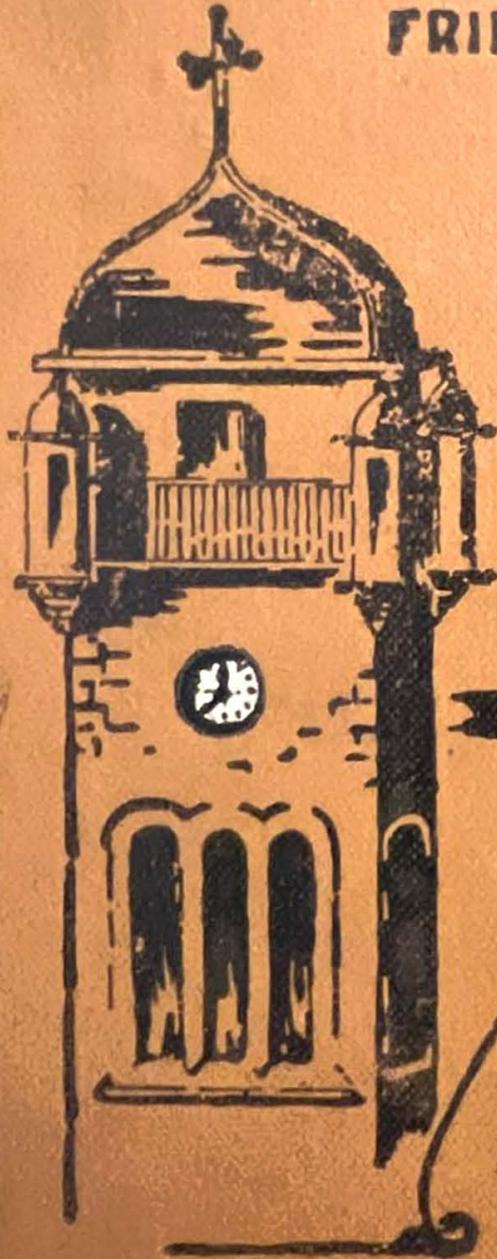
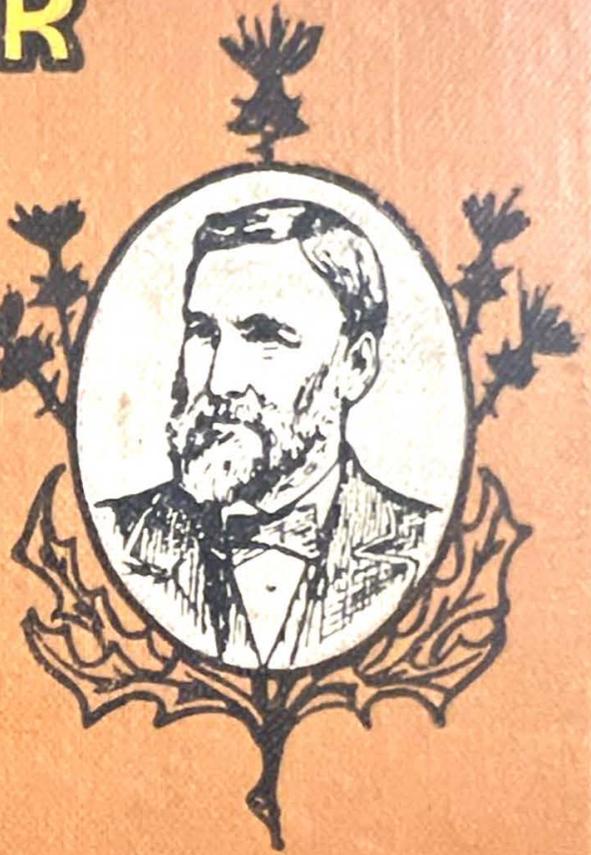


# WILLIAM QUARRIER

THE  
ORPHANS'  
FRIEND



THE  
STORY OF  
THE ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND





WILLIAM QUARRIER,  
THE ORPHANS' FRIEND.

# WILLIAM QUARRIER

## THE ORPHANS' FRIEND

A BRIEF RECORD OF  
EARLY HARDSHIPS; INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS; A NOBLE  
AIM; A TRIUMPHANT FAITH; AND OF HELP RENDERED  
TO THOUSANDS OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

BY

JOHN CLIMIE,

AUTHOR OF "WHAT BAMBOOZLED HER!"

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Third Edition.

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## PREFACE.

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THE first edition of this book, comprising three thousand copies, was issued in October, 1902. It has been quite sold out, and we tender our hearty thanks to all who, by commendation and otherwise, helped to promote its circulation.

Since it was issued great changes have taken place at the Homes. Death has entered, and both Mr. and Mrs. Quarrier, as well as their son-in-law, Mr. James Burges, who was associated with them in the work, have been taken away. But the good work among the children goes on, and no lack has been experienced. God's generous providence, through the medium of kind hearts and open hands, continues to supply every need, giving those in charge room to say, "He doeth all things well."

The present issue has been revised, brought up to date, and slightly enlarged. Instead of sending it out with a second-edition preface added in behind the preface that appeared in the first edition, we have felt it better to write an enlarged preface.

It was our privilege to know Mr. Quarrier for seventeen years. We often stayed under his roof, and heard him speak of the trials and triumphs of faith. It was a great privilege to be permitted to

join with him in worship in his family circle and listen to his expositions of Scripture and his simple yet striking prayers. On many occasions we walked with him through "the Garden City" that his heart had planned and his faith created, and heard him tell of the development of the work. We saw him in touch with the workers, and noted his keen interest in every detail, and our many memories of him, and admiration for him, are greater by far than our pen can tell. The following among other excellent qualities were characteristic of him :

1st. HE WAS A MAN OF PRAYER. Once when paying him a week-day visit, all at once he said, looking at his watch, "Let us have a word of prayer. The Glasgow Town Council will be meeting just now, and they will be discussing what is to be done about the street children." That was his manner of life. In everything by prayer he made known his requests unto God.

2nd. HE WAS A MAN OF ACTION. About him there was nothing of the dreamy and impractical. Yet he was not lacking in caution. He always refused to act unless he was sure that God was before him. The need for something being done might be apparent, but until convinced that God would meet the need, not one step would he take ; but when the way was clear, then, without hesitation, he went forward. There was no conferring

with flesh and blood. He believed in a committee of one, and in free, unhindered liberty to act, when God led the way.

3rd. **HE WAS A MAN OF FAITH.** And a heroic, dauntless faith his was. He rescued the needy, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and built a city, founded on faith in God. His brave, unselfish labours on behalf of others prove that the eleventh chapter of Hebrews contains an incomplete list of the illustrious heroes of the faith. A writer speaking of his work said: "His philanthropy was founded on the divine impulse of faith, which is apt in the hurry of modern existence to be cast aside as a poor substitute for mere business instinct."

4th. **HE WAS A MAN OF STRONG CONVICTIONS,** and no man was ever left in doubt as to what his mind was. He always nailed his colours to the top of the mast, even at the risk of giving offence. The time-serving spirit was not in him. He was true to his convictions, making it utterly impossible for any, however much they might differ from him, to charge him with inconstancy.

5th. Last of all, and not least, **HE WAS A LOVER OF THE GOSPEL.** At one time, away back in the eighties, he was deeply exercised about the sending out of evangelists, and his feeling was that if God were to send him £1000 for that purpose he would take it as an indication that he should go forward.

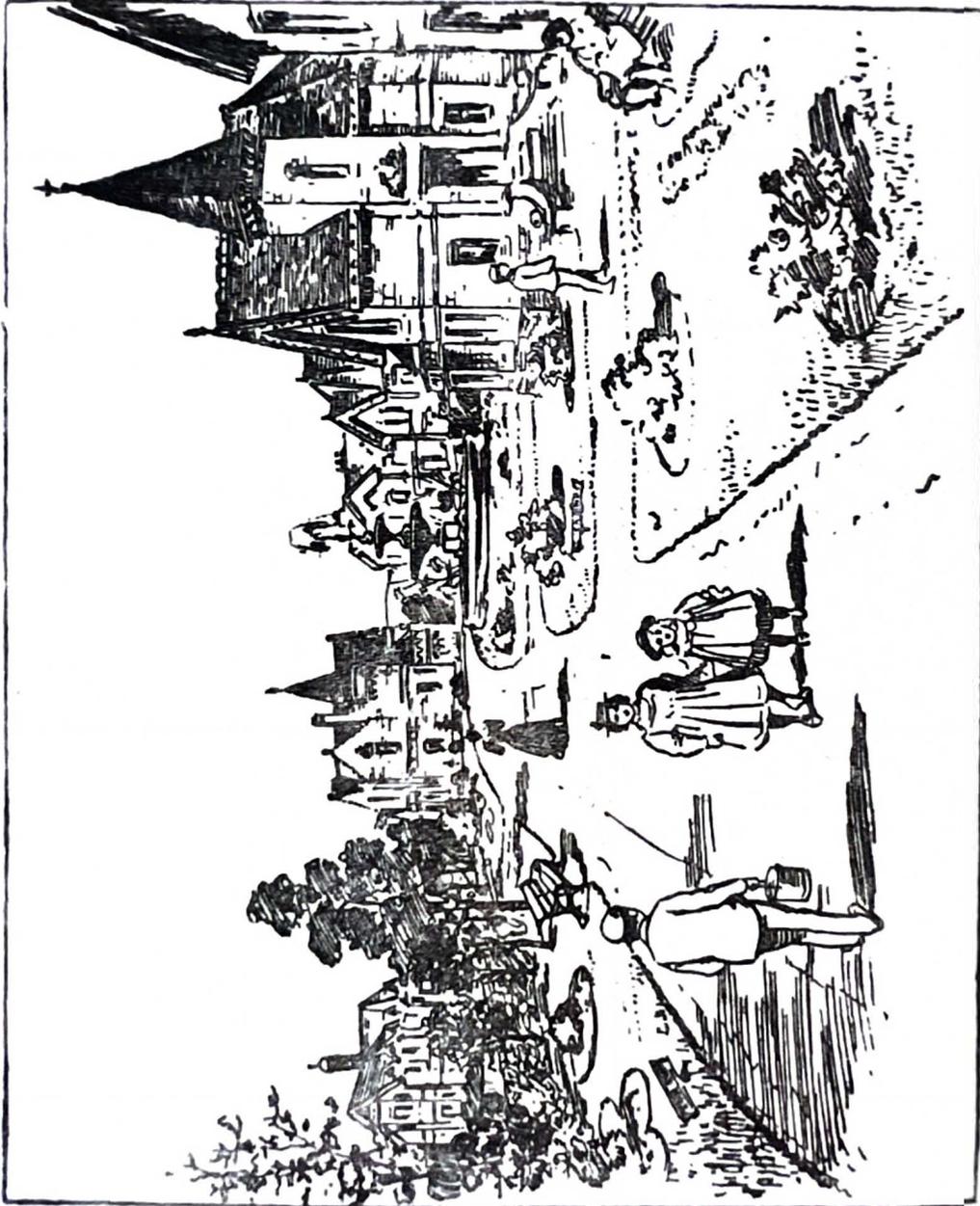
This sign, however, was not granted. Instead, God gave him thousands of children to evangelise, and many a time in prayer he claimed them all for Christ. All honour to his memory!

Our information regarding his nearly forty years' rescue work has been drawn from original sources, though the record we give is but a brief outline of a noble aim magnificently carried out. It has been somewhat difficult to condense sufficiently, and at the same time give anything like an adequate idea, or approximate record, of the great things done. If, however, what has been written helps to enlighten the reader regarding one of the noblest of good works, and serves to awaken a deeper interest in the Orphan Homes of Scotland, our small volume will not have been written in vain. In consultation with him, the wish was expressed by him, when we were about to issue the first edition of this book, that, for the sake of working people, what was said should be comprised within the limits of a shilling volume, and that wish of his is being adhered to in sending out this slightly enlarged issue. By arrangement with Messrs. Pickering & Inglis, they have secured the copyrights of the book, so that the publishing of it is now entirely under their control.

J. C.

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PRAISE ROAD,  
Looking towards Sabbath School Home, which is seen to the left of the fountain.

# WILLIAM QUARRIER,

## The Orphans' Friend.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

THE Orphan Homes of Scotland must always, through the very nature of things, be associated with the honoured name of William Quarrier, their founder. They are situated in the parish of Kilmacolm, in the county of Renfrew, about two miles from Bridge-of-Weir station, and their situation is beautiful. Hill and dale are pleasingly interspersed, while the river Gryffe meanders through the valley on its way to the Clyde. The Homes are an outstanding witness to God's daily care, and they serve to set forth in monumental form the response that He delights to make to the faith which worketh by love. Thousands of poor widows have had reason to bless God for them, for within their walls their fatherless children have been sheltered and nurtured, and given a start in life which otherwise they could not have obtained. Industrial

life has many sad tales to tell of bread-winners cut down through accident or disease leaving behind them widows and little children in distressingly straitened circumstances, and for the help of such the Orphan Homes always present an open door. Orphanhood and destitution are the passport. No other title for admission is required. Subscribers' lines are not needed, and in the relief that is afforded faith in God leads the way. The children are taken in, in the belief that God will send the means of sustenance, and disappointment has not been met with. He who cares for the sparrows cares for the little children, for "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The work of rescue and relief was begun by Mr Quarrier in the year 1864, but not even he could then have thought that the work would grow to such dimensions as it did before he passed away. His earlier conceptions and aims were much more limited than his later, because, with ever-enlarging experience, his faith and courage grew exceedingly in the intervening years. During the years that we were privileged to enjoy acquaintance with him, his extraordinary faith was to us a matter of constant surprise. He was a specialist in the arena of faith, and in years to come, as the story of his whole-hearted and unquestioning trust in God passes on from

generation to generation, the true greatness of the founder of the Orphan Homes will become more and more apparent. At the time of his decease, a journalist, in writing of his work, said: "From the beginning of his labours in the interest of the waifs of Scotland, Mr Quarrier had resource to none of the methods in vogue for raising money in the cause of charity. No army of canvassers patrolled the land. No appealing posters covered the boards. There were no illustrated insets in the magazines, pleading on behalf of Quarrier's Homes. Mr Quarrier simply wrote a letter to the press, stating that he needed so much money, and he had faith that it would be forthcoming, and it always was. His courage, enthusiasm, and faith were extraordinary, but events justified them."

