

to industrial habits, and lead to Christ children who are in danger of falling into criminal habits." From this humble beginning there has developed the Children's Home and Orphanage, as it exists to-day, comprising the headquarters in London and the six branches in England and Canada.

From the very beginning it has been essentially a work of *rescue*, and has been conducted on certain well-defined principles. The founder had been deeply impressed with the Rev. Fleming Stevenson's book, "Praying and Working," and also with the work carried on at the *Rauhe Haus* by the noble and philanthropic Wichern. He resolved, at the outset, to adopt the "separate house" system, and it has proved remarkably successful.

At the end of two years the "Home" was transferred to larger premises at Bonner Road, near the Victoria Park. These premises still constitute the head-quarters, but they have been frequently enlarged and adapted to the ever-growing necessities of the work. They now comprise nine houses, besides the various offices for the staff and the industrial departments. In a brief sketch of the work, written a few years ago, Dr. Stephenson made the following reference to the adoption of the above-mentioned "separate house" system :

"The principle itself is very simple. 'God setteth the solitary in families.' He is the 'God of the families of the whole earth.' We conclude, therefore, that the family is God's plan for the moral training of the human race. But what is a 'family?' A group of children, under the care of one or two adults; with special bonds of affection and interest uniting them. But the case of our children of the Home is just this: they have either lost the advantage of family care through the death of the parents; or, they are without it, through the extreme poverty of relatives which makes them *unable* to give it, or through their vice which makes them *unwilling* to give it. The sorrow and peril of the children is, that they are without a home. Now, when Christian love endeavours to supply what these children lack, it cannot do better than by placing the children under arrangements and influences which will, as nearly as is possible, reproduce for them true family life.

"This is the idea. It is not possible to carry it out perfectly. Economy (which must be studied in such a work) requires that the number of children in each house shall be larger than that of an average family. Other circumstances necessarily affect the complete realization of the idea. But a very considerable approach to it can be made, and a system set to work, which is immensely beyond that of the barrack-and-police system that so long prevailed.

"In realizing this idea, we place the children in separate groups. Theoretically, we fix the number at twenty; but I am afraid that pressure leads us to crowd more into the house rather than reject a needy child altogether. The children of the house live there under the care of 'mother' and 'sister.' And all that is needed for the domestic life is provided in the