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The Second Annual Report of the Manchester and Salford Boys' Refuge and Industrial Home, Frances Street, Strangeways (1872)

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CAVE AND SEVER, Printers, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

BOYS' REFUGE

AND

INDUSTRIAL HOME,

Frances Street, Strangeways, Manchester.

Trustees.

JOHN RYLANDS, Esq.
OLIVER HEYWOOD, Esq.
RICHARD HAWORTH, Esq.
HENRY LEE, Esq.
Alderman WILLIAM PEARSON.
HERBERT PHILIPS, Esq.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.
RICHARD B. TAYLOR, Esq.
LEONARD K. SHAW, Esq.

Trensurer.

JAMES CHAPMAN, Esq., Westwood, Broughton Park.

yon. Sec.

LEONARD K. SHAW, Athol-place, Higher Broughton.

Bankers.

Messrs. HEYWOOD BROTHERS & Co., St Ann's-street.

Master and Matron.

Mr. & Mrs. BROWNE, Frances-street.

MANCHESTER:

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The Second Annual Meeting of the Boys' Refuge and Industrial Home, was held in the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, on Monday, January 8th, 1872.

His Worship the MAYOR OF MANCHESTER took the Chair at 12 o'clock.

The meeting was opened with prayer.

The Report having been read-

It was moved by The Lord Bishop of Manchester, seconded by John Rylands, Esq., and supported by David Harris, Esq., of Edinburgh,—

"That the Report be adopted, printed, and circulated under the direction of the Managing Committee, and that the Managing Committee for the ensuing year be Messrs. Thomas Wright, James Chapman, Richard B. Taylor, and Leonard K. Shaw."

It was moved by Rev. C. D. Marston, seconded by Herbert Philips, Esq., and supported by Henry Lee, Esq., and C. E. Cawley, Esq., M.P.,—

"That this meeting rejoices in the success of the Manchester and Salford Boys' Refuge and Industrial Home, and believes the extension of similar Institutions to all large towns would be attended with beneficial results."

These resolutions were adopted unanimously; a vote of thanks to the Mayor concluded the proceedings.

The continued interest in the work of the Institution was shown by a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were—The Bishop of Manchester, Sir J. Heron, C. E. Cawley, Esq., M.P., Oliver Heywood, Esq., Richard Haworth, Esq., John Rylands, Esq., Herbert Philips, Esq., Peter Mac.Laren, Esq., Henry Lee, Esq., Rev. Canon Bardsley, Rev. T. A. Stowell, Rev. C. Dallas Marston, John Napier, Esq., H. J. Leppoc, Esq., James Street, Esq., William Pearson, Esq., D. O. Evans, Esq., Andrew Boutflower, Esq., Councillor Harwood, Charles Swallow, Esq., Rev. D. Macgregor, Rev. F. Carter, Captain Weston, R. B. Crankshaw, Esq., Thomas Geldart, Esq., Richard Le Mare, Esq., and others.

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

Managing Committee.

THOMAS WRIGHT,

JAMES CHAPMAN,

RICHARD B. TAYLOR,

LEONARD K. SHAW, Hon. Sec.

The Managing Committee of the Boys' Refuge and Industrial Home present their second Annual Report with feelings of deep thankfulness; during the past year the Institution has passed out of the region of experiment, and has become one of the established Institutions of our city.

At the close of our first year's labours, just twelve months ago, the record we were enabled to publish in our first Report warranted us in seeking to put the Institution on a more permanent basis, in larger premises and in a neighbourhood less surrounded by temptation. On this subject we then used the following words:—
"All who visit the Refuge agree with us, that increased "accommodation, in a better neighbourhood, where the "lads are not continually exposed to temptation when-

"ever they go out, has become a necessity."

The appeal then made was very promptly responded

to. While the needful funds were being raised an active search was being prosecuted for suitable premises, the situation of which would form no slight element in the success of our undertaking. Every locality at all likely to furnish what we required was searched, and the result was, we entered into negotiations for the purchase of four three-storey houses and a large adjoining yard, situated in Frances-street, Strangeways, on the property of Lord Ducie. These four houses, now thrown into one, form our present premises, and though the cost of altering, adapting, and fitting them up so as to combine at once a Home, a Workshop, and a Night Refuge, has been considerable, and though something yet remains to be done before the premises are complete, yet every day convinces us that whether viewed as a commercial investment, or still more important, as suitable for the purposes of our Institution, we acted wisely in securing them. They are at once central, easily found, and free from the temptations which surrounded the old premises in Quay-street, Deansgate.

