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DR. BARNARDO.

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OPPOSITE, STEPHEN CAUSEMAN BROWN

DR. THOS. J. BARNARDO: 1845—1905.

In 1866 Dr. Barnardo found his "First Arab." At the date of his death, in September, 1905, he had rescued 24,000 Healthy Boys, 20,800 Healthy Girls, 9,000 Babies, 6,000 Sick, Ailing, Blind, Crippled and Deformed, Deaf and Dumb, or Incurable Children: 59,800 waifs and orphans in all.



LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1905.

(Editorial)

The intelligence of the sudden and premature death of DR. BARNARDO, which it is our painful duty to have to announce to-day, will be felt as a personal loss by literally thousands of men and women, now maintaining themselves by honest industry and often by skilled labour, who, but for his unwearied benevolence, would at least have been in imminent danger of becoming hopelessly entangled in the ranks of pauperism or of crime. On the recent occasion of the great meeting held at the Mansion-house in aid of the National Association into which the institutions which he founded have expanded, DR. BARNARDO was able to say that his Homes had in forty years rescued nearly 60,000 children; of whom nearly 17,000 had been provided with good homes and with suitable work in Canada, after having first been prepared for their new duties by careful instruction and training. These children, it must be remembered, were not merely poor at the time of their admission, but were absolutely destitute, having either no parents or friends, or only such as were worse than none—homeless, frequently diseased, and usually starving. For their admission no credential but their poverty was required; and, now for several years, such poor waifs have been not only welcomed, but sought for. In every great centre of population experienced agents have been employed for the definite purpose of rescuing children from the direst extremities of poverty and degradation, of finding out suitable cases, and of taking care that no destitute child was suffered to perish from ignorance of the shelter that was available, or of the means by which access to this shelter might be obtained. The work, which was begun, in 1866, by the compassion of a medical student for the homelessness of a little lad whom he had endeavoured to teach, has expanded in thirty-nine years into a group of institutions comprising 121 distinct branches, a village home for girls, a nursery for babies, a naval training school for boys, a great training farm at Manitoba, and, to speak generally, as many forms of organization as could be usefully employed in a work identical in its main characters, but requiring to be varied to meet the inevitable variations of age, of sex, and of capacity. If we were called upon to mention any one characteristic of the Homes as more important than another, it would, we think, be their adaptiveness, their total freedom from the shackles of routine. The children who entered them were not suffered to remain or to become mere passive constituents of an aggregate; but from the first were treated as individuals, with personal characteristics of their own, to be taught

and dealt with in strict accordance with what it might be reasonable to expect from each of them. In no respect was this more conspicuous than in reference to religion. DR. BARNARDO was no proselytizer, but his work was conducted under the guidance of a deeply religious spirit. He insisted upon religious training for all the children under his control, but always desired it to be given by ministers of the denomination to which they, or their parents, had, often only nominally, belonged. The charity of his toleration was at least as conspicuous as the charity of his work.

The Dominion of Canada, as it was the destination of the largest class of the rescued children, will be the place in which DR. BARNARDO'S loss will be felt most deeply, and in which the action of the committees in whom the continuation of his work is vested will be watched with the greatest interest. We are assured by the chairman of the council of the Homes, now incorporated as the National Waifs Association, that the spirit of the founder will continue to prevail over their management, and that the lines of action which he laid down will be scrupulously respected and adhered to. We have had an opportunity of hearing the personal experiences of a traveller in Canada, who found himself night after night in houses either owned by old Barnardo boys or in which they were employed, and his independent testimony fully confirms the statement which has more than once been made officially, to the effect that, out of more than sixteen thousand boys and girls sent out as emigrants, only three hundred had been returned to the homes as unsatisfactory. The DUKE of ARGYLL, from his Canadian experience, has spoken and written to the same effect; and the chief Canadian agent has declared that the Barnardo boys and girls were so greatly in request among Canadian farmers and others that he could have placed five times as many as the fifteen hundred who were at his disposal last year. Not the least surprising part of the history is the comparative smallness of the resources with which this great work has been accomplished. DR. BARNARDO has never been free from anxieties about ways and means; and, although he has, of course, been generously supported in many directions, his institutions have never possessed any permanent income at all approaching to the amount of the necessary expenditure. In his recent speech at the Mansion-house meeting he expressed his disappointment that the London County Council had not seen its way to rendering pecuniary assistance to the work which he was carrying on; and which, as it included the training of as many children as possible to definite forms of industry, appeared to him to have a distinct claim upon the technical education department of the Council. In the words of the secretary of the association, it adopts for its inmates almost every approved form of upbringing. It employs boarding out (in about 3,000 cases), scattered homes, village homes, industrial training homes, labour homes for older lads, emigration and migration; and, in addition to children capable of learning to work, it constantly has charge of some eight or nine hundred infants.

DR. BARNARDO'S benevolence, however, has not been confined to children actually or prospec-



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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Wanting Mother's Love and a Home.

(Continued)

tively able to learn trades by which they might maintain themselves, but has extended equally to the sickly and the hopelessly diseased. As a rule, the children have been half starved when they were admitted, and the aspect which they have presented has usually been miserable enough; but the majority soon recover, and DR. BARNARDO long ago announced his conviction that heredity is unimportant as compared with environment. The children are well and wisely fed, and they soon assume the appearance and the reality of health. To this, of course, there are exceptions; and the exceptions, as they cannot earn their own living and cannot be sent out as emigrants, necessarily accumulate. Speaking last July, DR. BARNARDO said that he had then nearly 8,500 boys and girls under his care, and that, of these, nearly 1,300 were sick or crippled. In other words, he has maintained, for many years, by far the largest children's hospital in London, and one which could not be relieved by the discharge of patients, a branch of work that derives fresh interest from the endeavours recently made, mainly on the initiative of MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, to provide crippled children with such education as may enable them to turn whatever powers are left to them to the best account. It is impossible to take a general view of DR. BARNARDO'S life work without being astonished alike by its magnitude and by its diversity, and by the enormous amount of otherwise hopeless misery against which he has contended single-handed with success. He may be justly ranked among the greatest public benefactors whom England has in recent times numbered among her citizens. With no adventitious aid from fortune or from connexions, with no aim but to relieve misery and to prevent sin and suffering, he has raised up a noble monument of philanthropy and of public usefulness. Notwithstanding the inroads of disease, he remained bravely at his post, and his premature death was no doubt largely due to his devotion. We trust that the children whom he loved so well will still be cared for by those upon whom his responsibilities have descended, and that the nation will not suffer either his example to be lost or the continuance of his work to be imperilled.

(News Article)

## DEATH OF DR. BARNARDO.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas John Barnardo, F.R.C.S.Edin., the founder and director of "The National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children," more familiarly known as Dr. Barnardo's Homes. His death took place at his home, St. Leonards-lodge, Surbiton, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, of *angina pectoris*. Dr. Barnardo had been in a precarious state of health for some time, and while at Nauheim, where he had gone for his health, he had two severe attacks of *angina*, and at his earnest request was brought home. As soon as his condition would permit, this was done by easy stages, and he arrived last Thursday evening. After his return he had several more severe attacks, during which his sufferings were very intense. He so far rallied from these attacks as to give great hopes; but, when apparently his condition was improving, he suddenly passed away.

Dr. Barnardo was the ninth son of the late Mr. John M. Barnardo, a gentleman of Spanish origin, but born in Germany; and it is remarkable that his famous son, who was born and brought up in Ireland, should have come to be so intrepid a benefactor of poor English children. It is perhaps still more remarkable that one who was by race a Spaniard and by birth-place an Irishman should have been withal a keen Protestant; but young Barnardo grew up among Protestants, and in early life came to have strong religious convictions. He was born in 1845, and was educated privately, and entered as a student at the London Hospital, proceeding in due course to Edinburgh and Paris. His idea was to qualify for medical mission work in China; but as a medical student he found philanthropic interests in the East-end, some work that he undertook during a cholera epidemic opening his eyes to the needs of the neighbourhood. He procured a room in which he began to teach the rough, ragged boys of the district. Dr. Barnardo owed much of his success to his powers of vivid description; and in his book, "My First Arab; or, How I began my Life-work," he told the story of the way in which he realized how many London children were absolutely homeless and always "slept out." What he now began to do came to the ears of Lord Shaftesbury and others, who went down East under his guidance to satisfy themselves about the facts. The result was that instead of going to China, Barnardo was urged to give himself to this work, and the "Homes" were started in a small way in 1866. It need not be added that the headquarters of the undertaking have in process of time developed into the small town whose address is Stepney-causeway. It would take too long to describe all the various uses to which the buildings are put; and, indeed, the plentiful supply of literature which he put out in explanation of the work makes it unnecessary. His principle was never to refuse any deserving case, and when this was once accepted he was committed to making suitable provision for the immense variety of cases that he was





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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Worse than Orphans.

(Continued)

liable to receive. So he had a home for destitute boys, all-night refuges for homeless boys and girls, an infirmary, a crèche, a labour house for destitute youths, an industrial home for girls, a home for deaf and dumb girls, a shoe-black brigade home, and children's free lodging-houses. Nor did London content him. He had institutions of various sorts—to name a few—at Stockton-on-Tees, Birkdale, Middlesbrough, Bradford, Exeter, Brighton, and Jersey. It is some time since he could say that 55,000 children had passed in and out of his Homes, of whom the great majority had done well in after life.

For it is in this respect that the credit of his work stands or falls. He professed always to legislate for the future. For many years he had organized the emigration of his young hopefuls to Canada, where he had emigration depôts in Ontario for girls, and in Toronto and in Winnipeg for boys, while he took a farm of some thousands of acres in Manitoba, where he set the elder boys to work. He went on the principle that Canada was large enough to receive all that he could send, and that it was at once good for Canada and good for the children that they should go. His output in this particular was from 1,000 to 1,500 yearly; and he believed and stated that only two per cent. failed to give satisfactory proof of the care that had been bestowed upon them. At home, two characteristic developments of his energy deserve notice. One is the Girls' Village Homes at Barkingside, near Ilford, the first cottage being built at the expense of one who was a stranger to Dr. Barnardo and had merely seen an appeal of his for help. The one cottage has multiplied into nearly 60. The village has a church, a day school, a school of cookery, and a residence for his workers, the gift of some admirer of his activity. The village has frequently been visited by Poor Law officials and by foreign philanthropists, and the girls are trained for domestic service and other occupations. In 1901 he was enabled, by the generosity of Mr. E. H. Watts and his family, to take over the premises of the Norfolk County School, at North Elmham, near Norwich, as a training school for the Navy and the mercantile marine, to which likely lads are drafted from his other homes.

It need not be said that Dr. Barnardo's religious convictions continued to play a large part in the daily life of his various institutions. He remained throughout of the type that for want of a better word is called undenominational. But the growing importance of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society showed him that nothing was to be gained by displaying any hostility to the Church of England. He continued to maintain at the "Edinburgh Castle," Limehouse, where there is a hall holding 3,000 people, his mission work among adults, without connecting that work with any definite system of religious teaching; but at the Ilford Girls' Homes the congregation was ministered to by a Church of England chaplain, who was in some way recognized by the Bishop of the diocese. Even here the Doctor held himself free to invite Nonconformists or laymen to occupy the pulpit, so that the dread of some of his Nonconformist supporters that Dr. Barnardo was going over with all his great following to the Church of England had no foundation in fact. He was most in his element at the great gatherings at the Albert Hall, when the various objects of his care, especially the most pitiable, were brought out on exhibition with the benevolent Doctor as showman. Considering that he had long suffered from a serious affection of the heart requiring occasional treatment at Nauheim, his activity and his excitable energy were really mar-

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vellous; and it will indeed be difficult for his successor, if he is to have one, to maintain the multifarious work of the incorporated homes now that their founder has gone.

With all his ill-health, he died as he would have wished—in harness. Only in July we published an appeal, to which a large number of influential names were attached, with a view to a national contribution to the Homes in celebration of the Doctor's 60th birthday. The fact that the signatories included the Bishop of London and Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Samuel Smith and the Bishop of Stepney, Lord Roberts and Mr. Stead, is a sufficient indication of the various minds and interests to which the work appealed, while at the subsequent meeting at the Mansion-house Dr. Barnardo was able to read out a message from Queen Alexandra wishing him God-speed in his work. At that meeting mention was made of proposals to get grants for the Homes from the great City Guilds and even from the County Council, so that the "Founder" leaves his beloved work at a critical stage, when it can perhaps hardly continue as a merely philanthropic venture, but must be acknowledged as the national concern that it really is.

Dr. Barnardo married in 1873 the only daughter of Mr. William Elmslie, of "Lloyds" and Richmond.



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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Some recent Admissions.



LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

(Editorial)

ENGLAND is the poorer by the death of a very remarkable man who, in a lifetime of sixty years, has accomplished a marvellous work. Dr. BARNARDO, whose unexpected death will be heard of with regret wherever philanthropy is honoured and children are loved, had to pass through the fire of sharp and adverse criticism. But it left him unscathed, and for many years past the disinterestedness of his labours, the sincerity of his motives, and the magic of his influence have been accepted without challenge. Like all earnest and busy men, his zeal sometimes betrayed him into rashness, but his mistakes were few, and his triumphs innumerable. We shall scarcely err if we include Dr. BARNARDO among the founders of great philanthropic movements destined to be as permanent as, we fear, the unhappy causes are permanent to which they owe their existence. Since the charter of incorporation was obtained, Dr. BARNARDO'S Homes have borne the more frigid official title of the National Waifs' Association; but the old name is the better, and makes the better appeal to the sympathies of the charitable. We recount elsewhere the familiar story of how, in the sixties of last century, the young medical student of the London Hospital spent his spare time in teaching a few poor lads in a donkey stable at Stepney, and was taken by one of them to see in what hiding places London waifs who lived "nowhere" passed their nights. From that moment Dr. BARNARDO became the champion of the waif. He was a man of a hundred fertile schemes, but they all grew out of this one central idea—that no orphan waif should lack a shelter while the doors of his Homes were open. He began alone, but soon obtained the powerful support of the seventh Earl of SHAPTESBURY and the first Earl CAIRNS, and his work has gone on broadening ever since. It is now, we hope, consolidated and sure, so that other hands may be able to carry on the projects of the founder. We cannot conceive a nobler task than that to which Dr. BARNARDO addressed himself—the rescue of the homeless waifs of London and our great cities. There has been no restriction of age—one of the most picturesque of his varied institutions is the "Babies' Castle" at Hawkhurst, in Kent—and no distinction of religion. The only qualifications have been want, neglect, and suffering, and it needs no lantern to search for and find these in London. Save to those familiar with the darkest places of big cities, the extent of child misery is inconceivable, and the need for rescue agencies on the lines of Dr. BARNARDO'S Homes beyond computation. They are, indeed, national agencies in the best

sense of the term, for the children thus rescued from either premature death or certain degradation have not been taken care of temporarily, but permanently.

