

(No. 18.)



1866.

SESSION II.

---

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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QUEEN'S ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE  
CHILDREN.

REPORT FOR 1866.

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Laid upon the Table by Sir R. Dry, and ordered by the Council to be printed,  
February 1, 1867.



*Queen's Asylum, New Town, January, 1867.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to furnish the Annual Report of this Institution for 1866, and beg therefore to direct attention, firstly, to the Expenditure.

Before entering into details, however, I may be permitted to premise that the cost of the Queen's Asylum, for the past two years at least, will bear favourable comparison with that of kindred Institutions, either in England or the adjacent Colonies.

In my last Report I spoke of the inmates of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, and of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill, being maintained at an expenditure of between £24 and £25 per head.

The former of these Establishments, however, I have since discovered can in no wise be compared to this, inasmuch as no child is received into Wanstead "whose parents have not filled respectable positions in society."

Whether a similar regulation exists at Haverstock Hill I am unable to say; but, judging by the cost, it is not improbable that it does, and that the expense is incurred by extra comforts, &c.

Passing by these two Institutions then, I think the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, and the Middlesex Industrial School at Feltham, near Hounslow, also mentioned in my Report, may be taken as fair comparisons with this, and as such they each exceed the present cost of this Institution.

An interesting and instructive Extract from the Journal of the Statistical Society of London has just been published, in reference to the cost of maintenance at the London Orphan Asylum, a copy of which, marked A., is appended.

Omitting seaside expenses and beer, which during the 10 years ranged from 12s. to 25s. per head, the total expenditure per annum has never been under £25 per head.

At the Christchurch Orphan Asylum, New Zealand, again, the cost per head during 1865 was £32 15s. 5d.; and although every allowance must be made for the many and varied differences that appertain to respective localities, the Tasmanian public may yet be assured that the Queen's Asylum, although having obtained dimensions in excess of similar establishments, proportionately, to those in more favoured climes, has been most sedulously guarded, not simply to protect the interests of the Colony, but to promote the well-being of the rising generation placed within its walls.

In the Return marked B. is given the expenditure, under respective headings, from the year 1860 to end of 1866; and in Tables Nos. 1 to 7 are shown, in most explicit detail, the cost of each particular item.

But to afford the fullest information on the subject a comparison with the previous year's expenditure is desirable.

1st. The increase in Salaries is owing to the pay of "Overseer to Prison Gang" being charged for the year. The work of the prisoners, however, has to a large extent been made (to use the expression) reproductive: in fact, without their labour, certain repairs and alterations to buildings, constructing baths, opening drains and sewers, and bringing down water to the Infant Division of the Institution, would assuredly not have been effected.

2nd. In Books and Stationery a saving of one-third is seen.

3rd. In Provisions an increase is given (the daily average of children considered), from the contracts for meat and flour having been higher than the preceding 12 months.

4th. In Fuel and Light again a decrease is shown, from the contract prices having been lower.

5th. In Stores a startling decrease is apparent, and which can only be accounted for principally by careful and judicious management.

6th. In Washing and Needlework the decrease is attributable to the same cause.

7th. In Incidental Expenses, and Miscellaneous for Farm, credit is again due to proper and effective measures having been adopted.

8th. In Medicines and Medical Comforts the increase is owing to a number of anæmic and febrile cases having required more "Comforts" than usual.

9th. In Repairs and Alterations to Buildings a large increase is shown, but which is satisfactorily accounted for by purchase of iron piping, and other incidental expenses necessary for the laying on water, as previously noticed, to the Infant Establishment.

Lastly. In the Total a decrease of £1253 12s. 7d. has been made.

And now, having exhausted the subject, I come to notice, secondly, the Children.

The numbers remaining on 31st December, 1865, together with those admitted and discharged during 1866, and the ages and distribution of the children on 31st December last, are respectively stated in Table 8.

The funds upon which they were borne, and their Religion, are specified in Table 9.

The average daily strength of the Institution was 511, and the cost per head £19 10s. 11d.

Prominence should be given to this fact. It is indeed worthy of being frequently repeated, in opposition to the statements that have appeared from correspondents in the public prints of the Colony, of each child in the Queen's Asylum costing £25 to £26 per head.

Nay, more, considering the necessary expense for Instruction, and the employment of servants on account of the labour of the children being insufficient to carry out all the duties of the Establishment, the expenditure for maintaining the same is actually below that of any other Charitable Institution in the Island.

With respect to the Secular and Religious attainments of the Children, the accompanying Reports of the Reverends F. Hudspeth, M.A., and A. Davenport, B.A., and the Right Revd. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Hobart Town, abundantly testify.

At the same time, it is gratifying to note the recorded opinion of the Rev. Gentleman who devoted so much time and care in the Secular Examination of the Schools, "that the inmates of the Queen's Asylum are well and carefully taught; that their order and quiet in class bear favourable comparison with other Establishments; that they seem subject to a kindly but effective discipline; that their intelligence seems equal to that of their coevals in the Common Schools of the Country."