Nothing truer could be said, but it needs to be added that before giving his statements to the press he made it his business to lay them before the Lord in prayer, an art in which he excelled. He was mighty in prayer, and the answers that tumbled in on him, right throughout the long years of his noble service, rebuke the unbelief that holds many in its grip. God's omniscience was to him a great reality. His Father was ever near him! His Father's eyes were upon the work to which he, as His servant, had set his hand!

His Father saw the need, and could meet it! This was his creed, and he acted on it.

To care for poor orphan children was the trait of character that distinguished him from the bulk of his fellow-men. For though in his latter years his heart went out in tenderness and pity towards poor consumptives, making provision for them in so far as his supporters enabled him to do so, yet it is as the friend of the children that he will be most distinctively remembered in days to come. That he was the pioneer in Scotland in the establishing of Sanatoria for consumptives is unquestionable, and all honour to his memory for his brave endeavours to fight what is nothing less than a national scourge. But the brightest jewel in his crown of honour was his compassionate care for the little mites and fragments of humanity that he picked up from the great desert of human need, and planted in the paradise of God's manifested care.

With a family of his own on which to lavish his sympathy and the love of his heart, he might have done as other men, and limited his care for children to those who formed his own family circle. But with a heart bursting with desire for the good of others, his energies and sympathies for forty years travelled out across all the area of orphan need that appealed to him, making many

a sorrowing woman's heart to sing for joy, amid the grief of her great loss, in having lost the stay of her right hand. For her children were transplanted to a place of sufficiency, where poverty is unknown ; where, day by day, the children are taught to pray, " Give us this day our daily bread," and where, day by day, it comes. Endowments were not asked for nor desired, for, in point of fact, Mr Quarrier maintained that what the Lord sent him each year, through His stewards, he must spend, his argument being, that were he to store up money he would cease to walk by faith. But while there were no endowments, there were Scripture promises for the poor and the needy on which faith laid its hand, and these have never failed. Stocks and shares may lose their value, and banks come down with a crash, but God's promises never depreciate, and leaning on them, the daily bread has come in, in the measure needed, meeting the wants of all.

But we must not omit to mention that, along with his untiring labour for the children's temporal weal, his desire for their spiritual good ever kept pace. He prayed and looked for their salvation. Full well he knew that fine surroundings, however morally healthful and helpful, could not in themselves change the heart. So that he did not consider everything had been

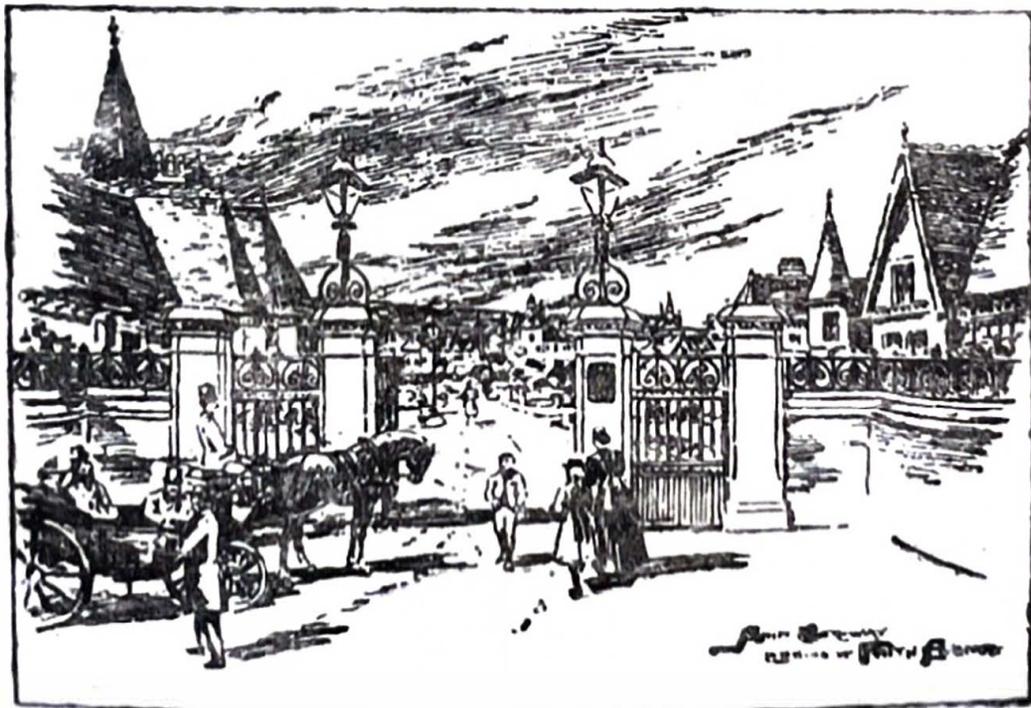
attained when the children were rescued from poverty, or lifted out of vicious surroundings, and comfortably placed in one of the many beautiful cottages that friends had contributed for the need of the work, and which had sprung up under his fostering care. Certainly, when once they are within the gates of the Orphan Homes, they are in paradise as compared with what may have been their former lot. Some of them come from dense, crowded, city districts, where the song of the lark, or the mavis, or the blackbird is never heard, and where pure air is unknown, but in the children's "garden city" at Bridge - of - Weir everything is changed. Streets with tenement blocks four or five storeys in height are left behind, and the children can walk along "Faith Avenue," or "Love Avenue," or "Hope Avenue," or "Praise Road," when the days are long, and the summer sun is shining, amid rows of green shrubbery and beautiful flowers, in an atmosphere untainted with city smoke, while in the air the lark carols, and all around the deep, sweet notes of the thrush and the blackbird are heard to resound. The change is a great one. How great, words can scarcely express. But Mr Quarrier never forgot, nor do the godly helpers that he has left behind him, that a change of heart is needed; and

## No Denominational Distinctions. 15

with this in view, family devotions form part of the regular daily programme of the Homes. Morning and evening, the God of all grace is praised for the gift of His dear Son, who died the "Just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God" (1 Peter iii. 18).

The helpers in charge of the various cottages—"fathers" and "mothers," as they are called—are drawn from all sections of the Christian Church that exalt the redeeming merit of the Saviour, and preference for any particular section is not thought of. All that is required of workers is that they know and trust and love the Saviour, and have their lives conformed to the profession they make. If their walk is in harmony with the favours the Gospel confers, the principles it imparts, and the obligations it entails, then their service is accepted. Evangelical beliefs and consistent living are the points insisted on as of prime importance. Denominational distinctions do not count, and the same rule holds good in the matter of inviting preachers to conduct the Sabbath services in the beautiful place of worship that Christian love has reared within the gates of the children's village. Instead of having a chaplain in residence, ministers, evangelists, missionaries, and men of business, representative of all the churches that hold to

the evangelical faith, readily render help, and the opportunity afforded of ministering to such a vast congregation of intelligent, well-behaved young people is one that all the preachers who enjoy the privilege delight to have renewed. We mention these facts to show the catholicity of spirit that animated the founder of the Homes, and that is still continued. He welcomed all his helpers, whether to occupy the place of "fathers" and "mothers" or as occasional preachers, as "one in Christ," and in this way "the unity of the Spirit" has been manifested and maintained.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE ORPHAN HOMES.



MRS. QUARTER.

## CHAPTER II.

## EARLY DAYS.

**T**HE county in which the Orphan Homes are situated is, singularly enough, the county in which Mr Quarrier was born. For it was in Greenock, the large mercantile town with widespread shipping interests, that lies on the Firth of Clyde, with the hills rising like towering sentinels behind it, that in the year 1829, on the 29th of September, he first saw the light of day. The children's village lying up among the hills in the strath through which the river Gryffe runs, at the head of the district known as Strathgryffe, is only about seven miles from Greenock on the one side, and about the same distance from Paisley on the other, both towns being in Renfrewshire. Here within two hours' walk, or fifteen minutes' rail, of his birthplace, is the great and beneficent work being carried on.

He was the second of three children, one a

sister older than himself who survived him, and one younger who passed away many years before him. Before, however, he was three years of age, his father, who was a carpenter to trade, was taken from him by death. He had gone as a ship's carpenter in a vessel to Canada, and while there fell a victim to a plague of cholera then raging, so that in the mother-earth of that large British possession across the western ocean, to which Mr Quarrier transplanted so many children, and found for them a start in life, the remains of his father found a resting-place. In those far-back days tradesmen's wages were much less than they are now, and bread very much dearer, making the lot of even the industrious among the working people a hard enough lot at any time. And if it was difficult in the homes of the working classes to get along, with the father hard at work, it is not difficult to conjecture how much harder it was for poor women and children to obtain the means of sustenance when death stepped in and carried the breadwinner away. The result was that through the loss of his father the economic conditions of the home were rendered distressingly keen. It was a daily fight to keep the wolf of poverty from the door; sadly enough, a fight lasting for years without intermission, but his widowed mother bravely battled on,

turning her hand to any form of honest work obtainable that would yield in return a portion of daily bread for herself and her children. In fact, such a tremendously active and untiring worker as Mr Quarrier proved himself to be, could scarcely have sprung from any other stock than that in which diligence and courage under adverse conditions were exemplified, for indolence and inactivity, with nature's power to adapt itself to slothful conditions, are apt to become hereditary taints, and to engrain themselves in the bones of successive generations. But from such a stock William Quarrier did not spring.

In the course of a year or two after her husband's death, the widow removed from Greenock, and with her children took up her residence in Glasgow, in a house in Main Street, Gorbals, on the south side of the river. Great difficulty was experienced in getting together as much money as was needed to meet the expenses connected with the removal, and as soon as they were set down in the large city the struggle for a living had to be strenuously renewed. Mr Quarrier just dimly remembered the removal from Greenock which was accomplished by steamer, a form of transit that had not then been very many years in existence. After a brief stay in the Gorbals a house was found in High Street, in the old,

slummy part of the city, and here, when about six years of age, his share in the struggle for existence began. His mother was a capable needlewoman, and from a warehouse in the neighbourhood fine sewing was obtained. At this work, along with his mother and eldest sister, he began to take his share, sitting early and late when work was got, and in referring to it he would smilingly say that it was not long till he could sew as well as either. But besides sewing, the duty of carrying the work to and from the warehouse fell to him, and often like others he had long to stand and wait before his turn came to get a new supply. Somewhere about that time he found his way to a Sabbath School which was held in one of the Vennels that branched off the High Street, and in it for the first time in his life he heard that there was a God that lived above the clouds and the sky, One who loved and cared for little children. This was news to him, for his mother, despite all the distressing circumstances that surrounded her every day, had not spoken to her children about God, not having then learned herself to look to Him for comfort, as she afterwards learned to do, through the instrumentality of her son, so that Mr Quarrier's piety was not the result of an early home-training, as in many cases it primarily is. His attendance

at the Sabbath School was a very temporary thing, and he could not in later years recall how he was led to go to it, nor why he ceased to attend it. His impression was that in all probability some missionary came round about looking for scholars, holding out as an inducement for attendance, the right of entrance to some festive feast in connection with it. But even if no higher motive drew him who could blame him, with a hunger that day after day out-distanced the meagre supplies obtained? Many who never know what want or hunger is are pleased enough to get to a school treat. How much more a boy situated as William Quarrier was, whose rations on any day could never keep pace with his need! But whatever took him to that Sabbath School, and however brief his attendance at it was, the fact remains that in it he first learned of Him in whom for so many years in conducting the Orphan Homes of Scotland he so implicitly trusted, and Who so wondrously responded to all the heroic faith of His servant. In view of the great work of Mr Quarrier's mature life among, and on behalf of, orphan and destitute children, the circumstance of that Sabbath School incident reveals a fact that cannot but quicken the springs of meditation. That he should have reached the age of six or thereby in this land of Gospel light,

before hearing of God, is sufficiently striking to cause serious thought, but that in hearing of Him for the first time at that age, he should hear of Him as the One who cared for little children, is simply wonderful when viewed in the light of his own monumental work among children. Later on, how much later he could not remember, though it could not be many months at the most, there came a day when, after having had nothing to eat for thirty-six hours, he wondered as he stood on the street why everybody passed him by and paid no attention to him. And as he stood there full of hunger and wonder, he resolved that if ever he were rich he would think of poor children. A noble resolve truly, and one that he magnificently carried out! Many have heard of the work who have not seen the Homes, but the vastness of the undertaking needs to be seen before the consummation of that youthful resolution as it now appears can be properly appreciated or understood. To hear with sympathy of the work done is very good, but to walk round the children's city with open eyes, is to behold and look upon one of the wonders of the age, especially when one remembers the seed-thought from which it sprang. Though Mr Quarrier could not, with the aid of memory, recall any connection between what he first heard in the Sabbath School

regarding God's care for little children, not so very long before, and the thought that shaped itself into resolve that day as he stood, hungry and wistful, on the High Street of Glasgow, yet no great stretch of imagination is required to connect the one with the other. It is certainly beyond all question that the kind resolve that filled his young heart that day was from above, from whence every good thought cometh; and we can easily now see how that the God of the fatherless boy was leading him by a way that he knew not, and by a way that naturally he desired not, in the fitting of him as a chosen vessel for the distinguished position that he should afterwards fill. "How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out!"