By the 25th March, nearly £1,000. had been contributed (in many cases large sums being sent voluntarily on the receipt of our Report), a sum which enabled us to complete the purchase. A large staff of workmen were at once put upon the premises, and on the 1st May, Mr. and Mrs. Browne and their large family removed into their new home.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. James Street, who conducted the legal negotiations connected with the

purchase, and presented the amount of his bill as a donation to the Institution. We have alluded to the alterations required: not only were these considerable, but it was found necessary to build a new kitchen, &c., with workroom beneath. These various alterations and improvements were carried out in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. James Murgatroyd, under whose personal superintendance they were completed, but again without any cost to your Committee, Mr. M. refusing any remuneration whatever for his truly valuable services.

And now, having alluded to the various steps which have resulted in placing us in our new home,—a home vested in Trustees, to be for ever hereafter devoted to the relief and training of the homeless boys of Manchester and Salford,—we will proceed to sketch very briefly our work during the past year; and while doing so we trust our friends will remember the class of lads we deal with, they will thus the better realise at once the difficulties and the importance of the work.

Class of Boys helped by the Refuge.

The boys helped by this agency may be divided into three classes. There is, First, the homeless, wandering street boy, who, from the time his parents died, if he ever knew them, has moved about, now sleeping (when he could earn a few coppers) in common lodging-houses, often dens of iniquity, and now finding his bed in yards and outhouses, or at some brick-field, where at least there was hear of there was no shelter. As an example

of this class, we may name one fact. Some months ago, while the alterations were in progress, three lads applied for admission; we were obliged to refuse them, being full. A day or two after, we were shocked to read the account of a poor lad being burned to death at a neighbouring brick-yard. He was one of the three who had applied! Homeless and destitute, they had gone to sleep too near the burning bricks, with the sad results named to one of them. We need hardly say we redoubled our efforts to get the Refuge completed, and are thankful to say that one of the two survivors is now in the Institution.

Second, boys who, having lost their father, profess to live with their mother, in some wretched cellar or garret, but the mother being either *helpless*, through poverty, age, or sickness, or *worthless*, through crime and drink, these boys practically live on the streets, and are often the most wretched objects that meet the eye.

Third, boys who have parents living at a distance, and who, having left home owing to the parents' poverty or cruelty, and sometimes through their own misconduct, reach our city in search of work;—in an especial sense destitute and friendless, because even among the fraternity to which they belong they have not a friend. These lads generally reach us in great want, and were it not for such an agency as this, must perish. We have several letters from the friends of such boys, thanking us for the help afforded to their lads in their hour of need.

Such are the cases that find their way to the Refuge, and with such it is at present filled.

We would point out here, and it is needful just now, that few of these lads are touched by the recent Education Act, the majority being just above the age eligible for Certified Industrial Schools. The School Board can, and we all trust they will, insist that parents shall no longer allow their children to grow up in ignorance, and this will be a most important and blessed work to accomplish. But how they are to deal with the large class of lads (say from 13 to 16 or 17 years of age) who, having really or practically no parents, live on the streets, does not appear. These lads want the common necessaries of life-food, clothing, and a decent shelter at night, and these things School Boards cannot give. It appears to your Committee that such an Institution as ours just meets the need of these boys: it gives them education, but it also gives them food, clothing, and a decent home, and at the same time teaches them habits of industry and self-help, by providing them with employment, from the proceeds of which they pay for their own support.

Number of Inmates and present Industries.

During the year, 111 lads have been permanent inmates of the Home. (In addition to this number, many have received temporary assistance for short periods, which we trust has been useful to them; but of these we do not speak.) Of the 111, there are now in the Home 71, and during the year 40 have left, from

various causes. We will allude to the latter first, Of those which have left, there are—

In Situations, doing well	18
Restored to friends	5
No account of	12
Turned out badly	5
Total	40

Whatever there is of failure in our Institution is seen here, and we have not the least desire to hide these few cases from the view of our friends. If any of our readers have themselves tried to benefit the lowest classes of society, they will know how frequently they have been disappointed, and that some failures are unavoidable; but, considering the class we deal with, remembering what they were before they reached us, we venture to think these figures afford cause for thankfulness. Of the 111 permanent inmates, the number that have proved failures is very small; and, even if we add to this number half of those of whom we have no account, the percentage is still low.

