homes and Branches	Situation.	Date acquired	Object.
Ragged Schools, . .	Hope Place, Limehouse, E.	Mar 1867.	For the education of the poor children of the district and mission work
Shoeblack Brigade,	Branch of the Limehouse Shoeblack Brigade.	1868.	To educate and give employment to destitute lads.
Woodchopping Brigade,	Rhodeswell Wharf, E.	1868.	To give employment to destitute lads
Boys' Home,	18 Stepney Causeway, E.	Dec. 1870,	To provide a home for destitute lads
City Messengers' Brigade,	Do,	1870,	For the employment of destitute lads
Salmon's Lane Ragged Schools.	Salmon's Lane, E., .	1870,	For the education of the children of the poor.
Tract and Pure Literature Depot.	2 North Street, Limehouse.	1871,	For the distribution of pure literature.
Edinburgh Castle Church,	Rhodeswell Road, Limehouse, E.	1872,	Mission Church
Edinburgh Castle Coffee Palace.	Do,	1872,	To provide good wholesome, cheap food with attractive surroundings
Home for Destitute Girls, given on lease by Mr. John Sands.	Mossford Lodge, Barkingside, Ilford.	1874.	To provide a home for destitute girls.
Open-All-Night Shelter,	10 Stepney Causeway, E.	1874,	For the first reception of destitute children at any hour of the night.
Receiving House, . . .	Church House, Bow Road, E.	1874,	Receiving House for destitute girls.
Burdett Hall,	Burdett Road, E., .	1875,	For mission work.
Free Day and Sunday Schools.	Copperfield Road, E.	1875,	To educate and train the children of the poor

Names of Homes and Branches.	Situation.	Date acquired.	Object.
'Union Jack' Shoeblock Brigade.	Mitre Court, Limehouse, E.	Affiliated 1875.	To provide employment for destitute lads.
Dublin Castle Coffee Palace and Mission Hall.	Mile End Road, E,	1875,	Evangelical services and meetings and refreshment temperance house.
Edinburgh Castle Cabmen's Shelter.	Corner of Burdett and Bow Roads.	1876,	To provide a shelter for cabmen.
Girls' Village Home,	Barkingside, Essex,	1876,	To provide small homes on the family principle for destitute girls.
Factory Girls' Club and Institute.	St. Thomas Street, E.	1876,	To provide healthy amusement and spiritual help to factory girls.
Deaconess House,	Oliver Terrace, Bow Road.	1877,	To train ladies to visit and minister to the poor and sick.
Infirmary,	19 Stepney Causeway, E.	1877,	For the treatment of sick children.
Convalescent Home. (The gift of a lady at Tunbridge Wells.)	Crowborough, near Tunbridge Wells.	1877,	For sick children recovering from illness.
Medical Mission,	Ratchffe Highway, E.	1878,	For the relief of the suffering and the giving of spiritual advice.
Home for Little Boys. (The gift of Mr M'Neil.)	'Teighmore,' near Gorey, Jersey.	1879,	For destitute little boys, particularly of delicate health.
Gloucester Place Mission Hall.	Salmon's Lane, E.,	1880,	For Gospel services, etc.
Young Workmen's Hotel and Institute.	212 Burdett Road, E.	1882,	To provide a lodging for young workmen.
Labour House,	626 Commercial Road.	1882,	To provide a home and work for young men with a view to emigration.
St. Ann's Gospel Hall,	Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E.	1883,	In connection with the Edinburgh Castle Church overflow meetings, Sunday Schools, etc.
Distributing Home for Girls. (Loaned by Mr. and Mrs. George Cox.)	'Hazelbrae, Peterboro', Ontario, Canada.	1883,	Resident Home and Distributing Centre for girl emigrants.

Names of Homes and Branches	Situation.	Date acquired.	Object.
Training Home and Free Registry for Servants. (Sturge House was the part gift of Mr George Sturge)	Sturge House, Bow Road, E. (now 212 Burdett Road, E)	1883,	Training home for young servants.
Buckenhill Farm Home. (Maintained by Mr. Richard Phipps)	Broomyard, Worcester.	1883,	To train boys in farm-work before emigrating to Canada.
Leopold House,	Burdett Road, E.,	1883,	For orphan boys under thirteen years of age.
Babies' Castle. (The gift of Mr. Mollet.)	Hawkhurst, Kent, .	1884.	For the reception of babies and children under 6 years.
Industrial Farm, .	Russell, Manitoba, Canada.	1884,	Farm home for youths drafted from the Labour House, .
Rag-Collecting Brigade,		Affiliated 1886.	To provide young men with work.
Times' House, .	Mile End Road, E.,	1886,	A home for babies.
Convalescent Home, .	5 & 6 Chelsea Villas, Felixstowe.	1886,	Convalescent home for boys and girls
Rescue Home, .	(Private address), .	1886,	For girls in moral danger.
Canadian Immigration Department	214 Farley Avenue, Toronto, Canada.	1887,	Headquarters in Canada and home for boy immigrants.
Dorcas House, .	Carr Street, E., .	1887,	Hall for services and mothers' meetings
The Children's Fold (or Sheppard House).	182 Grove Road, E.	1887,	Originally intended for cripples, now used for little boys.
Shipping Agency .	Yarmouth,	1887,	A centre from which to place lads at sea.
Do . . .	51 Partridge Road, Cardiff.	1887,	Do.
Edinburgh Castle Depot.	Rhodeswell Road, E	1887,	The diffusion of instructive and religious literature at cheap rates
Free Lodging House, .	Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields, E.	1888,	To provide lodging to homeless boys and girls.
Do , . .	Dock Street, Leman Street (now 81 Commercial Road), E.	1888,	Do.