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## CHAPTER III.

## HARDSHIPS.

**C**HILDREN in the early part of last century were not cared for, and watched over, by municipal and legislative bodies as they now are. Protective laws framed for their benefit were quite unknown, with the consequence that numbers of them were set to work years before they should have been. In factories and coal pits, and in other spheres of hard, wearisome toil, children were often put to work at seven and eight years of age, in some cases even earlier. We have heard old men tell of boys taken out of bed at five o'clock in the morning, so sleepy that they could scarcely stand on their feet while their clothes were being thrown on them, and then marched out to work. The wealth of the country being much less than now, and the times harder to live in, child-labour was forced to throw in its contribution to the scanty means of subsist-

ence. As to regulations for working hours there were none, and many of the children, for instance, who wrought in coal pits, would, in the winter months, except on Sabbath days, often for weeks on end never get a glimpse of the daylight, as they would be down the pit before the morning broke, and not out of it till the day had gone. In factories things were much the same in the matter of long hours for the workers, in which children of tender years, already enlisted in the ranks of the toilers, had to take their share. The eight hours' movement was not then born.

The hardships of the Quarrier family having become keener than ever through the "fine sewing" becoming scarce, a job was sought for and obtained in a pin factory situated in Græme Street, near the Gallowgate, by the boy who hoped some day to be rich that he might help others, and for ten and twelve hours a day, at the age of seven, he toiled for some months at helping to make pins. "Nine men to make a pin" was a common saying then, and he, for a while, was one of the nine, though a very small one. His duty was to work a hand machine that fixed the heads on the pins, and at this he laboured for sixty or seventy hours a week, receiving the handsome sum of one shilling! Just fancy! One shilling per week for ten or

twelve hours a day, at an age when children nowadays are comfortably seated in some nice Board School behind the lesson books of the first or second standard. But in this way was the future founder of the Orphan Homes of Scotland schooled and disciplined amid conditions that Factory and Education Acts of a later day have made impossible ; and amid hardships that social philanthropists would look with horror upon, and rise in revolt against, were they to re-appear. Yet he throve through them all. It is the mind that reveals the man, and the boy who was thus early toiling away for long hours each day putting heads on pins, had a mind of his own, which, in later years with all its thoughtful and planning energy for the good of others, was so wondrously sanctified for noble and God-glorifying ends.

After the lapse of some months the fixing on of pin heads was exchanged for work in a shoemaker's shop, for before he was eight years of age he was apprenticed to a boot and shoemaker who had a business in a street running off from the head of High Street, in which there were about a dozen men at work. The associations of the workshop were not of a morally helpful order. The men drank and smoked, and created by their conversation an atmosphere in which it was difficult for pure morality to flourish. But

the shoemaker's apprentice, to use a Scriptural idea, kept his "garments clean," a brave thing for a boy amid such surroundings to do. As the youngest apprentice it fell to him, according to the rules of the workshop, to hand round lights to the men when they wished to light their pipes, but though he needed to do this for them he never fell into the need of requiring a light for himself. The boys who go through such temptation, in being brought into such close contact with it, and come out without yielding to it, have within themselves the makings of a lofty morality; and it says a good deal for the shoemaker's youthful apprentice that at such an impressionable age he was kept from falling into a habit to which many young people too readily yield themselves as willing slaves.

His first duties in the workshop were in preparing threads with rosined ends for the men. Then by-and-bye he began to get a little sewing to do himself, progressing bit by bit, until before he had reached his teens he had completed his apprenticeship and was able to take up the work of a journeyman, commencing at first with slippers, "buggies" as they were called, for which he received one shilling and twopence per pair, then going on to heavier work. Part of his apprenticeship was served in Paisley, so that

that important industrial town shares the honour with Glasgow of having taught the future great philanthropist the art of shoemaking.

For the next three or four years he moved around, working in different boot shops in the city, sometimes in one and sometimes in another, learning all that could be learned, and proving himself in each to be a competent shoemaker despite his youthful years. One day when about sixteen years of age he dropped into a shop on the south-side of Argyle Street, a little to the west of Oswald Street, kept and owned by a Mrs Hunter. Obtaining a job from her, he started work there. Little knew he how much the getting of a job in that shop meant, but that there were kindly forces behind him guiding him forward, and operating, for his good, is abundantly evident in the light of subsequent events. Up till then there had been no church-going. That was a way he had not been taught to walk in. But, happily enough, if he had not found the way to church, neither had he found the way to the public-house. Too many do not attend the former, because they have too close an acquaintance with the latter. But it was not so with him. He had simply been brought up in a circle in which church-going was not thought of.

Mrs Hunter could not but observe that the young workman was steady in his walk as well as capable in his work, and as she was a true Christian with a desire for the spiritual good of others, she took occasion to ask him one day if he attended any church. Finding that he did not, she invited him to come and take a seat in her pew, in the church of which she was a member. Responding to her kindly invitation he found his way there, and ere long, through the preaching of the Gospel in connection with the regular ministry of the church, he found his way to Christ, and entered into the possession of the life that is life indeed. Faith came by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God. In temporal things the keen hardships of his early days had ceased to be, and now there broke upon him the dawn of a new era in which the kindly light of heaven's revelation shone in upon his soul. "Old things had passed away: behold, all things had become new." Externally and internally a wonderful transformation had taken place. Industrious labour had accomplished the one, and the grace of God the other. The brightness of the Gospel filled his heart, and through the finished work of Christ he was enabled to "read his title clear to mansions in the skies."

Ere long the young believer found his way

into church membership on profession of faith, a faith that so signally demonstrated itself in works as the years rolled on, and that to the end reached out its hands to God with the desire of accomplishing greater things. There is a dead faith spoken of in the Scriptures, a faith which the Apostle James condemns, and which the irreligious world condemns as well, but Mr Quarrier's faith never had the stamp of death upon it, for it ever bore the mark of ceaseless activity. It grew to be a great tree, ever shooting out new branches, under which the helpless and the afflicted found refuge and rest.

In the early days of his Christian life a fellowship meeting for young men which he attended proved a means of great spiritual help to him. It was held on the Sabbath mornings in a building long ago taken down which occupied part of the site whereon the General Post Office now stands. In that morning meeting in fellowship with kindred spirits he experienced the truth of the wise man's saying that Wisdom's "ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

In Mrs Hunter's employment he remained from he was sixteen till he was twenty-three, Her kindly manner, and a winning way she had, no doubt helped to anchor him in her service, and retain him throughout these seven years, the

more so that she had been a link in the chain of God's gracious Providence in leading him by her advice and invitation into associations that had brought about renewal of heart, and that had started him on a new path. That she was a very godly person is evident from the fact that when nearing her end in the year 1877 she was heard to say that "for twenty years she had not for a moment lost the sense of the conscious presence of God." Such a character as hers was could not but exercise a helpful influence on the life of her young worker. But there was another force at work, a factor that needs to be reckoned with in this mundane sphere, and one that helps in shaping destiny more than any person, however discerning, can rightly say. Mrs Hunter had a daughter on whom her young workman cast a wistful eye, and for her he tarried, as he was wont to say, throughout the space of ten years. She was about his own age, being but three months his junior, and meeting with her often in the shop, dreams of the future began to fill his mind. Purposes of betterment were resolutely entered upon, and in his heart he hailed in anticipation the day, when, with a shop of his own, he would feel justified in asking Isabella Hunter to be his wife. But that event had to tarry for a stretch of years.

At home, through his unflagging energy and hard toil his mother's lot had been completely changed. Her times of pinch and poverty were now a thing of the past, and the family had a comfortable little home of their own in Alston Street, a street which ran from Argyle Street to Gordon Street; between and parallel with Hope Street and Union Street. Alston Street, however, no longer exists, as the surface of ground formerly occupied by it is now covered over by the Central Station of the Caledonian Railway. But though his mother's temporal circumstances had been ameliorated, her indifference to spiritual things continued, an indifference that had hostility behind it, for when at the commencement of her son's Christian life he ventured to speak to her on the great matter, he was met with such opposition that he deemed it wise to forbear making any further mention of the subject. Later on, however, after the lapse of six years, to his great joy the honour was given him of leading his mother into the light of the Gospel. He had not ceased to take advantage of the throne of grace, and God's ear was not closed against his prayer. His mother's heart, he felt assured, could be reached through the avenue of supplication, and after years of patient pleading he reaped the fruit of his unceasing



MR. AND MRS. QUARRIER.

*Taken two years before they passed away.*



THE CHURCH AND SOME OF THE HOMES.

intercession. Her change was a very real one, and after seven years of a consistent walk, she passed away to join the white-robed throng "who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

At the age of twenty-three he started business on his own account in a small shop at the head of Piccadilly Street, in the Anderston district, working diligently, and carefully husbanding his resources with the determination of getting into a larger shop as soon as circumstances and opportunity should permit of his doing so. After a little while, an opening having been found nearer the business part of the city, he removed to a larger shop, situated in Argyle Street, just a few doors west of Jamaica Street, later on, moving a few doors farther westward still, into what were known as the Madeira Buildings, and which were afterwards swept away to make room for the widening of the Caledonian Railway bridge across Argyle Street.

When he had been about four years in business on his own account, the day long looked forward to arrived, and he was united in marriage to Isabella Hunter, for whom he had waited for a decade of years. The nuptial day was the 2nd of December, 1856, when he was a few months over twenty-seven years of age. He had resolved

not to marry until he could support a wife without needing her help in the shop, and business having prospered up to that point there was no need for further delay. The marriage was entered into under auspicious circumstances, and their married life was a very happy one. Mrs Quarrier's gentle disposition and Mr Quarrier's strength of character, forming as they did the counterpart of each other, combined to make their home, sanctified as it was with the Word of God and with prayer, an ideal one. But their home was not without the sorrows that are incidental to family life, for of the children that came to brighten their hearth some were taken away in early years, one of them a bright boy of nine, leaving a blank that only those can understand who have had a similar experience. Those of their family who remain, four in number, are all sympathetically interested in the great work, and two of them, Mrs Burges and Miss Quarrier, are actively engaged day after day in whole-hearted devotion to it.

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## CHAPTER IV.

## BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

**B**USINESS having continued to prosper in the shop in Argyle Street, the stakes were lengthened and other districts of the city fixed on for opening new shops in. One was opened in the Gallowgate, and another in the Cowcaddens, all three (including the one in Argyle Street) being situated in the main arteries of Glasgow's shop trade. With his indefatigable push, of which we have heard others speak, all the shops prospered. But the increase of his business profits was not looked upon in a self-interested way. He was eager for wealth, but it was not simply to swell his bank account. That might be the aim of other pushing business men, but it was not his. He wanted £20,000, calculating that in possessing that sum he would be able to build a Home to shelter the children whom he desired to save from the streets. God, however, gave him his first work to do among his own kith and kin, for ere he was many years married, his younger sister, who had been married before him, died, leaving three children behind her ;

and as her husband had predeceased her, Mr. and Mrs. Quarrier took the three orphan children into their own home at a time when they had four of their own. A larger house was needed, and an increased expenditure called for through this enlargement of the family circle, and though business continued to flourish, the hope he had set before himself of saving from his business the thousands needed to build a Home for destitute children, seemed as yet somewhat distant from realization.

It was in the year 1864 that work on behalf of street children began. He was living in Kingston Place at the time, on the south side of the river, and after having closed his shop in Argyle Street he was on his way home along Jamaica Street, when he came across a boy in rags and tatters who was sobbing as if his heart would break. Making inquiry as to the cause of the little fellow's sorrow, he found that he had lost all his stock-in-trade. True, it was not much, but it was his all. His stock of matches had been stolen from him, and his business was stranded. Mr Quarrier dried his tears by giving him as much as replenish his stock, but the circumstance did not end there, for it set him athinking that something should be done straight away for the children of the streets until the

Home should be built that he had in view. The result was that, through his initiative and with the help of several other city gentlemen, the Shoeblick Brigade was called into existence. We remember in our young days seeing the boys on the street in their neat uniform, but it was not known to us then that Mr Quarrier was the originator of the movement. Some months afterwards a News Brigade was formed of those who sold newspapers on the streets, then a Parcel-carrying Brigade, and though these different organizations were not run without difficulties being met with, and disappointments encountered, good work was done among the boys of the different Brigades in training them to habits of industry and self-respect, as well as in winning many of them from evil habits that had become part and parcel of their daily life. That work, however, in the formation and superintending of the Brigades was but as a stepping-stone to greater things. While industrial habits were formed, and moral improvement obtained among those who were of age to rank themselves in the Brigades, Mr Quarrier felt that service on behalf of destitute and neglected children would be much more effective if they could be reached at a much earlier age, and with this thought animating him, the idea of a Home in which

to house and shelter such, more firmly than ever rooted itself in his mind. But where was the money to come from? It did not seem that the £20,000 that he wished his business to yield him would come in a hurry, and he was anxious that something should be done without further delay. Miss Macpherson of the Children's Home in London urged him to take up the work, and trust the Lord for the money. This at the time did not seem clear to him, but eventually in the month of September, 1871, seven years subsequent to the formation of the Shoeblock Brigade, a letter from Mr Quarrier appeared in the Glasgow newspapers pleading the cause of the street children. In that letter he stated that a Home was a necessity, and asked who would help. He had been praying for three months as to whether he should take up the work, and at length he came to the conclusion that he would ask a sign from the Lord, which, if granted, would serve as a finger-post to guide him forward. He had often wished that some rich person would come forward, build such a Home, and carry on the work of rescuing and saving the children, but now he was resolved that if God gave him the sign he desired, he would undertake the work himself, the sign being, that someone should send him the money needed in a lump sum. His letter appeared in

the papers on the 1st of the month, and on the 13th, twelve days later, a letter came from a friend in London saying that to the extent of £2,000 he would be responsible for the building, buying, or renting of a place for the purpose. That gentleman was the late Mr Thomas Corbett, father of Mr A. Cameron Corbett, M.P., and with the arrival of his promise Mr Quarrier received the sign he had asked for, and the consciousness of a commission to arise and take up the work that had long lain so near his heart. The moment had come; the hour had struck; and the worker, constrained by the love of Christ, and a compassion for the wastrel humanity of tender years that was waiting to be picked up from the streets of the city, stood ready to gird himself for the noble and disinterested work. He felt deeply sensible that God had called him, and having called him, that He would stand by him and help him; and this sweet sense of God's direct call lifted him clean out of the fear of man. The Hand of God was to him so apparent in the gift sent to begin the work that he was assured everything else would follow, a confidence that was fully realized as year after year came round. "His mercy endureth for ever."

