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# **The Third Annual Report of the Manchester and Salford Boys' Refuge and Industrial Home, Frances Street, Strangeways (1873)**

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All are expected to account for the money they earn and to pay the rate fixed for their board, &c. each day; what they earn beyond this is their own, but is to be lodged in the Savings' Bank. Prizes will be given each month to the best boys in the Brigades; and for every six months a lad holds a situation with credit 5s. is given.

*Lads*.—Strive, by God's help, to be honest and truthful in all that you do.

... any property belonging to the Committee with which I may have been entrusted.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

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

THE  
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MANCHESTER AND SALFORD  
BOYS' REFUGE  
AND  
INDUSTRIAL HOME,

FRANCES STREET, STRANGWAYS, MANCHESTER.

Trustees.

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

Alderman WILLIAM PEARSON.

Treasurer.

JAMES CHAPMAN, Esq., Westwood, Broughton Park.

Hon. 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:

CAVE AND SEVER, PRINTERS BY STEAM POWER, HUNT'S BANK.

1873.

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*The Third Annual Meeting of the BOYS' REFUGE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME was held in the Large Room of the Town Hall, on Monday, January 6th, 1873.*

There was a very large and influential attendance of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, the Bishop of Manchester, the Dean of Manchester, Sir Joseph Heron, Oliver Heywood, Esq., C. E. Cawley, Esq., M.P., John Rylands, Esq., Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., Herbert Philips, Esq., Peter MacLaren, Esq., Richard Haworth, Esq., William Raynor Wood, Esq., Thomas Dickins, Esq., Rev. Canon Gibson, Rev. Canon Bardsley, Rev. W. Mc.Caw, Charles Leigh Clare, Esq., H. J. Leppoc, Esq., Malcolm Ross, Esq., Rev. T. A. Stowell, Alderman Pearson, Rev. Canon Crane, Richard Hardwick, Esq., James Bancroft, Esq., Dr. Watts, William Mather Esq., Rev. F. Carter, Captain Palin, James Street, Esq., the Overseers of Manchester, &c. &c.

The MAYOR OF MANCHESTER took the Chair at two o'clock. —The Meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Canon BARDSLEY, the Annual Report was read by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. L. K. SHAW.

*It was then moved by the EARL OF DERBY, seconded by BENJAMIN WHITWORTH, Esq., and supported by HERBERT PHILIPS, Esq.,—*

“That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee, and that the Committee for the ensuing year be Messrs. Thomas Wright, James Chapman, Richard B. Taylor, James Bradshaw, Louis Hayes, and Leonard K. Shaw.”

*It was moved by the LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, seconded by PETER MACLAREN, Esq., and supported by the Rev. WILLIAM MC.CAW,—*

“That this meeting heartily approves the principles and working of the Boys' Refuge and Industrial Home, and believes the establishment of a similar Institution in all large towns would be attended with the most beneficial results.”

*It was moved by Sir JOSEPH HERON, seconded by JOHN RYLANDS, Esq., and supported by RICHARD HAWORTH, Esq.,—*

“That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Lord Derby, not only for his presence and speech to-day, but also for the interest he ever exhibits in all honest efforts to elevate the condition of the lowest classes.”

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

“ Not *many* lives, but only *one* have we—  
One, only one !  
How sacred should that one life ever be,—  
That narrow span !  
Day after day filled up with blessed toil,  
Hour after hour still bringing in new spoil.”

## THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

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### Committee.

THOMAS WRIGHT,  
R. B. TAYLOR,  
JAMES BRADSHAW,  
JAMES CHAPMAN,  
LOUIS HAYES,  
LEONARD K. SHAW, Hon. Sec.

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IN presenting to the friends and supporters of the Boys' REFUGE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME a record of the work of the Institution during the past (its third) year, the Committee would briefly recall the circumstances under which they met twelve months ago.

The year which had then just closed had seen the Institution pass from an experimental to a permanent form, occupying premises of its own, which were vested in Trustees, and for ever set apart for the Relief and Training of the Homeless and Destitute Boys of Manchester and Salford.

Our Report then recorded the various steps which led to that result, and the machinery set in motion at the Home in order best to effect the object for which it was established. Our Report this year will be a simple record of personal dealings with the lowest classes which surround us, and of efforts made to win them from the idleness, ignorance, filth, and misery of a wandering street life, to the industry, cleanliness, instruction, and happiness of a well-ordered Home.

*The Class Helped.*

To understand and appreciate the work of the Institution, it is needful to have a clear idea of the class which it helps.

Let us say at the outset, then, that we have never departed from the old lines on which we commenced our labours over three years ago,—that of helping only the most needy and destitute. Every case is personally investigated by your Committee, and boys who have parents living in Manchester, or friends able to afford them anything worthy of being called a home, are refused admission. The great majority therefore of our inmates have either lost both parents or are without a father, and have been taken from the streets, where they were rapidly training for the workhouse or the gaol.

If the experience of the past year has shown that the need of our Institution is as great as ever, it has also shown the far more comforting truth, which we have many striking examples to attest, that, though up to the time of admission every other agency may have failed with the class we deal with, they are not yet beyond the reach of help and reclamation.