APPENDIX L

Names of Homes and Branches.	Situation.	Date acquired.	Object.
Her Majesty's Hospital,	13, 15, 17, and 19 Stepney Causeway, E.	1888,	Hospital for sick children.
Alfred Street Shelter,	Bow Road, E.,	1888,	Quarantine house for the temporary reception of destitute girls.
Burdett Dormitory,	Burdett Road, E.,	1888,	Used as a relief house to avoid overcrowding.
'The Beehive,'	273 Mare Street, Hackney.	1889,	Rescue and training home for older girls.
Change House for Boys,	1 Bower Street, E.,	...	Relief home.
Carns Mission Hall,	Salmon's Lane, Limehouse, E.	1891,	For mission services, etc.
Ever-Open Door,	4 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh (now closed).	1892,	Provincial receiving home for destitute children.
Do.,	171A Islington, Liverpool.	1892,	Do.
Do.,	24 Kirkgate, Leeds,	1892,	Do.
Do.,	13 Buckland Terrace, Plymouth.	1892,	Do.
Do.,	55 New King Street, Bath (now closed).	1892,	Do.
Do.,	10 Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.	1892,	Do.
Do.,	24 Shieldfield Green, Newcastle.	1892,	Do.
The Children's Church. (An anonymous gift.)	The Girls' Village Home, Barking-side.	Dedicated 1894.	For the service of Girl at the Girls' Village Home.
Jones Memorial Home. (The gift of F. H. & J. W. Jones, in memory of E. H. Jones.)	16/18 Trafalgar Road, Birkdale, Lancs.	1894,	A home for incurable children.
Home for Girl Waifs,	13 Cliff Hill, Exeter.	1894,	A home for girls of Devonshire birth.
Ever-Open Door,	34 Park Row, Bristol,	1894,	Provincial receiving home for destitute boys and girls.
Do.,	23 Digbeth, Birmingham.	1895,	Do.

Names of Homes and Branches	Situation.	Date acquired	Object.
Ever-Open Door, . . .	St. John's Place, Notting Hill.	1896,	Receiving home for destitute children and free lodging-house for young women and children.
Mittendorff House, . . .	High Road, Epsom,	1896,	Home for little boys.
Home for ⁰ Younger Boys,	115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg.	1896,	Distributing home for small boy immigrants.
Home for Girls, . . .	Rock End, Histon Road, Cambridge.	1897,	Industrial home for older girls
Home for Incurables,	3 Parkfield Road, Bradford	1898,	Home for incurably afflicted children
Ever-Open Door, . . .	293 Commercial Road, Portsmouth,	1898,	Provincial receiving home for destitute children
Do., . . .	110 Great Victoria Street, Belfast	1899,	Do.
Home for Girls, . . .	30½ Skinner Street, Stockton-on-Tees.	1899,	Home for girls
Mame Hilton Crèche, . . .	12, 14, and 16 Stepney Causeway, E.	1899,	Daily nursery for babies and young children while their mothers are at work.
Ever-Open Door and Girls Training Home, . . .	29 Devonshire Place, Brighton.	1899,	Receiving home for destitute children and training home for girls.
Home for Deaf and Dumb,	51 Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.	1900,	The training of deaf and dumb boys and girls.
Queen Victoria House,	Girls' Village Home, Barkingside	1901,	Quarantine house for girls and young children.
Ever-Open Door, . . .	128 Above Bar, Southampton.	1901,	Receiving home for destitute children.
Watts Naval Training School (The gift of E. H. Watts, Esq., and furnished by his son, Fenwick S. Watts, Esq.)	North Elmham, Norfolk.	1902,	Training home for boys for the Navy and Merchant Service.
Castilian Orphanage, . . .	Castilian House, Northampton	1902;	Home for little girls
Ever-Open Door, . . .	39 Beverley Road, Hull.	1902,	Provincial receiving home for destitute children.
Home for Girls, . . .	Shirley, Southampton.	1902,	A home for twenty-five local girls.

Names of Homes and Branches.	Situation.	Date acquired.	Object.
Clapham Home, . . .	49 High Street, Clapham.	1902,	A home for small boys.
Home for Little Boys, .	143 and 145 Portland Road, South Norwood.	1902,	For the training of destitute little boys.
Change House, . . .	63 and 65 Salmon's Lane, E.	1902,	Isolation house for suspected infectious cases.
Home for Little Boys, .	Shaftesbury House, Swansea.	1902,	For the training of destitute little boys.
Girls' Orphanage, . . .	Roden Villa, Trinity Square, Llandudno.	1902,	A home for delicate little girls.
Home for Incurables, .	19 Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.	1903,	A home for young cripples.
Ever-Open Door, . . .	81 and 83 William Street, Sheffield.	1903,	Provincial receiving house for destitute children.
Industrial Home, . . .	Fakenham, Norfolk,	1903,	Training home for older girls.
Isolation House, . . .	30 Stepney Causeway, E.	1903,	For suspected infectious cases.
Girls' Home,	Lincoln Villa, Middlesborough.	1903,	Home for young girls.
Edmund Hanny Watts Sanatorium. (The gift of Fenwick S. Watts.)	Girls' Village Home, Barkingside.	1904,	For the care of little consumptives.
Girls' Home,	9 Victoria Terrace, Weymouth.	1905,	Home for girls in delicate health.
Walrond Institute and George L. Munro Training Ship.	South Gates Road, Yarmouth.	1906,	For the temporary accommodation of the Watts Naval School boys when on cruising trips.

APPENDIX M

BIBLIOGRAPHY

HISTORICAL.

- Bigelow, P. *Children of the Nations*
Brundage, F. *Children of To-Day* 1896.
Lyall, Edna *The Burges Letters A Record of Child-life in
the 'Sixties.*
Miln, L. J. *Little Folks of Many Lands.* 1899
Smith, Mrs F. *Child Life under Queen Victoria.* 1897.

LAW

- Baker, C. C. M. *Laws relating to Young Children*
Barrett, Miss *Foreign Legislation of Children.* 1896.
Hall, W. C. *Law relating to Children.* 1905.
Hochheimer, L *Treatise on the Law relating to the Custody of
Infants.*
Maddison, A. J. S. *The Law relating to Child-saving and Reformatory
Efforts.* 1900.
Matthews, J. B. *Law relating to Children.* 1895.
Simpson, A. H. *Treatise on the Law relating to Infants.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Chamberlain, A. F. *The Child: A Study in the Evolution of Man.*
Gillman C. P. *Concerning Children* 1901.
Hallowes, F. S. *The Rights of Children in Sport, Mind, and Body.*
1896.
Leadbeater, C W *Our relations to Children.* 1903.
Lager, A. W. *Children's Rights.* 1886.
Monroe, W. S *Status of Child Study in Europe.* 1899.
Salome, Mary *London Children.* 1905.
Urwick, E. J. *Studies of Boy Life in our Cities.*
Wiggin, K. D. *Children's Rights.*
Do. *The Republic of Childhood.*

PHILANTHROPY.