But if a few afford cause for despondency, a greater number furnish special cause for thankfulness. We can point to about one-half of the total number that have left who are now in situations, doing well: some living in respectable lodgings, entirely supporting themselves, and regular attenders at places of worship; nor are they unmindful of the place which helped them when they were in misery, they frequently come to the Refuge for our Sunday evening service, and by their appearance preach more powerfully than any words.

To us who remember the night these boys were admitted, and their condition then, the change seems indeed wonderful.

We now come to speak of the present inmates, 71 in number: of all of these we can speak hopefully, seeing that the great majority have been with us for several months, and their conduct for some time past has been such as to warrant us (as soon as their wages allow) in getting them homes out of the Institution. They may be divided as follows:—

In Situations	28
In Shoe-black Brigade	24
In Messenger Brigade	3
Employed on premises	16
Total	71

Boys in Situations.—To obtain a situation where he can learn some useful trade, is our ultimate aim and desire for every boy, and in this branch we are thankful to record marked progress. Twelve months ago we had 8 boys learning trades of various kinds; at the present time we have 28, in addition to the 18 before alluded to. We might have many more, as our applications from employers have been very numerous, but we think it better to refuse applications rather than send out unsuitable boys.

We would point out to employers that they have greater guarantees for the honesty and good conduct of a boy living at the Refuge than if he lived with friends in some low part of the town; not only is he surrounded with every good influence at the former, but a strict watch is exercised over him, and if any irregularity occurs or is suspected, the employer is at once communicated with.

Of the Shoe-black Brigade, we will only say that it continues popular both with the public and with the boys, and that we continue to find it a valuable help. Boys are not allowed to remain very long at this employment; as a rule, as soon as they are able to read and write they are provided with situations. We feel that great credit is due to Mr. Browne, for the efficiency and discipline of these lads, which we doubt not will be fully maintained during the coming year.

The Messenger Brigade at Railway Stations is not as flourishing as we could wish. Last year we had 5 lads so employed, at present only 3, owing to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company refusing us permission to place our messengers on Victoria Station. We believe they would be a public convenience, and trust before another year comes round our desires in this respect may be granted.

We have employed on the premises, chiefly in the manufacture of firewood, 16 boys. During the summer months a small loss was incurred on this industry, owing to the difficulty in obtaining and cutting the material; but since August it has developed considerably, and every boy that could be spared from other work has been turned on to this. Every post brings fresh orders; when in full work, our boys can turn out 6,000 bundles

per week. One half-penny a bundle, delivered free (within toll bars), brings this firewood within the reach of all, and its convenient size renders it a favourite in every household.

Before leaving the industrial branch of our work, we cannot but feel that ere long we must add to our indoor employments. During the summer months, when the demand for firewood is not so large, we require another industry to keep our little hands all occupied, for work is the very life of our Home. We shall gladly receive any practical suggestions from our friends on this point.

And now we will give the pecuniary results of these industries for the year:—

Table of Boys' Earnings, Payments, &c.

Months.	Average No. of Boys.	Total Earnings.	Amount paid by Boys towards their own support.
-		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January	40	53 18 5	49 3 10
February	43	56 6 11½	47 6 10
March	45	$65\ 13\ 3\frac{1}{2}$	$55 \ 15 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$
April	45	68 6 71	$55 \ 2 \ 6\frac{1}{2}$
May	47	65 8 51	$53\ 10\ 0\frac{1}{2}$
June	52	73 17 4	58 12 10
*July	61	93 13 91	71 9 8
August	63	93 17 $2\frac{1}{2}$	
September		98 5 6	70 1 11
October	70	97 13 3	70 17 61
November		90 2 13	$65\ 19\ 4\frac{1}{2}$
December		90 8 71	
		£947 11 7	£731 2 6

^{*} New premises completed this month.

The difference between these two amounts belongs to the boys, and the greater part is lodged in the Savings' Bank, for their benefit. Some interesting particulars on this subject will appear directly.

Friends frequently inquire what guarantee we have that the boys faithfully state their earnings? We have the best possible, inasmuch as on the plan we pursue it is not the boys' interest to under-state them. The question can only arise respecting the Brigade boys, as we know exactly the wages of the situation boys, seeing we make the engagements with the employers. Our system, as explained in our first report, is as follows:-Each boy pays a certain fixed sum, ranging from 6d. to 1s. per day, for full board and lodging, use of uniform, materials, &c. This sum he knows he has to pay: if he does not earn it, his account is debited with the amount short, which is paid off from the earnings of a good day; all he earns above this fixed sum is his own, and is lodged in the Bank at interest, for his benefit. Thus, there is no inducement for the boys to understate their earnings.