The general state of health in the Institution has been good; and although an usual proportionate amount of sickness occurred, no death has taken place,—a result largely owing to the enjoyment by the children of a liberal dietary, proper ventilation, regular habits, and a charming climate, all combining to aid the healer's art when ministering to constitutions otherwise weakened by inheritance from diseased and abandoned parents.

By the willing assistance of the Superintendent of Vaccinators, Dr. E. S. Hall, successful arm to arm Vaccination was ensured in 27 cases.

Table 10 comprises the Hospital Returns.

In one case a strongly marked measles eruption appeared for three days, attended with febrile and other symptoms concomitant with Measles, but of so slight a character as to class the disease under the term Pseudo-measles.

About the same period several other instances of febrile disorder presented themselves, threatening the introduction of an epidemic into the Establishment; but, by bringing the principle of "prevention better than cure" into practice, an extinction of the sickness was fortunately the result.

The Scholastic duties are carried out by two Masters in the Boys' Division, two Mistresses in the Girls', and one Mistress in the Infants', including both Male and Female Children. The numbers are nearly equally distributed, and constitute about 100 for each.

A Gallery has been erected in the Infant Schoolroom, thereby enabling instruction to be imparted in a more cheerful and beneficial manner than heretofore. And as time and means will permit, similar arrangements, it is purposed, will be made for the advantage of the elder children.

The Industrial occupation consists with the Boys of household duties generally, with farm and out-door work, and assistance in Bakehouse; and the Girls of household work, including that in the Wash-house and Laundry.

Table 11 specifies the quantity and nature of Needlework done by the Girls, and Table 12 the Washing. This duty, however, is superintended by a Laundress, assisted by the several servants of the Institution, and supplemented by as many Girls as are required.

The work of the Boys cannot be shown by any table, but the saving in the single item of Milking alone may be safely calculated at about £300 a year.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes took place under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Gore Browne, who kindly assisted at the ceremony.

Books were awarded for proficiency in the different branches of Education, whilst money rewards, accruing under the legacy of Fox, were distributed for good conduct.

The general bearing, manners, and liveliness of the Children have of late much improved, and which it is hoped will tend to advance their condition when "cast upon the world's waters of strife."

Lastly, I have to speak of the Farm.

The Account Current, attached, sufficiently explains the benefits derived from it. The article Milk is of paramount importance in an Establishment like the Queen's Asylum, and the amount placed to its credit, therefore, must at a glance be sufficient to confirm the propriety of not relinquishing the means of producing it pure, and at a much smaller cost than it could otherwise be supplied.

The difference in quantity is owing to the peculiarly unfavorable season, affecting alike most dairy farmers, and effectually for a time stopping the supply of Milch Cows in the market.

In this difficulty of being unable to purchase cattle, and in the absence of any contract to make good deficiencies in the daily allowances of Milk, the sanction of Government was obtained, as a temporary measure, to reduce the A. and B. Scale of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pint to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, and the C. Scale of 1 pint to  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint.

This arrangement, it is satisfactory to report, caused no apparent difference either in the appearance or health of the Children. What it possibly might do, if persisted in as a fixed supply, is a question admitting of some diversity of opinion.

The number of acres in cultivation is about 50, nearly the half of which, however, has during the last two years been brought under the plough. Double the quantity of hay, and more oats and barley, have been grown than heretofore; and the mangold wortzel crops, also in excess of former times, look most promising.

In a word, the Farming operations have been carried on with an energy and a success that can alone be fully appreciated by those who have had opportunities of judging for themselves.

It only remains for me, Sir, to conclude this Report of my Stewardship for the second year, and, taking advantage of the occasion, to acquaint you that whatever my shortcomings as the Principal may have been, I have yet received from His Excellency the Governor an assurance, *vivâ voce*, of the improved condition of the unfortunate inmates of the Institution; and though I am bound to say the greater change for the better is with the Boys, I nevertheless would recognise the hearty co-operation and earnest wish of each official in the several departments to promote the objects of the Establishment.

That I have succeeded in reducing the Expenditure is borne out by figures,—to wit, no less a sum than £868 11s. 4d. upon the nett cost in 1865, together with a further amount of £964 1s. 4½d. in 1866, making a total of £1832 12s. 8½d. as a saving upon the ordinary expenses for the period referred to.

I beg to record my appreciation of the interest evinced towards the Institution by His Excellency and Mrs. Gore Browne, and the support afforded me by their occasional visits to it. I desire to thank all other visitors, and to request the attendance of the public generally, in order to an elucidation of the internal economy of the Asylum, whereby the extraordinary erroneous impressions respecting it may be removed.

And I may add, if the system of "farming out" children could be further pursued, a grave question would still remain as to the ulterior benefits to be derived from it. Again, if the many advantages to be secured in England will not meet the end, what expectations are to be looked for in Tasmania?

So short a time as six months back Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Home for Little Boys near Farmingham, in Kent, said, "It is a great pleasure to me to take the part which I do upon this interesting occasion, and to further the efforts you are making to extend an Institution, the aim of which is to rescue from misery and crime those children who, from their unhappy circumstances, would naturally be beyond the reach of all influence for good. Sympathising cordially with the object of this charity, and approving of the method employed to give effect to it, I have only to express my earnest wish for its prosperity."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. COVERDALE, *M.D.*, *Principal.*

*The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.*

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## A.