- Batt, J. H. *Dr. Barnardo.* 1904.
 Gray, B. Kirkham *History of English Philanthropy. From the
 Dissolution of the Monasteries to the Taking of
 the First Census.*
 Groser, W. H. *100 Years' Work for Children. (Sunday-School
 Union.)* 1903.
 Letchworth, W. P. *Homes of Homeless Children.* 1903.
 Mitchell, W. *Rescue the Children.* 1886.
 Montague, C. J. *Sixty Years in Waifdom, or the Ragged School
 Movement in English History.*
 Pike, G. Holden *Children Reclaimed for Life. The Story of Dr.
 Barnardo's Work in London.* 1875.
 Do. *Pity for the Perishing.* 1884.
 Morten, H. *Consider the Children.*
 Müller, G. *Autobiography.*
 Rowe, R. *Picked up in the Streets.* 1881.
 Simcox, W. A. *A Plea for 'These Little Ones.'*
 Vine, M. E. *In Loco Parentis.*

SOCIAL.

- Hird, F. *The Cry of the Children.* 1898.
 Le Mee, E. *The Children of the Abyss.* 1904.
 Orr, E. C. *Our Working Boys.* 1900.
 Riss, J. A. *Children of the Poor.* 1896.
 Do. *The Battle with the Slums.* 1902.
 Do. *Children of the Tenements.* 1903.
 Robinson, Sir J. L. C. . . . *Employment of Children in Factories.* 1881.
 Sherard, R. H. *The Child Slaves of Britain.* 1905.
 Smith, George *Our Canal Population.* 1879.
 Do. *The Cry of the Children from the Brickyards of
 England.* 1879.
 Do. *Our Canal and other Travelling Children.* 1888.
 Do. *Gypsy Children.* 1893.
 Do. *George Smith of Coalville and his Work for the
 Children.* 1893.
 Tennant, D. *London Street Arabs.* 1890.

STATE.

- Aveling, H. F. *The Boarding-Out System.*
 Chance, Sir William *Children under the Poor Law.*
 Folks, H. S. *The Care of Delinquent Children.* 1902.

- Fuller, S. D. . . . *Charity and the Poor Law.* 1901.
 Gilbert, J. A. . . . *Researches on the Mental and Physical Development of School Children.* 1894.
 Hall, W. L. . . . *Boarding-Out as a Method of Pauper Education.*
 Hill, Florence Davenport *Children of the State.*
 Leach, R. A. . . . *Pauper Children. A Handbook to the Law.* 1890.
 Mason, M. H. . . . *Boarding-Out System. Classification of Boys and Girls in Workhouses.*
 Monnington, W., and
 Lampard, F. J. . . . *London Poor-Law Schools.* 1898.
 Morrison, W. D. . . . *Juvenile Offenders.* 1896.
 Trevelyan, W. P. . . . *Some Results of Boarding-Out Poor-Law Children.*
 Do. . . . *Boarding-Out.* 1895.
 Tuckwell, G. M. . . . *The State and its Children.*

TRAINING.

- Barry, C. A. . . . *What shall we do with our Children?* 1891.
 Booth, W. . . . *The Training of Children.* 1890.
 Mason, C. M. . . . *Parents and Children.*
 Warner, F. . . . *The Children.* 1896.
 Do. . . . *The Study of Children and their School Training.*

BARNARDO, T. J.—The list of his chief contributions include :—

- Something Attempted, Something Done.* 1888.
Night and Day Magazine, edited by, vol. i., 1877.
The Children's Treasury Magazine, vol. i., 1874.
Young Helpers' League Magazine, vol. i., 1892.
Bubbles Magazine, vol. i., 1894.

INDEX

ABERDEEN, EARL OF, 122.

Acts of Parliament:—

Children, relating to, 92-93.

Criminal Laws Amendment Act, 243.

Criminal Mothers Act (1871), 117.

Custody of Children Bill, 205, 243.

Custody of Infants Act (1873), 117.

Factory Acts, 243.

Industrial Schools Acts, 243.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 242.

Reformatory Schools Act, 92.

Sanitary Act (1866), 93.

Agricultural Hall, Barnardo's first public address at the, 76, 79-81.

Arab, my first, 77-79, Appendix B.

Arbitration Case:—

List of arbitrators, 143; counsel, 143; the award, 143-145; arbitrators advise the appointment of a committee, 144; the *Times* leading article, 145.

BABIES CASTLE, HAWKHURST, 198-199, 241.

Baker, reminiscences by Dr. Oswald, 33.

— William, on feeble-minded girls, 129; on the future of the Homes, 328-331.

Barnardo, Dr. F. A. E. (brother), reminiscences by, 1-8, 12.

— Herbert (son), 304, 305.

— John Michaelis (father), 1.

— Mrs. J. M. (mother), 1, 45-46.

— Kenward A. E. (son), 304, 305, 306.

— Marjorie (daughter), 304 *foot-note*, 307.

Barnardo, Queenie (daughter). See under Wellcome, Mrs.

— Thomas John:—

Appearance of, 33, 169 *note*, 285, 298.

Believers' baptism, views on, 24, 54.

Career—

Ancestry, 1; birth, baptism, 1, 2, 9, 24; diary of spiritual experiences leading to his baptism, 17-26; confirmation, 2; schooldays, 2-4; apprenticeship, 6; conversion, 4-5, 9-13, 59; letter to George Muller, 13-14; Merrion Hall, Dublin, 14; connection with the Open Brethren—with the Y.M.C.A., Dublin, 14, 15 and *note*; evangelistic work in Dublin, 15-17.

Attends Grattan Guinness' Bible Study Classes, 17, 28; meeting with the Rev. Hudson Taylor—volunteers as a missionary to China, 29.

Arrival in London, 30; preparation for a medical missionary, 31, 32; student days at the London Hospital, 32-34, 35, 40, 281; evangelistic work in London, 34-36; visits a Penny Gaff, 37-37; street preaching, 37-38; advertisement in a beerhouse, 38-39; robbed by East End roughs, 39-40.