BARNARDO'S great object was to train such children till they were ready to make a start in life, and then carefully place them out in promising situations, where they would be well looked after. Sixty thousand orphan waifs have thus passed through his Homes since they were started, and last year nearly four thousand new cases were admitted. The success of the old pupils, both in England and the Colonies, has been most gratifying; and the great experiment has proved beyond question that however vile the environment from which a child may be taken, however degraded the parents or relatives who neglected or ill-treated it in early years, careful training will overcome even the worst hereditary tendencies. Those who are born in the gutter are not condemned to the gutter all their lives. Such dismal pessimism is triumphantly confuted by the Barnardo Homes. Enthusiasm, touched by human sympathy and inspired by strong religious emotion, is yet capable of accomplishing marvels. Dr. BARNARDO'S activities were, as we have said, many-sided. Under his guidance have grown up crèches, children's hospitals, labour homes for older lads and girls, farm homes, night refuges, village homes, a large naval training school, emigration depôts, and distribution homes, not to speak of agencies for supplying meals, lodgings, and clothes to poor children. It is an extraordinary record, nor is the wonder lessened when we remember that, since the Homes were opened, the public have subscribed more than three millions sterling for their support, while last year's subscriptions alone amounted to a hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds. Not often does a founder live to see his work fructify so abundantly as this, or leave behind him so sure a memorial.



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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Friendless and Homeless Candidates.

September 21, 1905.

(News Article)

## DEATH OF DR. BARNARDO.

### FRIEND OF THE WAIF.

We record with regret the death of Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, which occurred suddenly at his residence, St. Leonard's Lodge, Surbiton, at a late hour on Tuesday evening. Dr. Barnardo had suffered from heart trouble, in the form of angina pectoris, for some twelve years past, but, thanks to medical skill and his own scrupulous attention to his adviser's orders, the attacks were happily not frequent, and he derived much benefit from annual visits to Nauheim. This year he was feeling unusually well, while he was, moreover, especially busy in connection with the enterprises undertaken in celebration of the commencement of the fortieth year of his labours for neglected children, and for these reasons delayed his usual departure. He desired, however, to seek advice from the physician there, and started on Aug. 31. At Cologne he had a sharp attack, from which he recovered, and proceeded to Nauheim, where his doctor urged an immediate return home. This he fulfilled by easy stages; but in Paris an exceedingly severe attack came on, and the French specialist summoned thought recovery would be impossible. Mrs. Barnardo was sent for, and, contrary to expectations, he again rallied wonderfully. He was conveyed to England in an ambulance carriage, arriving on Sept. 7, and on Monday last was so far himself again as to look over his accumulated correspondence. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Barnardo took him some slight nourishment, which he had scarcely tasted ere he lay back and expired immediately.

Thomas John Barnardo was born in Ireland in 1845, and was of curiously-mixed extraction. His father was born in Germany, but was of Spanish descent, which could be traced in unbroken line for over three hundred years, and his mother was purely English. Of his own early days there is little to be said, save that he was educated at private schools, and that the sturdy Protestantism of the middle of the last century in the Sister Isle impressed its influence strongly upon his character in quite early days. His youthful ambition appears to have been that of qualifying as a medical missionary for China, and to that end he entered as a student at the London Hospital about the middle 'sixties. It was in 1866 that the great cholera epidemic swept over the metropolis, causing panic and terror in all classes. Young Barnardo, however, kept a sane and level head, and volunteered for any service that might be assigned to him in combating the terrible visitation. Then it was that he acquired his first insight into the miseries of the poor, and heard especially the cry of the children. Those were days of young men's enthusiasm, and the movement in favour of homes, refuges, and training ships was being led by the seventh Earl of

September 21, 1905.

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Shaftesbury with all vigour. The young medical student was fired with some of the same fervour and zeal, and himself and one or two others started their own little ragged school in what had once been a donkey stable in Stepney.

To this one night came a particularly neglected and destitute specimen of the street arab, by name Jim Jarvis, through whom Barnardo realised for the first time how many deserted, homeless little lads there were in the East-end. The story has often been told on platforms and in print, how this youngster "personally conducted" his new-found friend to the haunts where such boys found their wretched nightly shelter, and of Barnardo's quickly-formed resolve to do his utmost to better their miserable lot. He gave up his cherished project of going to China, feeling that his work lay at home, among the neglected children. About this time the young man was attending Dr. Thain Davidson's services at Islington, and on one occasion found himself suddenly called upon to give an account of his efforts. So simply and so tellingly did he relate his story that it was brought to the notice of Lord Shaftesbury, who himself visited some of the haunts whence the boys were drawn in company with Barnardo. Lord Shaftesbury urged him to go on with the work, for which it was obvious he had the great qualifications of true sympathy and organising powers. But the difficulty was to find money. He himself records that the first gift entrusted to him was 6½d, saved by a poor little general servant. Funds were raised, however, and the first home was opened in 1867.

In 1872 the girls' home at Ilford was opened, and the following year Dr. Barnardo married Miss Syrie Louise Elmslie, daughter of Mr. William Elmslie, well known upon Lloyd's and in the City. From that time onward his work constantly increased. It is not, perhaps, necessary here to trace their inception in order, for they number something like 112 separate institutions, which include general homes, Her Majesty's Hospital (Queen Alexandra having conferred her patronage upon the whole cause), Babies' Castle, convalescent homes, and "Ever Open" institutions, which justify the claim that no destitute child is refused admission. Recently the Watts Naval Training School has been added to the list, and thereby was removed what was sometimes a source of critical comment that Dr. Barnardo did not foster as much as he might a training for either of the Services. As to the funds by which so much has been done, it may be mentioned that the enormous sum of £3,119,646 has been contributed to the work. Some, of course, came as large gifts and legacies, but the steady support of the churches and chapels, and the donations of the well-wishers in all classes have borne their part in building up the vast total. Like Mr. Müller, of Bristol, with whom Dr. Barnardo had some attributes in common, he was a profound believer in the Divine Providence, and that, no matter how great might be his financial necessities, he would be helped towards them. On one occasion an elderly lady called desiring to see him personally, and after some delay secured an interview with him. It was brief and to the point. Handing one note for £1,000 to him, she said she gave that because he never turned a child from his doors; a second, for the same sum, was because she approved the details of his methods; and a third was to mark her satisfaction that the children at Ilford were not made to assume a charity garb. On another occasion, when in doubt whether to begin build-



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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
A Group from Birmingham.

ing cottage homes, he was brought to a prompt decision by the request of a complete stranger in Oxford, to found such a home as a memorial to the young daughter of the intending donor.

Through Dr. Barnardo over 17,000 boys and girls have been emigrated to Canada, and though he encountered a great deal of opposition, especially on the part of the trade unions, he obtained at last the sympathetic support of the Canadians themselves. In connection with the work there are maintained a distributing home for boys at Toronto, a similar centre for girls at Peterborough, Ontario, an industrial farm for youths near Russell, in Manitoba, a second distributing home for boys at Winnipeg, and headquarters for girls at Toronto. There are, too, an Old Boys' Society and a Girls' League. The rule has been from the first that only thoroughly sound and healthy children shall be emigrated—those having no disablement of limb and no failure in intellect which would interfere with their prospects in life. It is also required that the boys and girls sent out shall have been for an adequate period under training in the English institutions, shall possess the rudiments of a plain English education, and the older boys have received training in some industrial pursuit, and older girls in domestic service. Further continued supervision over the young settlers is exercised for many years, and after the children are placed out they are systematically visited, and regular correspondence with them is maintained. It is the practice to send back to England inveterate runaways and boys who have been guilty of crime; but these deportations have not been numerous. For twenty-two years the farmers of Canada have had experience of the movement, and have seen young people finding homes and employment in their midst, and the result is that upon an average every child is applied for ten times over. Dr. Barnardo has had very capable superintendents in Canada, with Mr. A. B. Owen at their head, and it will be a great loss to Canada if the juvenile emigration movement be permitted in any way to decline.

Dr. Barnardo was an untiring worker, and his normal routine when his health allowed it was to work at his home during the morning, leaving for Stepney about two in the afternoon, often bringing an immense budget of shorthand notes to be transcribed. At headquarters nothing escaped him, and one of the secrets of his success was his personal interest in all the details of management. He had tea there about six, and by seven was dictating letters, reports, and so forth again, after going into all that was laid before him. Frequently he would not leave until after eleven o'clock. He was a born disciplinarian, and knew the value of firmness in the control of so large a number. By his staff he was sincerely beloved and respected, and very genuine expressions of sorrow and regret were to be heard concerning him from those who had worked with him. It is not generally known that he was rather deaf, his infirmity preventing him at any time from taking part in a discussion following a meeting. As to the future of the work, due provision has been made. The enterprise was incorporated under the designation of "The National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children, otherwise known as Dr. Barnardo's Homes." A council was formed, of which Mr. William Baker, Barrister-at-Law, is chairman, and upon which are Army officers and well-known men of business. "We shall be perhaps a republic instead of a monarchy," said

one of the most prominent of those concerned in the actual daily working, "but it is intended to carry on the work of rescue and reclamation as vigorously as before." A special meeting of the council is to be held to-morrow, to consider the immediate position. Meantime, the association has been increasingly widely supported of late, and the £187,508 of last year has this year been exceeded already by over £20,000.

### THROUGH A "HOME."

Scattered homes, village homes, industrial homes, labour homes, farm homes, they have the one common feature in the Barnardo scheme of being in fact homes and not mere domiciles. Take a typical example, the village home for girls at Barkingside. You may conveniently reach it by a slow-moving electric car from Ilford, along a winding highway, bordered for some distance by modern dwellings, but afterwards by scattered, very ancient cottages, and open, level fields, not passing rich in agricultural promise. Here Dr. Barnardo made a beginning with his village homes thirty years ago, at Mossford Lodge, a house given to him as a wedding present. The venture was a success. Bit by bit more land was absorbed, until now there are sixty acres, inhabited by 1,200 girls and a proportionate staff. In actual realisation it is a "garden city," self-contained and flourishing, with its own church, given in 1892 by a lady whose name is, designedly, still unknown to the public, its own open-air sanatorium, its own work-rooms and schools, and, most important of all, its groups of sixty pretty cottages, many of them ivy-clad, like rustic villas, and all of them, externally and internally, types of a home that any modest person might covet. To each is assigned a "mother," a kindly, experienced lady, who supervises and instructs the score or so occupants, and, trifling matter though it may seem, yet fittingly conniving at the aim of domesticity, in each is to be found a household cat, the pet of all. Such, in outline and association, is the village home at Barkingside, by far the largest colony of its kind in the Barnardo enterprise, and most skilfully governed by Mr. John Godfrey.

A hundred stirring stories might be told of the recovery of these waifs and strays who dwell in these cottages; but a solitary example will suffice to illustrate, and the story serves for many. Amongst the contented crowd is a pretty little girl of nine. Her mother, who was unmarried, died a year after she was born, and the child fell into the hands of a designing, degraded woman, one of the class that infests South Lambeth and blackens its very name. This woman kept houses of ill-repute, drank continuously, and taught the child to drink. Finally she gravitated to the asylum. The police heard of the case; they actively interested themselves in it, and eventually, through the instrumentality of a kindly magistrate, one of the corps of investigators connected with the Barnardo Association procured the admission of the girl to the Ilford Village Home, whence she promises to emerge by-and-by high-principled, industrious, and capable of filling a responsible domestic post or managing a household of her own. The home is peopled in the twelvemonth by hundreds her counterpart.

Amongst such a cosmopolitan population—for there are black faces as well as white—the discipline and regulations must necessarily be strict and undeviating. No one becomes the occupant of a cottage "family" without passing through a period of quarantine—that is, a short residence in the receiving house, which serves as a sort of sieve, sorting out the





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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Some of Liverpool's Street Waifs.

healthy from the unhealthy, the vicious from the tractable. That stage passed, the girl is apportioned her cottage residence, where she lives with others of varying age, for the family simile is adopted even to this detail. If very young and illiterate, she attends school regularly for a time, and fills up a good deal of her day with play. As she grows older domestic duties come in her way, always under careful, matronly direction, and possibly she devotes herself to some special occupation, such as laundry work. At sixteen the girl is ready to take her place once more in the outside community. Only in case she is mentally or physically deficient may she remain longer, and then she applies herself to needlework and other skilled work suitable to her capacity.

At this point begin to appear the practical results of the late Dr. Barnardo's life work, so far at any rate as the girl portion of his huge family is concerned. Domestic service claims the majority, either at home or abroad, to be followed in a large proportion of cases, as records show, by marriage. In this connection there comes to view a department of organisation specially emphasising the unique thoroughness characteristic of the whole scheme—the department of emigration. Every year from 500 to 600 girls are emigrated from the garden city to Canada, where, we are told, an unlimited field of service awaits them. In all cases the official eye never loses sight of them, but they are kept under observation, whether they become domestics in the ordinary sense of the word or become adopted members of families, which very often is the case. One of the most cherished rewards for his self-imposed task which the late founder received during his lifetime was the acknowledgment by post, from all parts of the globe, of the priceless assistance rendered by his "homes" in days of distress and helplessness.

In the spirit of domesticity and family unity engendered and cultivated at Barkingside and elsewhere may be discovered an element that differentiates the Barnardo Homes from some other institutions of like character, and explains their popularity and success. From the outset the child is made to realise that she has, what by every consideration of humanity is her legitimate right, a home. She becomes at once a member of a family—a family, it is true, composed entirely of one sex, but one that is taught to work in harmony, and that has a guiding head, to whom all may appeal.

Yesterday the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Relieving Officers' Association adopted a resolution expressing their sorrow at the death of Dr. Barnardo and their appreciation of his great labours on behalf of outcast children.

A warm testimony was paid to Dr. Barnardo's memory by Mrs. Bramwell Booth when opening a sale of work at Hackney, in aid of the Salvation Army's social endeavours, who mentioned that the Army had been privileged at times to help him, and he them.