The experience of two years convinces us that the system we have adopted respecting the boys' payments, is a wise one; it does not burden the lads, but it stimulates them to work hard, knowing that any debt incurred must be repaid; it also teaches them careful and provident habits, and destroys any pauper feeling, by enabling them thus early in life to provide for themselves.

Savings' Bank Report.

We believe it to be a very important part of our work to teach these boys habits of saving. As a rule, street boys, notwithstanding what they suffer, do not know the value of money; their first thought is to spend what they get, their last thought to save it. This habit becoming confirmed as boys grow up, is the fruitful source of the pauperism and of much of the crime which afflicts our country. We therefore do all in our power to encourage the boys to save; the difficulties we meet with, owing to the habits alluded to, are greater than our friends would think.

The number of depositors during the year has been 86.

Amount withdrawn, and spent chiefly in the purchase of clothing 110 3 5

Leaving a balance in the Bank of ... £18 10 9

We consider these figures on the whole very encouraging. It will be seen that 86, out of the total number of 111 inmates, have been depositors; and that of the amount withdrawn, nearly all has been spent in the purchase of useful clothing. We could give some interesting details of what individual boys have done, did we

not fear to weary our readers. Suffice it to say, that we feel stimulated to redouble our efforts during the coming year to promote habits of saving and economy amongst our boys.

Education and Emigration.

We have felt during the early part of the past year that we were not doing all we desired, in this most important branch of our work. As we have looked at these 70 upturned faces, but a short time ago roving, untamed, in paths of misery, and now won (for a time at least) under better influences, we have felt that no effort should be spared while they remain, so that when they leave us they may carry with them some permanent benefit.

The manifold duties of the Master, both indoor and out, prevented that time being given which the very defective education of the lads required; therefore, while the Evening School is still carried on, to improve those who have made some progress, we have engaged a Schoolmaster for those who have made none. All the boys who cannot read or write now leave their work at 3-30 each day, and from 4 to 6 o'clock are instructed by a properly qualified Master. We expect, from this arrangement, the happiest results, and we believe we should have been wanting in our duty had we hesitated to incur the necessary expense.

We have made an experiment this year in the matter of emigration. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Marston, of Kersal, who raised the necessary funds (£10. for each), two of our boys have been sent to Canada, under the care of Miss Macpherson. These lads had been with us a few months, and had every desire themselves to do well at home, but a wretched mother (a woman well known to the police) in the one case, and an unfortunate sister in the other, made it a real blessing to remove the lads from England. They reached Canada in September, and are both now provided with homes, and doing well. From one of the boys, who can write, we have had two very sensible letters, and of the other we hear good accounts.

While we think that any large scheme of emigration for boys would not find public favour, and believing as we do that every boy we are enabled to train up to become an honest and industrious man at home, is so much added to the strength and stability of our country, yet, we know that individual cases will arise from time to time (we have one or two in view now) where the circumstances are such that emigration becomes almost a necessity, if the boy is to be saved.

Any special donations sent to us, for this purpose, will be thankfully received, and an account rendered at the end of the year. The total cost for preparatory training at a farm, outfit, passage, and placing the boy in a home in Canada is £10.

Need of Outlet.

This leads us to speak, for a moment, of the need we expressed last year for some outlet where we could draft

off boys not suitable, from habits and associations, for a city life; that need still exists. At present, when we get boys clearly unsuitable for our employments (and we have such now), we have to change them from one thing to another, and perhaps in the end lose them altogether. We are not prepared at present with any scheme of our own to meet this want; if nothing else is done, our own thoughts incline to making an effort among the villages of Cheshire and Yorkshire, to place some of our lads on farms; but whatever plan be adopted, one fact remains, -- our Refuge is full, and unless some outlet is found for the boys we allude to, or homes provided for those boys that we feel are reclaimed, though not yet earning enough to take lodgings for themselves, our Institution will cease to be a Refuge, except in a very restricted sense, for the homeless must be turned from our door.

Refuge Home Life.