After a good deal of looking about for a suitable place an empty workshop at No. 10

Renfrew Lane was rented and comfortably fitted up. A matron was appointed, and then, when everything was prepared, the good news was circulated among the denizens of the streets and lanes of the city. But there was no rush, because the free, unfettered life of the streets has its charms, despite the hardships encountered, for those who have never known aught else; and anything like the appearance of restraint is alien to their taste, even though it be accompanied with food and raiment and kindly care. However, they began to come in one by one, latterly in twos and threes, until the house was full. Each little life had its own sad history, and the records that are kept of the children that are received reveal tales of woe that might break the stoniest heart.

When the first year had run its course it was found that about £1,400 had been sent in for the support of the children besides goods of different kinds, and from that time on, the flow of benevolence, expressive of public confidence in the leader of the work, and of kindly regard for the children's need, has never ceased. But, whereas the benefactions in the year, November, 1871, till 31st October, 1872, amounted to about fourteen hundred pounds, they now amount annually to a larger number of thousands for the upkeep and



AS RECEIVED.



NINE YEARS LATER.

maintenance of the Homes, not to speak of the large sums that are now and again received for building purposes.

The house in Renfrew Lane having become too strait, a move was shortly afterwards made to Cessnock House, a large building standing within its own grounds. The law of expansion had necessarily to come into operation. Cessnock House, which was situated in the vicinity of Paisley Road and Govan Road, was certainly a step in advance as compared with the regenerated workshop in Renfrew Lane, so that there was not only expansion but upwardness, but there was something better still to follow. God was answering prayer and leading, and when the pillar-cloud of His presence is seen in advance, the pilgrims who follow its leading may rest assured that the land of promise is in front.

During the first year of the work in Renfrew Lane 93 children were helped. They were of both sexes, a Home having been opened for girls in Renfield Street, and out of the total number, 35 were sent to Canada, where homes were found for them all. Some of the friends who were interested in the rescue of the children objected to the emigration work, maintaining that the labour of the children was needed here. Mr Quarrier felt, however, that he was not lessen-

ing the strength of the labour market in taking the children away from the streets, and from the vicious surroundings with which they had been encircled ; his conviction being that he was lessening the criminal statistics, and not the labour roll. He had, however, no special desire to send children out of the country who could do as well at home, and his desire was to see an Orphanage established on the "cottage principle," to which destitute children from any part of the country should be welcomed.

In his first year's report, issued in November, 1872, he gave an exposition of what he termed the "cottage principle," and his sketch of that date was simply a sort of prophetic outline of what is seen at the children's village at Bridge-of-Weir to-day, though what is seen to-day is much larger in its dimensions, and has necessarily cost a great deal more than originally contemplated. For instead of having 300 children in the village, as reckoned for in his outline of the cottage principle, there are fully four times that number, there being at the present time about 1,300 children, besides 100 workers ; and instead of having ten cottages as thought of, there are now four times ten, besides other buildings.

From the year 1871 till 1897, bands of children from the Homes were sent out to Canada year by

year, until nearly 5,000 had been sent, for all of whom openings were found. But from 1897 till 1904, emigration was suspended, as owing to the Local Government of Ontario having passed a law in March of that year forbidding the right of entrance to immigrants, without a special Government license, no children were thereafter sent by Mr Quarrier, as he declined to accept the conditions imposed by the Act passed. One of its enactments was that if children were placed in Ontario without the Government license, those who placed them would be liable to three months' imprisonment or a fine of a hundred dollars. Another clause being that unless the antecedents of every child were stated, a penalty of the same nature would be imposed. Mr Quarrier contended that the same conditions should be granted to the orphan children as to other emigrants, namely, that strict examination should take place as to physical and moral soundness before leaving the mother-country; and that, further, an ample guarantee should be given that no boy or girl in the age of childhood would become a burden to the State. More should not have been demanded, but as more was, emigration for seven years was stopped.

## CHAPTER V.

## HELP FOR THE DESTITUTE.

THE year 1876 was an eventful one in the history of the work, for in that year the City Orphan Home was opened, and ground at Bridge-of-Weir purchased on which to build the Orphan Homes of Scotland. The City Home, a large building of four storeys, with an under flat in which the dispensary, kitchen, store-rooms, etc., are situated, was the gift of two ladies, the late Mrs Alexander Allan and her mother, Mrs Smith, both of whom were deeply interested in Mr Quarrier's work among destitute children. They first gave £3,000, and then other £3,000 for the building of it, besides £1,000 for the furnishing of it, but the buying of the ground on which it is built, and other incidental expenses, created a cost of upwards of £10,000 in all. It is situated in James Morrison Street, near the heart of the city, and is in the midst of a district for which

much has been done in recent years by the City Improvement Trust, in the way of pulling down many of the old rookeries and slummy habitations in which the drunken and the sunken of both sexes had their abode, and in which children were trained to do evil.

Prior to the opening of the City Home the buildings in which work had been carried on by Mr Quarrier and his helpers had all been rented, including a hall for mission work in Dovehill, but from its opening the work, both aggressive and preventive, had a centre of its own. Under its roof at the present time nearly one hundred young lads and girls are resident; the girls, under the care of the matron and her assistants, occupying one floor, and the lads, under the care of the superintendent and his assistants, two floors. The Home also serves for receiving the children brought in, who, after being bathed and dressed, and kept for a day or two, are sent on to the Homes at Bridge-of-Weir. The lads who reside in it are all at work at different trades throughout the city, serving their apprenticeships, and thus being prepared for taking their place in the ranks of industry and honest toil; while the girls within its walls are being taught and trained in all the branches of home duties, thus fitting them for domestic service. On the ground floor

of the building there is a beautiful hall, in which, ever since its opening, evangelistic work, both in the form of special missions and of regular meetings, has been carried on. There is a meeting every Sabbath evening which all the inmates of the Home attend, and which is attended by outsiders as well. In the same hall a Sabbath forenoon meeting, on the Foundry Boys' system, is carried on. It is largely attended, and is resultful of good. The work of the Home in all its departments is ably managed by competent workers, both male and female, on whom, in the discharge of their duties, a great deal of responsibility rests.

The purchase of ground at Bridge-of-Weir on which the Homes for the children were to be erected, meant an expenditure of £3,560, all of which was received before the purchase was made. The ground comprised a farm of the name of Nittingshill, having an area of forty acres. The upset price was £3,000, but through competition it went up to the sum named—£3,560. Negotiations had been in progress before its purchase for securing ground in the parish of Govan, at the south-west boundary of the city, which seemed suitable, but the ground proprietor, having asked for certain conditions in connection with the sale that could not be

entertained, the negotiations regarding that piece of ground fell through. Everything was doubtless wisely ordered in answer to prayer, for the farm of Nittingshill, situated as it is fourteen miles distant from Glasgow, furnishes better natural surroundings for the children, supplying rural scenery not attainable so near the city. Moreover, as in process of years, through the growth of the work, the ground has had to be added to, an addition could not so reasonably have been made in the vicinity of Glasgow as at the distance of fourteen miles from it. Now, instead of forty acres, there are three hundred and thirty-nine in all, including the ground that has been enclosed for the Consumptive and Epileptic Homes.

By that time the Girls' Home in Renfield Street had been transferred to Newstead in Govan, and with the increases made during the year, there were now four different places under Mr Quarrier's care, to which he needed to devote his attention, entailing the use of a great part of his time, and curtailing to almost a vanishing point the time necessary for business. He had been compelled during the previous year to give up one of his places of business, as with the drain on his time and attention he had found himself quite unable to carry on his three large

shops, and at the same time attend to the children's interests. It meant the sacrifice of the third of his income, but there were other sacrifices yet to follow. The four places under his care were Cessnock House, Newstead, the City Home, and the newly-acquired ground on which a large central building and two cottages were soon to be erected, part of the money for the former, and all the money for the latter having either come in or been promised. With so much work for the good of the children on hand, it is not hard to see how seriously crippled his time for his own business concerns must have become. One may really wonder at how he managed to give any time to his business at all.

By way of giving statistics of the children it may be noted that at the close of that year (1876), the numbers in the Cossnock and Newstead Homes were 85, and in the City Home 61, in all 146; while the total number dealt with throughout the year amounted to 396, of whom 49 were sent to the far west.

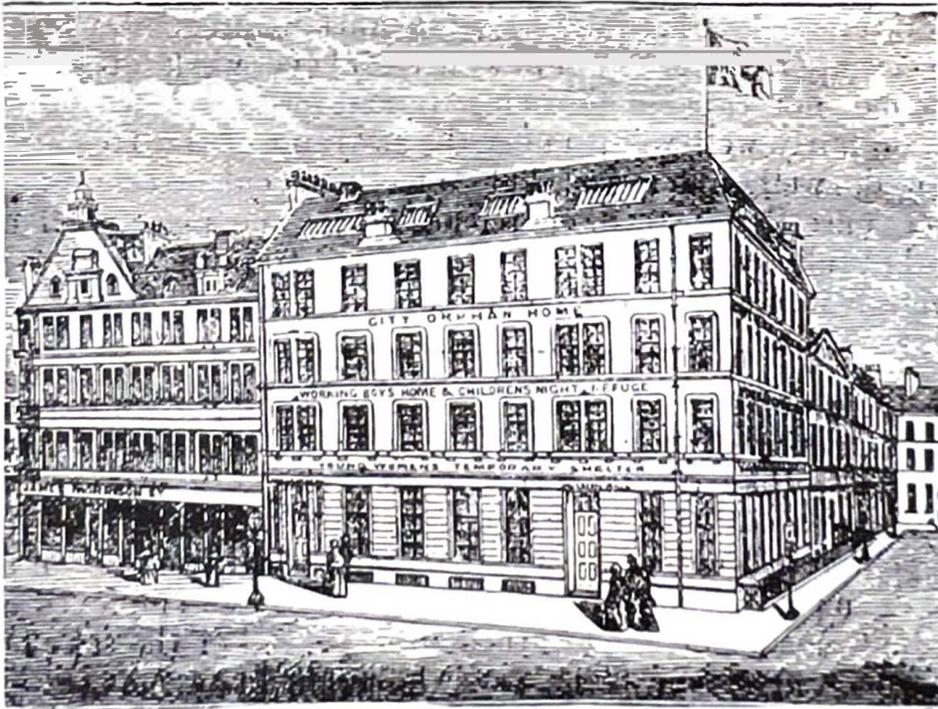
The year that followed was one spoken of in the annual "Narrative of facts" which Mr Quarrier perennially issued, and in which he gave an account of his stewardship and service, as one of greater blessing than any that had gone before it, but at the same time as having brought more



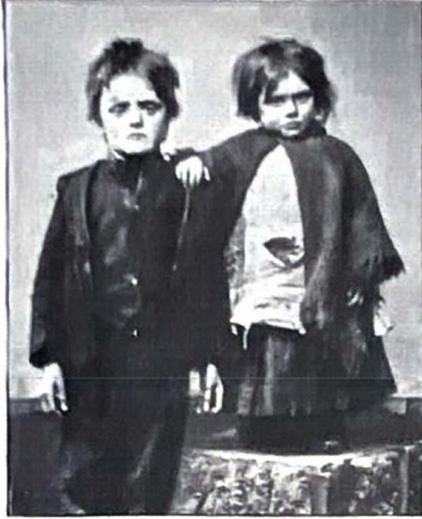
BEFORE.



AFTER.



THE CITY HOME WHERE THE CHILDREN ARE RECEIVED.



IN TATTERS.



CLOTHED.



ONE OF THE HOMES  
With Father and Mother and Children in front.

trials with it. This to many may look paradoxical, how blessing could be greater when the trials were more! but to those who have had exercise of mind and heart in the carrying on of God's work, such experiences, running parallel with each other, do not at all seem strange. But trial has its own educative value, for "tribulation worketh patience."

There are men, such as miners and divers, who work out of sight, the one class underground, and the other under-sea, whose labours contribute to the enriching of the commonwealth; but the hazard and risk they run, and the difficulties they contend with, many who are advantaged by their labours never dream of. So with workers in the social and moral depths, in their noble work of digging and diving among the lower stretches of society, seeking for treasure that is priceless beyond all forms of mineral wealth. It is not got without difficulties and distressful experiences such as many are utter strangers to. But in the midst of the tribulation, inspiration and encouragement are derived from Him who says: "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world;" and in His name and by His grace the workers manfully labour on.

The year was one of straitened supplies throughout. There was never any lack, nor was there

at any time any special abundance. The supplies were equal to the requirements, and no one suffered want ; but the workers were kept so near the point of need that sometimes they wondered whether more children should be taken in. However, as the needy kept applying, they trusted the Lord to keep supplying, and maintaining an open door for all applicants they were unceasing in supplication, praying and hoping, and hoping and praying, till at the end of the year they were able to meet all their obligations, with a week's supply to the good. "The Lord is good to all, and His tender mercies are over all His works."