*EXTRACT* from the JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, *September*, 1866: pages 452 and 453.

**COST OF MAINTENANCE AT THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.**

THE Board of Managers of this Institution have stated in a recent Report the expense of maintaining Children at their Establishment during the ten years ended with 1865. The following statistics are taken from the Report:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Average number of children .....	401	409	413	405	405	407	414	432	455	458
Gross expense of the establishment .....	£ 11,044 18 10 s. d.	£ 10,024 17 5 s. d.	£ 10,778 5 9 s. d.	£ 10,406 15 7 s. d.	£ 10,896 18 7 s. d.	£ 11,487 16 11 s. d.	£ 10,268 11 11 s. d.	£ 11,160 0 3 s. d.	£ 11,579 6 9 s. d.	£ 12,448 15 2 s. d.
Provisions, fuel, and washing, per head ..	£ 13 2 5 s. d.	£ 11 16 8 s. d.	£ 11 10 2½ s. d.	£ 11 16 8 s. d.	£ 11 19 9½ s. d.	£ 12 6 0 s. d.	£ 10 15 3 s. d.	£ 10 1 1 s. d.	£ 10 5 10½ s. d.	£ 11 13 1 s. d.
Clothing, per head .....	4 0 11	3 2 5½	3 16 1	3 18 0	3 2 0	3 11 7	3 19 1	3 11 11	3 14 3½	3 14 8
Salaries and wages, per head .....	4 8 1	4 12 1	4 11 6½	4 15 10	5 3 9	5 11 4	5 9 5	6 2 3	5 18 5	6 0 6
Repairs and all other expenses, per head ..	4 12 1	3 17 9	4 18 10½	3 18 7	5 6 10	5 11 6	3 8 8	4 17 5	4 7 6½	4 11 5
Total maintenance, clothing and education .	26 3 6	23 8 11½	24 16 8½	24 9 1	25 12 4½	27 0 5	23 12 5	24 12 8	24 6 11½	25 19 8
Additional outfits and rewards after leaving the Asylum .....	1 7 4	1 1 3	1 5 3	1 4 10	1 5 9	1 4 1	1 3 7	1 4 0	1 2 10½	1 4 0
	27 10 10	24 10 2½	26 1 11½	25 13 11	26 18 1½	28 4 6	24 16 0	25 16 8	25 9 0	27 3 8

The Cost per head of certain Articles consumed during the same time is shown hereunder :—

YEAR.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	COST PER HEAD.											TOTAL.	
		Bread.	Meat.	Butter and Cheese.	Potatoes.	Milk.	Beer.	Soap.	Gas.	Coals and Coke..	Seaside Expenses.	Medicines and various Petty Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Cost for the entire Establishment.
		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1856 .....	401	92 2	72 5	9 7	2 5½	16 6	9 1	4 8	2 11	16 4	7 4½	28 10	13 2 5	5260 10 4
1857 .....	409	69 11½	69 3	9 4½	4 7	16 5	8 8	4 10	3 4	11 2	9 9	29 4	11 16 8	4839 9 1
1858 .....	413	57 8½	69 0	10 7	3 4	16 11½	9 4½	3 6½	2 8½	10 6	12 6½	33 11½	11 10 2½	4754 0 4
1859 .....	405	56 10	70 0	11 8½	3 7	16 4½	10 4½	6 9½	3 3	10 9	14 10	32 2	11 16 8	4792 5 4
1860 .....	405	62 10	63 9	11 10	6 5½	16 2½	9 5½	6 7	3 11	13 10	10 11	34 0	11 19 9½	4855 11 3
1861 .....	407	71 11	60 6½	11 6	4 0	16 6	8 2½	5 2½	3 9	14 1	13 1½	37 2	12 6 0	5006 1 6
1862 .....	414	63 0½	49 11	10 6	3 4	15 6	8 8	6 0	3 10	11 1	10 7	32 9½	10 15 3	4456 5 1
1863 .....	432	57 3	50 10½	11 4	3 10	15 10	7 7½	2 0	2 2	10 7	4 8	34 5½	10 1 1	4343 19 7
1864 .....	455	51 7	49 11	11 9½	3 8	18 8	7 9½	4 4½	2 11	11 2½	8 6½	35 5	10 5 10½	4683 14 1
1865 .....	458	50 9½	56 2	11 4½	3 9	24 7	8 0	3 11½	3 1½	14 7	4 6½	52 2½	11 13 1	5337 16 8