Bible distributing at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, 41-42, ~~foot-note~~; meeting with Lord Shaftesbury, 46; connection with the Ernest Street Ragged School, 47-51; explains his future work and appeals in the *Revival* for pecuniary aid, 47, 48-50; justi-

Barnardo, Thomas John—*continued.*

Career—*continued.*

fies starting his own Ragged School, 50-51; donkey-shed rented, 52; EAST END JUVENILE MISSION—first report issued—financial principles, 53-54; Hope Place, 53-56, 87; doubts his call to a pastoral vocation, 58, further preparation for China, 59; offers his services during the cholera epidemic of 1866, 62; a night in a common lodging-house, 67-73; decides to devote his life to waif children, 74-75, 86.

Turning-points—offer of £1000, 76-77; first arab discovered, 76, 77-79; first public address in the Agricultural Hall, 76, 79-81; invitation to dine with Lord Shaftesbury, 76, 82; midnight search for homeless boys with Lord Shaftesbury, 83-86.

Opens his FIRST BOYS' HOME at 18 Stepney Causeway, 90-92; condition of child life when he began his work, 92-94, 242-244; visit to the 'Edinburgh Castle' public-house, 96; growth of his work in 1872, 96; tent mission and open-air preaching, 96-98; purchase of the 'Edinburgh Castle' and opening as a Mission Church, 98-101; visit to the British Workmen public-houses in Leeds, 102; opens the first coffee-palace in the kingdom, 102-103; pastor of the 'Edinburgh Castle' Church, 104 and *note*, 105, 108, 109; re-building of the 'Edinburgh Castle', 106-108; night-work, 111; reception day at Stepney Causeway, 111-112; marriage, 113-115; develops the work to include the rescue of girls, 116; his first home party at Mossford Lodge, 116.

Opens his GIRLS' HOME at Mossford Lodge, 119; describes the first inmates, 119; closes the Home, 120; plans the Girls'

Village Home, 121; visits Oxford and receives the gift of the first cottage, 122-124; opens the first thirteen cottages, 122; Arbitration Case, 142-145; formation of the Committee, 145-146; the effect on his work, 145-147, 149-150; becomes Licentiate and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 147; accepts a salary as Director of the Homes, 151-153.

EMIGRATES his first organised party of boys, 157-158; visits to Canada, 161-163, 170-177; impressions of Canada and the United States, 163-166; organises his work in Canada, 171; Welcome Home Meeting at the 'Edinburgh Castle' on his return from Canada, 1890, 175.

BOARDS OUT his first party of boys, 190; draws up rules for boarding-out and appoints a lady doctor to pay surprise visits, 190-194; gives an address on boarding-out, 195-202; trouble with Roman Catholic children, 205; defence of his action with regard to them, 205-210; satisfactory conclusion arrived at, 210-213.

Extraordinary instances of FINANCIAL SUPPORT, 214-215, 218-222; 'No destitute child ever refused admission,' 112, 216, 223, 234, 323; a financial crisis—how he met it, 224-228; life insured for £20,000, 226; correspondence with Lord Radstock, 230-234; retrenchment—incorporation, 234-235; enlarges his work, 236-241, 244-246; jubilee—presentation on, 241, 260-261; the Queen becomes patron, 251-258; formation of the Young 'Helpers' League, 248; Albert Hall displays, 251.

CLOSING DAYS—development of heart trouble, 259, 260, 261; leaves for heart treatment at Nauheim, 262; marriage of his daughter Queenie, 263; pays a second visit to Nauheim—life at

- Nauheim, 264-265; birth of his grandson, 263, 307; accident on the Liverpool and Southport Railway, 270 *note*; visits Nauheim for the third time, 265; visit to Lyme Regis, 265; visits to the Continent, 265-269; grave heart attack at Nauheim—return to St. Leonard's Lodge—*anxiety*—work during the last days, 269-270; death, 259, 270; reception of the news, 270-274; lying in state at the 'Edinburgh Castle' Church, 274; funeral at the Girls' Village Home, 274-277.
- Characteristics:*—
- Ambition for something better, 125, 236, 303.
 - Appreciation, 260-261, 310.
 - Business capacity, 300.
 - Charm of manner, 113, 285.
 - Concentration, 283, 286-295, 311.
 - Conscientiousness, 181.
 - Courage, 30, 39, 226.
 - Deafness, 315.
 - Depth of feeling, 317.
 - Detail, attention to, 125, 171, 283, 294, 300.
 - Frankness, 113.
 - Greatness of character, 284, 286.
 - Gentleness, 284.
 - Humanity, 4, 247, 281, 307, 309, 314.
 - Humility, 13.
 - Humour, 29, 262, 265, 308 *note*, 315.
 - Industry, 308.
 - Love of children, 64, 136-139, 157, 161, 182, 233, 306, 309.
 - Magnanimity, 283, 284.
 - Magnetic influence, 214, 216, 279, 281.
 - Modesty, 231, 261, 311.
 - Music, appreciation of, 6, 15, 133-136, 279.
 - Opposition, profits by, 281, 284.
 - Oratorical powers, 279-281, 284, 296.
 - Reading, love of, 3, 11, 263 and *note*, 316-317.
 - Religious temper:—faith in God, 74-75, 221, 231, 323; opinions, 58, 108, 109, 110, 313, 314; Protestantism, 204; views on New Testament fellowship, 26; on death, 270; religious zeal, 13-16, 26, 35, 37-39, 47, 88, 285, 296.
 - Social reformer, as, 322, 323.
 - Studiosness, 17.
 - Sympathy, 233, 238, 270, 309.
 - Will-power, 41, 88, 285, 296, 299-300.
 - Wisdom, 320.
 - Day in his life, a, 286-295.
 - Family of, 304 and *note*, 307.
 - feeling, 294-297, 303-307.
 - Friendships, 233, 309.
 - Systematic giving, on, 217-218.
 - Temperance, on, 103-104.
- Barnardo, Mrs. T. J. (wife), marriage, 113-115; the Girls' Home, 116; T. J. Barnardo's letters to, 171-174, 179, 238, 268-269.
- Sophie (sister), godmother to T. J. Barnardo, 2; T. J. Barnardo's letters to, on his conversion, 10; on baptism, 26-27.
- Saturday Fund, 257.
- Barrack System, Homes built on the, 117-118.
- Bengal, Homes for Orphan Children in, 318-319.
- Berger, W. T., 41.
- Bewley, Henry, 14.
- Bibliography, 392.
- Blackwood, Stevenson A., 107.
- Boarding-out System:—
- Advantages of (Miss Mason), 202.
 - Barnardo, T. J., and adoption, 190; tribute to, 190; address on, 195-202.
 - Children, the best system for, 184.
 - Church, adopted by the, 186.
 - Cost per child, average, 194.
 - of English and Scotch systems contrasted, 188.
 - Difficulty of finding suitable homes, 165, 200.
 - Foster-parents, agreement signed by, 193-194.
 - Inspection, 201.
 - by Lady Doctors, 190.
 - Pauperism, a check to, 189.
 - Poor Law Conference on, in Glasgow, 189.
 - Unions and, 188.