While we keep our foundation motto continually before us,—“To help those only who try to help themselves,” we apply this to the *future* rather than to the *past*. The very fact of these lads *coming voluntarily* to seek admission (for we have seldom had to seek them) may be taken as an evidence, to some extent, of their desire to do better. We therefore encourage

those who come to tell us all their past life, with the assurance that their confidence shall not be abused or divulged. Some such conversation as the following takes place with each applicant:—“Now, my lad, whatever your past life may have been—no matter how bad—don’t be afraid to tell us *all*. We want to be your friends and no person beyond ourselves shall know.” Then, having thoroughly got the lad’s confidence, and ascertained all his past history, we add,—“Do you really want to give all this up, and be an honest, industrious, good lad, now? If you do, we’ll help you. You say ‘your father is dead,’ well, Mr. Browne will be a father to you; and ‘your mother is in prison,’ well, Mrs. Browne will be a mother to you, and we will be your friends through life,” But here the lad has broken down—for this is no fancy sketch. The kindhearted Master or Matron is called; a few cheery words from them, and another willing captive is borne off. In an hour’s time we hardly know him; but then a bath, a few decent clothes, and a good warm supper, have wrought a wonderful change.

We thus refuse none who come to us, unless they are hardened criminals. Amongst our lads are to be found those who have been on the Manchester streets for months or years, and who reach us at the age of 14, 15, and 16 years, not knowing a letter;—those who have spent their lives in tramping from town to town and workhouse to workhouse, and, with hardly a desire beyond, are fast becoming confirmed vagrants;—those who have run away from bad parents and drunken homes in other

towns, and have reached our city ripe for its temptations, and without a friend;—those who come to our great centre of industry from various parts of the three kingdoms with an honest desire to do well, but, failing to obtain work at once, and their few shillings gone, are thrown upon the streets; and those who, suddenly left homeless by the death of their parents, are cast upon the world, and, through the instrumentality of the police, the city missionary, or a district visitor, brought to our Home.

We have several illustrations of these various classes, but space forbids more than four:—

Charles and John F——, two brothers, the one a fine lad of 15, and the other a weak little fellow of 10 years, had been sleeping for some time before admission in an outhouse at the back of Charter-street, and were recommended by a policeman to come to the Refuge. Their condition fully confirmed their statements. We have had as ragged cases, and as famished cases, but we never had more revolting cases. We dare not describe them; suffice it to say that their hair had at once to be cut as close as possible, and every rag on them to be destroyed. The father died some nine years ago; the mother (one of a gang of thieves in the neighbourhood alluded to) is in prison, not for the first or second time, and her term of imprisonment expires in April next. We view the future of these two lads with great anxiety. There are difficulties in the way of emigrating them, and yet, unless they are got away

from Manchester before the mother comes out of prison, it is not difficult to forecast what that future will be. Meanwhile they are thankful inmates of the Refuge.

John B.—About once a month a gentle delicate-looking lad comes to have tea with us; his nice black suit of clothes, with cap and boots to correspond, show that he is well cared for. John is an apprentice in the family of a Christian tradesman in Cheetham Hill, and a regular attender at the Wesleyan Sunday-school. But what is his previous history? A few years ago his father, a decent English mechanic, was engaged to go to Germany. He took John with him, for his wife was an abandoned character. The lad was well cared for while his father lived, but about twelve months ago he died, and the firm who engaged the father returned John to Manchester, decently clothed. John sought out the neighbourhood where they used to live, and there found one who knew him in former years. She took him in, but, being very poor, could not afford to keep him. One day she said—“John, would you like to see your mother?” “Yes,” was the reply. Ere long they met in Deansgate. The woman, pointing her out, said—“There, that is your mother.” *The boy did know his mother, and the mother did not know her son!* John, well clothed and cared for, went to live with this woman. What was the result? In a few days the clothes were gone, and the boy was on the street in rags! In this state he came to us one night and was at once admitted. The following night we sought out the woman who had known his father, and ascertained

from her the facts stated above. As she expressed the hope that some one would take pity on the boy, we said—"We will take the boy and provide for him, if "you promise not to inform the mother where he is." The promise was given, and we believe has been faithfully kept, and John is a comfort to his master and mistress, who treat him in all respects as their own son. He has been with them now for nearly six months. The sight of this lad fills our hearts with thankfulness, and makes the care and anxiety inseparable from our work appear light indeed.

And yet these lads have tender feelings towards their parents (wretched though they be) which we would not crush. One of our brightest and best boys said to us the other day, in a voice that struggled against tears, "Please, sir, one of our boys says that he hears my mother is in Liverpool; I'd like to see her." We told him we feared the news was not true, as we recalled the circumstances of his admission, and remembered the hours spent with him going from street to street trying to get some information about his parents, whom he had not seen for years; but all to no purpose. He was taken in last Whit-Sunday twelve months, and lies in front of the happy group which were photographed on the following morning, a striking contrast by his rags and haggard appearance to them. But a wonderful change has taken place since then; he now possesses two suits of clothes, and has the largest amount in the Savings Bank of any boy in the Home.