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B

Year.	No. of Children.				Daily Average.	Cost per Head.	Salaries and Allowances.	Books and Stationery.	Provisions.	Fuel and Light.	Stores, Clothing, and Bedding.	Incidental.	Medicines and Medical Comforts.	Miscellaneous for Farm and Purchase of Stock.	Repairs and Alterations to Buildings.	Washing and Needlework.	Total.	Credit by Sale of condemned Stores, and Produce of Farm Supplies, &c.	Nett Expenditure.
	Admitted.	Apprenticed.	Discharged.	Dead.															
1860.	154	26	68	8	458	£ 21 s. 4 d. 11½	£ 3685 s. 9 d. 11	£ 10 s. 12 d. 0	£ 4298 s. 7 d. 2	£ 715 s. 0 d. 4	£ 923 s. 11 d. 6	£ 54 s. 18 d. 6	£ 78 s. 13 d. 1	£ 208 s. 17 d. 6	£ 593 s. 11 d. 3	£ —	£ 10,509 s. 1 d. 3	£ 605 s. 5 d. 4½	£ 9903 s. 15 d. 10½
1861.	87	35	60	15	468½	£ 22 s. 3 d. 0½	£ 4074 s. 11 d. 0	—	£ 4170 s. 5 d. 8¾	£ 732 s. 1 d. 1	£ 1914 s. 2 d. 3½	—	£ 157 s. 12 d. 9¾	—	£ 520 s. 5 d. 0	—	£ 11,568 s. 18 d. 8	£ 1078 s. 15 d. 7¼	£ 10,490 s. 3 d. 0¾
1862.	102	41	26	—	472	£ 21 s. 5 d. 10	£ 3734 s. 17 d. 8	£ 10 s. 0 d. 0	£ 4272 s. 10 d. 6¾	£ 678 s. 14 d. 2	£ 1870 s. 11 d. 1¾	£ 80 s. 18 d. 2	£ 16 s. 16 d. 2	£ 511 s. 5 d. 11	£ 353 s. 0 d. 9	£ 222 s. 3 d. 5½	£ 11,750 s. 7 d. 2½	£ 1539 s. 6 d. 0¾	£ 10,211 s. 1 d. 1¾
1863.	158	83	44	2	496	£ 20 s. 14 d. 8	£ 3685 s. 14 d. 10	£ 33 s. 2 d. 0	£ 4412 s. 5 d. 10	£ 553 s. 1 d. 10¼	£ 2357 s. 13 d. 7¼	£ 180 s. 9 d. 2½	£ 16 s. 15 d. 4½	£ 269 s. 18 d. 0	£ 419 s. 19 d. 0	£ 134 s. 14 d. 2	£ 12,063 s. 13 d. 10¾	£ 1780 s. 16 d. 4¾	£ 10,282 s. 17 d. 6
1864.	129	40	21	3	546½	£ 21 s. 12 d. 9	£ 3647 s. 11 d. 5	£ 67 s. 4 d. 7	£ 5452 s. 14 d. 5½	£ 626 s. 8 d. 4½	£ 2743 s. 13 d. 11¼	£ 187 s. 6 d. 11	£ 9 s. 18 d. 10	£ 221 s. 4 d. 2	£ 244 s. 5 d. 4	£ 284 s. 2 d. 7½	£ 13,484 s. 10 d. 7½	£ 1663 s. 14 d. 7	£ 11,820 s. 16 d. 0½
1865.	107	56	98	2	557¼	£ 19 s. 13 d. 0½	£ 3613 s. 0 d. 11	£ 66 s. 12 d. 1	£ 5163 s. 6 d. 1	£ 612 s. 9 d. 5	£ 2773 s. 8 d. 2	£ 152 s. 19 d. 2	£ 10 s. 8 d. 4	£ 189 s. 9 d. 0	£ 124 s. 19 d. 11	£ 203 s. 10 d. 5	£ 12,910 s. 3 d. 6	£ 1957 s. 18 d. 9½	£ 10,952 s. 4 d. 8½
1866.	90	55	74	—	511	£ 19 s. 10 d. 11	£ 3739 s. 15 d. 8	£ 41 s. 19 d. 8	£ 5022 s. 0 d. 7	£ 527 s. 15 d. 5	£ 1750 s. 0 d. 0	£ 77 s. 18 d. 4	£ 14 s. 5 d. 7	£ 163 s. 16 d. 4	£ 194 s. 19 d. 8	£ 123 s. 19 d. 8	£ 11,656 s. 10 d. 11	£ 1668 s. 7 d. 7	£ 9988 s. 3 d. 4



TABLE C.

In connexion with the foregoing B.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Average Number of Children .....	458	468½	472	496	546½	557¼	511
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross Expense of Institution.....	10,509 1 3	11,568 18 8	11,750 7 2½	12,063 13 10¾	13,484 10 7½	12,910 3 6	11,656 10 11
Cr. by Amount received from Farm, &c.....	605 5 4½	1078 15 7½	1539 6 0¾	1780 16 4¾	1663 14 7	1957 18 9½	1668 7 7
Nett Expense of Institution .....	9903 15 10½	10,490 3 0¾	10,211 1 1¾	10,282 17 6	11,820 16 0½	10,952 4 8½	9988 3 4
Salaries and Allowances per head .....	8 0 11	8 13 11½	7 18 3	7 8 7½	6 13 6½	6 9 8	7 6 4
Provisions .....	9 5 1	8 18 0½	9 1 0½	8 17 10¾	9 19 7¼	9 5 3¾	9 16 6
Fuel and Light .....	1 11 3	1 11 3	1 8 9	1 2 3¾	1 2 11¼	1 2 0	1 0 8
Stores, Clothing, and Bedding .....	2 0 4	4 1 8½	3 19 3¾	4 15 0¾	5 0 5½	4 19 6½	3 8 6
Repairs, Washing, and all other expenses.....	2 1 4	1 8 11¼	2 10 7½	2 2 6½	1 17 1½	1 6 10	1 4 2
Total Maintenance, Clothing, and Education .	22 18 11	24 13 10½	24 17 11½	24 6 5½	24 13 7¾	23 3 4½	22 16 2
Deduct Cr. by Farm, &c., per head .....	1 6 5	2 6 0½	3 5 2¾	3 11 9½	3 0 10¾	3 10 3¾	3 5 3
Nett Cost per head .....	21 12 6	22 7 9¾	21 12 8½	20 14 8	21 12 9	19 13 0½	19 10 11