We have spoken much of work and education, but the Refuge would not be a home if there were no recreation. Three evenings a week are so devoted, music and simple games forming the staple of such evenings. some fresh games would be useful, but above all a large playground, with gymnasium, is much needed among so many boys. We know this will come some day, but the sooner the better for the comfort of the Master and Matron and for the benefit of the boys. At Whitsuntide all the lads were taken into the country on three afternoons: on Wednesday to the residence of Henry Mann, Esq., at Stand; Thursday to Edward Hall's, Esq., Shallcross Hall, Whaley Bridge; and on Friday to Heaton Park. For much kindness and attention shown at the several places, the Committee desire to express their hearty thanks.

One of the most interesting sights at the Refuge is the Sunday Evening Service, which commences at 6-30. The marked attention of these lads to the earnest and impressive addresses there given is very striking. Though they have the Sunday afternoon to themselves, it is very rarely indeed that every boy is not home in time for the service. We cannot doubt that impressions are being made from week to week which will bear fruit in their after lives.

For more information respecting our Refuge home life, we refer our readers to the Master's report, which will be found annexed.

It is a matter of deep thankfulness to your Committee that, notwithstanding the prevalence of dangerous epidemics during the past year, the large family gathered beneath the roof of Frances-street has been mercifully spared any serious illness. And here we must express our thanks to Dr. Andrew Boutflower, who has accepted the post of Medical Officer to the Refuge, and whose attention to our sick boys (we need not say without fee or reward) has been beyond all praise.

Your Committee, too, have been daily witnesses of the devotion of the Master and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, to their work; their hearts have been in it, and we know their desire is to be a father and a mother to these orphan lads. That they may have their reward in the confidence and reclamation of those committed to their charge, is our earnest prayer.

There are many others to whom we owe very warm acknowledgments. First, to all those who have so liberally supplied the means to establish and carry on the Institution; and then to many others who have shown their sympathy by various thoughtful gifts, such as books and periodicals for the library and reading room, suitable pictures for the walls, warm flannel, calico, cast-off clothing (still much needed), fruit, ever greens, &c. We forbear to name these friends, lest we should unintentionally omit even one; suffice it to say their gifts have been very acceptable, and have added much to the comfort of the Home.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, your Committee enter upon the labours of another year full of hope. Their chief care, in conjunction with their admirable Master and Matron, will be that the large number of lads in your Home shall be so watched over that, if possible, not one shall return to the miserable life they have, we trust, for ever left, but that they may all grow up to be a blessing, and not a curse to society.

Your Committee cannot doubt that the funds needful to carry on this work efficiently will be freely offered.

When the balance (about £180.) still due on the building and alteration fund is cleared off (and we trust it will soon be cleared off), we shall only require about £25. per month (say £300. per annum), to carry on the Institution. In other words, EACH BOY IS ENTIRELY PROVIDED FOR,—CLOTHED, TRAINED, EDUCATED, AND, WE TRUST, RECLAIMED, AT A TOTAL COST TO THE COMMUNITY OF A LITTLE OVER £4. PER ANNUM FOR EACH BOY.

But while we watch over those we have, we long to benefit the large number still homeless and destitute around us. Had we three such Institutions in Manchester, they could soon be filled. We can only say, that whatever funds are sent to us over and above our wants, shall be devoted to extending still further a work upon which the blessing of God has evidently rested, and which all who examine testify to be worthy of the sympathy and support of every lover of his country.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Managing Committee, or at the Bank of Messrs. Heywood Brothers and Co., St. Ann's-street.

Much of this year's report being necessarily occupied with the history of the extension of the Institution, we are obliged to omit interesting accounts of individual cases shewing the great blessing the Institution has been. Next year's report, all well, shall partake more of this character.

MASTER'S REPORT.

To the Managing Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

Another year of development and usefulness is added to the Boys' Refuge and Industrial Home, and in submitting to you my Report, it is with gratitude to Gon that I chronicle the steady progress made by the inmates.

The removal to more commodious premises, in the spring, was a "red-letter day" in our history. The effect was marvellous; those boys who were most unsteady and unreliable at once began to improve, and now we look upon them as the best of our boys. I have no doubt that were you to provide us with more space in the play-ground, and an easier access to the reading-rooms, you need not write "failure" against any boy's name. The general improvement and steadiness I allude to will be seen, when I mention that over 35 boys last year were indebted to the Institution, while at the time of writing there are only 2.

The Brigade boys, on the whole, are popular. During the past year only two complaints have been made against them. This department of industry which you have adopted is most attractive to the street Arabs, and from two years' experience in Manchester, I am firmly convinced it is the best means you have at command to allure street boys from their nomadic life, and gradually place them into more respectable positions. It is a fact worthy of note that, of the large number of boys which your Institution has been the means of

placing in respectable situations, there is hardly one that has not served *some time* in the Shoe-black Brigade. Besides, it places you in a position to *test* a boy's honesty and industry, before recommending him to a situation.