- Boarding-out System—*continued*.
 Rules as used in Dr Barnardo's Homes, 191-193.
 Scotland, in, 185-187.
 Statistics in Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 183.
 — Scotch, 187.
 — Table showing number of children boarded-out in the Homes from 1887-1906, Appendix E.
 Success of the, 190.
 Board Room, Stepney Causeway, 286.
 Boys, Home for Little, Farningham, 93.
 British Workmen's public-houses, 102.
 Brown, Rev. Archibald G., 89, 107, 145.
 Brunton, Sir Lauder, 262.
- CAIRNS, THE LATE EARL, 107, 122, 124, 146, 150-151, 161, 239, 257.
 — Memorial House, 124, 151, 277.
- Canada—
 Barnardo's impressions of, 163-164.
 Religious life in, 165.
 Population of, compared with London, 177.
 Carrots, the Story of, 318, 353.
 Chalmers, Miss, reminiscences by, 285, 307.
 Children's Church, Girls' Village Home, 124, 277.
 Children, Social Condition of—
 Lord Shaftesbury and the gutter children, 65.
 — and homeless boys, 93
 — and the employment of children, 92.
 The Union and Common Lodging-house their only shelter, 66.
 Their neglect and harsh treatment, 74.
 Laws for bettering the, 1867-70, 92-93
 Barnardo's description of, in 1866, 242-244
- China Inland Mission, 28
 Cholera Epidemic of 1866—
 Bishop of London's description of an East End Home during the, 63.
- Captain Campbell's experiences, 63.
 Number of deaths, 62-63.
 London Hospital patients, 62.
 Scenes witnessed by Miss Lowe, 63.
 Registrar-General's Report, 63.
- Christian, the*—
 Boys' Home, opening of, 91
 Home for Orphan and Destitute Girls, 118
 Mission-work plans set forth in, 47-51.
 Pecuniary aid, first appeal for, 47
 Tent Mission, success of the, 97.
 Wedding present to Dr. and Mrs Barnardo, 118.
 Otherwise mentioned, 53, 55, 77, 87
- Chronological Table of the chief events in Dr. Barnardo's life, 332.
 Close, Mrs., Emigration Scheme, 168, 169 *note*, 265
 Code, Miss, 141.
 Coffee Palaces, a defence of, 103-104.
 Cox, Mr. and Mrs. George, of Peterboro, Ontario, 160.
 Cuff, Rev. Wilham, 100 *note*, 282.
- DAVIDSON, D.D., Rev THAIN, 79.
 Daw, Mr. Samuel, 315.
 Deaconess House, 105 and *note*, 234.
 Deputation Secretaries, 248.
 Diaries (Dr. Barnardo's)—
 Spiritual experiences, 16th-21st October 1862, 17-26.
 Paris Exhibition, March 1867, 41-45.
 Record of six days' work, November 23rd-29th 1882, 311-313.
 First visit to Canada, July 1884, 161-163.
- Dick Fisher's Coffee Shop, 85.
 Dickinson, The late Dean, 2
 Doctor, the right to use the title of, 147 *note*.
 Donkey's Row, 88.
 Dublin—
 Birthplace of T. J. Barnardo, 1.
 Merrion Hall, 14, 15, 17
 Revival meetings, 11.
 Social condition of, 16, 17 and *note*.
- EAST END JUVENILE MISSION (*see also* Homes, Dr. Barnardo's), 53.

East London :—

- Evangelistic work in, 47-49.
- Barnardo's description of the condition of the children of, in 1866, 52, 242-244.
- visit to Common Lodging Houses, 67-73.
- Lord Shaftesbury and the gutter children of, 65.
- Lord Shaftesbury's invitation to 150 boys of, to join a training-ship, 93.
- Louisa Twining's visit to work-houses in 1866, 66.
- East London Tabernacle, 114.
- 'Edinburgh Castle' public-house, 96.
- 'Edinburgh Castle' :—
- Church—
- Purchase of the public-house and used as a Mission church, 98-101.
- Inauguration tea, 100.
- Trustees, 95, 102.
- Welcome meeting and presentation to Dr. Barnardo after his marriage at, 115.
- Reminiscences by Rev. William Cuff, 100 *note*.
- Rebuilding of, 106.
- Laying foundation-stones to the new building, 107.
- Opening of new building, 107.
- Welcome meeting at, on Dr. Barnardo's return from Canada in 1890, 175.
- Barnardo lying in state at, 274.
- Ecclesiastical position defined, 108.
- Congregation at, 104
- Converts from, found in Canada and the United States, 163.
- Testimony meetings at, 280-281.
- Work in the East End, 110.
- Coffee Palace—
- Formation of, 102-103.
- Opening by Lord Shaftesbury, 104.
- Financial success of, 103.
- Counter attraction to the public-house, 102.
- Otherwise mentioned, 57, 110, 230.
- Elmslie, Miss (*see also* Barnardo, Mrs.), 113.