## No. 1.

*SALARIES.*


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	£	s.	d.
Principal.....	450	0	0
Chaplain Church of England.....	150	0	0
Chaplain Church of Rome.....	150	0	0
Purveyor and Clerk.....	200	0	0
Clerk and Dispenser.....	136	17	6
Organist.....	25	0	0
Head Schoolmaster.....	200	0	0
Assistant Schoolmaster.....	140	0	0
Matron, Female School.....	150	0	0
Matron, Male School.....	100	0	0
Matron, Infant School.....	125	0	0
Schoolmistress, Senior.....	100	0	0
Schoolmistress, Junior.....	100	0	0
Schoolmistress, Infant School.....	70	0	0
Baker to Institution.....	110	0	0
Baker's Assistant.....	65	0	0
Out-door Inspector.....	120	0	0
Farm Overseer.....	120	0	0
Gardener.....	100	0	0
Carpenter.....	100	0	0
Shoemaker.....	100	0	0
Beadle.....	70	0	0
Industrial Mistress.....	45	0	0
Nurse, Hospital.....	36	0	0
Laundress.....	36	0	0
Cooks and General Nurses.....	150	0	0
General Servants.....	125	8	4
Ploughman.....	91	5	0
Carter.....	65	0	0
Overseer Prison Gang.....	77	2	0
Messenger, Monitors, Working Girls, and Farm Boys.....	38	10	10
	<u>£3546</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

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## No. 2.

*ALLOWANCES.*


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	£	s.	d.
Chaplain Church of Rome.....	50	0	0
Purveyor and Clerk.....	33	12	0
Head Schoolmaster.....	20	0	0
School Mistress, Senior.....	20	0	0
Principal's House.....	70	0	0
	<u>£193</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

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## COST of PROVISIONS.

	CHILDREN.			SERVANTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January .....	436	11	6½	16	2	7¼
February .....	393	11	1	13	9	0½
March .....	528	12	11	13	8	2
April .....	381	14	11½	11	19	1
May .....	361	13	0½	14	12	5½
June .....	353	14	9	13	5	0¾
July .....	377	11	5½	15	9	9
August .....	376	0	3	15	9	9
September .....	379	15	9	10	15	9
October .....	414	14	9	15	12	3½
November .....	416	9	0½	10	15	9
December .....	427	19	1	15	12	3½
	4848	8	7	£167	2	0
Conveyance of Yeast .....	6	10	0			
Total for Children .....	4854	18	7			
Total for Servants .....	167	2	0			
Total for Provisions issued .....	£5022	0	7			

## COST of Fuel and Light.

	FUEL.			LIGHT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January .....	27	12	3	8	0	3
February .....	24	13	9	6	18	4¾
March .....	20	4	9	8	9	9¼
April .....	29	0	2	11	13	5½
May .....	39	14	9	12	3	0¼
June .....	60	10	7½	8	0	4
July .....	49	16	11	13	6	2¾
August .....	53	18	10¼	10	15	11¼
September .....	40	14	9	12	10	11¼
October .....	19	6	9	9	8	7
November .....	24	3	10½	8	16	2½
December .....	18	6	7½	9	8	3
	408	4	0¾	119	11	4½
Coals .....	365	19	5¾			
Wood .....	42	4	7			
				408	4	0¾
Oil, Kerosene .....	91	5	2			
Candles .....	28	6	2½			
				119	11	4½
				£527	15	5¼

13

No. 5.

NEEDLEWORK.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cascade Factory.....	19	19	4			
	32	1	0			
	33	0	1			
	25	9	3			
	<hr/>			110	9	8
Servants' Home.....	1	7	7			
	0	12	0			
	<hr/>			1	19	7
Reformatory.....	3	3	2			
	2	1	8			
	3	7	11			
	2	17	8			
	<hr/>			11	10	5
TOTAL.....	..			£123	19	8
				<hr/> <hr/>		

No. 6.