The Situation boys are the aristocracy of the Home, and it is pleasing to note the change in their manner when a situation is obtained for them; as a rule they become more attentive to their personal appearance. It is very touching to see them bringing home their wages on Saturdays; they come to us just as they would to a father or mother, and many times our hearts have been touched with the confidence placed in us. Only in one case has there been an attempt to defraud. We endeavour to instill into their minds that we only wish to take the place of a parent; and it is very gladdening to our hearts to feel that our sympathy is reciprocated.

The arrangements you have made relative to the education of the boys seem to bear fruit. At our examination of the "Half-timers," I was pleased with their progress, and certainly your efforts in this matter will be a blessing to many. Not one of the boys attempts to shirk the labour of school,—all are anxious to participate in its advantages. With such a feeling, the work of the Schoolmaster is comparatively light. One fact:—The other evening, a boy with a grimy face, just returned home from the smithy, came up to me, and eagerly inquired—"Master Browne con I coom whoam to skule, Ah'll work later at neet if ah can?" Many too, rather than join in the games provided for them, sit down in the schoolroom with book in hand, and plod on manfully.

Our Sunday Evening Service for the boys is very popular; to see their upturned faces drinking in the truths of the Gospel, is a sight not soon to be forgotten. This service is, to some extent, marred by the smallness of the room. We need a room twice the dimensions, though I do not see where we are to get it, until our premises are complete, by the addition of the yard at the back. May this not be long delayed!

Of all our amusements, the "Fife and Drum

to pro

Manchester, 8th January, 1872

the Refuge, any day or evening. All interested in the movement are invited to visi

coming weekly to visit their old Home, speaks volumes for the good your Institution is doing overwhelmed you. not been without your difficulties, yet they have not duce steadiness, this generally accomplishes it. carries the palm; when other means have failed been useful to many, and bids fair to be so of your work it was introduced have been thankful that almost at the commencement In conclusion, amidst all your successes, I am, Gentlemen. WALTER THURLOW BROWNE, The fact of boys who have left us Your obedient Servant. to the boys. Master. you have

Financial Statement of the Boys' Refuge and Industrial Home, for the Year ending Cr. January 1st, 1872. 題r.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance brought down December 31, 1870.	5	7	1
" Boys' payments for board, &c	731	2	6
"Boys' payments for clothing	70	15	01
" Donations and Subscriptions	354	14	3
"Nine months' rent of premises in Catherine			
street—less Property Tax	18	2	0
"Bank Interest	1	12	2
" Balance due to Treasurer		14	5
Datance due to Licustici illinini.			

Audited and found correct,

H. HARRISON.

£1,192

At the Annual Meeting there appeared a Credit Balance of 8s. 7d., which was absorbed, and a balance to Treasurer incurred by accounts not rendered till after the meeting.

		£.	s.	d.
Bw	Master, Matron, and Assistant's Salaries.	162	18	7
Dy.	Rent of old premises for 6 months	21	0	0
66	Rent of houses and yard in Frances-street			
	for 3 months	14	0	0
66	Rates and Taxes	40	4	11
	Provisions	573	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$
66	General expenses, including School books,			
	coals, materials for the Shoe-black			
	Brigade, &c	149	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$
66	Purchases of Clothing	100	1	8
66	Clogging materials	18	2	91/2
66	Deficit on Fire-wood account *	19	13	
66	Purchase of Instruments for Band	7	10	6
46	Whit-week expenses	9	7	7
4.6	Nine months' Chief Rent	16	0	9
	The state of the s	1,192	7	5 1.

* This deficit is not absolute loss, as a sum of £97. 18s. 10d. has been paid in Wages to boys engaged in wood cutting.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO GENERAL EXPENSES.