But if this lad has hardly any recollection of his parents, we cannot but feel that his lot is happier than some, whose memories bear the impress of dark scenes which probably time will never wholly efface.

Poor George S——, whenever we look at him we think of that sad story which he told to us on admission, only a few weeks ago, and which our subsequent inquiries from the London police fully corroborated. "Your father hung himself, George?" "Yes, sir," and he sobbed bitterly as he told—"He was a betting man, sir, and gambled a deal, and one morning we found him hung in our shop in Back Trinity-lane! "And mother is dead, too, sir." Our heart bled for him as we said—"Ask God to help you to be a good, honest lad, George; and you will find a father and mother in Mr. and Mrs. Browne." He promised he would; we hope and believe he will.

We have dwelt upon the classes we help, because it is the feature of the Institution to which we would call the attention of all thoughtful minds. *From these classes are daily being recruited our pauper and criminal ranks.* As the blessing is great if we are enabled to train them up to be honest, useful men, so we feel the responsibility is great if, through want of *wisdom* or *love* or *care* on our part, or deficiency in the appliances at our disposal, any of them should go back to the streets. It is this thought that has weighed us down again and again with anxiety throughout the year, as we have tried all means with some wayward lad, and *after all* perhaps failed to win him.

*Number of Inmates.*

We began the year with 71 inmates. A few more beds were added shortly afterwards, making the number 76, and these have uniformly been filled. The number admitted during the year has been 68. This gives 139 as the total number under our care. The results concerning these are as follows:—

There have left us, and are now in respectable Situations, entirely supporting themselves.....	23
Emigrated to Canada .....	7
Restored to friends .....	11
Sent to Industrial Schools .....	6
Gone back to the streets .....	7
No account of .....	10
Remaining in the Home .....	75
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Total.....	139

We feel that these figures afford, on the whole, much cause for thankfulness. We strove earnestly that not one should go back to their former life, but we could not prevent it. In calmly reflecting on the work of the year, and recalling these cases which at the time caused us so much pain, our wonder is, remembering the former lives these boys have led, that *so few* have proved failures.

But we turn from these to the many, the remembrance of whom, and the sight of whom, is our reward and constant encouragement. We could tell much of the 23 lads now supporting themselves out of the Institution,—of those restored to friends from whom we have letters full of thankfulness,—of those placed in safe and happy homes in a new land, far away from old tempta-

tions, did we not fear to weary our readers. But of the 75 happy faces within the Home we must speak, and of all of these we can speak hopefully, seeing the majority have been with us for several months.

These 75 are divided as follows:—

In Situations learning trades of various kinds .....	31
In Shoeblack Brigade and Messenger Brigade .....	27
Employed on premises in Firewood-making and Shoemaking .....	17
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Total.....	75

*To obtain a situation where he can learn some useful employment is our ultimate aim and desire for every boy, and in this branch we are thankful to record progress.* In addition to the 23 before alluded to, we have 31 of our present inmates in situations. This number might have been largely increased, as the demand from employers has far exceeded our ability to supply, simply because we would not send out unsuitable boys. They reach us in such a state of ignorance, and in many cases have so long lived an unsettled life, that it is some time before they can either be fitted for, or trusted in, situations.

*The Shoeblack Brigade* continues popular with the public, and also with the lads. We have some former street boys now learning steady habits and useful employments, who were first led to our door from a desire to enter the Shoeblack Brigade. This is essentially a temporary employment. A boy is not allowed



to remain at it long; as soon as he can read and write, and shows steady habits, he is provided with a situation.

The 17 boys employed on the premises in firewood-making and shoemaking complete the number.

We will now give the pecuniary results of these industries:—

*Table of Boys' Earnings, Payments, &c.*

Months.	No. of Inmates.	Total Earnings.		Paid by Boys towards support.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January .....	73	104	2 11	76	16 7
February .....	73	99	12 5	72	19 9
March .....	75	108	5 3	78	5 2
April.....	75	100	0 4	74	1 3
May .....	76	110	13 11	82	19 4
June .....	75	108	13 6	78	7 8
July .....	75	111	14 11	79	15 2
August .....	75	125	14 11	83	12 4
September .....	75	115	17 0	78	13 11
October .....	77	118	14 0	80	15 11
November .....	77	111	18 2	79	18 6
December .....	75	105	13 3	77	17 5
		£1321	0 7	£944	3 0

NOTE.—The difference between what a boy earns and what he pays is *his own*, and is lodged in the Savings' Bank for his benefit.

These are important figures, but their importance is increased tenfold when we remember the class that has produced them, and that in all probability every one of them would have been a burden on the rates, and a source of weakness and danger to the community.

*Savings' Bank Report.*

We encourage by every means in our power habits of saving in our boys. The following is the account of this branch of our work:—

Amount brought from 1871 .....	£18	10	9
“ deposited in 1872 .....	273	3	2½
Interest .....	7	2	6
Accounts overdrawn .....	37	0	10

Total .....

Withdrawn during year, chiefly

for clothing .....	£289	12	5
Deposits in Bank .....	46	4	10½

Total .....