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## CHAPTER VI.

## BRIDGE-OF-WEIR HOMES OPENED.

THE day that Mr Quarrier had long looked forward to in the interest of the children was reached at last when on the 17th September, 1878, the Orphan Homes of Scotland were formally and publicly opened. Two months before, he had gone out to Canada in charge of the band of children sent out that year. For fourteen years he had not been away anywhere for more than a week at a time, and in returning from his visit to the land across the western main he found that everything needed for the children had been sent in by thoughtful friends while he was away. This encouraged him, and served to increase his confidence in God. It showed him that God was making the work His own, in His having provided for the children while he, the chief human figure, was away.

On the opening day large numbers of friends

were present from many parts. The morning of the day was very stormy, and unbelief was busy. It was feared that the inclement character of the weather would operate hurtfully against a large gathering of friends and well-wishers, but when two o'clock had arrived, the hour at which the dedication meeting was to be held in the hall of the central building, every part of the hall was filled, and numbers could not get in. Among those who gathered to bid the work God-speed, were members of Parliament, eminent ministers of the Gospel, prominent business men, and hundreds of others, representative of all grades and ranks of town and city life. The late Sir Peter Coats presided, and after prayer had been offered, Mr Quarrier gave a brief account of the way that God had led him, explaining, moreover, that his first aim was to have ten cottages, but that he was hopeful that either during his life or after he was gone, there would be three or four times ten. Some who heard him may have considered the four-times-ten idea rather imaginary, but, as already noted, it is now an accomplished fact.

Besides the central building, three cottages that had been erected, and one in course of erection, were dedicated on the opening day, and in the course of his address Mr Quarrier made it plain

that the Homes were to be for Scotland, and that destitute children from any part of the country would be taken in, and not merely from Glasgow alone. Also that such would be received solely on the ground of destitution, and that no money qualification, nor recommendation by any influential person, would be necessary to secure admission for any destitute child. This, the original design, has been faithfully adhered to, and numbers of children from all parts of the country have in the intervening years found ready admission solely on the ground of need. The truly national character of the Homes has been one of the prominent features of the work, and has helped to enlist wide-spread practical sympathy. The thought of an open door for any needy child cannot but touch the heart and quicken the hand of all who desire the children's welfare.

With the opening of the Homes a fresh impetus was given to the rescue work, with the result that by the year 1882, ten years subsequent to the opening of the Home in Renfrew Lane and four years after the inauguration day at Bridge-of-Weir, ten cottages in all had been erected, the number originally aimed at. In the rapid growth of the village one can see how deeply the movement had rooted itself in the confidence of

the public, a confidence that has gone on increasing in volume as the years have rolled on. In that year assistance of a permanent kind was rendered to 570 children, while 248 were temporarily helped, giving a total of 818 that were dealt with throughout the year, of whom 138 were sent to Canada, while others were returned to relatives or otherwise dealt with, as shown in the "summary of the year's work." At its close there were resident in the Homes at Bridge-of-Weir, 195; in Cessnock and Elmpark Homes in Govan, 105; and in the City Home, 72, a family of 372 inclusive; the total income for the year amounting in round numbers to about £18,500, apportioned as follows:—£8,000 for support of the Govan and Bridge-of-Weir Homes and the City Home; £7,000 towards building operations, and £3,500 for the purchase of the ground on which the City Home had been built.

The year marked an epoch in Mr Quarrier's own life in his service for the children, for the growing demands which the work made on his time compelled him, in that year, though very unwilling, to abandon all connection with the boot and shoe business that he had diligently built up, and which had, at one point, yielded him about a thousand a year. Those who thought that, in conducting the work of the Homes, he

was "making a good thing out of it," to use a common phrase, and one well understood, were far from knowing the facts of his life. By the year 1875, as has already been mentioned, his time was so much encroached upon that he gave up one of his three shops, thereby depriving himself of a third of his income, as each shop yielded something like an equal return. In the year 1879, the pressure of the work connected with the children's interests compelled him to part with another; and in 1882 he parted with his third, resolving to trust the Lord for his own daily wants and the wants of his household just as he had for years trusted for the children of the Homes. It was his conviction that he should have taken such a step sooner, but "a little pride," as he said, kept him back from taking it. Many, however, may be inclined to look upon it as pardonable pride. But let that be as it may, the final abandonment of his business was not of his seeking. He had reached the point where his choice between the one thing and the other must be made. For several years he had carried on his remaining shop with difficulty, through having to pay others for work he had no time to do himself. This, he felt, should no longer be done. He must either go back to his shop, and give the business the personal attention it required, to

insure him the support he needed, or he must part with it altogether. Two gentlemen who called on him asked him why he could trust God for the children's needs and not trust Him for his own, an argument that he could say nothing against. Finally, his resolve was made, and his explanation of the course that he intended to follow, as given in the annual report, closed with the words: "I do not say that everyone should do as I have done; but if they are led by the Lord in the same way as I have been, there is no other course left open to them."

From that time, for his own support and for the support of those dependent upon him, he went forward in the pathway of faith. Money sent in for the work of the Homes he did not touch. It was apportioned as sent—every penny of it. Only what friends sent for himself was appropriated for his own personal and family use, and it may be said that God never put His servant to the blush. In through the door of need, supplies came, and up through the gates of praise thanksgiving ascended.

His own testimony, as it appeared in one of the annual reports a decade and a half later as to the Lord's faithfulness, ran as follows: "Fifteen years ago I was led, after much prayer and thought, to give up the remaining portion of my

business, and devote my whole time to the work of the Homes, my wife and family assisting me, and to rely upon the Lord for support. Since then, His loving care has been manifested in that, month by month and year by year, He has sent, through His stewards, contributions to a special fund, wholly apart from any of the funds sent in for the Homes, which has hitherto been sufficient to meet the needs of my family and myself."

God delights to be trusted, and none whom He leads into the pathway of faith will He ever suffer to be put to shame. His faithfulness cannot fail.

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## CHAPTER VII.

## INTERESTING STATISTICS.

“WHERE do you get the children?” was a question often asked at Mr Quarrier by friends interested in the work, and a very natural question it was. In answer to all such enquiries it fell to be said that many of them were brought or sent by ministers, missionaries, Bible-women, and others in the city and throughout the country, who in the course of visitation in their different districts, or in some other way, came across children who had been deprived of their parents and left destitute. Such were, and are, always very readily and gladly received, as no subscriber's line, nor voting paper, is needed to secure the privilege of admission. Then there are working men and women who frequently bring in children whose parents may have been neighbours, or relatives, but who have been cut off by accident or disease, leaving the children wholly unprovided for, while many a poor widow is obliged, in entrusting her children to the care of the Orphan Homes, to part with a load that has been too heavy for her to bear. Others, again, are brought from the police office, where they may have been

sent for some small offence, and who, but for the door of rescue which is kept open, might be led into a career of crime; while others find their way of their own accord, seeking shelter and help, after having been days, or it may be weeks, sleeping in closets, or stairs, or in other out-of-the-way places. As it was among this last-named class that Mr Quarrier's work of rescue began, a longer notice of them may be very properly called for.

For many years, commencing in the month of February, 1878, it was Mr Quarrier's custom to give the street children of the city an annual treat at which all who wished to leave their street life and entrust themselves to his care were invited to stay behind. Some always did so, and then he would make diligent enquiry into the individual history of each one who remained to speak to him. Since the year 1896, however, the annual treat has not been held, as when the year 1897 came round, Mr Quarrier was in very poor health and unable to undertake the responsibility connected with it. At these annual gatherings it was Mr Quarrier's custom to get a vote from the children in favour of the Magistrates assuming the control of the street children, but Glasgow, with all its vaunted progress, still lags behind on this point. Several years ago an

endeavour was made by some of the members of the Council to obtain control of the children on the streets by getting a clause for that end inserted in an Omnibus Bill that was being sent to Parliament. Twenty-nine voted in favour of the clause, and the same number voted against it. By the casting vote of the then Lord Provost, the clause was refused a place in the "Omnibus," and a piece of useful legislation thereby hindered. It was a measure Mr Quarrier was very anxious about, and a measure he had pressed on the magistrates for more than thirty years as one essential to the welfare of the multitude of children who make their living on the streets, as well as to the community at large.

We used to attend some of the annual meetings for street children, which were held in the large National Hall in Main Street, Gorbals, and the sight of the 2,000 or so of Glasgow's little gutter merchants and slum dwellers was a sight saddening to look upon. Yet there were points of interest about such gatherings provocative of a smile, for it was scarcely possible to look upon the great swelling, restless sea of boisterous young life without one's features relaxing themselves. Many of them seemed happy enough, but beyond all else they were a noisy lot, and no mistake! All sorts of street traders were always

present, including sellers of vestas, newspapers, button-hooks, comic songs, etc., and judging from appearances they seemed a hard lot to tackle, and little likely to be easily impressed for good; yet through the agency of the Orphan Homes, many jewels for the Redeemer's crown have been picked up from among those stranded waifs of Glasgow's streets. But their reclamation has been a work of faith and patience, and a labour of love.

In having answered the question: "Where do the children come from?" one may be met with another: "Where does the money come from?" This is a question that the yearly "Narrative Of Facts" supplies a better answer to than any brief statement we may give here, and any one who has never seen that wonderful journal that makes its appearance once a year, with its record of the flow of Christian benevolence, should secure a copy and read it. The narrative for 1901, for instance, contained no less than 22 pages of closely-set brevier type, each page containing fully eighty lines, with an average of about four contributors to each line, the sums against their initials ranging from 1s up to hundreds of pounds: some few of the contributions for special purposes reaching even into the four figures. The year was begun with a little over a day's

provision in hand for maintenance, and before the financial year closed on the 31st of October, over £40,000 had been received for all purposes, besides goods to the value of about £2,000. Of that sum about £16,000 was provided for maintenance, over £15,000 for the Orphan Homes Building Account, and fully £9,000 for the Consumptive Sanatoria.

The note in the narrative under October 31st was as follows: "The last day of the thirtieth year finds us with a balance in hand sufficient for eight days' keep of our big family. Every need has been met and every bill paid, so that we owe no man anything. 'Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!' Notwithstanding all the extra claims upon Christian friends for war and famine and other objects, the gifts of the past year have been greater than in any previous one, showing that our God is above circumstances and that His resources are infinite. Every gift that comes to us we accept as from His own hand, and the smaller gifts are valued as much as the greater, for each has its place in God's purpose regarding us. It is impossible in the limited space of the report to do more than refer to a few, but these show in what a wonderful variety of ways God has sup-

plied the means to provide His own work. Not a single day has passed without a token of His love. Some days the gifts have been small, some days greater; they have been sent out of abundance, and also out of deep poverty; but we feel sure that all who have shared with us the joy of giving and working, in blessing others, have themselves been blessed."

The report for 1904 began as follows: "The year with which this narrative deals began on 1st November, 1903, under the shadow of the greatest loss the Orphan Homes have ever experienced. The beloved father and head had, two weeks before that date, ceased from his earthly labours, and upon weak shoulders, unused to the burden, had been laid the responsibilities of the great work. It was well we did not know all that this involved, nor what difficulties and trials the year held for us. Looking back now at its close we can but magnify the grace of God, granted to His unworthy servants, for the carrying out of His purposes." On another page reference is made to the "home going" of the dear "mother," who had so bravely taken her place at the head of the work, forgetting her own great sorrow in ministering to others. During the eight months she was left with us it was to her, and to all the workers, an unspeakable joy that

all the financial needs of the Homes were met, and that no backward step had to be taken. Her departure has left us doubly bereaved, but the influence of her sweet, gracious life remains. The arrangements made by the Trustees for the carrying on of the Homes have worked satisfactorily, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the Council who have so ungrudgingly and devotedly given themselves and their time to the work. We have very frequently found ourselves wondering how one man could possibly do all that the beloved "father" undertook, and looking back on his tireless activity we have gained fresh stimulus for the duties devolving upon us. The year has been one of prosperity in every department of the work, and the amount of money received for all purposes has been larger than in any previous year, with the exception of 1901, when there were extra gifts for buildings. The following are the totals for the year 1904 :—

I. For the Orphan Homes'			
General Fund (which			
includes the mainten-			
ance and education of			
1,621 children, and			
emigration expenses),			
etc., ...	...	...	£22,477 14 5½



Two CHILDREN in whom Queen Victoria was interested. The father was killed at Magersfontein, and the mother died from shock on hearing the sad news, leaving a baby boy, which was taken in when seven weeks old, along with the two shown above. The baby, however, died shortly after admission



NEEDING HELP.



HELPED.



THE "JAMES ARTHUR" TRAINING SHIP.

Interesting Figures. 65

II. For the Consumption			
Sanatoria Maintenance,	5,377	17	1½
For the Consumption			
Sanatoria Building Fund,	5,560	19	1
III. For the Colony of Mercy			
for Epileptics, ...	2,213	8	6
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>			
A total of ...	£35,629	19	2

“At the beginning of the year we had asked for great things, but God’s giving has been exceeding abundant above all we asked or thought. Unlooked for expenses arose in connection with alterations, drainage, school, etc., and our Heavenly Father, knowing the need, graciously sent, through His stewards, the extra supplies. The principles of the work have been adhered to. No collectors are sent out, and no one is personally called upon for money. Day by day the daily bread has been forthcoming through gifts that have reached us from rich and poor, old and young, many times from most unexpected quarters. We began the year with £444 in the Homes’ treasury, just a little over a week’s supply for the family, and after meeting all our liabilities we are left with £561 on hand, having expended £21,916. The greater part of the balance is specially set apart for outfits and emigration, so that there is in reality less than four days’ pro-

vision to begin the year with, but then it is on hand, and we are not in debt, and our hearts rejoice over the very exactness of the supply to meet our needs."