A painful sensation was caused at the Free Church Convention at Cheltenham yesterday, when the Rev. F. B. Meyer announced the death of Dr. Barnardo, "one of the great trees, one of the oaks of the forest." Dr. Barnardo, he said, was one of the noblest men that God ever made, a man of large heart, of magnificent statesmanlike qualities, and as godly a man as ever walked. His death would create a great gap, and bring distress to thousands of children, who were once more made fatherless.

Dr. R. F. Horton also referred in touching terms to Dr. Barnardo's death, and said they could not refrain from sending to the representatives of his

work the most fervent expression of their sorrow in their loss, and of hope that God in His goodness would fill the vacant place. It was strange that the newspapers of the same day should contain an obituary notice of Dr. George MacDonald, but he felt that when they remembered those two great men, their lives would speak to them with trumpet notes.

At Bristol the news of Dr. Barnardo's death was received with deep regret, as he had lately extended his work there by opening a branch home. Similar expressions of sorrow come from Liverpool, the point of embarkation of so many thousands of his young emigrants for Canada.

Canon Allison, of Leeds, after referring to the contribution of a poor servant to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, spoke of his continuous supervision over all his emigrants by regular correspondence, and by a system of prizes for those who did well in their new surroundings.



COURTESY, DEPT. OF EDUCATION

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The "Raw Material" gathered in from the Slums of many Towns, and admitted on a single day!

Daily Telegraph. September 21, 1905.

# THE LATE DR. BARNARDO.



STEPNEY CAUSEWAY STUDIO.



Copyright, 1915, by the Board of Directors

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

"WITH NO LANGUAGE BUT A CRY."

Six hundred and twenty-seven little Boys and Girls under five years of age were admitted during the year 1904, and fifteen hundred such are at present in the Homes. Babies are never declined.



LONDON, THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

(Editorial)

### DR. BARNARDO.

The death of Dr. Barnardo removes from us the last of the great organizing philanthropists of the last century. It is natural to link his name with that of the greater Shaftesbury. The two men had many points in common. Both belonged to Evangelical Protestantism; both were mighty doers, practical, helpful souls; both were attracted to the blackest spot in the social life of England—the treatment of the children; both set on foot large curative agencies; and both deeply moved the compassionate conscience of the country, and set it working to excellent and enduring purpose. So shine good deeds in a naughty world, when truly enlightened intelligences are moved to useful work in it. It may be true to say that Dr. Barnardo did not always move on the broadest lines of humanity. His opinions about the Roman Catholic Church did to some degree influence his labours for the children whom he saved from the streets. Most strong men have such limitations; it is the way along which human effort is apt to travel. But his school of thought is of less consequence than his mode of action. To England's shame let it be said that there has been and is to-day great need for it, more need, perhaps, than in any civilized country in the world. Private effort like his is, indeed, tardily arousing the State to the measure of its duties, and showing us the great gaps left in the Act of 1870 and its successors. But it has taken a long and most arduous life to reveal to the British people that neither its Poor Law system nor its education laws were adequate agencies—that the one could be merciless to the children, and the other fell far short of their needs; that you could, indeed, neither trust parents nor the community to do their duty without the spur of such a personality as his, and such a provision as he organized for the forsaken childhood of England. Recent researches have shown how much remains to be done, how the streets of our great towns can be as cruel a refuge for child-life as were mill and mine in the days when Shaftesbury began his work. But a beginning has been made. The indomitable man who has just died in harness has lessened England's offence against childhood, and saved from her rookeries and alleys thousands of useful citizens to do her work in the world. And for that his name will be held in lasting remembrance, and worthily coupled with the authors of the Factory Acts and the pioneers of national education.

Dr. Barnardo has gone, and it is unlikely that, though his special work will find willing hands to organize and sustain it, so powerful a directing hand can again be applied to it. All the more necessary is it to put fresh vigour into the campaign initiated by Sir John Gorst, Dr. Macnamara, and other reformers, against the deficiencies of the Education and the Factory Acts, so far as the lives and health of the children are concerned. There are many things to be done. There is the call to develop the physical care of our State school pupils. There is the necessity for the full removal of the stain of pauperism from the workhouse child, and there is the demand for a great measure of reform in the lot of the child-worker, the modern waif and stray of our great cities. In these respects we are far behind Germany, the country which, according to Mr. Kipling, is merely ruled by the "mediæval" spirit. We are not keeping pace either with our rivals in the world of industry or with the original impulse imparted by the pioneers of legislation in behalf of the children. The reason is not far to seek. We have not of late years had a sufficiently powerful tendency towards social reform, or men whole-hearted enough to direct it. We are not going to say a word against private enterprise in such matters. Out of it comes the evangelising effort which alone brings the mind of the community to work. From the ragged school sprang the State school; from the Home for Waifs and Strays and the Society for the Protection of Children must come a great common provision for the most precious part of our national inheritance whenever defects in individual and family life or bad social arrangements tend to waste and spoil it. Dr. Barnardo was occasionally criticised for his policy of emigration to Canada. It was probably the best expedient he could devise. Still, we have room for boys and girls on English as well as Colonial soil, and, indeed, whenever we think of the problem of our child-life we come at once on the entire condition of England question. If we would only fix our minds on that how many other things would be added unto us! How incomparably the greatest of all Imperial difficulties it appears to be! The death of Dr. Barnardo leaves not this or that private individual, but the people of England and their rulers, as the essential legatees to and executors of his work. Let us see to it that they perform their trust.



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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
A Group from Belfast.

(News Article)

**A NATIONAL LOSS.****SUDDEN DEATH OF DR.  
BARNARDO.****THE WAIFS' FOSTER FATHER.****STORY OF A NOBLE LIFE.**

We deeply regret to announce that Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo died at his house, St. Leonard's Lodge, Surbiton, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, of angina pectoris.

Dr. Barnardo had been in a precarious state of health for some time, and while at Nauheim, where he had gone for his health, he had two severe attacks of angina, and at his earnest request was brought home.

As soon as his condition would permit this was done by easy stages, and he arrived at Surbiton last Thursday evening. After his return he had several more severe attacks, during which his sufferings were very intense. He so far rallied as to give great hopes, but when apparently his condition was improving he suddenly passed away.

Dr. Bezly Thorne and Dr. J. Preston were in medical attendance.

At present no definite arrangement has been made in reference to the funeral of the deceased, but the suggestion is made that it might appropriately take place in the East-end.

**TELEGRAMS FROM PUBLIC MEN.**

In the course of last evening we received telegrams from various public men expressing their sense of the loss sustained by the country by the death of Dr. Barnardo. We append some of the messages:

**THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.**

Having known of Dr. Barnardo's efforts from the outset I am one of those who can offer testimony as to the constant zeal, exceptional ability, and beneficent results of his work.

**LORD KINNAIRD.**

I have worked with Dr. Barnardo 35 years, and have marvelled at his capability for initiating new methods for saving destitute boys and girls with such successful results.

**MR. WILL CROOKS, M.P.**

The world is the poorer for the loss of Dr. Barnardo, but his work must go on.

**DR. HORTON.**

A great man is gone from us. If only we had adequately recognised him! And who can succeed him?

(Continued)

**REV. SILVESTER HORNE.**

London's debt to Dr. Barnardo is incalculable. His help was always prompt and sure, his methods statesmanlike and commonsense.

**THE REV. F. B. MEYER.**

Dr. Barnardo was the pioneer of rescue work for children. What he has done in unlocking the door of hope to the homeless can never be estimated. He has helped to sow Canada with good seed. May the nation become the custodian and trustee of his noble institutions.

**THE DEAN OF NORWICH.**

Dr. Barnardo was a prince among men. His greatness of heart and shrewdness of judgment were remarkable features in a noble and beneficent career.

**THE REV. W. W. CARLILE.**

Dr. Barnardo was godfather to thousands of England's wasters who are now Canada's prosperous citizens. He was a benefactor to the State and a credit to Christ's Church.

**THE REV. B. WAUGH.**

The land has lost a great father of the fatherless, working daily to raise them to honour and happiness.

**THE PIONEER OF RESCUE WORK.**

The sudden death of Dr. Barnardo, which yesterday cast the shadow of a personal sorrow over tens of thousands of men and women and boys and girls scattered all over the British Empire, removes one of the greatest of the bold organizers who made the reign of Queen Victoria so famous for its philanthropic enterprise. Dr. Barnardo held without compromise all the beliefs of the evangelical school. He was, in fact, a product of that atmosphere which can best be described in two words—Exeter Hall. But in his case, as in so many others, any limitations of creed were throughout tempered by a spirit of devoted benevolence, while his great qualities of heart were steadied and directed at every stage by the judgment of an intellect which was at once highly trained and singularly well balanced. Dr. Barnardo was, in addition, acknowledged to be a superb man of business, who was bound to make a success of anything he undertook. Every day he received an average of over 500 letters. Eighty thousand persons subscribed a total of about £180,000 every year. With a staff of eighty clerks he managed just over a hundred institutions, in which a score of trades are taught, and his day's work, even after the heart trouble declared itself, began at ten in the morning and did not end until 11.30 at night, when Dr. Barnardo used to take a further batch of papers home, there to clear off arrears till 2.30 in the morning. He died, as he would have desired, in harness.

Dr. Barnardo's parentage was remarkable. His father was born in Germany of Spanish descent. His mother was born in Ireland of English blood. He himself was also born in Ireland, where he learnt that unwavering Protestantism which was subsequently to call down upon his head the hostility of the Roman





fruits of Neglect—The Raw Material.

(Continued)

Church. By denomination he was one of those extremely "Low" Churchmen who find no difficulty in co-operating with Nonconformists both upon the platform and in public worship. The date of Dr. Barnardo's birth was 1845, so that he attained the age of sixty.

The year 1866 found Barnardo a student at the London Hospital. He was then, as ever, a hard worker, but he managed to reserve two evenings a week for a ragged school, situated in the very heart of unreformed Stepney. With a highly realistic "Oliver Twist" being presented by Mr. Beerbohm Tree it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the condition of London in the days of Dickens.

Dr. Barnardo's original idea was to go to China as a medical missionary, and to this determination he had been led by his conversion, which was of a sudden and decisive kind. But events early pointed to a different career. An outbreak of cholera in the East End led to a stampede, which left the victims in pitiful need of medical assistance. Barnardo was one who volunteered his help, and his visitations from house to house gave him an experience which was always of immense value in later years.

#### The Vision of Homelessness.

Yet, strange to say, neither Barnardo nor anyone else knew that there were thousands of boys and girls, living regularly in London, without a roof over their heads. The appreciation of this fact came through a pathetic little incident which turned the whole course of Barnardo's sympathies into a new channel. One evening the ragged school was breaking up, when one boy, Jim Jervis by name, pleaded hard that he might stay behind in the warm schoolroom.

"What would your mother think?" asked Barnardo.

"Ain't got no mother."

"But your father?"

"Ain't got no father."

"Stuff and nonsense, boy; don't tell me such stories! You say that you have not got a

mother or a father. Where are your friends, then? Where do you live?"

"Ain't got no friends. *Don't live nowhere.*"

Barnardo was incredulous. He took the boy home and gave him hot coffee. Then he continued his cross-examination. The boy would have it that there were "more'n he could count" living like himself, without friends or home. He informed Dr. Barnardo that Jesus Christ was the Pope of Rome, and when the story of the Crucifixion was told him, he burst

(Continued)

into tears, and stammered, "Oh, Sir, that wor wuss nor Swearin' Dick sarved me."

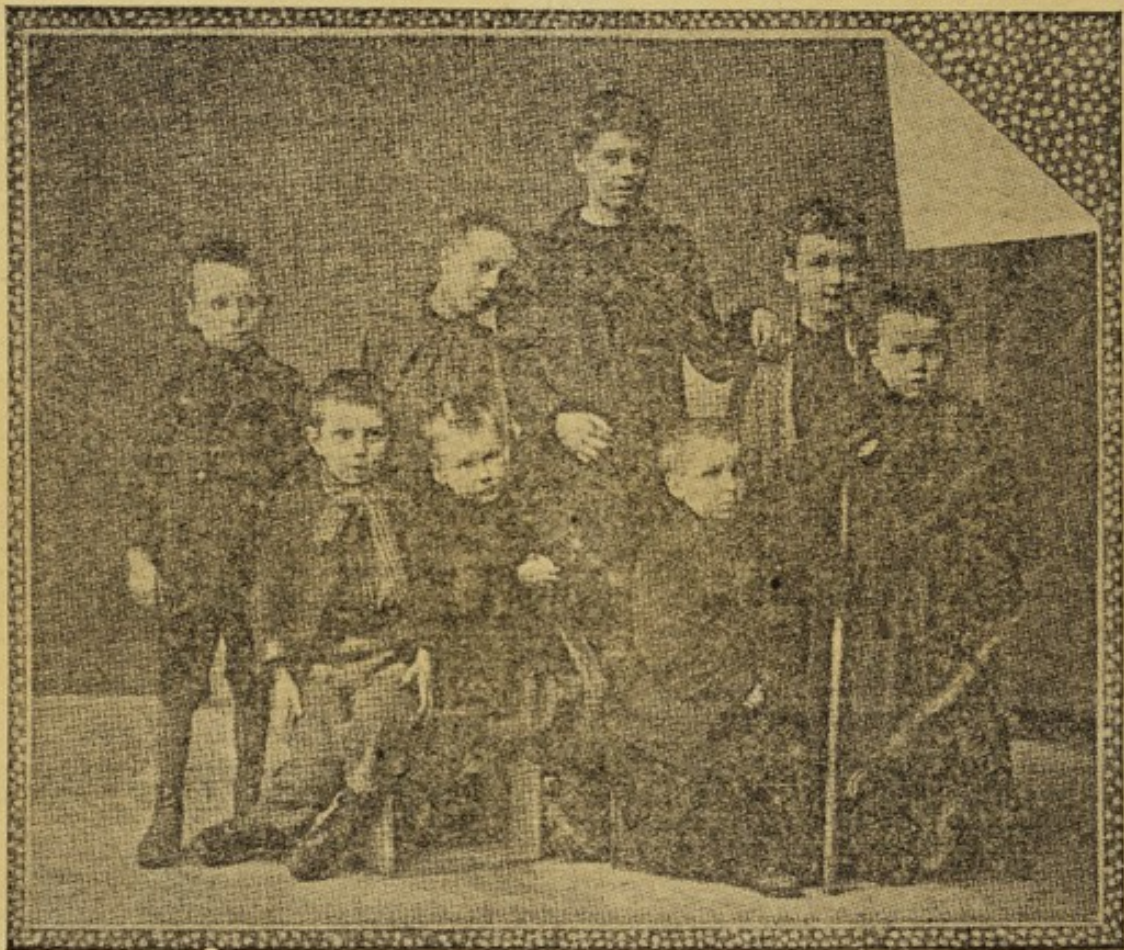
That night Jim Jervis guided Dr. Barnardo through labyrinthine purlieus to an open roof where, sure enough, there lay out under the sky a small host of absolutely destitute children. "It was a bitterly cold, dry night," wrote the Doctor, "and, as the pale light of the moon fell upon the upturned faces of those poor boys, and as I, standing there, realised for one awful moment the terrible fact that they were all absolutely homeless and destitute, and were, perhaps, but samples of 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."