ACTUAL Cost of Institution.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries.....	3546	3	8
Allowances.....	193	12	0
Books and Stationery.....	41	19	8
Provisions.....	5022	0	7
Fuel and Light.....	527	15	5
Stores, Clothing, and Bedding.....	1750	0	0
Medicines.....	14	5	7
Incidental.....	77	18	4
Needlework.....	123	19	8
Miscellaneous for Farm; and purchase of Stock.....	163	16	4
Repairs and alterations to Buildings, and laying on Water.....	194	19	8
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	£11,656	10	11
<i>Deduct Supplies from Farm, Garden, &amp;c.</i>			
Milk, 116,727 pints, at 3d.....	1459	10	1
Wood, 120,000 lbs., at 14s. 6d. a ton.....	38	17	0
Calves sold, 23.....	3	10	0
Pigs sold.....	62	9	0
Vegetables supplied.....	44	1	6
Stores sold.....	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1668	7	7
	<hr/>		
	£9988	3	4
	<hr/> <hr/>		

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

(Recapitulation.)

Dr.		Cr.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Total Cost for Institution.....	11,201 0 8	By Sale of Stores .....	60	0	0		
Ditto Farm .....	455 10 3	Ditto Pigs .....	62	9	0		
		Vegetables supplied .....	44	1	6		
						166	10 6
		Sale of Calves .....	3	10	0		
		Milk and Wood supplied to Institution .....	1498	7	1		
						1501	17 1
						£1668	7 7
		Nett Cost of Institution	—			9988	3 4
						£11,656	10 11
	£11,656 10 11						

No. 8.

NUMBER of Children.

Remaining 31st December, 1865.		1866.							
		Admitted.		Apprenticed.		Discharged.		Died.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
293	241	52	37	34	21	37	37	—	—

AGES.

	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
Above 12 years .....	34	39	73
From 8 to 12 years .....	142	124	266
From 6 to 8 years .....	59	41	100
Under 6 years .....	39	17	56
TOTAL .....	274	221	495

DISTRIBUTION.

Male Division .....	202
Female Division .....	174
Infant Division: Male, 72; Female, 47 .....	119
TOTAL .....	495

## No. 9.

*FUNDS.*

31st December, 1865 .....	{ Colonial.....	342	} 534
	{ Imperial.....	128	
	{ Undecided.....	3	
	{ Moiety .....	61	} 90
Admitted, 1866 .....	{ Colonial .....	65	
	{ Imperial .....	12	
	{ Moiety .....	13	} 624
Discharged, 1866 .....	{ Colonial.....	70	
	{ Imperial .....	36	
	{ Moiety .....	23	} 495
Remaining 31st December, 1866 .....			

*RELIGION.*

31st December, 1865 .....	{ Protestants .....	291	} 534
	{ Roman Catholics .....	242	
	{ Undecided.....	1	
Admitted, 1866 .....	{ Protestants .....	57	} 90
	{ Roman Catholics .....	33	
Discharged, 1866 .....	{ Protestants .....	64	} 129
	{ Roman Catholics .....	65	
Remaining 31st December, 1866.....			} 495

*Hobart Town, 24th December, 1866.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you that on the 13th December instant I received a letter from the Honorable Colonial Secretary, requesting me to conduct the Secular Examination of the Children of the Queen's Asylum.

I beg to report that, in compliance with that request, I examined the Asylum Schools on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th instant (occupying seven hours on each day); and, this morning, four hours' work brought the Examination to a close.

I have devoted considerable labour and care to the undertaking, and have endeavored to make it a real investigation, in order that the rewards of merit may be conferred on those who seem most worthy in each class. It is possible, however, that in some instances nervousness on the one side, and a different way of putting a question on the other, may have produced results unexpected by those who have more intimate knowledge of the capacity of the Children.

It is due to myself, though I trust it may be unnecessary to say, that no sectarian topic was introduced into the Examination, and that I strictly abstained from previous enquiry as to the religious creed of the respective competitors. I am glad to find, therefore, from subsequent information, that the various persuasions seem fairly represented in the prize-list.

My mode of conducting the Examination was as follows:—The Children being arranged in classes by their respective teachers, I first made them read a portion of the book to which they were accustomed, marking off each mistake in etymology, pronunciation, and punctuation. I then selected those who had acquitted themselves best in general reading, and made them read the same passage separately, till I was enabled to arrive at a correct estimate of those who deserved the first and second places in each class. I may explain the working of this plan thus:—In a division of

30, two-thirds or more would be struck out at the first reading; another trial, with a few critical questions on the matter in hand, would dispose of a majority of the remainder; and so on, the task becoming severer in each succeeding trial, till I could decide on the most worthy.

In a few cases, when the standard of merit seemed nearly equal, I have ventured to recommend an additional prize. I have only done so where, after repeated trials, the second or third pupil failed through some almost inconsiderable mistake.

With regard to the Examination generally, as I have not conducted a similar exercise in this Institution before, I am unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the progress of the Children in comparison with past years. I can, however, bring an extensive experience among children of like ages, and of the same class, to bear in my opinion of the average attainments of the occupants of the Queen's Asylum.

For the last five years I have afforded religious instruction to the School under the Board of Education, and the Ragged Schools situated in the Parish of St. David's.

I should say that the inmates of the Queen's Asylum are quite equal in intellect and capacity to the pupils of either of the above Schools.