	£.	s.	d.	
Schwabe and Crankshaw	12	10	0	
W. C. Brooks, M.P.	10	10	0	
J. W. Robinson	10	0	0	*
N. Gould and Friends	10	0	0	
H. J. Leppoc	10	0	0	
James Chapman	10	0	0	
L. K. Shaw	10	0	0	
L. S	10	0	0	
Miss Lupton	10	0	0	
E. Armitage and Sons	10	0	0	
W. Birch, Jun.	10	- 0	0	
Henry Wilson	10	10	0	
Grand Jury fines, per H. Rawson	6	10	0	
Mrs. Blacklock (subscription)	5	0	0	-
R. B. Taylor	5	0	0	
G. Spafford and Co.	5	0	0	
E. R. Langworthy	5	0	0	
James Mottram				İ
Alderman Grundy	5	0	0	
J. J. H	5	0	0	1
O. O. TT	5	0	0	1

	£.	s.	a.	
E. Broadhurst	5	0	0	
R. Wall, per L. K. Shaw	5	0	0	
Miss Lucy Pearson	5	5	0	
W. S. Birch	5	0	0	
W. F. Robinson	5	0	0	
Sir T. Bazley, Bart.	5	0	0	
H. Higgins	5	0	0	
Jno. Nickson	5	0	0	
A. J. Elkington	5	0	0	
W. Openshaw	5	0	0	
T. L. Farrar	5	0	0	
W. Mather	5	0	0	
James Bannerman	5	0	0	
D. O. Evans	5	0	0	
H. K. Balstone	5	0	0	
Jno. A. Bremner	_5	0	0	
S. A. Meyer	5	0	0	
T. Orme and Sons	5	0	0	
Whit-week Gifts	4	8	3	
Proceeds of Concert-Miss Boyer's School.	4	0	0	
R. Broadhurst	3	3	0	
Charles Swallow	3	3	0	
Fred. Taylor	3	0	0	
John Hough		3	0	
T. Lloyd		3	0	
E. W. Roylance		10	0	
W. W. Coulburn		2	0	
Н. Ј. Н.	2	0	0	
Mrs. Farrar	2	0	0	

28			29			
	£	. s. d	00	£.	s.	d.
Mather and Platt	9	2 0 0	Miss Whitworth, 5, Grafton-street, Oxford-			
G. Broadfield (subscription)	9	2 0 0	road	1	0	0
John Mackie	5	2 2 0	R. Acheson (subscription)	1	0	0
Charles Armstrong	2		J. C. Edgar ditto	1	0	0
Mrs. Prince	2		J. Lyon (per R. Taylor)	1	0	0
George Leigh.	9	2 0 0	Mrs. Strauss	1	0	0
A. Sington	9	2 0 0	Max Hesse (subscription)	1	0	0
Alderman Radford	2		H. Statham, Corporation-street	1	0	0
G. H. Peel	2	0 0	E. A. C	1	0	0
Mrs. D. Bowman (subscription)	1		Mrs. Ingham	1	0	0
C. Sever ditto	1	_ 0	R. D. Darbishire	1	0	0
W. A. Duncan ditto	1	-	— Mason	1	0	0
T. Makinson ditto	1	_ 0	G. Millington	1	0	0
Miss E. Warburton	1		Mrs. Roylance	1	0	0
J. H. Bacon (subscription)	1	1 0	G. Leigh (second donation)	0	15	0
J. C. Morrell ditto	1	1 0	Miss Huxley (first donation)	0	12	6
W. T. Glover	1	1 0	An accumulation of copper	0	11	0
Dr. Blackmore	1	1 0	Mrs. Farmer	0	12	0
Lewis Hayes (subscription)	1	1 0	Rev. G. W. Ashwin	0	10	6
Jno. Harling	1	1 0	Captain Weston	0	10	0
Donation—name unknown	1	0 0	Miss Windsor	0	10	0
— Wilson (subscription)	1	0 0	Mrs. Huxley	0	10	0
Mrs. T. Shelmerdine	1	0 0	F. Elkington		10	0
H. Salomonson	1	0 0	— Lings	0	10	
P. M. Redfern	1	0.0	S. Tattersall	0	10	
Mrs. Windsor	1	0 0	Mrs. Garton, Matlock	0	10	0
Mrs. Jones	1	0 0	Mrs. Salmon, Broughton	0	10	
John Brown (per Miss S. Potter, 63, Haugh-			Miss Huxley (second donation)	0	10	
ton-road, Southport)	1	0 0	Anonymous		10	0

1 20	Donation Box	- Young	G. C. Sim	Miss Dearman	Mrs. Harley	J. B	Miss Laycock	- Smith	Miss Hannah Whitworth	— Andrews	W. D. D.	" (sixth donation)	" (fifth donation)	" (fourth donation)	Miss Huxley (third donation)	T. Wright	Miss Armstrong		80
£354 1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	£5	
14	16	OT	OT	OT	or	or	22	23	OT	OT	22	00	7	9	6	10	10	on.	
1 00 1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	d.	