*Education.*

We have kept steadily before us during the year the importance of Education, so long neglected in the case of the majority of those who seek admission to our Refuge. Our Afternoon School is efficiently maintained by a very excellent master. All who cannot read and write are under daily instruction. In addition to which, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights are still devoted to instructing those who are wholly employed during the day. On Tuesday evenings there is an Elementary Drawing Class, with an average attendance

of 20 lads, conducted by Mr. W. E. Walker. There is also a Singing Class on the same evening, conducted by Mr. Holt. To each of these gentlemen the Committee are much indebted for their valuable assistance, which is much appreciated by the boys. And on Wednesday evenings, in addition to the usual classes, there is a large and interesting Bible Class, attended by all the elder lads.

#### *Emigration.*

On this subject your Committee have bestowed very anxious thought. Living in the midst of a community where the demand for labour *seems* exceeding the supply, we have been, and are, naturally averse to exporting those hands and minds which should form the strength of the mother country at home. But there is a large class of lads in Manchester (we meet with them most weeks) who, owing to the influences that surround them—from bad companions or drunken or criminal parents and friends—never can do well here, but who, *not being criminal lads themselves*, if cut off from these surroundings and placed in safe homes in a new country, would grow up to be honest and industrious men. To emigrate such, we believe to be a blessing to our own country, a blessing to our colonies, and, above all, a blessing to the lads.

During the year we have sent seven such away from the most wretched surroundings here, of whom we have very encouraging accounts from Canada.

Our view, then, of emigration is—We would not emigrate *one* lad likely to do well at home,—this would be depriving our country of her strength; but we would emigrate *every* lad who is in danger of becoming either a pauper or a criminal at home,—this is relieving our country of her weakness; and when we know that those we do emigrate are taken out under the care of a Christian lady (Miss Macpherson) who places them in safe homes in Canada, and then, under an admirable system of visitation, exercises a watchful care over them, we have no hesitation in asking our friends to send the funds (for we only apply to this purpose funds specially sent for it) which will thus enable us to provide with safe homes in one of our own most loyal colonies those that otherwise may prove a source of weakness, if not of danger, to the mother country.

#### *Extension of the Work.*

We have been repeatedly urged by those who have witnessed the crowded state of the Refuge during the year, and the increasing demands for help which we have been compelled to refuse, to extend our premises so as to accommodate a much larger number. After carefully considering this question, which has been forced upon us by the fact that we have for some weeks past had to refuse very needy cases—about the most trying part of our work—we have come to this conclusion, that to increase the size of our Institution would not in a corresponding degree increase its use-

fulness. Our Institution is emphatically a *Home* ;— whatever success it has attained is chiefly due, under God, to the individual influence that has been brought to bear on each boy. In a large institution this would be impossible. Were our Refuge doubled in size we believe we could soon fill it, but the *home* character would be gone, and personal interest in each individual lad impossible.

The natural extension of our work, at once inexpensive and surrounded with fewest difficulties, we believe to be "*Homes for Working Boys*," where we could draft off those who have been with us some time, who we believe are steady, but who are not earning enough or old enough to support themselves in lodgings. We have gone into the matter a little, and we believe Homes of say 20 to 25 such boys would be entirely self-supporting after the first cost of fitting-up (about £200.) had been defrayed. Will a few of our wealthy citizens guarantee the necessary funds in order that we may make an experiment in this direction? We are quite prepared to undertake the work if the donations of our friends warrant us in so doing. It would supply an outlet which has long been sorely needed, as the difficulty of placing lads out in safe lodgings is being increasingly felt, and it would enable us to rescue a larger number in the course of the year.

We had hoped to have been able to record the completion of our present premises during the past year, but obstacles still prevent its accomplishment. The large yard at the back, so needful to the proper

development of our industries, and equally needful in order to provide the boys with a playground and gymnasium, is still withheld. Perhaps few institutions of the same size and kind are working under greater disadvantages in these respects. Our Master, in his annual letter to the Committee, says :—

"The need of more room, both in the Home and at the back, is being increasingly felt. The Home is crowded in every part, much to the danger of the inmates' health and comfort. Had any epidemic broken out in our midst, the consequences might have been serious indeed, for we have no 'Sick Ward' where such cases could be isolated from the other inmates. The enlargement of the rooms most frequented by the boys is much needed. The dining room ought to be twice the size; at present we are compelled to have two dinner hours instead of one. At our Sunday Evening Service, also, where generally 80 boys are present, the crowding is much felt. Still, notwithstanding the discomfort, the behaviour of the boys has been good, and there are few brighter spots in our Refuge home life than these Sunday Evening Services.

"The need of room *without* is quite as much felt as *within*. Our boys work hard during the day, and love a bit of play in the evening; but many a game has to be given up because the yard is too small. They are still without a playground and gymnasium, which would attach many a boy to the Home who, for want of room, longs for the freedom of the streets.

"This extension which we urge would also render our Industrial Department more successful. With a larger yard at the back, and a small engine and circular saw, we should do greater things towards 'self support' than we have even yet done.