In one respect the former have the advantage. Being confined within certain limits, and being constantly under the surveillance of their Teachers, the lessons learnt in school are not likely to be counteracted by the influences of home, as is the case with the Ragged Schools especially. Hence good order, obedience, and silence in class, are manifest features in the conduct of the School.

The work specified by the programme which has guided the Examination consists of reading, writing from dictation, writing copy from printed card, and simple arithmetic. In all these, the proficiency of the senior classes has been satisfactory. Among the Boys of the 5th Class, or Monitors, Williams, who took the first prize in arithmetic, is worthy of especial mention as having answered correctly a paper of six questions, comprising Reduction, Practice, and Rule of Three in Fractions.

The writing of the First Class (the 5th) of Girls is very good. I found great difficulty in deciding to whom I might fairly adjudge the prize. It may be worth notice that I was informed that the Girls who were best in writing had previously excelled in sewing.

I examined in all 19 classes. It would be tedious to particularise the work of each, although I took notes at the time of examination. I think among the subjects prescribed the greatest general merit was observable in writing from dictation, which appeared, according to the age of the respective classes, intelligent, rapid, and correct. This I consider the best test of a fair knowledge of the English language.

I hardly feel justified in comparing the respective standards of attainments in the Male and Female Divisions of the School; as the Girls, I am informed, have less time devoted to intellectual pursuits than the Boys. In writing from copy and dictation, the Girls are equal, and perhaps superior, to the Boys; in intelligent reading and arithmetic, they are slightly inferior.

Taken as a whole, I would respectfully give it as my opinion that the inmates of the Queen's Asylum are well and carefully taught; that their order and quiet in class bear favourable comparison with other establishments; that they seem subject to a kindly but effective discipline; that their intelligence seems equal to that of their coevals in the Common Schools of the Country.

I would from my own observation infer that, in cases where Orphan-School Children fail in after life, their failure is less attributable to mismanagement in the Asylum itself, than to a sudden relaxation of the kind yet strict supervision to which they have been accustomed within its walls.

In conclusion, I beg to offer my hearty thanks to Messrs Roberts and Quinn on the side of the Boys, and to Mrs. Parsons and Miss Quinn on the side of the Girls, for their valuable and untiring assistance in the work of the examination.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS HUDSPETH, M.A.

To the Principal, Queen's Asylum.

Hobart Town, 31st December, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to present a Report of an Examination in Religious knowledge which I have lately conducted at the Queen's Asylum.

Six classes of boys and four classes of girls were examined.

The first class of boys, 29 in number, knew well by rote the Catechism of the Church of England, and showed for the most part an intelligent knowledge of its meaning. All, with few exceptions, manifested a creditable acquaintance with the historical facts of Holy Scripture, and answered questions on its most important doctrines very fairly. There is a wide interval between the attainments of the boys in the first class and those of the boys in the remaining classes. In the latter, intelligent answers were rare, and the ignorance displayed was sometimes remarkable—the more so as contrasting with the proficiency of the boys in the first class. In these last classes, however, all had acquired, more or less accurately, a verbal knowledge of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and had learnt some of the elements of Christian Doctrine. I am of opinion that the acquirements of the boys in the first class reflect great credit on the pains taken by their instructors; and perhaps the very inferior attainments of the rest are as much as could be expected among children so young, and labouring under some special disadvantages.

The highest class of girls answered less intelligently than the boys of the first class. Their attainments include a fair knowledge of the facts and truths contained in Holy Scripture. The rest of the girls are not so much below the level of those in the highest class as is the case with the boys, and answered better than the lower classes of boys. My impression is that the Schoolmaster has given greater attention to his first class than to the lower classes, and that the Schoolmistress has divided her instruction more equally among all her pupils.

Comparing the Examination with that of last year, the girls of the first class have answered not quite so well, the rest about the same as formerly; the boys of the first class considerably better, and the rest rather worse than they did a year ago.

Having been requested to recommend the most deserving children for rewards, I have named as the most worthy in their several classes: Martin Thomson, Lancelot Shadwell Kean, Peter Murray, Jacob Lawson, Joseph Day, James Johnson, and Henry Goodwin; also, Sarah Elley, Louisa Dale, Lydia Hyde, Margaret Townsend, Elizabeth Keefe, Hester Reily, and Ann Smith.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR DAVENPORT.

*The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.*

Hobart Town, 31st December, 1866.

I EXAMINED the Catholic Children of this Institution, both males and females, on Thursday, the 30th instant, and was much pleased with the manner in which they generally answered the various questions which were put to them.

The females in the first, second, and third classes evinced a very accurate knowledge of the history of the Old and New Testament, and of the Christian doctrine. In no place out of the Asylum have I met children of the humbler classes better instructed. They not only answered readily the questions proposed, but understood the meaning and practical bearing of the doctrine to which the questions referred. In the two lower classes also the children answered as well as could be expected.

The Boys, with the exception of the Monitors, did not answer so satisfactorily in any of the classes; and it seems to me that more time than they at present possess should be granted to them, to learn those principles of religion and morality which must form the foundation of their future usefulness in Society. On the whole, I had reason to be satisfied with the Examination, and to appreciate very fully the care and attention which must have been exercised towards the Children by their several Teachers.