Br. Statement of the Boys' Refuge Extension and Alteration Fund, January 1st, 1872. Cr.

=	£. s. ć	1.		£.	s.	d.
То	Balance brought down December 31st,		By Purchase of property in Frances-street,			
	1870 100 0	0	Strangeways, including stamps for con-			
66	Donations	- 1	veyance of the same, and Mr. Charlton's			
	Amount returned by Mr. Francis Price	1	law expenses	939	1	9
	Charlton, from the purchase money of		" Alteration of premises	623	0	3
	property in Frances-street, Strangeways 25 0	0	" Furniture and fixtures for new premises	129	9	11
	Balance due to Treasurer 183 19	1	"Removal expenses, including payments made to late tenants, for giving up			
	Audited and found correct,		possession immediately	20	19	2
	H. HARRISON.					-
	01.710.11	1	£1	1.712	11	. 1

DONATIONS TO EXTENSION FUND.

	£.	s.	d.	
Humphrey Nicholls	160	0	0	
Jno. Rylands	100	0	0	
W. Smith, Bowdon	100	0	0	
Herbert Philips	50	0	0	
Oliver Heywood	50	0	0	۱
William J. Harter	50	0	0	
Callender and Sons	50	0	0	
Henry Lee	50	0	0	1
George Robinson	25	0	0	
R. Haworth	25	0	0	
Sam Mendel	25	0	0	1
William Slater	25	0	0	
Alderman W. Pearson	25	0	0	
W. H. Houldsworth	25	0	0	
R. N. Philips, M.P.	25	0	0	
Thomas Ashton	25	0	0	
E. S. Fletcher	25	0	0	1
The Earl of Derby	20	0	0	
The Earl of Wilton		Ť	0	
	20	0	U	

. 33			
	£.	s.	d.
Hugh Mason	21	0	0
William Gibb	20	0	0
Lyon, Lord, and Co	20	0	0
Peter Mc.Laren	20	0	0
H. Charlewood	20	0	0
T. H. Birley	20	0	0
E. Coston	20	0	0
J. B. Edmondson	20	0	0
A. T. Stewart and Co	20	0	0
Richard Johnson	20	0	0
C. Souchay	20	0	0
C. F. Beyer	20	0	0
Mrs. Jones	15	0	0
The Bishop of Manchester	10	0	0
C. E. Cawley, M.P	-10	0	0
Overseers of Broughton	10	0	0
James Atherton	10	0	0
E. R. Langworthy	10	0	0
W. Graham and Co	10	0	0
Joseph Rice	10	0	0
E. Hardcastle	10	0	0
W. G. Crum	10	0	0
Henry Harrison	10	0	0
Jno. Todd	10	0	0
H. and Mrs. Armstrong	10	0	0
B. Heape	10	0	0
James Stuart	10	0	0
Murray Gladstone	10	0	0
Taylor, Garnett, and Co	10	0	0

	£.	S.	d
Jno. Carlisle	10	0	(
Binyons, Robinson, and Co	10	0	0
Sharp and Scott	10	0	0
Mrs. Blacklock	10	0	0
R. Neill and Sons	10	0	0
J. S. Dods	10	0	0
Berger Spence and Co	10	0	0
Peter Spence	10	0	0
Thomas Roberts	10	0	0
Jno. Broadfield	5	0	0
W. R. Wood	5	0	0
A Friend to Boys' Refuge	5	0	
The Earl of Ducie	5	0	15
Mrs. D. Bowman	2	2	
E. A. Hanson	0	10	·
	U	10	0

£1,403 12 (

BOYS' REFUGE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME.

"To help those who try to help themselves."

Rules read over to each Boy on Admission.

Each lad who is permitted to enter this house and make it his home, is required to be obedient to the Master in all things, to be strictly honest and truthful, and to be kind to the other boys. Gambling, swearing, and smoking are strictly prohibited.

Those admitted to the Shoe-black Brigade must observe the special rules laid down for them, which they are advised to read every morning.

Those admitted to the Messenger Brigade must take up the position assigned to them by the Master, and ply for hire at the rate marked upon their badges. As the servants of the public, they are specially called upon to be obliging, honest, and industrious.

Those lads who by good conduct show themselves worthy of it, will be chosen to fill situations, as they occur. When so chosen, they must obey the rules laid down by their various employers, and endeavour to maintain the good character which has been given of them.