"We are thankful to the Giver of all good for strength given to discharge our various duties, and for many encouragements in our work. One pleasing incident (out of many), showing the sympathy which the 'well-to-do boys' have for those who are in

need, we must mention :—A little fellow had no clothing, and so was unable to attend the House of God on Sundays. One Saturday night three lads came to me inquiring if they might purchase Johnny a suit of clothes. Permission was granted, and on the morrow it was touching to notice the delight they took in dressing him up in his new clothes. We believe the loving hand of the Father of the Fatherless is with us; to Him be all the praise."

We do trust that the wants alluded to by our Master in the foregoing statement will be supplied before long.

And now, ere we conclude, we must offer a word (and it must be but a word) of thanks to all those who have helped us during the past year. In no single case has an appeal for pecuniary help been refused; in many cases it has been freely bestowed unasked. In addition to money gifts, we have had kind and thoughtful presents from time to time,\* which show that the poor and needy committed to our charge by the Father of the Fatherless are not forgotten by His people. Were we allowed to mention names, we would tell of one who has been unwearied in her efforts to help forward every branch of our work, who, in addition to many acts of kindness towards our boys during the year, has within the last few weeks raised from herself and friends over £120., and also obtained (what we believe will prove most valuable) two nominations to the training ship "Indefatigable," in the Mersey, where we now have two lads preparing by the admirable training there given for the navy or merchant service. May others be led to follow this noble example! With

\* See list at the end of Report.

a constant stream of lads flowing through our Institution, *who come to us needing everything*, there is hardly any limit to the ways in which the work can be helped forward.

Our Honorary Medical Officer (Dr. Andrew Boufflower) has again laid us under fresh obligations for his great attention to our sick lads during the year.

#### *Conclusion.*

As the work to which we have put our hands is extending in its various branches, and we believe will extend, we appeal with confidence for that pecuniary help which has hitherto been so freely bestowed. We do so because our work is emphatically an economical work. During the past year our expenses have been exceptionally heavy, but *even last year each boy has been entirely provided for at a total cost to the subscribers of about £6.* But we do not desire to make much of this. While we shall continue to exercise a watchful eye over our expenditure, the interests at stake are too momentous to be enforced only or chiefly on the ground of economy. We feel that God has owned the work of our hands with His blessing. This has been our reward in the past; because of this (though conscious of many shortcomings) we are resolved to devote our best energies to it for the future, and so long as this blessing rests upon our Institution, we know that the funds needful to carry it on efficiently shall never be sought in vain.

GIFTS DURING 1872.

Mrs. W. R. Callender—Indoor games, books, and toys.  
 Mr. Lin Dillon—Four parcels of cast-off clothing.  
 Councillor Harwood—100 oranges.  
 D. O. Evans—Parcel of "Graphics" and "Self-Help."  
 Pearson and Rutter—1ewt. soap and barrel of treacle.  
 Mrs. Stanley—Three parcels of cast-off clothing.  
 Mrs. Smith—Two parcels of ditto  
 L. T. Edminson—Book, "Prince of the House of David," and three dozen new shirts.  
 Mrs. C. L. Clare—Framed pictures, books, new shirts, socks, cast-off clothing, 100 buns, &c.  
 Hugh Mason—Large parcel of books.  
 Herbert Philips—"Illustrated London News" (weekly).  
 Mrs. Griffin—"The Animal World" (monthly).  
 L. K. Shaw—Three parcels of cast-off clothing.  
 J. Cornish—Book, "Ten Thousand Wonderful Things."  
 Edward Hall—Ten Alhambra quilts.  
 Per Mrs. Griffin—New bridle for donkey.  
 Dr. Winterbottom—Two parcels of cast-off clothing.  
 Mrs. Wanklyn—Parcel of clothing and six new shirts.  
 John Rylands—Constant supply of new books for library.  
 Mrs. Crankshaw—Box of paints and drawing books.  
 J. O. Mackenzie—Bag of American apples.  
 J. Chapman—Cast-off clothing, prizes for Bible Class.  
 G. Whitworth and Co.—One case of oranges.  
 L. Hayes—Books for prizes for boys in Writing Class.  
 Rev. C. D. Marston—Three parcels of cast-off clothing.  
 Edward Broadhurst—Four parcels ditto  
 Miss Whitworth—Two parcels of new shirts, books, &c.  
 W. Lee (Strangeways)—Two footballs, basket of oranges.  
 Binyon & Robinson—Apparatus for cleaning windows.  
 James Bradshaw—Cast-off clothing and boots.  
 Godfrey Woodhead—Quantity of oatmeal, biscuits, &c.  
 Anonymous—£10 for boys' Christmas treat.  
 Mrs. G. H. Berry—Parcel of "Graphics," "Punch," &c.  
 Mrs. Smith—Large parcel of new shirts, and socks.  
 Mr. Wall—Large parcel of cast-off clothing.  
 Miss Pearson—Prayer Books for boys,  
 Mrs. Rymer—24s. for boys' amusements  
 Various Friends—Parcels of cast-off clothing, books, &c.

Financial Statement of the BOYS' REFUGE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME, for the Year ending January 1st, 1873.