Emigration :—

- Act of Legislature regulating immigration into Ontario, 169.
- Advantages of, 154-156, 176, 183-184, 325.
- To Africa, 177, 183.
- To Australia, 174, 177, 183.
- Dr. Barnardo and—
- Views on, 154-156.
- Public meetings on, in Canada and the United States, 162-163.
- Meeting Canadian opposition, 166-167.
- Risk of, for children under six years of age, 168.
- Account of visit to Canada 1890, 171-174.
- Evidence before the Government Commission on Emigration at Toronto, 176.
- Criticising Mrs. Close's Emigration Scheme, 168, 265.
- Boarding-out in Canada, 179.
- method of, 180-181.
- Demand for boys and girls, 180-181.
- Distributing Home for Little Boys, Winnipeg, 177.
- Failures, small percentage of, 176.
- First organised party of boys, 157.
- of girls, 160.
- Forecast by Mr. A. de B. Owen, 180.
- Frank, a successful emigrant, 158-159.
- Future prospects, 184.
- Gift of £100 to start the scheme, 160.
- Girls' Distributing Home, Peterborough, 160, 161, 162, 170, 171, 178.
- Headquarters at 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto, 160, 170, 171, 177.
- Industrial Farm, Russell, Manitoba, 147, 150, 162, 170, 171, 178, 179, 180, 240, 286.
- Infant mortality, 168.
- Method adopted in placing boys and girls out, 180.
- Opposition to, 166, 176.
- Principles of, 166-167.
- Statistics, 183.

Emigration—*continued.*

Successful emigrants, 158-159, 174-175, 178-179.

The *Toronto Globe*, 169 and *note*.

United States, 177.

Visitation the chief cause of success, 177.

Ernest Street Ragged School, 34, 36, 48, 50-51, 96.

FEGAN, J. W. C., 161, 297.

Field Lane Industrial School, 94

Finney, The Rev. W. H., 283, 314 and *note*.

'First Occasional Record,' 1867 to July 15, 1868, 53

Fisher, Pearl, 280.

Fleming, Canon, 276.

Forget-me-not Cottage, 127.

Founder's Day, Institution of, 139.

Fowler, Adam, 212 *note*.

—, William, M. P., 107

Frank, the Story of, 158-159.

Free Meals to Children, 244, 326

Fry, the late William, 12.

Fullerton, Mrs., 262.

GAFF, VISIT TO A PENNY, 36-37.

Gifts to the Treasury, remarkable, 218-222.

— Analysis of, 1894-1906, Appendix K.

Girls' Village Home. (*See Homes. Dr. Barnardo's.*)

Glasgow, Results of Boarding-out in, 188

Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs., 141.

Gorst, Sir John, 326.

Graham, Rev. J. A. (Bengal), 319

Groß, I. Br. (Nauheim), 303.

Guinness, Dr. Grattan, 17, 27, 31, 115, 233, 297.

HAMBLETON, JOHN, 12

Harvey, Dr., assists Barnardo in his evangelistic work, 89.

'Hazelbrae,' Girls' Distributing Home, Peterborough, 160, 161, 166, 170, 173.

Herman, Dr., of Harley Street, 32.

Her Majesty's Hospital, Stepney Causeway, E., 147, 149, 237.

Holland, Canon Scott, 263.

Homes, Dr. Barnardo's—

Admissions, increase of, 149.

Admissions, 1906, 327, Appendix J.

Canadian Branches—

Distributing Home for Little Boys, 177.

Girls' Distributing Home, Peterborough, 160, 161, 162, 170, 178.

Headquarters, 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto, 160, 170, 171, 177.

Industrial Farm, Russell, Manitoba, 150, 147, 150, 162, 170, 178, 179, 180, 240, 246.

Committee, appointment of, 145-146.

Country branches—

Babies' Castle, Hawkhurst, 198-199, 241.

Birkdale, Home for Incurables, 238, 241, and *note*.

Bradford, Home for Incurables, 238, 240 *note*, 241.

Cambridge, Home for Girls, 240 and *note*.

Epsom, Home for Little Boys, 241.

Ever-open Doors, Provincial receiving-houses, 240, 241.

— record of, since opening, Appendix E.

Exeter, Home for Girls, 40.

Felixstowe, Convalescent Home, 238.

Jersey, Home for Little Boys, 239.

Llandudno, Home for Delicate Girls, 241.

Northampton, Home for Girls, 241.

North Ormsby, Home for Girls, 241.

Shurley, Home for Girls, 241.

Tunbridge Wells, Home for Little Cripples, 240 *note* 2, 241.

Watts Naval Training School, 245, 246 and *note*, 247, 252

Weymouth, Seaside Home for Girls, 241.

Death-rate in, 128 *note*, 327

Disposals, ten years 1897-1906, Appendix I.

Enlargement of, 95, 147.

Future of, 328-331.