At a missionary meeting in the Agricultural Hall the young medical student was called on to take the place of an absent speaker. He told the story of "Little Jim." The story got into the papers, and was read by Lord Shaftesbury, who invited Barnardo to Grosvenor-square. To prove the truth of his narrative he persuaded a score of the gentlemen to get into hansom cabs and to drive in their evening dress to the neighbourhood of Millington Market, where an offer of a half penny a piece drew 73 boys from the shelter of old crates, boxes, and empty barrels—all piled up under a cover of tarpaulin. This apocalyptic vision of the submerged childhood of London carried conviction even to the West End mind.

#### The Work Begun.

Confronted by such a spectacle, Dr. Barnardo and his friends had no idea of a solution outside the sphere of private enterprise. They made their appeal not to the State, but to the public. In 1867 a home for eighteen destitute lads was opened at Stepney-causeway. "It had no capital," said Dr. Barnardo, "not a penny in the bank, nor the prospect of a shilling." Yet the money was then forthcoming, as it has always been since. The method of obtaining support was not, of course, that pursued by George Müller, of the Bristol Orphan Homes. Dr. Barnardo did, indeed, make finance "a matter of prayer," but he did not refrain from extensive advertising on a scale which sometimes occasioned criticism. His first subscription was 63d.

In other ways, also, Dr. Barnardo followed a widely different path from that pursued by George Müller. He had no objection to placing pictures on the walls, nor to arranging



**Waifs Rescued from City Slums.**

**SOME OF THE SUFFERING CHILDREN OF DR. BARNARDO'S FAMILY.**

Of the Boys and Girls now in the Homes 550 belong to the army of the suffering. Some of these are Blind, some Deaf and Dumb, some Crippled, or Deformed, or Diseased, and some Incurable. Many come in simply to die. No suffering child, if destitute, is ever refused admission.

(Continued)

windows at a height which would enable the children to look out. He did not compel his orphans to wear the rigid uniform which commended itself to Mr. Müller, and in every direction he aimed at embodying in his system the latest and most humanising ideals. His village homes at Barkingside, with their beautiful grounds, their church, and their educational institutions, are splendid triumphs of an effort, at once religious, scientific, and—if one may use the word—æsthetic. Everything here invites the scrutiny of the expert. Moreover, Dr. Barnardo adopted the plan of boarding children, under the most careful supervision, in private cottages up and down the country—the scheme being similar to that advocated by many reformers as being by far the best way of dealing with children under the Poor Law.

From the first, Dr. Barnardo endeavoured to deal with the whole problem of destitution among children. It was his plan to relieve first, and afterwards to inquire as to the suitability of taking full responsibility for the child's maintenance. Every case in which the child is clearly destitute, or in which it is being reared under circumstances of grave moral danger, is at once and by rule followed by admission to the homes. In other words, Dr. Barnardo took upon himself a burden which ought to have been borne by the nation, and he has shown with consummate thoroughness how we ought to administer one department of the Poor Law. He and his staff can not leave the children to seek assistance. They scoured London in search of the homeless, and opened relief stations in the great provincial centres of population.

(Continued)

#### Difficulties and Successes.

The development of this vast organization did not proceed without provoking criticism. By far the most serious trouble arose through a conflict between Dr. Barnardo and Roman Catholics who strongly objected to their children being rescued even from the most miserable conditions of life. None of the children were admitted to the homes until after the Catholic priests had been given an opportunity of themselves dealing with the destitution, and in 76 out of the 88 cases taken into Court it was found that Dr. Barnardo's action was covered by the Custody of Children Act—a measure which was passed by Parliament largely owing to Dr. Barnardo's evidence. Prior to this measure becoming law, the child of a bad parent or a bad guardian could be ill-used and corrupted to an extent the description of which, as one has heard it from Dr. Barnardo's lips, must strike horror. To Dr. Barnardo and Mr. Benjamin Waugh the children of this country owe the acknowledgment of their elemental rights as human beings. What, for instance, could prevent a man of ordinary feeling doing his utmost to rescue a helpless child *whose eyes had been pricked with a needle?*

Into Dr. Barnardo's method of treating illegitimate children—the firstborn of their mothers—we can hardly enter here. There was, however, a combination of real kindness and real discipline which led to the most excellent results. We must, however, pass on to the system of emigrating children, which was consistently pursued, despite some temporary misunderstandings. Dr. Barnardo was always



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DR BARNARDO'S HOMES.

One day's Admissions to the Homes from one County.

No destitute child is ever refused admission. There is no exception on grounds of age, sex, creed, birthplace, disease or physical disabilities. No Waiting List. No Patrons. No Voting System. No Money Payment.

(Continued)

careful to pick the children whom he recommended for adoption into Colonial families. He sent the best, and only the best. At one time there was a very considerable outcry in Canada against the influx of "paupers," but, happily for Dr. Barnardo, the matter was thrashed out in the Dominion Parliament.

The incident—we speak from memory—was quite dramatic. Of every 100 children sent across the ocean, 99 could be traced, and of these 99 it was found that only one had, on the average, come within the range of the law.

The Prime Minister proceeded to say that he questioned whether such a record could be claimed for successive generations of Canadian members of Parliament.

Dr. Barnardo was a good, clear speaker, especially upon religious subjects. Latterly he became painfully deaf, but he retained his splendid energy almost unimpaired. Like Henry Drummond, he believed in being faultlessly attired. He was, doubtless, something of an autocrat, but he had the virtue of being as a rule in the right. Everything he did was done in style—from the great demonstrations in the Albert Hall to the company of kilted lads who used to win golden opinions on deputation. The annual report of the work, which is sold at sixpence, and is worth it, has become a beautiful little album of child pictures.

Of recent years Dr. Barnardo had been careful to throw the responsibility for his now national network of agencies upon a Council, which commands very general confidence. "The National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children" is no longer a personal, but a broadly-established collective effort. We may conclude this summary of a great life-work by quoting a few figures:

Children Rescued and placed .....	60,000
Children dealt with, 1904 .....	19,250
Fresh applications, 1904 .....	12,182
Children wholly maintained, 1904 .....	10,905
Emigrations up to 31st December, 1904...	16,160
Total "free meals," 1904 .....	120,239
Total "free lodging," 1904 .....	31,032
Publications .....	1,226,772
Receipts, 1904 .....	£187,508
Total receipts, 38½ years, ending December 31st, 1904 .....	£3,119,646

There are, of course, many other features of Dr. Barnardo's work which space forbids us to mention. We may, however, state that there was an overdraft at the bank of £33,000 at the end of 1904, and that the expenditure during that year exceeded income by £44,000.

#### CONTINUANCE OF THE WORK.

We have received the following from Mr. William Baker, Chairman of the Council of the Homes:

"Although nothing can compensate us for the loss of our founder and director, Dr. Barnardo, yet we are glad to be able to inform you that owing to the foresight of the late director and to the incorporation of the Homes the work will be continued by the Council upon its original principles as laid down by Dr. Barnardo himself."

In amplification of this a member of the Council said yesterday:

"Dr. Barnardo knew for some years that he could not live long. Consequently he set

(Continued)

about systematising his work, and now that he is dead it will be continued without a break. The only question is who will succeed him in the position of director, and, of course, it is too early yet to say anything as to that."

#### SALVATION ARMY TRIBUTE.

At the sale of work in aid of the women's social and slum work carried on by the Salvation Army at 259, Mare-street, Hackney, Mrs. Bramwell Booth said she fully shared the feelings expressed by the Mayor of Hackney (Councillor T. Hosgood, who declared the sale open) with regard to the sad news of Dr. Barnardo's death. They felt that a fellow-worker had been promoted to glory. They had been privileged at times to help him, and he them. It was a mystery when people who seemed so necessary were called away, but God had need of those who were ready for higher service.

Dr. Barnardo's work would not cease; it was something eternal, which would continue to bring glory to His name. There was even more necessity now for those still here to make the best use of their lives. As they thought about him she hoped they would realise the glorious opportunity of doing something for the benefit of their fellows.

#### FOR BIRMINGHAM CHILDREN.

The Birmingham branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, which was established ten years ago, has done excellent work among the waifs and strays of the Midland capital. The thousandth permanent resident from Birmingham was admitted as recently as yesterday, so that during the last ten years Birmingham has sent an average of a hundred children a year to the Homes. Altogether during that period 3,250 applications for admission from Birmingham and district were dealt with, and no less than nineteen hundred temporary admissions were granted out of that number. Last year 2,555 free lodgings were granted, and 8,625 free meals provided.

In connection with the Birmingham branch, Dr. Barnardo, speaking of the problem in Birmingham, once said: "Birmingham's care for her pauper children is phenomenally wise, and it has been strikingly successful. The great Midland town is in the van of social progress in this important matter. Birmingham, also, is remarkable among our provincial towns for the prudence and generosity with which her benevolence is directed."

#### HOMES AT LIVERPOOL.

The news of the death of Dr. Barnardo occasioned great surprise and regret in Liverpool. Dr. Barnardo had an ever open-door home in Islington, Liverpool, where since its establishment in 1892 up to March this year 9,597 applications had been dealt with. One hundred and seventy-two thousand free meals have been supplied, and 55,800 free lodgings provided.

Liverpool was also the port of embarkation for the thousands of his young emigrants to Canada. This year 1,104 children have been sent to the Dominion, via the city on the Mersey, and another small party sails to-day.



OPPOSITE, NIPPON GALLERY SEION

Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The Family and Household at Babes' Castle, Hawkhurst, Kent.

(Continued)

In 1894 Dr. Barnardo established at Birkdale a home for incurable little waifs of Lancashire birth, twenty cots being provided in the institution.

#### NORFOLK TRAINING SCHOOL.

Dr. Barnardo had rather close relations with Norfolk, as he had a training school at North Elmham in that county. The building was originally intended as the Norfolk Middle-class School, but the venture was not commercially successful, and the premises were purchased some years since by the late Mr. E. H. Watts and presented to Dr. Barnardo.

Mr. Watts expended a considerable sum to render the establishment in its new form a maritime training school. The work commenced by Mr. Watts was continued by his son, and altogether the Watts family has expended £35,000 on the school, which has already developed a fine force of sailor lads.

#### THE BRISTOL BRANCH.

News of the death of Dr. Barnardo was received with deep regret in Bristol, where a branch of the Homes is carrying on useful work. Testimony to its usefulness was paid by ministers of all denominations.

#### THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION.

Canon Allison, of Leeds, who was intimately acquainted with Dr. Barnardo, has related to a representative of "The Yorkshire Evening Post" an interesting incident. He stated that on one occasion a servant girl knocked at the door of Dr. Barnardo's lodgings in the East End. On the Doctor opening it she said, "I have brought a subscription to the work you are engaged in, Dr. Barnardo." The subscription consisted of 26 farthings. "That," Dr. Barnardo was wont to say, "was the first subscription I received to the great work."



LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1905.

### THE LATE DR. BARNARDO.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Mrs. Barnardo has received the following message from her Majesty:—

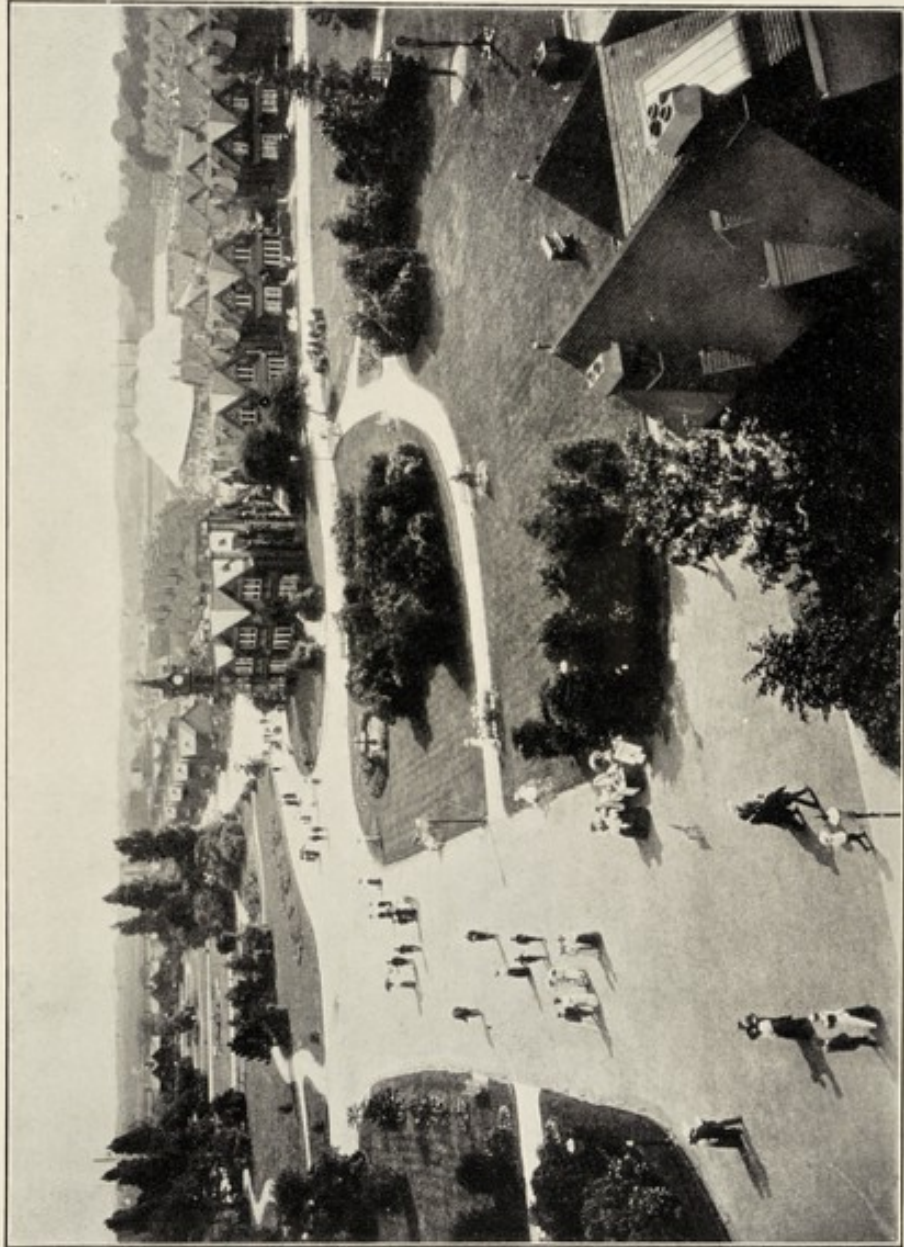
"The Queen wishes to express her heartfelt condolence and sympathy with Mrs. Barnardo and her family on the irreparable loss which they and the whole country have sustained in the death of that great philanthropist, Dr. Barnardo, whose existence was devoted to alleviating the sufferings of all poor and forsaken children. The Queen prays that his splendid life-long work may be kept up as an everlasting tribute to his memory."