	£.	s.	d.
To Rent of premises in Catherine-street	25	0	0
" Boys' payments for board	944	3	0
" Boys' payments for clothing	226	9	9
" Donations	320	1	2
" Subscriptions	193	4	6
" Bank Interest	2	6	8
	<hr/>		
	£1711	5	1

Audited and found correct,  
 THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

1873.

January 1st.—To Balance.....£40 9 3

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance due to Treasurer, Jan. 1st, 1872..	10	14	5
" Master, Matron, and Assistant's Salaries..	184	4	0
" Schoolmaster's Salary	26	16	8
" Clothing purchased	267	0	5
" General Expenses	234	2	0
" Provisions	794	15	11
" Preparing Shoemakers' Workshop, and purchase of necessary implements	21	12	4
" Wages paid to boys engaged in shoe-making	4	13	7
" Deficit in Shoemaking Account	3	16	3
* Deficit on Firewood Account	21	8	11
" Repairs	4	11	4
" Rates and Taxes	39	16	1
" Chief Rent	21	10	5
" Whit-week expenses	16	6	3
" Losses on the Savings Bank Account, through over advances during two years	17	10	6
" Interest allowed on deposits in Penny Bank, two years	11	16	9
" Balance in hand, January 1st, 1873	40	9	3
	<hr/>		
	£1711	5	1

\* This is after paying £132. 0s. 2d. as wages to boys engaged in wood-cutting.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Berger, Spence, and Co.....	10	0	0
S. Mendel.....	10	0	0
R. Johnson.....	10	0	0
J. B. Edmondson.....	10	0	0
P. MacLaren.....	5	5	0
R. Haworth and Co.....	5	0	0
Lyon, Lord, and Co.....	5	0	0
John Rylands.....	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley.....	5	0	0
John Todd.....	5	0	0
C. F. Beyer.....	5	0	0
Henry Lee.....	5	0	0
Alderman Pearson.....	5	0	0
J. Dilworth and Son.....	5	0	0
B. Heape.....	5	0	0
J. Hoyle and Sons.....	3	3	0
F. Taylor.....	3	3	0
Mayor of Manchester.....	3	3	0
C. L. Clare.....	3	0	0
W. Scott, Vine-street.....	3	0	0
S. Lang and Son.....	2	2	0
R. Taylor, for 1871 and 1872.....	2	2	0
John Hough.....	2	2	0
E. Hardcastle.....	2	2	0
W. G. Crum.....	2	2	0
Wright Turner.....	2	2	0

W. A. Turner.....	2	2	0
J. H. Agnew and Brothers.....	2	2	0
James Chapman.....	2	2	0
W. Graham and Co.....	2	2	0
W. C. Brookes, M.P.....	2	2	0
G. F. Freeman.....	2	2	0
W. Gibb.....	2	2	0
James Morley.....	2	2	0
E. Broadhurst.....	2	2	0
The Bishop of Manchester.....	2	0	0
Mrs. Windsor.....	2	0	0
C. Schwind.....	2	0	0
C. Souchay.....	2	0	0
Mrs. James Hutchinson.....	2	0	0
E. R. Langworthy.....	2	0	0
G. Leigh.....	2	0	0
Mrs. Prince.....	2	0	0
G. Broadfield.....	2	0	0
Mrs. Grimké.....	1	1	0
Walter F. Glover.....	1	1	0
J. C. Morrell.....	1	1	0
Mrs. Trevor Wanklyn.....	1	1	0
C. Sever.....	1	1	0
Captain Palin.....	1	1	0
A. Watkin.....	1	1	0
W. Scott.....	1	1	0
Lynn Dillon.....	1	1	0
T. E. Jones.....	1	1	0
L. Hayes.....	1	1	0

Serini Brothers .....	1	1	0
D. Gabrielidi .....	1	1	0
— Chrysovoloni .....	1	1	0
Th. Souvazoglu .....	1	1	0
A. Sofiano & Co.....	1	1	0
P. M. Redfern.....	1	0	0
Mrs. T. Shelmerdine .....	1	0	0
Mr. Hamilton Sharpe .....	1	0	0
— Tolputt .....	1	0	0
Miss Whitworth .....	1	0	0
C. H. Johnson .....	1	0	0
R. Leake.....	1	0	0
J. Smith (Barnby Moor).....	1	0	0
Max Hesse .....	1	0	0
B. Hinchliffe .....	1	0	0
J. Baker .....	1	0	0
J. Miller & Co.....	1	0	0
Mrs. Wedd .....	0	12	0
W. Leek .....	0	10	0
Miss Armstrong .....	0	10	0
J. Maycock .....	0	10	0
F. F. Carpenter .....	0	10	0
G. Woodhead & Son .....	0	10	0
Miss Howell.....	0	10	0
Miss Hall.....	0	5	0
E. Lees .....	0	5	0
J. M. Smith .....	0	2	6