- Girls' Village Home—
 Cairns House, 124, 151, 172, 277.
 Children's Church, 124, 177.
 Cottage, inmates of the first, 127-128.
 Cottages, opening of the first thirteen, 122.
 Embroidery School, 130.
 'Forget-me-not' Cottage, 127.
 Funeral service at, Barnardo's, 276.
 Gift of the first cottage, 122-124.
 Growth, 124-125, 149.
 — table showing, Appendix D.
 Healthiness of the, 123.
 Home for orphan and destitute girls, 118-119.
 Laundry, 31.
 Memorial Room, 277.
 Mentally deficient girls, 129-130.
 Model for other Homes, 319, 324, 325.
 Mossford Lodge, 116, 119.
 As a musical village, 132-136.
 Queen Victoria House, 125.
 Sanatorium, the, 130.
 Scarlet fever epidemic, 128.
 Scheme for the, 120.
 Schools, the, 130-131.
 Statistics, 126, 132.
 Training of the girls, 132.
 Growth of, 95, 147, 149, 236 *note*.
 List of the homes, branches, and organisations founded by Dr. Barnardo, Appendix L.
 London branches—
 Boys' Home, Stepney Causeway, 90, 149, 215, 236 and *note*.
 Copperfield Road Free Day and Sunday schools, 106, 244.
 Children's Fold, the, 147.
 Deaf and Dumb Children, Home for, Hackney, 241.
 Her Majesty's Hospital, 147, 149, 237.
 Hope Place, mission work at, 53-56, 87-89.
 Labour House, 147, 150, 172, 178, 239, 280.
 Leopold House, 147, 172.
 Sturge House, 150.
 Income, growth of, 149, 214, 216, 235.
 Income, table of receipts 1866-1906, Appendix K.
 Incorporation under Act of Parliament, 235.
 Presidents of, 257.
 Principles—
 Admission, 112, 148, 216, 246.
 Financial, 53, 90, 95, 223.
 Protestant character of, 204.
 Relief agencies, 148, 326.
 — tabular statement of, supplied to necessitous cases, 1895-1906, Appendix G.
 Royal patronage, 251, 257.
 Trades, 149.
 Trust-deed, extract from, 204.
 Trustees, list of, 99.
 Hopkins, Miss Ellice, 101.
 Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, 277.
 INCOME, GROWTH OF, 149, 214, 216, 235, Appendix K.
 Irish schools, 1850-1860, brutality of masters and boys in, 3-4.
 JIM JARVIS, MY FIRST ARAB, 77-79, 154, Appendix B.
 Johnston, Mr. John, of Dublin, 15 *note*, 30.
 KING, LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE, 271.
 King's Arms Assembly Rooms, 50, 55.
 Kinnaird, Lord, 99, 147, 211.
Lammermuir, first party of missionaries sail for China in the, 31.
 Labour House, 147, 150, 172, 178, 239, 280.
 Letters, Dr. Barnardo's—
 From Lord Radstock, 224, 230-234.
 Miss Macpherson, 155.
 Mrs. Barnardo (mother), 45-46.
 Mr. Gurney Sheppard, 225.
 Miss Stacey, 279.
 To Mr. William Baker, 226.
 Mrs. Barnardo (wife), 170-174, 179, 238, 268-269.
 Mr. Harry Elmslie, 310.
 The *Christian*, 47-48, 49, 50, 91, 97, 118.

- Letters, Dr. Barnardo's—*continued.*
- To Mr. William Fry, 12-13.
Mr. William Fowler, 228-230.
George Muller, 13-14.
His daughter Queenie, 240
note 2, 246 note, 308, 316-317.
Lord Radatock, 224, 230-234.
Sister Eva, 310-311.
His sister Sophie, 10.
The Trustees, 151-153.
Rev. Benjamin Waugh, Appendix II.
- Advice to his son, 306.
— letter of, 320-322.
- Boys' Home, preparation for the, 90.
- Christmas letter to his girls who had presented him with a sixtieth birthday present, 1904, 140-141.
- Criticising Canadian visitors' reports, 181-182.
- Farewell to his children leaving for Canada, written from Naueim, May 1904, 137-139.
- Farewell letter to emigrants, 301-303.
- Foreign travel, 266, 267-269.
- Humorous, 262, 265, 308 *note.*
- Of his illnesses, 259, 268-269.
- On his visit to the Paris Exhibition, 1867, 43-45.
- On the spiritual welfare of the girls, 136-137.
- On the Watts Naval Training School, 247.
- Liberties, Dublin, the, 16.
- Limehouse Shoeblick Brigade, 57.
- Lodging-houses, common, 66-73.
- London Hospital—
Barnardo registered as a student at, 32.
Cholera epidemic, 1866, 62.
Stories of Barnardo at the, 33-34, 231.
Otherwise mentioned, 31, 35, 82.
- London Houseboy Brigade, 94.
- Low, Miss, and the cholera epidemic, 1866, 63.
- MACARTHY, JOHN, 29.
- McCall, John, 41.
- Mackenzie, Sir Stephen, 32.
- Mapherson, Miss, 96, 155, 297.
- Manchester and Salford Boys' Refuge, 94.
- Manning, Cardinal, 205, 209, 210, 212, 213.
- Mason, Miss, L. G. B. Inspector, 202.
- Mayer, Dr. William Lewin, 32, 33, 35.
- Mayers, Rev. W. J., 115, 248.
- Medical Mission, 149.
- Memorial Room, Guls' Village Home, 277.
- Mentally deficient children, 129-130.
- Metropolitan Tabernacle, 114.
- Mile-End Waste, 32.
- Milne, Dr. Robert, 237, 296-297, 298-299.
- Morley, Samuel, M.P., 96.
- Mortality of children, 168, 198-199.
- Mossford Lodge, 116, 119.
- Müller, George, 13, 14, 53, 297.
- Mulock, Redford, K.C., 286.
- Mundella, the late A. J., M.P., 324.
- Musical Herald*, the, 134.
- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED BOYS, 93.
- National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 291, Appendix II.
- Naueim, Bad-, 162, 262, 264, 265, 269, 303.
- Night and Day*, 227, 234, 305.
- Norton, Miss. *See* Woodhead, Miss.
- Notman, Walter, 110.
— William, 87 *note.*
- OLD BOYS AND GIRLS:—
Dr. Barnardo's meeting with in Canada, July 1900, 171-174.
John Page, M.P. for Maranoa, Aus., 174-175.
Presentation to Dr. Barnardo by his old girls on his sixtieth birthday, 140.
- Oliver Twist in the East End, 242-244.
- Open Brethren, The, 14, 31.
- Owen, A. de B., Canadian Superintendent, 169, 173, 180.
- Owens, Richard, 16.
- PAGE, J., M.P. FOR MARANOA, AUS., 174.
Parisian, the, 157, 161.
- Parsons, Mrs. Mary, 30.
- Pelham, Hon. T. H. W., 99.

- Peplow, Rev. H. Webb, 107.
 'Philosophy of Dickens,' quotation
 on child-life from the, 66.
Polynesian, the, 160.
 Poole, Mrs. Evered, 253.
 — Mr. and Mrs. Joshua, 97, 100,
 109.
 Population, Canadian, compared with
 London, 177.
 Prayer, answers to, 218-222.
 Princess Mary Village Homes, Ad-
 dlestone, 117.
 Prisoners, treatment of, in Canada,
 163-164.
Punch, 273.
 Punishment, rules as to, 317.

 QUARRIER, WILLIAM, 297.
 Queen, letter from Her Majesty
 the, 271.
 Queen Victoria House, 125.
Quiver, the, 284.