The body of Dr. Barnardo, having been on Saturday privately brought from Surbiton to the Edinburgh Castle Mission Church, Limehouse, is now lying there until Wednesday, in accordance with final arrangements announced at the memorial services there yesterday. A letter from Mrs. Barnardo to Mr. Walter Notman, superintendent of the mission, quoted from Dr. Barnardo's will the direction:—"My ashes are to be carried to their last resting-place by such of my good friends from the Edinburgh Castle and Stepney-causeway as may volunteer for such purpose." "Now I am giving him to you all to-morrow night," continued Mrs. Barnardo, "to guard and to watch. My dear brother, Mr. Henry Elmslie, will arrange with you this. Mr. Wellecome (Dr. Barnardo's son-in-law) is taking the entire responsibility of the funeral, which is a great undertaking; but there are thousands round our dear old castle who will come and see the dear one's coffin and must not be denied this privilege." To carry out these wishes the Edinburgh Castle will remain open to-day and to-morrow, not from 11 to 5 o'clock, as previously announced, but for the longer period of 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. for the greater convenience of many working people who would be unable to attend within the hours first named.

It is now definitely arranged that the funeral will take place at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the Barnardo Village Home, Barkingside, Ilford (trains from Liverpool-street). No special invitations will be issued; but the family and the council of the homes wish it to be made known that all who desire may attend the service, which will be conducted by the Bishop of Barking (for the Bishop of St. Albans), Canon Fleming, and the Rev. John Newton (vicar of Christ Church, Surbiton), assisted by the Rev. A. P. McNeile (chaplain of Dr. Barnardo's Homes), the rector of the parish, and other clergy. The service will be held under a large open marquee erected on the village green. Seats will be provided for several thousand people. Announcement as to the route and order of the procession from the Edinburgh Castle to Liverpool-street Station will be made to-morrow. In this procession representatives from the Barnardo Homes in all parts of the United Kingdom will take part.

Three memorial services, held in the Edinburgh Castle Church yesterday, were announced as "for our late beloved director and friend, 'the father of nobody's children,' Dr. Barnardo." At the morning service "nobody's children" filled the large area of the church, with the exception of a great square space in their front ranks just under the platform. Here in a floral shrine, on a floral bier, and crowned with wreaths, was their "father," at their head for the last time. The council of the National Waifs' Association welcome the suggestion of a letter in *The Times* of Saturday that contributions to the work of the Barnardo Homes would be more fitting tributes to the founder's memory than flowers that perish with the momentary satisfaction of





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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
A Bird's-Eye View in the Girls' Village Homes, Bankingside.

(Continued)

yesterday could be otherwise than glad that the children, in the presence of death, were not depressed with gloomy funeral trappings, but were grouped round a beautiful bier, and encouraged throughout the service to dwell on the Christian aspect of life's ending. The pulpit drapings were not overdone, and the platform black was relieved by the contrasting brightness of the coffin's bed of flowers. The front seats were occupied by lads in sailor costume from the Grove-road homes; the centre was filled with the boys from Leopold-house and Stepney-causeway; and again, at the back, came older boys in sailor costume, the lads from the Youths' Labour-house, ranging from 16 to 18 years of age, who are at present in training for a Canadian life. It was essentially a boys' service, but there were also some girls from Mare-street, Hackney, and other homes. The behaviour of the children was exemplary and appeared to give perfect satisfaction to the governor of the Boys' Homes, Mr. Percy Roberts, whose office, while sitting among them, was an obvious sinecure. The seats outside the area which rise from the floor on all sides for eight or nine rows were well filled by members of the mission, congregation, and others. It was estimated that the congregation numbered not far short of 3,000. On the platform were Mr. Walter Notman, superintendent of the mission, the Rev. A. P. McNeile (chaplain of the Stepney Boys' Home), the preacher of the morning, Dr. Henry Soltan (Medical Missionary Association), Rev. J. Marchant, deputation secretary to the late Dr. Barnardo, Mr. Scoone, assistant secretary, six deaconesses, four deacons, Mrs. Walter Notman and family, and others. During the assembling of the congregation Mr. John C. Turvey, organist, played Chopin's Funeral March. The bright service began with the hymn "For ever with the Lord"; and Dr. Soltan, an old friend and fellow-worker of Dr. Barnardo's, followed with thanksgiving for the life and work in everybody's mind, and prayer for the bereaved. Mr. McNeile read an appropriate Scripture lesson from Matthew xxv., verses 31 to 40, and gave out the hymn "Lord of the Sabbath." The fervour of the hymn-singing was a feature of the service, and was made specially significant both by the fitness of selection and the manner of accentuating the more appropriate verses. Thus, after Mr. Notman had read the letter from Mrs. Barnardo, the singing of "Shall we meet beyond the river?" was subdued at the reference to the "loved one that was torn from our embrace." Later, another hymn, "Thy will be done," was sung by the boys kneeling. Most stirring of all was the hymn called for after the sermon by Mr. McNeile as "the glory song the doctor loved so." It was explained that this was the final hymn given out by Dr. Barnardo when he last occupied the pulpit in the Edinburgh Castle at the end of July. It is the glory song of Mr. Alexander's collection of revival hymns. Prayer followed and the whole congregation afterwards stood while the Dead March in *Saul* was played on the organ. Mr. McNeile's sermon was preached from the text "Sorrow not even as those who have no hope." It referred to Dr. Barnardo's life as one of self-sacrifice for work, in which he found no time to care for his own health and comfort, and as offering an example which his staff must follow in the steadfast continuance of his work. He read a letter from the Bishop of Stepney, who had written from Aberdeenshire to express his deep sorrow at the sudden death of Dr. Barnardo and his sympathy with all to whom his loss came home with special force. He said:—"It is impossible to express, I suppose, the measure of loss which the vanishing of his strong personality will mean to his great work. But God will provide. Meanwhile we can only be thankful that he was permitted to fill his life's span with so much good. There are thousands of his children in every part of the world who will rise and call him blessed. I am sorry I cannot come to London until the 30th, otherwise I would have liked in some public way to testify to the feeling which East London must have towards him. I can only ask you to convey to others this expression of my sympathy with his colleagues and his children in their great loss."

After the service began a procession past the coffin, which lasted continuously throughout the day, except when services were going on and during brief intervals at the hour of the midday meal and at the tea hour, when the hall was closed to the crowds outside. The principal wreaths were then seen to be Mrs. Barnardo's (red roses), the doctor's children's (white roses), and his grandchild's (forget-me-nots). These surmounted the polished oak coffin. At the head of the coffin was a great floral anchor, the gift of the church and congregation, the initials E.C. for Edinburgh Castle sown, as it were, in violets among the white flowers composing the tribute. At the foot rested a wreath of decorative leaves and orchids from the Canadian staff. A wreath of lilies

(Continued)

from the Council bore an expression of profound admiration and respect. The tribute of Dr. Barnardo's brother-in-law (Mr. H. Elmslie) and Mrs. Elmslie was in the form of a scroll composed of white flowers closely packed and the word "Beloved" written across in violets. A large harp came from the Young Helpers' League and another anchor from the treasurer and Mrs. Williams. Later in the day the children of the Dopperfield-road Schools, founded by Dr. Barnardo, added to these marks of devotion a floral crown.

For the most part the crowds passing all day long before the coffin were but a procession of silent mourners of all ages; but here and there a voice told in confidential tones to the watchers some special story of the ardent desire to come. One servant girl had come a long distance because she said she was one whom "the Doctor" had rescued from cruel ill-treatment in a heartless family. "I shall never forget his kindness and love," she said. "He took me into his homes and cared for me and never afterwards lost sight of me. I have been now in service many years and have a very happy home." A young man said, "I thought I must come to-day; I was an old scholar in his ragged school." Working men who had nothing to do with the mission, and probably had never been in the church before, were asked why they came. Their answer was, "The Doctor was our friend."

Afternoon service was in place of the usual P.S.A. (pleasant Sunday afternoon) meeting. The congregation then took a melancholy pleasure in reminiscences of Dr. Barnardo by the chief speaker, Mr. John Boardman, who said their lamented friend had followed the example of Christ in blessing little children, and his life was a mirror of the Christian virtues. At this service Mr. Notman read letters of sympathy from the men's home at Mr. Charrington's hall and from the Tower Hamlets Band of Hope.

At the evening service the hall was crowded beyond its seating capacity of 3,500. It was estimated that fully 4,000 people were present; and large crowds unable to get in waited patiently outside for the reopening of the doors in order that they might pass through in front of Dr. Barnardo's coffin. This was a meeting of the mission congregation and of the public generally, and as the conductors of it were men who had been in close personal association with Dr. Barnardo as fellow-workers strong emotion was displayed and communicated itself to the congregation. The prayer of Mr. Notman's father, who had been with Dr. Barnardo from the beginning of his East-end work, was cut short by his overpowered feelings; and the discourse of the superintendent (Mr. Notman) was so charged with emotion and with reference to the personal associations of Dr. Barnardo and his staff that it ended in the tears of himself and a large number of his hearers. Mr. Notman founded his observations on the texts "Know ye not that there is a Prince fallen this day in Israel?" (II. Samuel, iii., 38), "Knowest thou that the Lord will take away thy Master from thy head to-day?" (II. Kings, ii., 3), and "To depart and be with Christ, which is far better" (Philippians, i., 23). Several members of Dr. Barnardo's family were present (his brother, two sons, and his brother-in-law). The congregation rose in their places at Mr. Notman's request to signify their desire to send a message of sympathy to the widow. The "Dead March" in *Saul* concluded a trying service, at the close of which the public were again admitted and crowded into the hall until 9 o'clock.

At the request of a number of City friends of Dr. Barnardo, a memorial service will be held at St. Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, E.C., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.



COURTESY, SIMPLY CASHMAY STORES

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Some of the Girl Rescues.—Little Children well worth saving.



LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

## LATE DR. BARNARDO.

### EAST-END PROCESSION.

#### FUNERAL SERVICE AT BARKINGSIDE

Except in details which were dominated by the weather, the removal of the remains of Dr. Barnardo from the Edinburgh Castle Mission Church to the Girls' Village Homes at Barkingside was carried out yesterday in precise accordance with the published arrangements. But beyond giving the opportunity for it there could be no pre-arrangement of the demonstration by the people of their appreciation of Dr. Barnardo's beneficent work. That was the feature of the day's doings. All along the route from the Edinburgh Castle—which, once a public-house, was converted into a coffee-palace by Dr. Barnardo, and became the nucleus of the great mission and reclamation work which is now carried on there—men, women, and children formed up six or eight deep on either side; were congregated at each turning, so that the pavement was barred, and in the vicinity of Liverpool-street Station became a huge multitude. As the procession passed along the lane which was made for it by the mounted police the men uncovered, many women wept, and the demeanour of the children showed that, besides the curiosity with which they regarded a notable scene, they realised the mournful loss which occasioned it.

While there was, of course, nothing of pictorial grandeur or spectacular display in the procession it was so composed as to suggest impressively the great work to which Barnardo had devoted his life. Following the band of the Stepney Boys' Home, which played the Dead March as the coffin was carried from the mission church to the pair-horsed funeral car, there marched about fifteen hundred boys from the homes in London and the various branches in the United Kingdom, the formation of this part of the procession being as follows:

Boys of Sheppard House, Grove-road  
(105 small boys aged from 7 to 9 years of age).

Boys of Leopold House  
(235 boys aged from 10 to 13).

Boys of Norwood Home  
(30 boys aged from 6 to 8).

Boys of Epsom Home  
(81 boys aged from 4 to 14).

Boys of the Stepney Homes in five companies  
(255 boys from 13 to 16 years of age, mostly engaged in industries in the sixteen workshops carried on by the Stepney Home).

Youths of the Lads' Labour House  
(56 young fellows over 16 years of age who are being tested prior to being placed out in situations).

Old Boys

(A representative group of 20 youths and young men who were once in the Homes, but are now doing well out in the world).

Boys Representing Watts Naval Training School, North Elmham, Norfolk.

One of the Barnardo Home Branches  
(233 little boys from 10 to 13 years of age, who are being trained for the Navy and Mercantile Marine).

Representatives from each of the one hundred and forty Barnardo Homes and branches in the United Kingdom (several hundred boys); and

110 young emigrants who leave for Canada to-night.

One small company consisted entirely of cripple lads, who limped along aided by crutches and sticks, and in a group of old boys was a stalwart fellow in the uniform of the Coldstream Guards. The wreaths sent to the Edinburgh Castle which had not been sent on ahead in an omnibus were piled on the open funeral-car, and on the lid of the coffin were placed those which had been sent by the widow, by the family, and by Dr. Barnardo's only grandchildren. Alongside the hearse walked the twenty-four pall-bearers—the heads of the Barnardo Homes departments, the oldest members of the staff, and the deacons of the Edinburgh Castle Mission—and following it came the doctor's empty cab, led by Peer, who has been his coachman for many years. In carriages were Dr. Barnardo's brother and executor, Dr. F. H. E. Barnardo, of Southport, and other members of the family; and behind walked about thirty vice-presidents of the homes, the general council, representatives of various refuge associations, and the staff and workers associated with the Barnardo Homes. Nearly a mile long, the procession, in silence and at a slow pace, passed along Coutts-road, Burdett-road, Commercial-road, and, through Middlesex-street, to the east entrance of Liverpool-street Station. This route had been selected so that the procession might pass the following institutions which Dr. Barnardo has founded:

Leopold House, Burdett-road (in which 263 little boys, from 10 to 13 years of age are resident).