£193 4 6

## DONATIONS TOWARDS GENERAL EXPENSES.

	£.	s.	d.
T. Dickins .....	25	0	0
Mrs. Paxton (Wiltshire) cost of boy for 5 years	25	0	0
Oliver Heywood .....	20	0	0
E. C. ....	20	0	0
C. B. ....	20	0	0
F. W. Grafton .....	20	0	0
R. N. Phillips, M.P. ....	20	0	0
C. J. Heywood .....	10	0	0
T. P. Cunliffe .....	10	0	0
H. J. Leppoe .....	10	0	0
E. Armitage and Son .....	10	0	0
A. Collie .....	10	0	0
W. Slater .....	10	0	0
McIntyre, Hogg, & Co. ....	10	0	0
Gifts in Whit-week .....	6	2	7
Grand Jury fines, per M. Ross .....	5	6	0
R. H., per L. K. Shaw .....	5	5	0
W. R. Wood .....	5	0	0
James Latimer .....	5	0	0
W. H. Houldsworth .....	5	0	0
Miss Macpherson .....	5	0	0
C. L. Clare .....	5	0	0
J. Jardine .....	5	0	0

James Atherton .....	5	0	0
W. G. Crum .....	5	0	0
Binyons & Co. ....	5	0	0
D. Macfie .....	5	0	0
Mrs. Grace Jones .....	5	0	0
James Banneman .....	5	0	0
E. S. Fletcher .....	5	0	0
J. Farrar .....	2	2	0
Unknown .....	2	0	1
Kendal, Milne, & Co.'s employes .....	1	19	11
Donation Box .....	1	16	1
Miss Huxley .....	1	9	0
Anonymous .....	1	1	1
A. Watkin .....	1	1	0
Tho. Nall .....	1	0	0
A Friend .....	1	0	0
A Friend, per L. K. Shaw .....	1	0	0
— Leighton .....	1	0	0
S. H. ....	0	10	0
Miss Turner .....	0	10	0
B. J. ....	0	10	0
S. F. ....	0	8	6
— Corbett .....	0	5	0
Goodall and Co. ....	0	5	0
Miss Watkin .....	0	5	0
A Working Man .....	0	5	0

£320 1 2

PURCHASE AND ALTERATION OF BUILDING FUND.

Dr.		Cr.
To Donations .....	£. s. d. 285 6 0	By Balance due to Treasurer, Jan. 1st, 1872.. 183 19 1
		“ Further alterations of premises, furniture, and fixtures .....
		“ Mr. Street, Solicitor, preparing trust deed and obtaining counsel's opinion thereon 10 18 10
Audited and found correct, THOMAS ARMSTRONG.	<u>£285 6 0</u>	<u>£285 6 0</u>

EMIGRATION FUND.

To Donations .....	£. s. d. 148 1 0	By Cost of emigrating 7 boys to Canada .... 70 0 0
		“ Balance in hand .....
To Balance .....	£78 1 0	Audited and found correct, THOMAS ARMSTRONG.
	<u>£148 1 0</u>	<u>£148 1 0</u>

EXTENSION AND CIRCULAR SAW FUND.

To Donations .....	£. s. d. 190 0 0	Audited and found correct, THOMAS ARMSTRONG.
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DONATIONS TOWARDS PURCHASE AND  
ALTERATION OF BUILDING.

	£.	s.	d.
Humphrey Nicholls.....	40	0	0
Mrs. Crankshaw (amount realized by Bazaar).....	30	0	0
W. R. Callender.....	25	0	0
W. Pearson (Sedgley).....	25	0	0
T. P. Cunliffe.....	20	0	0
James Hatton.....	20	0	0
Henry Lee.....	20	0	0
Herbert Philips.....	20	0	0
John Rylands.....	20	0	0
Mrs. James Hutchinson.....	10	0	0
William Harter.....	10	0	0
Overseers of Township of Broughton.....	10	0	0
James Bradshaw.....	5	0	0
John Bradshaw.....	5	0	0
James Chapman.....	5	0	0
C. Schwind.....	5	0	0
W. Scott.....	5	0	0
L. K. Shaw.....	5	0	0
R. B. Taylor.....	5	0	0
Donation Box.....	0	6	0
	£285	6	0

DONATIONS TO EMIGRATION FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. and Mrs. Clare.....	30	0	0
Mrs. Windsor.....	10	0	0
Ditto (2nd donation).....	10	0	0
Ditto (3rd do. ).....	5	0	0
Miss and Miss E. T. Windsor.....	10	0	0
Ditto (2nd donation).....	5	0	0
Mr. Thos. Clegg.....	10	0	0
Mrs. Clegg.....	10	0	0
J. H. Agnew.....	10	0	0
George Fox.....	10	0	0
Miss Haworth.....	10	0	0
Joseph Lamb.....	10	0	0
W. Scott.....	10	0	0
R. Leake.....	5	0	0
R. C. Christie.....	2	0	0
L. Hayes.....	1	1	0
	£148	1	0

DONATIONS TO EXTENSION AND  
CIRCULAR SAW FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Overseers of Manchester.....	100	0	0
B. Whitworth.....	50	0	0
C. L. Clare.....	20	0	0
C. F. Beyer.....	10	0	0
James Bradshaw.....	10	0	0
	£190	0	0

*These two amounts given for Westwood*

## 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 Shoeblock 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.