 RADSTOCK, LORD, 115, 116, 224,
 230-234.
 Rainer, F. E., 257.
 Reformatory and Refuge Union,
 formation of the, 92.
 Reminiscences by :—
 Dr. F. A. E. Barnardo, 1-8, 12.
 Rev. Archibald Brown, 107.
 Miss Chalmers, 285, 307.
 Rev. William Cuff, 100 *note*, 282.
 Rev. W. H. Finney, 283, 303, 314.
 Dr. Henry Grattan Guinness, 297.
 Mr. John Johnston, 15 *note*.
 Dr. William Lewin Mayer, 32, 33,
 35.
 Rev. W. J. Mayers, 115.
 Dr. Robert Milne, 237, 296-297,
 298-299.
 Redford Mulock, K.C., 286.
 William Notman, 87-89.
 Richard Owens, 16.
The Quiver, 284.
 Dr. Elywood Smith, 285.
 W. Hind-Smith, 102, 300.
 Henry Varley, 111 *note*.
 Rev. Benjamin Waugh, Appendix
 H.
 A. E. Williams, 286-295.
 Woodhead, Miss, 284.
Word and Work, 280-281.
 Relief Agencies, 105-106, 326.
 Relief Agencies, Tabular Statement
 of, given 1895-1906, Appendix G.
 Revival meetings held in Ireland,
 1859-1861, 10, 11.
Revival, the. *See Christian*, the.
 Roman Catholic children :—
 Trouble with, 205.
 Dr. Barnardo's defence with re-
 gard to, 205-210.
 Satisfactory arrangement with
 regard to, 210-213.
 Romanes, Professor, 263.

 ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, DUBLIN, 1.
 St. Ann's Church, Dublin, 2.
 — Parish Magazine, extracts from,
 2.
 — Sunday-school, 2.
 St. John, Canon, 212.
 St. Leonard's Lodge, Surbiton, 269,
 286, 308.
 Sanatorium, Girls' Village Home, 130.
 Sands, Mr. John, 99, 119, 146, 150.
Sardinia, the, 160, 161.
 Saunders, Mrs. Baillie, 66.
 Schools, the, Girls' Village Home,
 130-131.
 Scotland, Boarding out in, 185-188.
 Seaman, Owen, 273.
 Shaftesbury, Lord, 46, 65, 76, 82-
 86, 92-93, 104, 245, 297.
 Shaw, Leonard K., 297, 318.
 Sheppard, Samuel Gurney, 99, 100,
 107, 146, 224, 225.
 Sister Eva, 237, 310.
Sixty Years in Waifdom, 34 *note*.
 Smith, Dr. Heywood, 146, 285.
 — Mr. Samuel, 155.
 — Mr. W. Hind, 102, 300 *note*.
 Soltau, Dr. Henry, 133.
 Speeches, Addresses, and Articles,
 by Dr. Barnardo, extracts from :—
 My First Arab, 77-79, Ap-
 pendix B.
 Adventure in a Bearhouse,
 38-39.
 Boarding-Out, 195-202.
 Carrots, 353.
 China or East London? 74-75.
 Gift of the First Cottage, 122-
 124.
 East London in 1866, 242-244.
 Purchase of the 'Edinburgh
 Castle,' 98-99.

Speeches, etc.—*continued.*

- Foreign Travel, 165-166, 266-268.
 Four Turning Points, 77-86.
 Frank, the Story of, 158-159.
 Visit to a Penny Gaff, 36-37.
 Girls' Home, Mossford Lodge, 119-120.
 Labour House lad and the Book of Leviticus, 280-281.
 Experiences in a Lodging-house, 67-75.
 Little Minns, 238.
 Meeting Old Boys and Girls in Canada, 1890, 171-174.
 Answers to Prayer, 218-222.
 Some Queer Children I have Met, 353.
 Street Preaching, 37-38, 96-97.
 Training Ships, 246.
 Spurgeon, Rev. C. H., 114.
 Stacey, Miss, 9, 279.
 Statistics:—
 Summary of the work done during 1906, 326-327, Appendix J.
 Stent, Miss, 105 *note*, 141, 307.
 Sterling, Madame Antoinette and the Young Helpers' League, 256 *note*.
 Street Preaching, 37-38.
 Struthers, A. E., 179.
 Swift's Alley Mission, 15.
 TABRUM, BURNETT, 100, 115.
 Talmage's Tabernacle, Dr. Barnardo preaches in, 163.
 Taylor, Rev. Hudson, 28-31.
 Tent Mission in East London, 92-94, 96, 97-98.
 Testimony Meetings at the 'Edinburgh Castle,' 280-281.
 Thomas, Mrs., 130.
 The Times, 145, 273.
 Tract distributing, 16, 89.
 Training-ships, 93, 245.
 Trustees, list of the, 99.
 — and the Arbitration Case, 145, 146.

- Trustees and the Financial Crisis, 225.
 Twining, Louisa, on workhouse schools, 66.
Up and Down Magazine, 178, 234.
 VARELY, HENRY, 100, 111 *note*, 115, 116.
 Vaughan, Cardinal, 210, 213.
 Voluntary Institutions in the United Kingdom, Table of principal, Appendix B.
 WATTS, THE LATE E. H., 245, 246.
 — Fenwick S., 131, 245.
 — Naval Training School, 245, 246 and *note*, 247.
 Waugh, Rev. Benjamin, 242, Appendix H.
 Weaver, Richard, 11.
 Wellcome, Henry S., 263.
 — Mrs. (Queenie), 173, 240 *note*, 246 *note*, 263, 304 and *note*, 305, 308, 316-317.
 Westgarth, Miss, 141.
 Williams, A. E., 295 *note*.
 — Howard, 241, 277.
 Wood-chopping Brigade, 95.
 Woodhead, Miss, 256, 284.
Word and Work, 280.
 Workhouse, child-life in the, 242-243.
 — schools, 66.
 YOUNG HELPERS' LEAGUE:—
 Albert Hall Displays, account of the, 252-256.
 Formation of the, 249-250.
 Magazine, 234.
 Objects of the, 251.
 Poole, Mrs. Evered, 256.
 Royal Patronage, 251.
 Statistics of the, 250.
 Sterling, Madame Antoinette, and the, 256 *note*.
 Success of the, 250.
 Woodhead, Miss, 256, 284.