Burdett Dormitory (used as an overflow home).

Youths' Labour House (with 120 inmates, big lads over 16 years of age).

Stepney Causeway House, including among other branches:

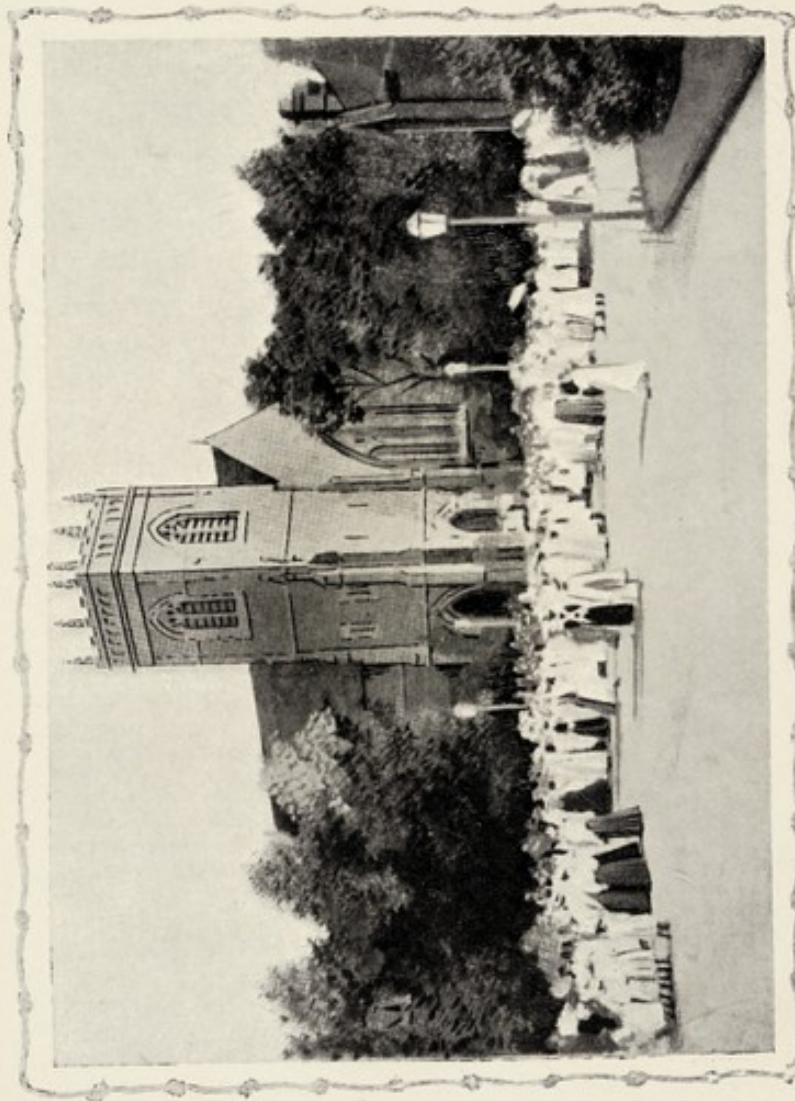
The Head Offices; The Boys' Home, with 413 boys from 13 to 16 years of age, under training in 16 workshops; Her Majesty's Hospital (with 84 beds); Marie Hilton Creche (the Babies' Home); and the Open All-night Refuge.

The cripples in these various homes were drawn up on the pavement and stood at the salute as the coffin passed.

At Liverpool-street Station, in and around which an immense crowd had assembled, Mrs. Barnardo (the widow of Dr. Barnardo), Mr. Cyril Barnardo (his son), Mrs. H. S. Wellcome (his daughter) and her husband, Mr. H. S. Wellcome, Dr. and Mrs. George S. Barnardo, Dr. Frederick T. Barnardo, Mr. and Mrs. Kennard Eimslie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eimslie, and a number of personal friends were waiting the arrival of the coffin. Special and specially reserved trains conveyed the relatives, the pall-bearers, and many other mourners to Barkingside, near Ilford, where are situated the Girls' Village Homes, which form one of the most notable and vigorous of the many institutions which Dr. Barnardo has instituted. Here, in sixty-four cottages, each under the control of a "mother," are now pleasantly housed, in communities of sixteen to twenty-five, no fewer than 1,206 girls, who, snatched from sordid surroundings, are being prepared to take an honest and honourable position in life.

The weather, dull in London, was threatening at Barkingside, and as the clergy, over two dozen in number, who were to take part in the funeral marched, wearing surplices and academic robes, to the station to meet the funeral cortège a slight rain was falling. At this moment a confusing incident occurred. Mingling amongst the crowd, which had taken possession of the public road which overlooks the approaches to the railway station, several known members of a gang of pickpockets were noticed by the police, and, so far as could be learned, before they had commenced operations they were arrested and rushed off to the lock-up. So promptly was this accomplished that only those immediately at hand were aware of the incident.

To members of the personal staff of Dr. Barnardo was allotted the duty of carrying the coffin from the railway station to the village. Here on the village green, round which cluster the pretty timber-gabled,



1 OFFERING, STREET, GARDENWAY, BETHLEHEM

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
The Children's Church.—Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside.

creeper-clad cottages, an immense marquee had been erected. The rain was descending in torrents as the re-formed procession passed along the station approach, through the village gates, which were draped with purple cloth and crêpe, and along the path, lined on either side by the girls of the homes, to the marquee, where the coffin was deposited on a high catafalque, banked all around with wreaths and crosses of the most exquisite flowers. On a platform draped with purple cloth the clergy, the widow, the son, and the relatives and private friends took their places as the boys and girls were conducted to the seats allotted to them, the unreserved space behind being already occupied by an assemblage which brought the total number who took part in the service to close upon 4,000 persons. They included Lord Mount-Stephen, Prebendary Webb Peploe, Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, Sir James Rankin, M.P., and Commander the Rev. H. A. Livermore, of the Watts Naval School, who may be named as indicating the representative character of the attendance.

The Bishop of Barking (for the Bishop of St. Albans) conducted the service, which opened with the hymn, "For ever with the Lord," the singing of the great congregation being led by the band, which was stationed near the bier. After the earlier part of the Church of England service had been recited, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung, and the Rev. John Newton (vicar of Christ Church, Surbiton) read the lesson from the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians.

Canon Fleming then delivered a brief address. Having narrated the story of the ragged, shoeless lad who piteously pleaded with Dr. Barnardo to be allowed to remain overnight in the first mission-room which the doctor opened, and who assured him that near at hand there were "heaps" of children who were fatherless, motherless, and homeless—an incident which determined the life-work of the dead philanthropist—Canon Fleming proceeded: If they live long who live well, then who can measure his life? Into less than forty years he has crowded Christian work second to none. He takes his place to-day at the side of John Howard, the friend of the prisoner; of Elizabeth Fry, the friend of the fallen; of Graze Darling, the friend of the perishing; of William Wilberforce, the friend of the slave, of whom it was beautifully said, "He went up to God, bearing in his hands the broken fetters of 800,000 slaves." Yet we all know Barnardo has gone up to God, saying, in the words of Toplady:

"Nothing in my hands I bring,  
Simply to Thy Cross I cling."

To know him was to love him, to work with him was to catch a breath of the Spirit of Christ. His Christlike work won our gracious Queen Alexandra to be its Royal patron, and with her characteristic consideration for all around her, she has sent a touching message to Mrs. Barnardo, which she will always treasure, as she will also the message of her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg. Let us, and all his devoted friends in Britain, in Canada, in the Colonies, in the whole Empire, and in all the churches, arise, and dry our tears, "He being dead, yet speaketh." This is what he says to us: "It is not the will of your Father in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish." And his 8,500 children speak to us. They say: "We are orphans, fatherless, or motherless, or friendless, and now that we are doubly orphaned, oh, England, take care of us."

Do you hear the children weeping,  
O, my brothers,  
Ere the sorrow comes with years!  
They are leaning their young heads  
against their mothers,  
And that cannot stop their tears.  
Now tell the young children,  
O, my brothers,  
To look up to Him and pray,  
So the Holy One, that blesseth others,  
Shall bless them another day.

Let us, in silent prayer, commend his widow, his family, and all his 8,500 children in the Barnardo homes, to God's tender sympathy and unfailing care.

A long silence, broken only by the sobs of many women, ensued before the service proceeded, the hymn, "There's a Friend for Little Children," preceding the Benediction.

On account of the heavy rain the intention of carrying the coffin into the Children's Church, where it is to lie over Sunday, was not carried out until most of those who attended the service had left the village. As they passed towards the gate they noted that on the lawn in front of the chief cottage there had been staked out a double square, round which a wealth of wreaths had been deposited, suggesting that Dr. Barnardo's grave is to be with the community for whom he has provided hope and home.

Several correspondents have written suggesting that steps should be taken to form a fund to erect a monument to the late Dr. Barnardo and further his good works.



LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

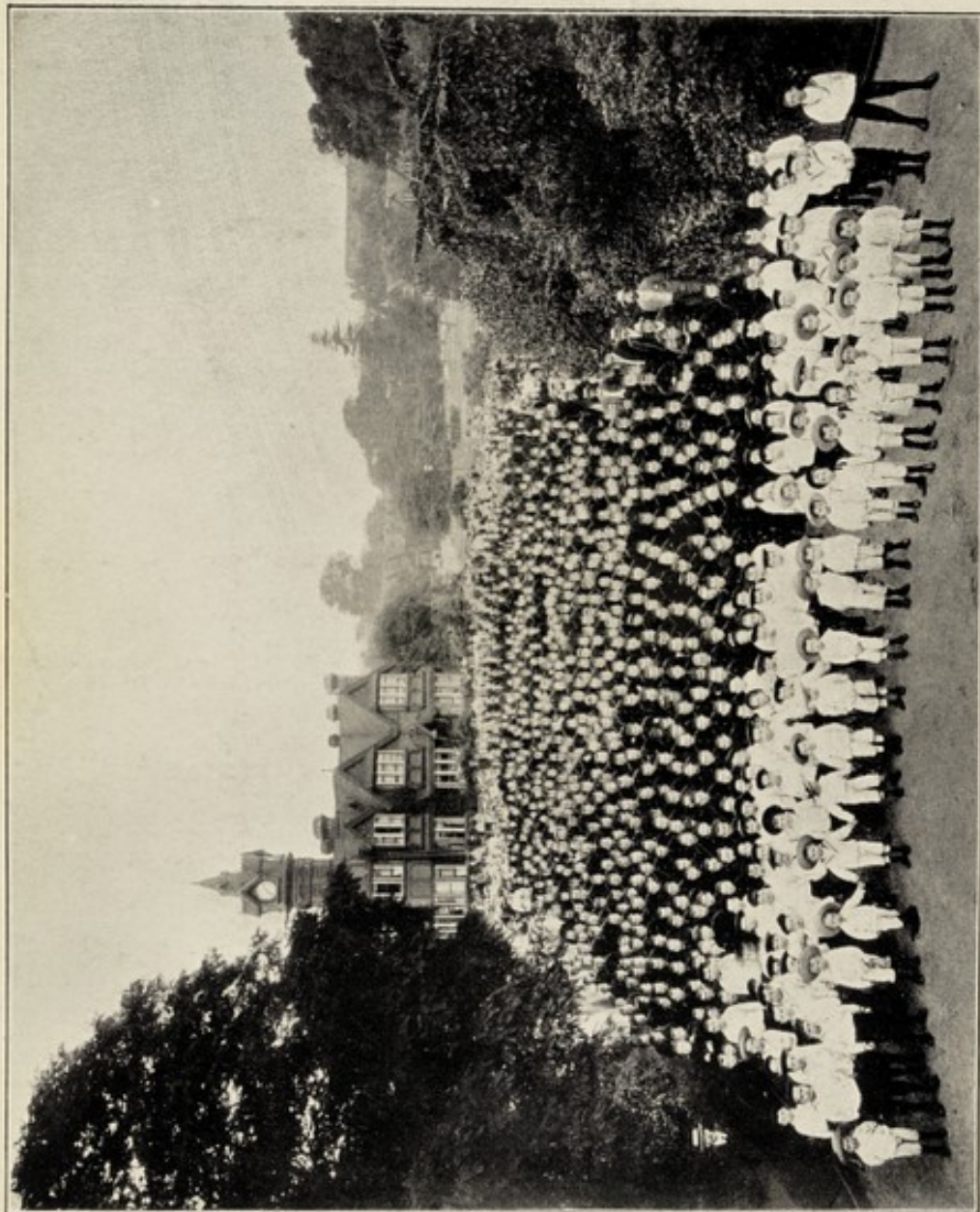
## KING AND DR. BARNARDO.

The following is an extract from the letter sent to Mrs. Barnardo by his Majesty the King through Lord Knollys:

I am commanded by the King to convey to you the expression of his sincere regret at the irreparable loss which you have just sustained, and the assurance of his deep sympathy with you in your great sorrow.

His Majesty is glad to think that you have the satisfaction of knowing that the public are sharers in your affliction, and as regards the King, he desires me to say that he has always recognised the immense benefit which Dr. Barnardo conferred on poor and destitute children by his untiring energy, by his constant devotion to the object of his life, and by his courage and perseverance.

Mrs. Barnardo is preparing for publication, on behalf of the family, the life history of the late Dr. T. J. Barnardo. This authorised biography will embrace a full record of Dr. Barnardo's life, and of his methods of rescue work amongst waifs and strays. She will be glad to receive any letters, documents, or information in the possession of anyone, which may be helpful in making the work complete.