Up to date over 14,000 children have been dealt with since the work of rescue began in the year 1871, many of them having been for years in residence in the Homes, and as the title page of the yearly report always refers to the work as "work done for Christ," surely no higher aim can inspire any work. It is to those who do such work, and to those whose love for Christ enables it to be done, that "the King" will say: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was an hungered, and ye gave Me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in; naked, and ye clothed Me," and when surprise is expressed, He will explain and say: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these . . . ye have done it unto Me" (Matt. xxv. 34-40).

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## CHAPTER VIII.

## EMIGRATION WORK.

As noted in an earlier chapter, emigration work was for seven years discontinued, the reason for this being the passing of the "Ontario Act" in 1897, of which mention has been made. This law was enacted "to regulate the immigration into Ontario of certain classes of children," and to some clauses of the Act Mr Quarrier took strong exception, so strong, that he decided to send no more children to Canada until some alteration was made in the new law. During the intervening years the friends on the other side carefully watched the working of the new Act, with the result that those in charge of the children came to the conclusion that its effect on the conditions of child emigration was, in the main, to their advantage.

The Trustees of the Homes being of opinion that the time had come when the question should be considered afresh, and as various indications pointed to the desirability of re-opening this department of the work, it was thought well

that Mr and Mrs Findlay (Mr and Mrs Quarrier's son-in-law and eldest daughter) should make a visit of inspection to the field of operations and form an unbiassed opinion on the spot regarding the whole matter. Accordingly, they crossed the ocean at the end of July, 1904, and spent the month of August in Canada. A large portion of their time was devoted to visiting children who had gone out from the Homes, interviewing friends of the work, officials of the Government, and others interested in the matter. Without one dissenting voice, from the Premier down to the humblest person conversed with, all were decidedly of opinion that it would be well to begin again the emigration of the children. The testimony on all hands was that the Scotch boys and girls had been a most desirable class of immigrants, and that they had made for themselves such a good reputation that there would be no difficulty at all in finding desirable openings for as many children as it might be possible to send out. Indeed, when their presence in Canada and the purpose of the visit found announcement in the newspapers they were immediately made the recipients of such a correspondence from all parts of the province, and beyond, each writer urgently wanting one or more boys or girls, that had there been a large

party of children with them they could readily have had them all placed at once in apparently desirable homes.

It requires, however, to be said that the farmers and others who are so eager to obtain the children do not profess to be philanthropists. It is because the children are profitable to them, quite as much as from any desire to help them, that they are anxious to get possession of them, and Mr and Mrs Findlay were quite as desirous to know what the conditions of the children's lives were in the homes of their adoption. This was ascertained by surprise visits paid to a goodly number of old boys and girls in different parts of that great country. Almost everywhere they went, in city, town, or hamlet, from Montreal on the east to Chicago on the west, they came across some of the old children, most of them grown to be men and women, and almost all of them doing well. Indeed, they wondered what had become of the "5 per cent." of more or less unsatisfactory cases of which Mr Quarrier used to speak! They heard of a very few out of the more than five thousand who had gone to Canada who had done badly, but they failed to see any of that class. Their conviction, based on all that they saw and heard, was that for many of the children, boys especially, nothing could be

better than to help them out to that great new land, where there is room to breathe, and grow, and expand, and where, as one who knows has well said, "an average boy has more than an average opportunity of doing better than averagely well."

The following letter is from one who was rescued from great poverty and evil surroundings many years ago, and sent out to Canada after two years' residence in the Homes:—

I have not forgotten, although I have never written before. It is twelve years now since I left the Homes the 24th of this March. Well, I suppose you would like to hear how I have got along since I have come to Canada. I am farming all the time. I have grown up to be quite a man now. I weigh 156 lbs., and am about 5 ft. 3 in. in height. There are lots of Christian people out here as well as there. I have not saved up much money yet, but I am getting on now, that I am. I have taken great interest in reading your letters this year—in fact, every year that I have got them. I like to hear how the Homes and the work are getting along. I was sorry when I heard of Mr Quarrier's death, but I suppose it was God's will. He did quite a lot for Scotland, I tell you, and I know that, for my part, he did for me. I did not think so when I was there, but I see it now since I have grown up. I don't suppose you remember much of me, but I remember quite a lot of you. Although I was very small, I remember coming across in the boat, and leaving the Homes in waggons, and where the church

stands and the school, but I don't suppose I would know the Homes now ; it has changed quite a lot, I suppose, since I left there. I wish I had the picture of the Homes. I would like to see them again, to see the change. If I ever go back to the old country (Scotland) I will visit the Homes, as I would like to see them. I hope I will be able to give something to the Homes sometime for the good it has done me. We had a very rough road since our mother died. We were very young, too. I was in the Homes about two years, I guess, and came out here very small. I am twenty-two years old now. Are you sending out any boys to Canada now? Could you send me out one, or do you send them out in that way now? I am farming now, and I would like to get a good little Scotch boy, about ten years old. It would be a good home for him, if he has none.

Here are other letters that have come at different intervals :—

I don't know whether you will remember me or not. I was in the Homes, I think, about four years with you there at Bridge-of-Weir. I came to this country about eight years ago, and I am well pleased with it. I was a very small boy of eleven years old. I am not very large yet for my age, but still I have grown quite a lot ; and I have learned a great many things in this new country. I am learning to do all kinds of farm work in the summer. Truthfully, I think it has been good for me. I have not made up my mind yet what I will do when I grow up. At the present time I am going to school. I am trying to get all the education I can. They tell me here I will need an

education, no matter what I do. I have a pretty good home. There are not many of a family here. I have a very good time of it—not an awful lot to do, and all I can eat and drink of everything good, and lots of good clothes to wear. The people I am with are nice people. They are known to be nice all over the neighbourhood, and I know it. They are good to me anyway. There is a little girl here too. She came here a year before I did. She is a very nice little girl. It is not a big farm we are on—only fifty acres—but it is good land, a fine house, and a good big barn. It is easy doing the work around in it. We keep two horses and ten cows. I milk five most of the time when they are milking. We live near a railroad, and see the steam cars every day. Hoping you are all well, and thanking you all for your kindness in the past.

It is with pleasure I am writing to you. No doubt you will be somewhat surprised to get a letter, as, being a stranger to you, I expect I am quite forgotten by this time. It is quite a few years since I came to Canada, but I never regretted coming here, as I have a home of my own and two dear little girls, and I am also comfortable and happy, and I really do hope that you are still prospering in that great and wonderful work which you have undertaken. As I have been out in the world myself, I have seen so many dear children with no one to look after them or care for them : but, as for me, I must say there always was a protecting hand over me. I am sure I shall never repay for all the care and kindness which you have done for me and for my brothers and sisters. No doubt, we are all indebted to you, but may God's

blessing be ever upon you and your Christian work. My sister Katie is dead, and she left five little children, but they are pretty well off. I have no great riches, but I am comfortable; and I really wish that the rest of the poor little orphans may prosper as well as I have done. I have one great favour I would like to ask of you, and, no doubt, I will some day repay you for your kindness. It is this—I have one sister in the old country yet. She is the youngest. She is very delicate, and has been for months. She seems to be quite forsaken; no one even to give her a drink of water; no money; and it is very hard to get along in this hard world without money. She seems to be all alone—that is in worldly matters, but not spiritually; and there is no doubt that the spiritual life is worth more than all the world and its wealth; but I would love to have her with me. She would have a home as long as she lived if she would be only strong enough to stand the voyage over, and if there is any way she could get across. Dear friend, would it be possible that you could get her over the ocean, as I am not very rich, but I could pay her way.

A friend at home, sending a donation, wrote: “It may probably give you pleasure to read the enclosed letter from one of your old boys. It must, I think, be six years or so since you sent him and his brothers and sisters to Canada. They were left orphans, and in a very poor way.” The extracts here given tell their own interesting tale:—

I must apologise for not writing sooner, but you will see that I have occasion to write now. I do not

know exactly how to start, but a great change has come over me since I saw you last. I have been converted, and that's the news I want to write you about. I know how you will feel about it, because I remember how you used to teach me to know the Scriptures. I am so thankful that I was not disobedient to the Master's call, and to find out that John iii. and 16 included me. I am married now, and have a baby girl a little over four months, and my wife being a true Christian, I was ashamed of myself to think that I was not leading a better life. I was very rough at times, and mingled with earthly pleasures, and knew by my early Bible teaching that I was wrong. Last February I was suddenly taken sick with fever, and I felt I would die, so I prayed to God if He spared my life, and restored me to my wife again, I would lead a better life, so in six weeks I was well again. Some time after, I was asked to go to a cottage prayer-meeting, and consented, and, praise God, it was the means of my conversion. I did not sleep that night any, and joy came in the morning. I gave my heart to the Lord, and I am born again. I feel like a new person. Praise the Lord for His unspeakable gift! We have a prayer-meeting in our house, and I trust we may grow stronger in grace, and be more faithful to the Master.

Giving an account of his visit to the homes of a number of the children in Canada, Mr Findlay wrote regarding several as follows:—

Here are twin sisters who left the Homes so long ago that they have no recollection of the old country nor of the voyage across the great ocean, their earliest memories being connected with our Home at Brock-

ville, where they spent about a year before being adopted by two neighbouring farmers. Both are now married to earnest young Christian farmers, living in excellent homes on their own freehold farms, and doing well. It was a great pleasure to us to visit these girls and see how much they were loved and valued, both by their husbands and their adoptive parents.

K. is on another farm a few miles away, where she has been for eleven years. She is greatly prized and is treated as a member of the family. It was good to see the look on the face of the farmer's wife as she put her arm round K.'s neck and remarked—"I may as well say it before her, there is not a better girl in the country, and no daughter could be dearer to her mother than she is to me."

M. went to Canada in 1895. She was adopted by a retired farmer and his wife who are in good circumstances—own their house and grounds, and confess to a good round sum in the bank, all of which, they assured us, would by and by come to her, whom they treat in all respects as if she were their own child. She has been well educated, and is reported to be an excellent musician.

M. and J. are two sisters whom we well remember as little girls in Newstead Home long ago. They went to Canada in 1876, and are both in situations in Toronto, making good wages and doing well.

We shall not soon forget walking down a main street in Toronto one night at the close of a service we had been taking in one of the churches. Our companions were a fine young man and his wife. We came to the corner where our ways parted, and as we

stood under the lamp our friend, with pale, earnest face, said :—“I have a good wife, and three fine children ; I own my own house, and am doing well at my trade ; best of all, I am a Christian, and am humbly seeking to follow the Saviour, and all that I have and am, I owe to the training I got in the Homes at Bridge-of-Weir.

It was a great regret to some, in 1897, when the emigration work ceased, and its resumption has been hailed by many with keen delight. In this little country of ours there is certainly less likelihood of achieving success than in the great land on the other side of the Western Ocean, but we have never ceased to admire the reasons Mr Quarrier gave for suspending the emigration work during the latter years of his life. He was jealous of the children's welfare, and the Act of 1897, as he interpreted it, furnished him with good grounds for taking the stand he did. Its working, however, not having proved so hurtful as was anticipated, emigration will be good for the children, and that great country, with its untilled millions of acres, will be enriched by the young emigrants from the Orphan Homes of Scotland, who will plough its fields, guide its industries, and constitute a citizenship of which any country might be proud.

CHAPTER IX.

THE DIMENSIONS OF THE VILLAGE.

WHEN one thinks of the old remodelled workshop at No. 10 Renfrew Lane, where the first street waifs that were rescued were housed and tended, and then from some eminence in the neighbourhood of the children's village, looks down on the wonderful settlement with its church with spire and clock ; its fire-station with tower ; its school ; its ship on dry land ; and its many suburban-like residences, one cannot but exclaim, “What hath God wrought !” It is a most beautiful sight to look upon, more particularly when one considers how its residents are sustained from day to day. To view it from the last hill the public road surmounts, when approaching the village from the Bridge-of-Weir side, is to look on a grander sight than Moses saw when from Pisgah's height he viewed the promised land afar. Because Canaan, though it flowed with “milk and honey,” and yielded grapes and pomegranates, was a heathen land, whereas the village of the Orphan Homes of Scotland is the abode of intelligent worship, active faith, unceasing prayer, and abounding praise.

Within the circumference of the village there are at the present time sixty-two buildings, including the two consumptive hospitals; but besides these there are the City Home in Glasgow; the Sea-side Home at Ardnadam in Argyleshire; and the Brockville Home in Canada; giving a total of sixty-five, which are all held in trust by a body of responsible and trustworthy public men. The present trustees are:—Mr Robert Binnie, Gourock; Mr R. A. Bryden, Glasgow; Sir Charles Cameron, Bart.; Mr W. A. Campbell, Glasgow; Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart., Paisley; Mr A. Cameron Corbett, M.P.; Mr J. H. N. Graham, Larbert House; Mr A. P. Forrester Paton, Alloa; Mr J. P. Maclay; Sir Samuel Chisholm; Mr D. J. Findlay. Mrs A. Quarrier Burges is also a trustee.

The aggregate value of the property is something like £250,000; and fully half-a-million of money for buildings and maintenance has been received since the work began.

The church is a handsome building, and its site is well chosen. "Beautiful for situation" may be said of it, as was said of Mount Zion, and its architecture and acoustic properties are all that need be desired. Since its construction in 1888, it had to be lengthened owing to the demand of an increasing population for more space within its walls; and in its enlarged form,

it takes in all the youthful population besides the "fathers" and "mothers," with room to spare for visitors, of whom there are usually some each Sabbath from without the gates. It has since its erection been enriched by the gift of a splendid organ, costing £1,000, gifted by two daughters in memory of a much-loved mother. The £5,000 with which to build the church came from one donor, and the cost of the tower and clock and chiming bells was defrayed by several others. The cost of its enlargement involved an additional expenditure of other £5,000, which was met by another donor, and quite recently, through the generosity of another friend, electric fittings were put in, so that instead of lamps as formerly, the church is now lit with electric light.