All are expected to account for the money they earn, and to pay the rate fixed for their board, &c. each day; what they earn beyond this is their own, but is to be lodged in the Savings' Bank. Prizes will be given each month to the best boys in the Brigades; and for every six months a lad holds a situation with credit 5s. is given.

*Lads*,—Strive, by God's help, to be honest and truthful in all things, and kind to one another; act right, and you will make this

A HAPPY HOME!

*Declaration to be signed by each Boy on Admission.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_ faithfully promise, on condition of being admitted into the Industrial Home, to obey the foregoing Rules, and at all times be careful to maintain the good character of the Home; I also promise not to leave without first asking permission from the Master, and returning to him any property belonging to the Committee with which I may have been entrusted.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

"If you look at the matter selfishly, it is very much your interest to give these lads a lift, because they are exactly at an age when habits of industry and honesty on the one hand, and of idleness and vice on the other, is permanently formed. It is now or never for them. The next two or three years will probably decide whether they are as workers to increase the public wealth, or whether they are to lessen it by living upon it for the rest of their days as paupers, vagrants, or possibly worse. Of course you will expect to hear that in working up this waste human material there is occasional failure. That is simply inevitable. But what I want to point out is the cheapness with which this work is carried on, showing how much more important in matters of this kind assiduous personal care and supervision are than mere gifts of money. I cordially concur with what Mr. Shaw said—that the secret of success in an institution of this kind is that it should not be too large for personal care and supervision. Where the work to be done is the formation of individual human character, no organisation, however skilful, no mechanism, however perfect, will dispense with that personal care; and I therefore cordially echo what has been said by him, that if, as seems likely to be the case, an extension of this Institution is wanted, the way to accomplish that result is not to enlarge the Home, and therefore to make it less of a home than before, but to establish other and subsidiary Homes connected with it, although under the same general management. I believe this Institution meets a real want; I believe that it is doing a good and useful work; I believe that it is destined to grow to far larger dimensions; and I believe finally (and that with me has been one of my main objects in coming here) that the example which it has set is one which will be copied, and largely copied, elsewhere. Holding that view, I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report, and the re-appointment of the Committee for the ensuing year."—LORD DERBY.

"The Boys' Home at Manchester is principally intended for orphans and destitute lads, but, in a spirit of large and wise beneficence, it admits within its interpretation of orphanage poor boys who have come to Manchester to seek work, and finding none, are left helpless amidst the immense indifference of a populous city. It owes its success to personal care and supervision much more than to gifts of money, though happily these are not wanting, and Lord Derby's appeal in its behalf is not the less powerful because he shows how charity, good management, and common sense, can work together for the public good."—*Daily News*.

"The charity which takes these boys in hand, rescues them from the life of the streets, and provides them with the training which will enable them to gain an honest subsistence, is not the outcome of mere sentiment, but the instrument of a wise and merciful economy. Such institutions as that established at Manchester provides for a want which is not met by any other class of organization."—*Standard*.

"Among our local charities we know of none more deserving of public support than the Boys' Refuge. This asylum for the homeless boys of Manchester and Salford has been doing a most useful work for the last three years, and we can cordially support the appeal which the Committee is now making for funds (£800.) to enable them to extend their operations."—*Guardian*.

"The great merit of the Boys' Refuge and Home is that it concerns itself almost exclusively with lads who have no parents, and who know absolutely nothing of the comforts of home. We fear, whatever progress we may make with popular education, there will always be plenty of scope for such an institution as this in every great town. Philanthropy is doubtless a cheap investment in the long run; but we can seldom obtain so specific a proof as in the present instance."—*Examiner and Times*.

"The work in which the founders of this and of kindred Institutions have engaged is of great importance to the community. Most of the lads admitted to the Industrial Home at Manchester have no parents alive or discoverable. It is wise to take these lads, who have no home to shelter them, no parents to help them, no hope of making their way in any career except crime or beggary, and try to turn them by wholesome discipline, well-directed teaching, and active moral influence, into good citizens, skilful workmen, and honest men."—*Times*.

Since the Annual Meeting was held the following Donations have been promised or received towards the fund for developing the Industrial branch and establishing Homes for Working Boys:—

Lord Derby.....	£100	0	0
Mrs. Souchay .....	100	0	0
Herbert Philips, Esq.....	50	0	0
Peter MacLaren, Esq.....	20	0	0
Wainwright Bellhouse, Esq. ...	20	0	0
James Bradshaw, Esq. ....	15	0	0
Thomas Ashton, Esq.....	10	0	0

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

THE  
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MANCHESTER AND SALFORD  
BOYS' REFUGE  
AND  
INDUSTRIAL HOME,

As the time of the Committee is much occupied— and they are unwilling to engage a paid Collector— those who desire to support this Institution will very much oblige by sending whatever Donation or Subscription they think proper to any of the Committee, or to their Bankers, Messrs. HEYWOOD, St. Ann's-street.

Hon. Sec.

LEONARD K. SHAW, Broom Holm, Tetlow Fold,  
Cheetham Hill.

Bankers.

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

Master and Matron.

Mr. & Mrs. BROWNE, Frances-street.

MANCHESTER:

CAVE AND SEVER, PRINTERS BY STEAM POWER, HUNT'S BANK.  
1874.