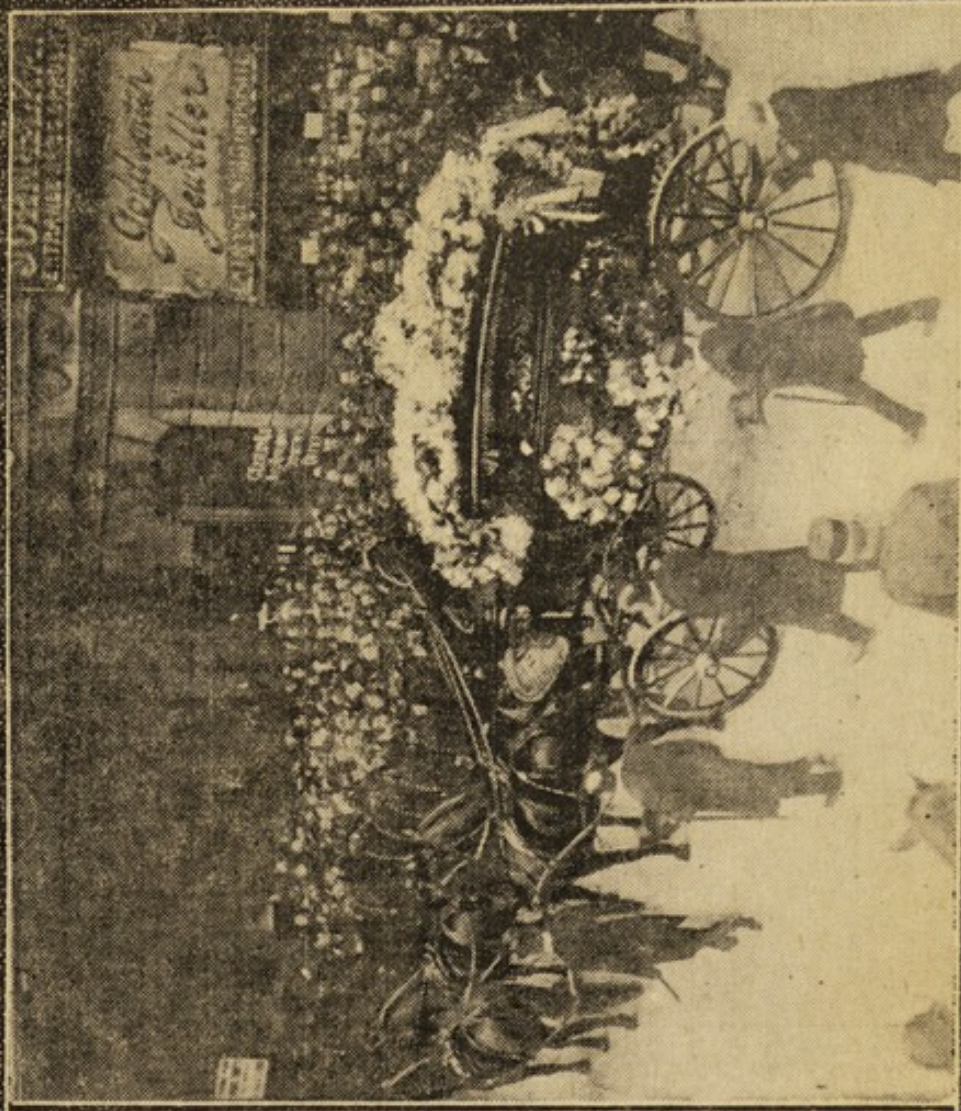
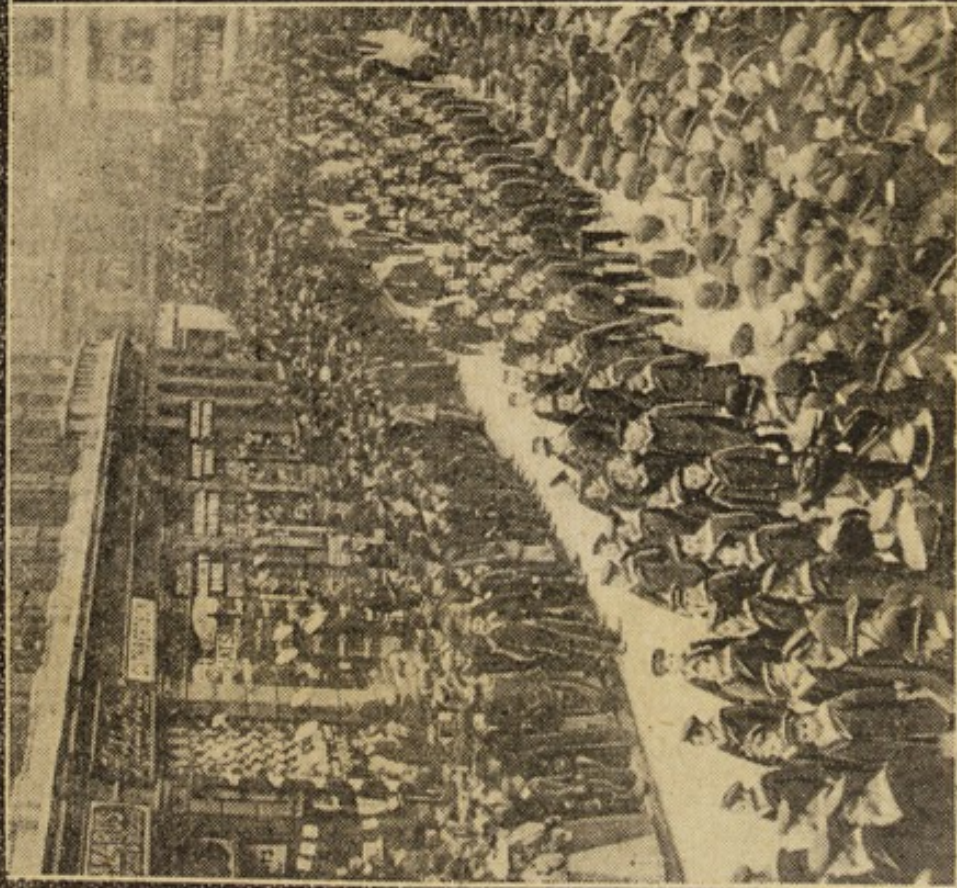
OPPOSITE, HENRY GARDNER PHOTO

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Some of the Ladies—Little and Big.

"Daily Mirror".

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905

## THE FUNERAL OF DR. BARNARDO YESTERDAY.



The mortal remains of Dr. Barnardo, the children's friend and founder of the Barnardo homes, were laid to rest yesterday afternoon at Ilford. As the funeral procession passed from the People's Church, Limehouse, where the body had been lying in state, thousands of people lined the streets, and every blind was drawn. Heading the procession were 1,600 boys from the various homes, and in the rear came the doctor's empty cab. The photographs show—(1) the Barnardo boys leading the procession; and (2) the hearse arriving at Liverpool-street Station.



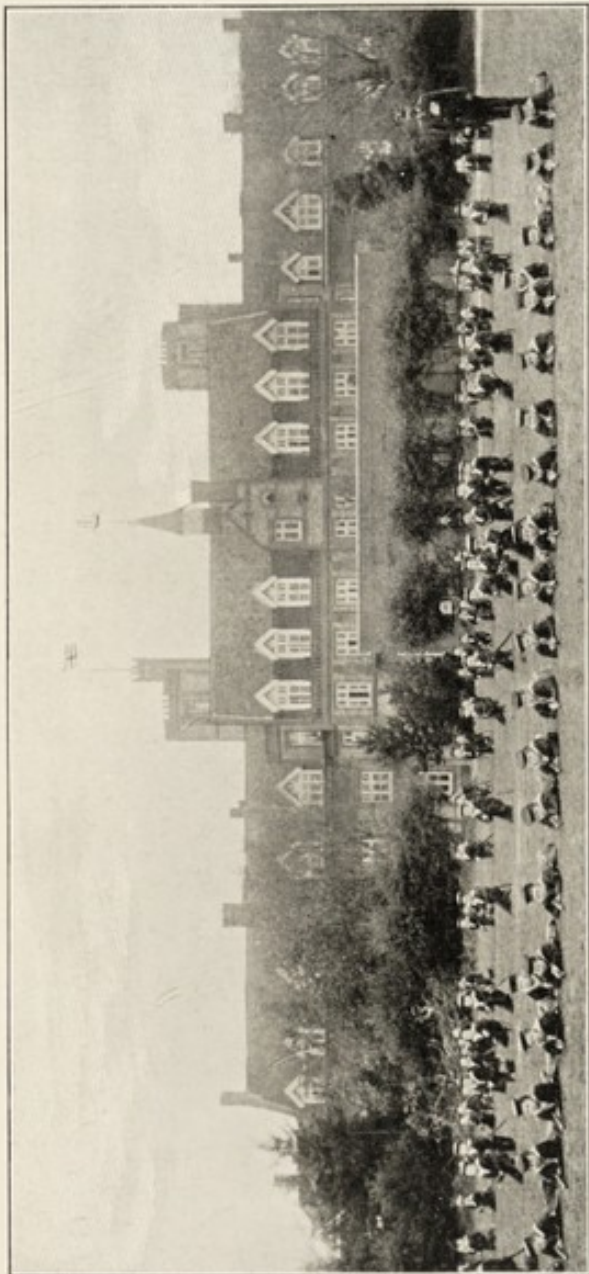




EDWARDS, KEEPLEY GARDNER RECORD

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Candidates for the Youths' Labour House.





COURTESY, HERBERT GARDNER BEVIS

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES (WATTS' NAVAL SCHOOL).

Some of our Naval Boys at Drill.—The rear of the Naval School, Elmham, Norfolk.



OPPEINING, HESSLEY GARDWAY WELSH

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Queen Victoria House.—Afternoon Tea on the Lawn.



OPPOSITE, JERRY GARDNER PHOTO

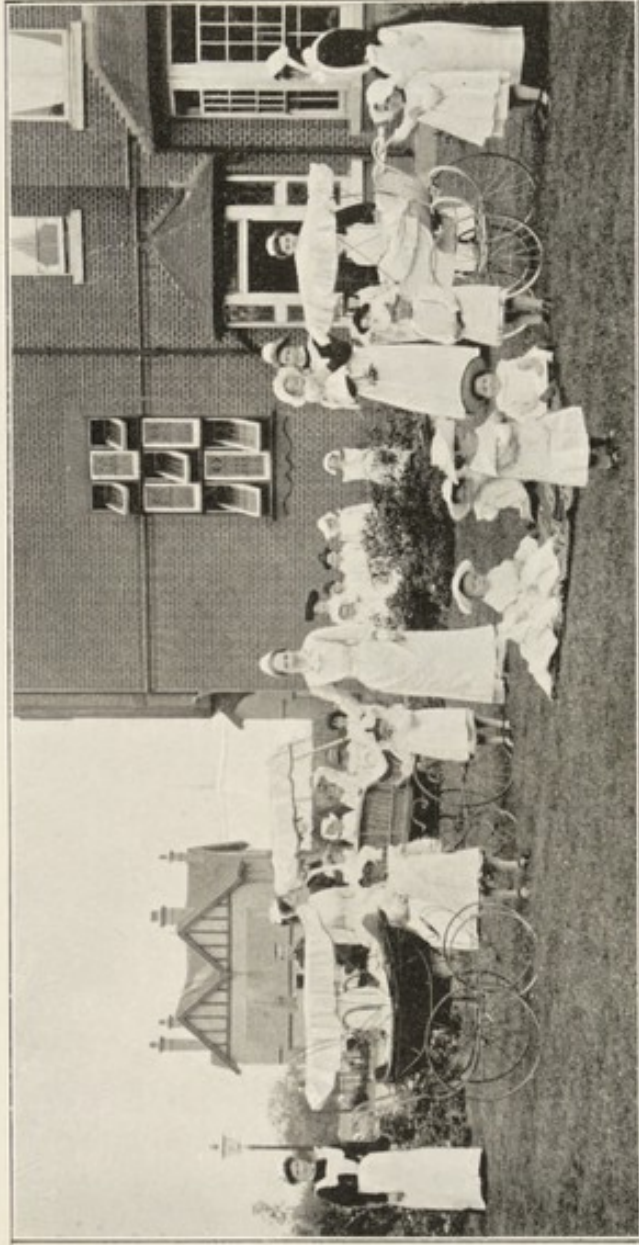
DR. BARNARDOS HOMES

View in a Ward of the Cripples' Home, Birkdale, Lancs.



COURTESY, REEFERY GATEWAY STUDIO

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Her Majesty's Hospital.—The Doctor's Visit.

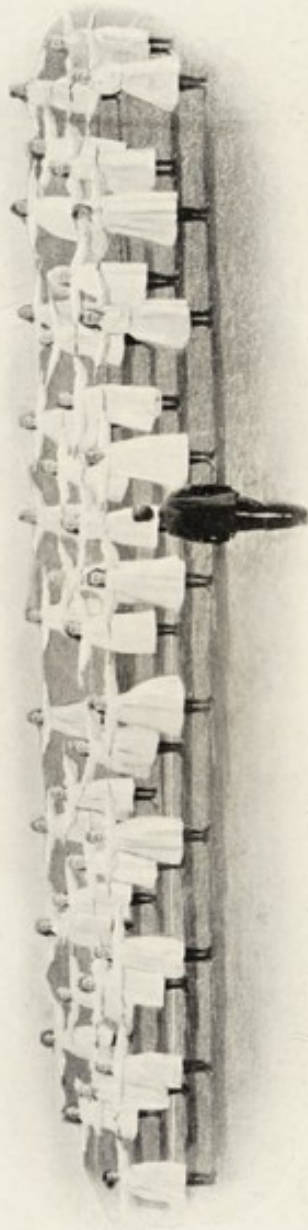


OPPENBERG, HOFFMAY GARDNER & BROWN

Dr. BARNARD'S HOMES.

Some of the 'Tinies' in Queen Victoria Memorial House.





OFFICIALS, HERBERT JARVIS & SONS

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Instruction in Physical Drill.



OFFICERS, STEPHEN TAYLOR & SONS

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES,  
The Stepney Home Fire Brigade.



OPPOSITE, REEFER, CLARKWAY BLDG.