On Sabbath days it is a magnificent sight to see the children from all the Homes gathered in the church, dressed so nicely, and all looking the very picture of health and happiness. To sit on the platform and look away to the back of the spacious edifice across the sea of upturned faces is a spectacle of a remarkable kind. Some years ago, on a Sabbath day when we were present, there sat beside us on the platform a prominent minister of the Gospel from London. He was staying at the Hydro, a mile or two distant, and had come to see and take part in the services.

Turning to him we said : " Isn't that a sight ? " to which he replied : " The Queen of Sheba never saw a sight like it." Within its walls the children hear of Him who loved us and gave Himself for us, and many a young heart in hearing learns a secret, with the blessing of God, much more precious than rubies, for the treasure of His love is more than tongue can tell. Mr Quarrier had always an eager longing for the salvation of the children, and his heart was ever gladdened in seeing times of spiritual refreshing overtake them. He had the true evangelistic spirit, and every Sabbath forenoon, unless when illness hindered his exposition of the lesson for the day, laid bare the earnest desire that possessed him of leading the young people into the knowledge of the Gospel. His exposition always preceded the address that was given by whoever was there as the helper for the day, and none who heard him could fail to see the end he had in view.

The school, which cost £8,000, was the gift of a gentleman in memory of a loved wife, and is a beautiful structure admirably adapted in every way for the purpose for which it has been built. It is under the care of a competent staff of teachers, and in it the children of the Orphan Homes are being mentally trained and fitted for taking their place in life. But it need not be



THE SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' HOUSE.



THE CONSUMPTIVE SANATORIA, Nos. 1 and 2.

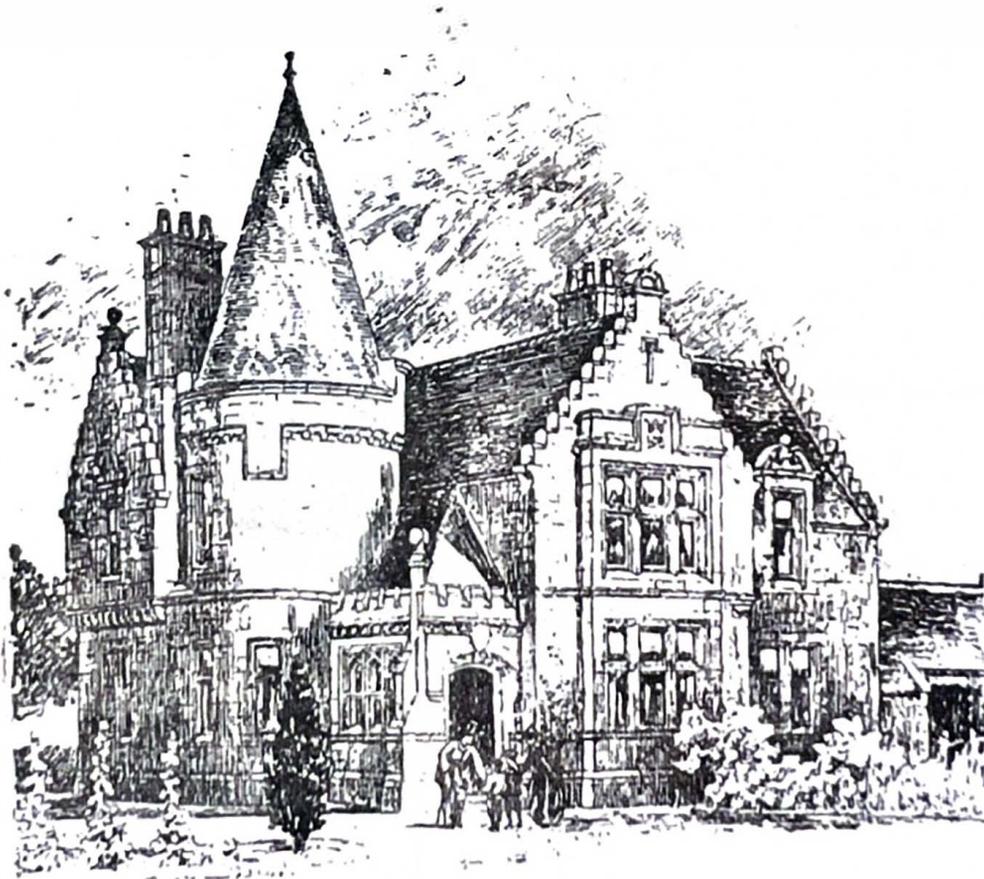
forgotten that the founder of the vast Institution was one whose boyhood was spent outside of school walls. Compulsory education was then unknown, yet nobody will deny but that he rose to eminence withal. However, no one was more eager to give the children a good sound elementary education than he was, though it fell not to his lot in his youth to share in it. Regarding this, amusingly enough, one of his little grandsons was being urged one-day by his mother to stick in to his schooling or he would never be worth anything. The moral of the admonition was completely lost, however, for he replied : “ Look at grandpapa. He never got any schooling, and see what he is ! ”

Besides the church and the school, there are other buildings which have also special features of their own, such as the ship, the fire-station, the bakery and other work shops, all the gifts of generous donors ; but the main feature of the village must always be the young life that has been rescued and saved from want and despair. Architecture has its charms and beauty, but the budding life that is housed and centred in the beautiful cottages, nearly all of which have been the gifts of individual friends, is the charm of the place, encouraging hopes of usefulness and distinction in days to come.

## LIST OF BUILDINGS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Central Buildings.                          | 34. "School Buildings."                   |
| 2. "Broadfield Home."                          | 35. "Jehovah-Jireh Home."                 |
| 3. "Glasgow Home."                             | 36. "Sagittarius Home."                   |
| 4. "Dalry Home."                               | 37. "Ayr Home."                           |
| 5. "Dumbartonshire Home."                      | 38. "Renfrewshire Home."                  |
| 6. "Ebenezer Home."                            | 39. "Sabbath School Home."                |
| 7. "Washington Home."                          | 40. "Smith Home."                         |
| 8. "Aberdeen Home."                            | 41. "Michael Rowan Home."                 |
| 9. "Greenock Home."                            | 42. "James Wilson Home."                  |
| 10. "Anderston Home."                          | 43. "Workers' Home," No. 1.               |
| 11. "Paisley Home."                            | 44. "Farm House."                         |
| 12. "Ceasnock Home."                           | 45. "Ebenezer Maclay Home."               |
| 13. "Mizpah Home."                             | 46. "Workers' Home," No. 2.               |
| 14. "Leven Home."                              | 47. "Killearn Home."                      |
| 15. "Overtoun Home."                           | 48. "Glenfarg Home."                      |
| 16. "Montrose Home."                           | 49. "Hatrick Home."                       |
| 17. "Mitchell Home."                           | 50. "Macfarlane Home."                    |
| 18. "Allan Dick Home."                         | 51. "Peddie Alexander Home."              |
| 19. "Somerville Home."                         | 52. "Robertson Home."                     |
| 20. "Ashgrove Home."                           | 53. Ferguslie Workshops and<br>Bakehouse. |
| 21. "Kintyre Home."                            | 54. Stables, Carriage and Cart<br>Sheds.  |
| 22. "Marshall Home."                           | 55. Fire Station.                         |
| 23. "Lincoln and Garfield<br>Home."            | 56. Consumptive Sanatorium<br>No. 1.      |
| 24. "Edinburgh Home."                          | 57. Consumptive Sanatorium<br>No. 2.      |
| 25. "Oswald Home" for In-<br>valid Girls.      | 58. Hebron C.S. No. 3.                    |
| 26. "Elim" for Invalid Boys.                   | 59. Executive Buildings.                  |
| 27. "James Arthur" Train-<br>ing Ship on land. | 60. Electric Power House.                 |
| 28. "Ferguslie Offices,"<br>Laundry, etc.      | 61. Hope Lodge.                           |
| 29. Stores, Greenhouse, etc.                   | 62. City Home, Glasgow.                   |
| 30. "Church."                                  | 63. Seaside Home, Ardnadam.               |
| 31. "Gatehouse."                               | 64. Canadian Home, Brock-<br>ville.       |
| 32. "Poultry Farm."                            | 65. Home for Epileptics.                  |
| 33. "Homelea."                                 |   |

The Orphan Homes village with its handsome piles of masonry situated amid a lovely rural environment ; its principles of faith and prayer ; and its fourteen hundred residents all dependent on the daily kindness of generous hearts and hands all the country over, is a striking and signal witness to the personality of a believing man who laid hold of, and rested upon, the never-failing promises and faithfulness of a covenant-keeping God.



THE SABBATH SCHOOL HOME.

Built by the Pennies and Halfpennies of Sabbath School Children sent in from all over Scotland.

## CHAPTER X.

## WORK AMONG CONSUMPTIVES.

IN the twenty-second annual report, dated 31st October, 1893, which ended the twenty-ninth year of work among poor children, the following announcement was made: "During the twenty-nine years of our work we have had under our care about ten thousand children and young people. Among these there have been a great number of consumptives, for whom no special house or appliances have been provided. It is an ascertained fact that consumption is infectious if the healthy are allowed to sleep with those who suffer, and it has also been demonstrated that this disease, if treated in its earlier stages, can be alleviated, if not cured. We have a number in the Homes at present suffering from this trouble, and it has been impressed on our hearts that special provision should be made for these cases, as well as for others that may need our help. We are desirous of having two houses, one for males, and the other for females, for this purpose. Some of the children do not give

evidence of the disease until sent to situations, where it develops, and it is to make provision for such, as well as for others, that we would like to have these houses. Who shall have the honour of giving to Scotland these first two houses, we know not, but we believe they will come."

For general illnesses there are two nice cottages, the Bethesda Home, opened in 1884, for invalid girls, and the Elim Home, opened in 1890, for invalid boys, in each of which there are usually about thirty patients, and a visit to the wards of either of these Homes is sure to yield to visitors both pain and pleasure—pain to see the suffering little creatures, and pleasure to see them so comfortably housed.

In response to the appeal for two houses for consumptives money poured in during the following year, some friends in the east of Scotland contributing no less than £7,500, while three others in different parts sent in sums of £1,000 each, and there were also other contributions, ranging from £100 down to 5s. The money having come in, building operations were begun, and on the fifth September, in the year 1894, the memorial stone of the first Consumptive Sanatorium for Scotland, was laid. On the 3rd of September, 1896, the building was formally opened, Lady Glen Coats, Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., and others taking part in the opening proceedings, but through delay in connection with the sewage scheme and the Executive

Buildings, it was not till the 27th April, 1898, that the first patient was passed for admittance, and by the 31st of October, at the close of the financial year, there were twenty-five patients in residence. For the first nine months after opening the building, the system of an artificial temperature was adopted, but the results not proving so satisfactory as desired, a change was made in favour of the open-air method of treatment, since which time better results have been attained.

On the 7th of June, 1898, another friend in the East of Scotland promised the sum of £10,000 for the erection of Sanatorium No. 2, which, after being erected, was opened on the 5th September, 1900, and named "The Door of Hope." Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart., took part in its opening, and there were present many other well-known public gentlemen. Both the buildings are occupied by female patients. "The Door of Hope" contains accommodation for 40 of the afflicted ones, and as Sanatorium No. 1, which at the first held 28, has been internally altered since its opening at the expense of the friends who built it, to add to its receptive capacity, it can now take in 40 also.

In the year 1904 another Home was opened, capable of accommodating twelve patients, which has been leased to the Paisley District Association for males, and another large Sanatorium, through contributions received, is meanwhile in course of

erection, so that Mr Quarrier's first appeal has been more than met. Since he led the way many municipalities in Scotland have been stirred to do something for consumptives, and a number of buildings have been reared throughout the country, to accommodate sufferers from that fell disease. But it is only fair to his memory to place on record the fact that to him belonged the honour of taking the initiative in erecting buildings for consumptive patients.

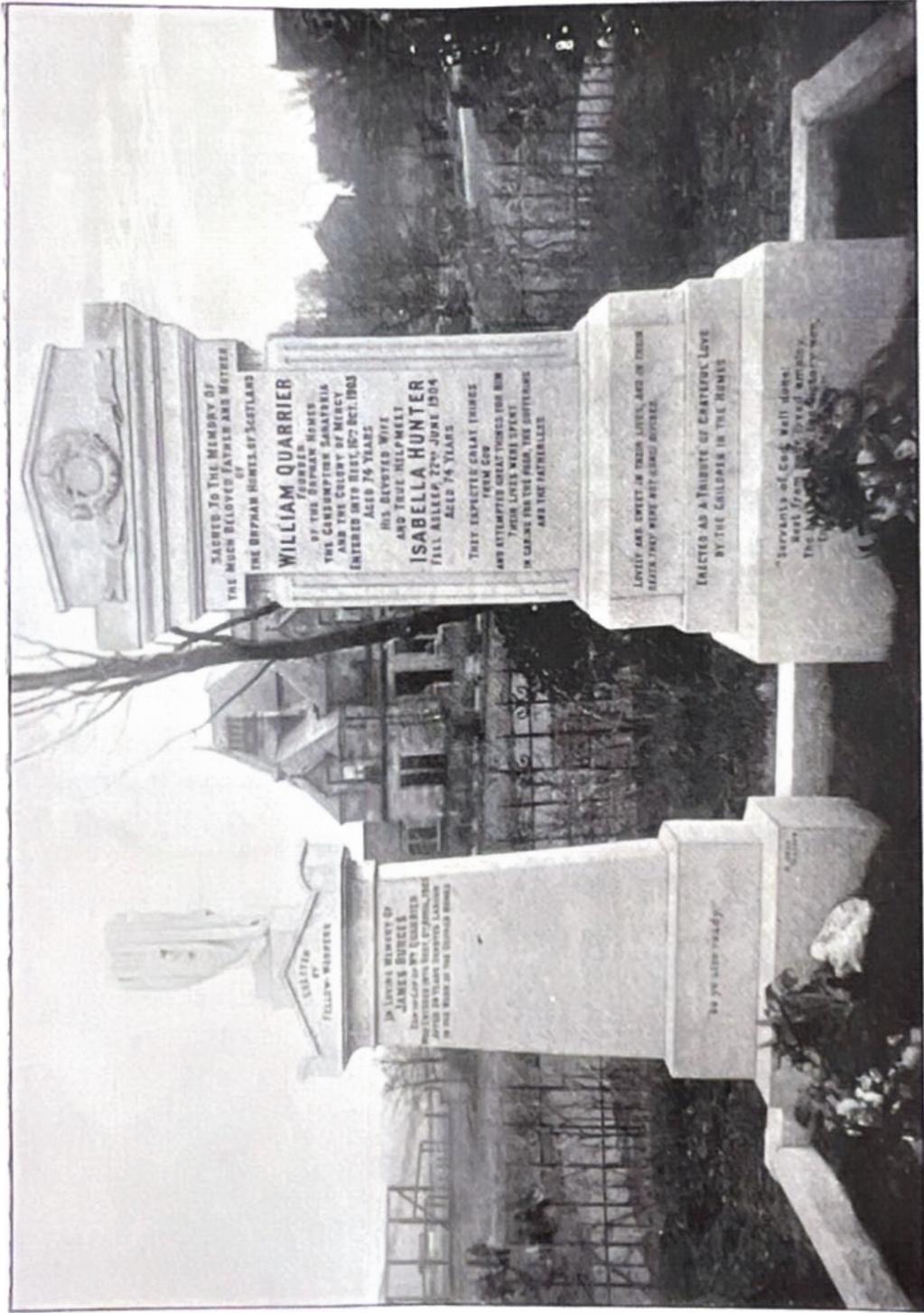
It was at first intended that all the consumptive patients taken in should be boarded and medically attended to free of charge, all moneys for the Consumptive Sanatoria upkeep being kept quite distinct from funds sent in for the children's maintenance in the Orphan Homes. But while supplies for the children have never run short, it was found after a time that sufficient money for the maintenance of the consumptive patients was not coming in, with the result that a charge had to be made, where it could be met, towards the expense incurred. The charge, however, has always been exceedingly moderate, and does not nearly cover the outlay required. There is room for about a hundred patients in the three buildings already in use, and when the one now in course of erection is ready, there will be accommodation for about forty more.

While everything is done that can be done to bring about the healing of the patients, their spiritual wants are not forgotten, for besides

daily family worship, a forty-five minute service is conducted each Sabbath afternoon in the large dining-hall of "The Door of Hope," which all the patients not confined to bed attend, where they hear of a door that God has opened, and that no man can shut; and of a hope that never fails, a hope for eternity, "blessed and true."

In addition to the Homes for consumptives, the foundation stone of a Home for epileptics was laid on the 29th September, 1904, one of Mr Quarrier's latest projects before he passed away being the erection of such a home. Referring to the inception of work on behalf of epileptics the "Narrative of Facts" for 1904, said: "Whereto this thing may grow we cannot attempt to forecast or prophesy, its future is with Him who put the inception into His servant's heart. There is both room and need for large expansion, and it is hoped that a period of residence on these breezy and healthy uplands will have a beneficial effect on the condition of many of the poor sufferers from epilepsy, and that He who can do all things for those who believe, may graciously vouchsafe entire healing to some."

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SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
THE MUCH BELOVED FATHER AND MOTHER  
OF  
THE ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND

**WILLIAM QUARRIER**  
FOUNDER  
OF THE ORPHAN HOMES  
THE CONSUMPTION SANATORIUM  
AND THE COLONY OF MERCY  
ENTERED INTO REST, OCT. 1863  
AGED 74 YEARS  
HIS DEVOTED WIFE  
AND TRUE HELPMEET

**ISABELLA HUNTER**  
FELL ASLEEP, 27th JUNE 1904  
AGED 74 YEARS  
THEY EXPECTED GREAT THINGS FOR HIM  
FROM GOD  
AND ATTEMPTED GREAT THINGS FOR HIM  
THEIR LIVES WERE SPENT  
IN CARE FOR THE POOR, THE SUFFERING  
AND THE PATRIOTIC

LOVELY AND SWEET IN THEIR LIVES, AND IN THEIR  
LIVES THEY WERE NOT GRADUALLY DIVIDED.

ERECTED AS A TRIBUTE OF GRATEFUL LOVE  
BY THE CHILDREN IN THE HOMES

"servants of God, well done,  
rest from their good works,  
the Master and the Father were,  
the Master and the Father were."

ERECTED BY  
FELLOW-WORKERS

IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
**JAMES BURCKLE**  
DIED 10th FEBRUARY 1904  
AGED 74 YEARS  
HIS DEVOTED WIFE  
AND TRUE HELPMEET

Be ye also ready

## CHAPTER XI.

## THE END.

In the year 1896 Mr Quarrier, then in his sixty-seventh year, had a serious illness from which he never fully recovered, but during the summer of 1903 his health seemed to improve considerably, so much so, that he was frequently congratulated on having renewed his youth. It was a great joy to the workers in the Homes to see him as active as he was wont to be prior to his illness seven years before. Yet the end was drawing near. On Thursday, 17th Sept., he was present at the opening of the session of the Bible Training Institute and took part. He spoke earnestly to the students, appealing to them to live for God. It was his last public utterance in the city where his name had been for years a household word. The next night he conducted the workers' meeting at the Homes, and on the Sabbath following he went to the church, but was not able to do more than give out the hymns and engage in prayer. On Monday 21st, he seemed better, and had a

very busy forenoon, scarcely leaving himself time to catch his train for the city, where he had two appointments. He complained of giddiness, and was urged to stay at home, but he felt that duty called him. While in Glasgow the giddiness increased, and friends had to assist him to the City Home, and afterwards to the station. Next day he got up in the morning, but had to go to bed later, owing to a severe pain in his head. From that day until Sabbath, October 3rd, he suffered almost incessantly with the pain, which was thought to be neuralgia. Several times when it eased a little, he was able to come downstairs, but it never really left him. He was able to attend to correspondence, and interested himself in all the details of the daily work. On Saturday morning, October 1st, he looked better, and when asked how he was, with a smile said—

“ The Lord of us hath mindful been,  
And He will bless us still.”

He rose at noon and did not retire until 8 p.m., and then spoke as if he would be at church next day, but, alas! ere the day dawned the pain had returned with increased violence, and all day he was in great distress. At midnight he had a shock of paralysis which affected the whole of his right side. For three days there were intervals when he seemed to recognise those about

him, but eleven days after the seizure, on the morning of Friday, October 16th, he quietly passed away "to be with Christ." How truly it may be said of him, "He fought a good fight, he finished his course, he kept the faith." The world is a better place for the life he lived in it, and it is poorer now that he has gone. The blank in the work is one that cannot be filled, and there is all the more need that his fellow-labourers, who so generously supported him, should now lovingly accept as from him the care of the large family he has bequeathed to God's people.

The following account of the funeral services which appeared in *The Glasgow Herald* on Wednesday, 21st October, gives a full outline of the proceedings of the day :

"The remains of Mr William Quarrier, the eminent philanthropist, and founder of the Orphan Homes of Scotland, were laid to rest yesterday in the quiet little cemetery of that institution amid many manifestations of sympathy and sorrow. It was a memorable funeral, and the rural peace of Bridge-of-Weir accorded well with the simplicity of the ceremony. There was an unwonted hush in the village, and the drawn blinds of the dwelling-houses, the shuttered shops, and other outward signs of grief testified to the esteem in which the friend of poor and needy children was held by those with whom he came into daily contact. But

the mourners were not confined to the district. They came from all parts of the country, and were representative of all that is best in our social and religious life, embracing as they did every rank and class of society, from peers of the realm to the lowest artisans. The routine of the Homes went on as usual, the only evidence of the passing of their founder being the tolling of the church bell at minute intervals and the lowered flags on the administrative buildings.

“About one o'clock the body, enclosed in a handsome coffin of panelled oak, with brass mountings, was borne from Homelea, the residence of Mr Quarrier, to the church.

“Soon afterwards large numbers of mourners began to enter the grounds and make their way to the sacred edifice. Many came in special trains from Glasgow, the Lord Provost, several magistrates, and many councillors being among them. By three o'clock the church, which accommodates about two thousand people, was crowded, several sections being reserved for the little inmates of the Homes. The coffin, hidden under a profusion of wreaths, rested in front of the platform. It bore this inscription—‘Entered into rest, October 16, 1903, aged 74, William Quarrier, friend of the poor and needy, and Founder of the Orphan Homes of Scotland.’ The reading-desk alone was draped in black. Pastor D. J. Findlay, Glasgow, a son-in-law of Mr Quarrier, conducted the service. It was a singularly impressive

one. Among those on the platform were the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir John Ure Primrose, Lord Overtoun, Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart., Sir Thos. Glen-Coats, Bart., Bailie Willox, Councillors Gray, Murray, Bilsland, W. F. Anderson, Jas. Alexander, W. Martin, Brechin, Montgomerie, Shaw Maxwell, Forsyth, Campbell, M'Cutcheon, Wallace, Jas. Macfarlane, Bruce Murray, Mr J. P. Maclay, Mr R. H. Hunter, and Mr James Nicol, the City Chamberlain. Lord Overtoun, Rev. D. M. MacIntyre, Sir Samuel Chisholm, Rev. George Green, Mr Walter Sloan, and the Rev. Mr Bainbridge took part in the devotional exercises.

“Superintendent Douglas, of the City Home, one of the oldest workers associated with Mr Quarrier, then testified to the good qualities of head and heart of his dead master. Mr Quarrier, he said, showed his greatness in the manner in which he sought to raise and elevate the lowest of humanity. There never was a human being whom he did not believe he could make something out of. He had implicit faith in God, and he had faith in himself, because of his faith in God. He was a man of great courage, and ever believed that his boys and girls had the same rights as the highest in the land. Indeed, if there was any man he had consideration for above another it was the poor, helpless creature. He had served his day and generation ; he had done his work. Someone had suggested that by-and-bye a statue would be

raised in George Square, Glasgow, to the memory of Mr Quarrier. Mr Quarrier needed no such monument. They had only to look at these Homes for his memorial. If, however, such a desire should take shape, he saw no reason why the memorial should not be set up in the grounds at Bridge-of-Weir.

“Pastor Findlay then added his tribute to the general expressions of the worth of Mr Quarrier. They were not there that day, he said, to praise William Quarrier, they were there to magnify Jesus Christ in His servant. Mr Douglas had spoken from the second circle; he spoke from the inmost circle. It was one of the greatest privileges of his life to know that man of God from his earliest childhood, and he felt about him that day as a friend said to him at another great service two years ago—William Quarrier was like a great mountain, and we could not see a great mountain properly unless we were at some distance from it. Mr Quarrier would grow greater as the days and the years went by. He had never known William Quarrier to think a selfish thought; he had never known him to speak one selfish word; he had never known him to fight one battle for his own hand or in his own interest. It seemed as if his life were lived in the fullest possible human measure, not for himself, but for others. Scotland's heart was touched that day. He had never read such letters as those which were pouring in in hundreds every day from every part of the land, and almost every letter claimed

that the loss was not that of the family only, but the loss of the writers as well. William Quarrier lived, and would live, in the hearts of the common people. He used no exaggerated language when he said he was Scotland's greatest philanthropist. He who knew him as few knew him dared to say he was one of Scotland's greatest men, and the reason of his greatness lay in this, that he was a Christian first and a philanthropist second. Lifting Mr Quarrier's Bible at this juncture, the speaker remarked impressively that the orphan's friend never touched the Book of Books with soiled hands, and yet the print in some parts was almost entirely rubbed away. He was a man of one book—the Bible; he loved it with all his heart, and he lived it. He was a man of God, a man of prayer, a man of one desire—the glory of God and the salvation of the lost. In short, William Quarrier was before and above and beyond everything else a Christian man; he was a man in Christ Jesus. He had gone to his rest, and the speaker pointed them to the verse in Revelation.—‘Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.’ If that was ever true of one human being, it was true of William Quarrier.

“The benediction having been pronounced, the children filed out the building and lined the avenue which leads from the church to the cemetery. The coffin, carried by six workers, was then borne to the grave,

preceded by the boys of the City Home and the boys of the 'ship,' and followed by the chief mourners. The scene at the last resting-place of the revered father of the homeless was a most imposing one. The cemetery is situated in the north-western extremity of the grounds, is neatly kept, and shaded by beautiful trees. In the rich yellow radiance of a typical autumn afternoon Pastor Findlay conducted a brief service at the grave side. The boys and girls of the Homes led the singing of an appropriate hymn in childish treble, and when the last rites had been reverently performed the mourners slowly left the grounds."

Eight months later Mrs Quarrier passed away. In the "Narrative of Facts" for 1904, under date of 22nd June, the following entry occurs; "Early this morning our precious mother fell asleep in Jesus. She was not, for God took her."

Her last day on earth was spent, as all her life was, for others, and few outside of her own inner circle can ever know how much the Homes were indebted to her for her consecrated service. Now she is with the Saviour whom she loved so well, and served so long.

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FEW MEN LIKE WILLIAM QUARRIER ARE BORN  
IN A CENTURY. THE FOUNDER OF THE ORPHAN  
HOMES OF SCOTLAND WAS ONE OF THE FEW.