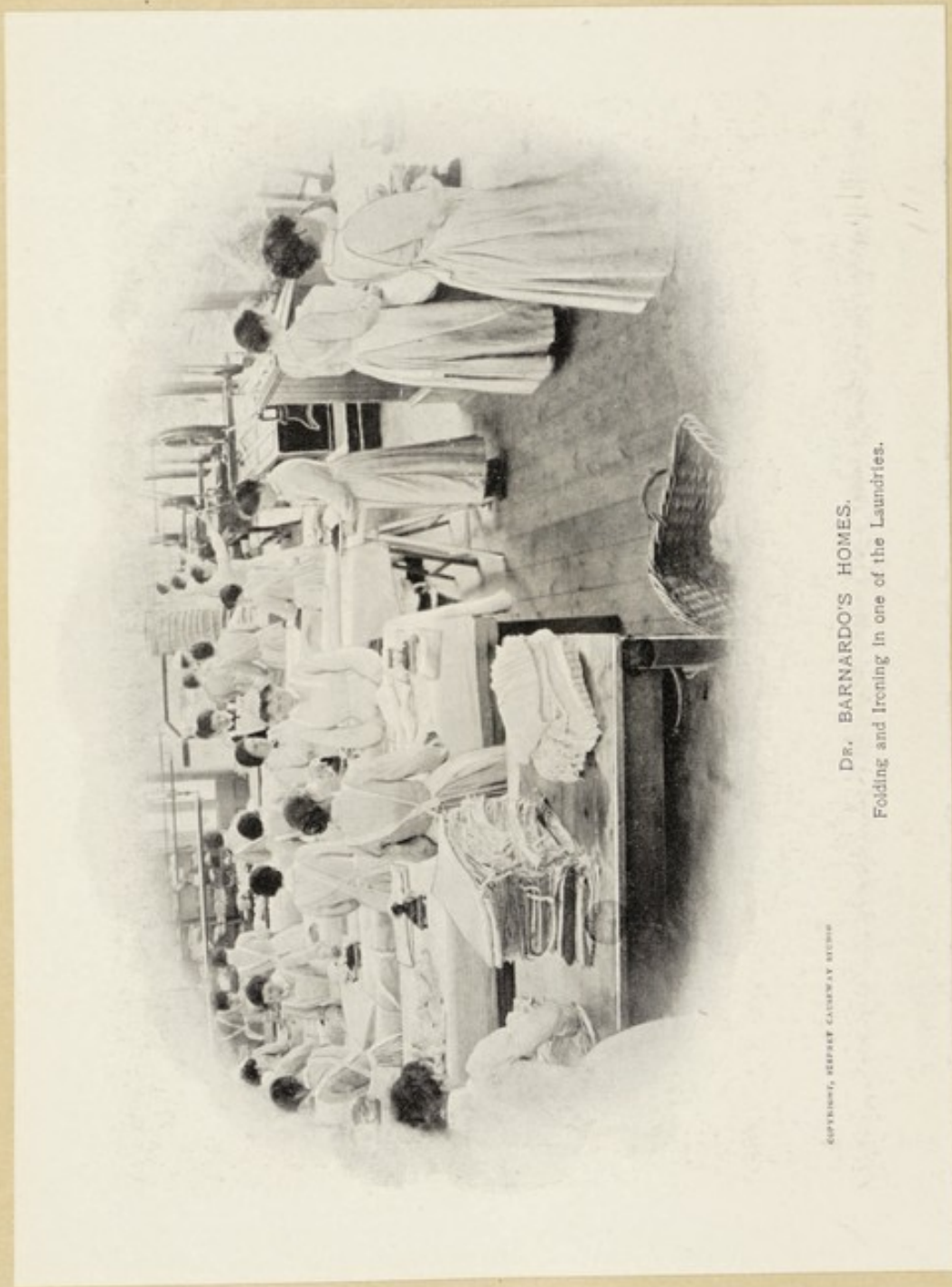
Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES,  
Kindergarten at Bablies' Castle, Hawkhurst.



COURTESY, ROBERT GARDNER & SONS

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The Boys' Nursery at Hawkhurst.—A last Come before Bedtime.



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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

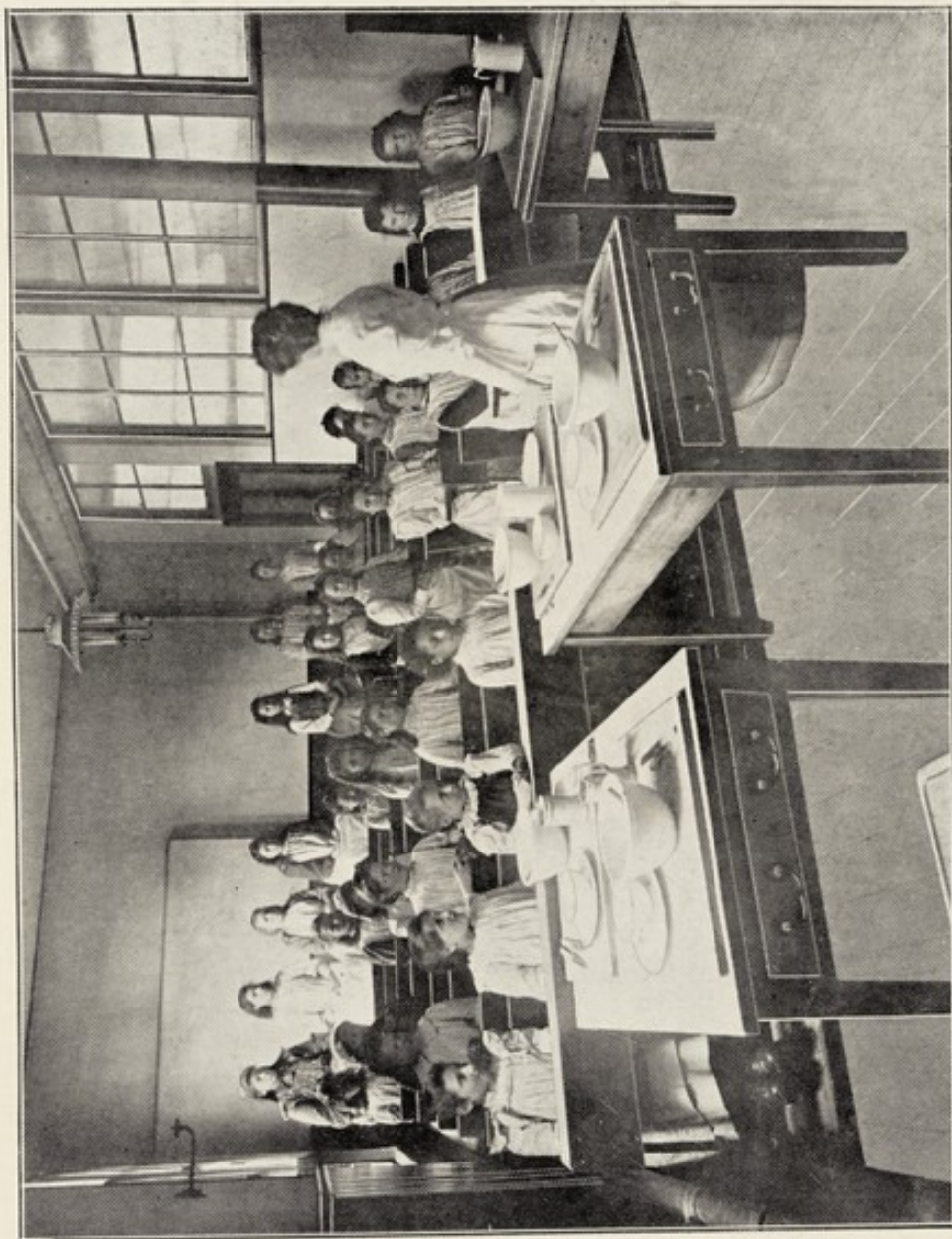
Folding and Ironing in one of the Laundries.



COURTESY, BETHANY EDUCATIONAL CENTER

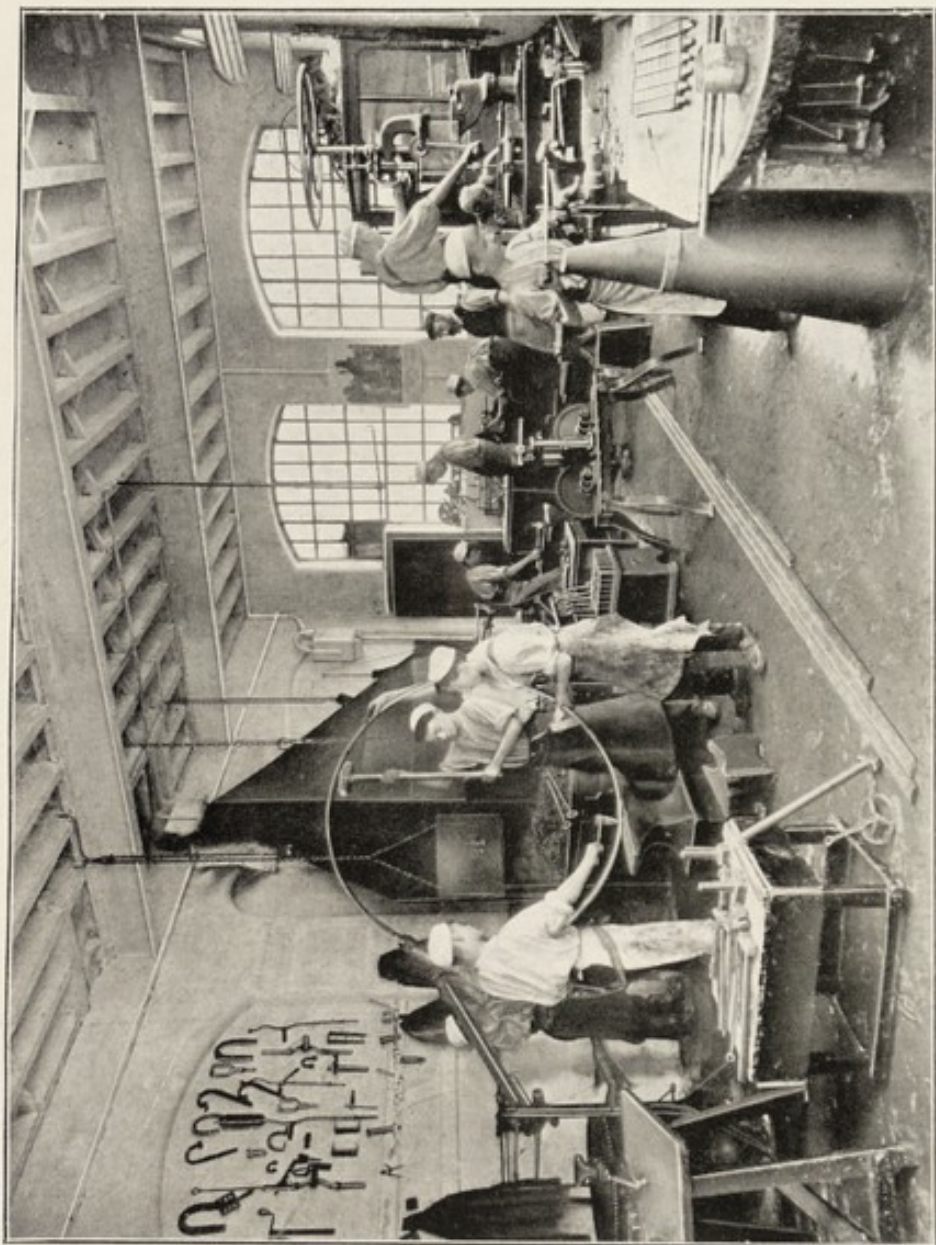
DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

In the Wash-room of the Laundry; Girls' Village Homes.



COURTESY, KERRICK KALINWAY NETS

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Cookery Class at the Girls' Garden City, Barking-side.



OPPOSITE, STEELEY GALLERY BOSTON

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Blacksmith's Shop at the Boys' Homes, Steepley.





OFFICIALS, REVUEY GARDENWAY, 1900

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Young Women Prize-Winners.—Once inmates in the Homes, now doing well in Domestic Service in England.



OPPOSITE, HERBERT GARDNER'S STUDIO

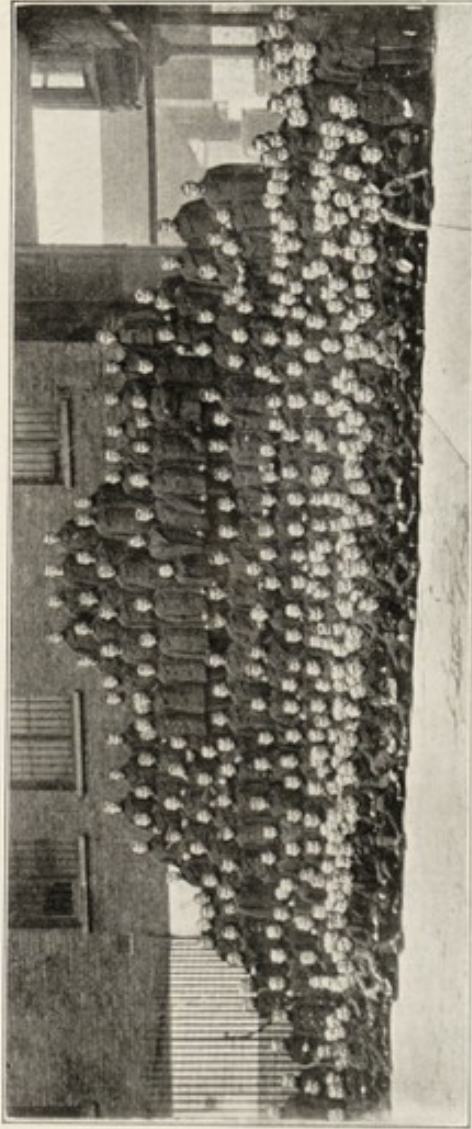
DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Founder's Day.—A Group of "Old Boys" now doing well in situations in England, who were awarded Prizes.



OPPOSITE, ROBERT CALDWELL STUDIO

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
A Party of Girl Emigrants, about to start for Canada.



DEPTON, BEFORE LEAVING HOME

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

A Party of Boy Emigrants, about to start for Canada.



COPYRIGHT, STEPHEN CAUSEWAY STUDIO

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
About to sail on his first voyage.



EXETER, MESSRS. GARDNER & SONS

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

J.B., now a Prosperous Young Farmer in Canada.



EXETER, MESSRS. GARDNER & SONS

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

J.B., once friendless and forlorn on the streets.



EMPRESS, BEPPE CARMONA STUDIO



EMPRESS, BEPPE CARMONA STUDIO

Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
As they were.



COPYRIGHT, HENRY CLONNEY STODOL



COPYRIGHT, HENRY CLONNEY STODOL

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES  
As they are.





COPYRIGHT, STEPHEN GARDNER & SONS

The Rev. J. Sheppard and Family  
(From a recent photo.)



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Jack Sheppard as he appeared on leaving  
the Homes for Canada.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
THE STORY OF A LIFE.