I avail myself of the present occasion to express my gratification that the Legislature of this Colony has seen the wisdom and necessity of providing Chaplains for this Institution, and of not suffering the Children to grow up without either the knowledge or practice of their religious duties.

† DANIEL MURPHY, *Bishop of Hobarton.*



No. 10.

RETURN of the Cases of SICK and WOUNDED at QUEEN'S ASYLUM, NEW TOWN, during the Year 1866.

CLASS OF DISEASE.	SPECIFIC DISEASES.	Remaining 1st January, 1866.	ADMISSIONS.												Total.	DISCHARGES.												Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Remaining 31 December, 1866.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Fever	Febris	1	5	4	—	—	6	—	1	1	3	—	18	24	63	5	5	1	—	6	—	1	—	2	1	12	26	—	59	4
	Roseola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diseases of Lungs	Pleuritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Catarrh. Ac.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Liver	Croup	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Icterus	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Bowels	Diarrhoea	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anasarca Cong.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Affections.	Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Tumor	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Abscesses & Ulcers.	Phlegmon	—	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abscesses	—	2	—	—	4	2	—	4	—	3	1	2	3	21	1	1	—	4	1	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	—
Wounds & Injuries.	Contusio	—	2	—	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fractura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Eye	Punctura	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ophthalmia	5	3	—	2	1	2	3	3	1	—	1	4	4	29	2	—	—	1	5	4	1	3	1	2	1	5	—	25	4
Diseases of Skin	Blind	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eruptio	9	3	65	7	13	5	11	20	11	23	10	14	3	194	2	6	42	3	32	12	17	21	22	13	12	—	193	7	—
Diseases of Skin	Scabies	2	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tinea Capitis	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	11	—	—
Other Diseases	Pock	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Urticarius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	Observatio	2	15	8	8	4	19	1	2	5	26	7	7	31	135	15	9	5	6	19	2	3	2	29	5	6	34	—	135	—
	Cancrum Oris	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pericarditis	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	Synovitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	Perneo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Parotitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	Debilitas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vermes	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		34	39	85	24	33	46	22	35	20	57	22	59	82	558	36	36	51	23	78	28	30	30	62	24	50	92	—	540	18

No. 11.

NEEDLEWORK performed at QUEEN'S ASYLUM during Year 1866.

	<i>Pinafores.</i>	<i>Sheets.</i>	<i>Handkerchiefs.</i>	<i>Petticoats.</i>	<i>Petticoats, Skirts.</i>	<i>Shifts.</i>	<i>Dresses, Bathing.</i>	<i>Frocks.</i>	<i>Frocks, Skirts.</i>	<i>Dresses, Night.</i>	<i>Towels.</i>	<i>Hood Strings.</i>	<i>Hoods.</i>	<i>Aprons.</i>	<i>Cases, Pillow.</i>	<i>Stockings.</i>	<i>Shirts.</i>	<i>Hats, Trimmed.</i>	TOTAL.
Articles made .....	1535	19	96	96	472	..	12	..	618	288	61	1750	..	115	206	..	15	181	5464
Articles repaired .....	120	248	..	347	..	503	..	98	..	762	126	..	612	..	84	1384	..	..	4284

ACCOUNT of same NEEDLEWORK charged at same Rate as if done at Cascade Factory.

DOZENS.	PIECES.		PRICE.	AMOUNT.		
18	9	Sheets and Pillow-cases .....	3s. per dozen.	£	s.	d.
1	3	Shirts .....	9s. ditto.	2	16	3
160	11	General Clothing .....	6s. ditto.	0	11	3
631	5	Ordinary and Repairs,—say .....	1s. ditto.	48	5	6
				31	11	5
				£83	4	5

No. 12.

WASHING.

<i>Pinajores.</i>	<i>Shirts.</i>	<i>Socks.</i>	<i>Cases, Pillow.</i>	<i>Chemises.</i>	<i>Bathing Dresses.</i>	<i>Stockings.</i>	<i>Hoods.</i>	<i>Night Dresses.</i>	<i>Towels.</i>	<i>Jackets, Girls.</i>	<i>Capes, Girls.</i>	<i>Sheets.</i>	<i>Blankets.</i>	<i>Jackets, Boys.</i>	<i>Trousers, Boys.</i>	<i>Vests, Boys.</i>	<i>Bed Ticks.</i>	<i>Comforters.</i>	<i>Flannels.</i>	<i>Frocks.</i>	<i>Petticoats.</i>	<i>Rugs.</i>	<i>Blouse, Boys.</i>	<i>Window Blinds.</i>	<i>Trousers, Infants.</i>	TOTAL.
60,269	23,078	6481	21,540	16,975	703	9654	2830	10,991	2,528	1940	370	18,932	535	1239	3923	1580	33	422	1540	647	628	43	936	34	70	213,921

20

ACCOUNT of same WASHING charged at same Prices as if done at Cascade Factory.

DOZENS.	PIECES.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	AMOUNT.
1625	10	Sheets, Blankets, and Rugs .....	1s. 6d. per dozen.	£ 121 18 9
16,200	11	Ordinary .....	1s. ditto.	810 0 11
17,826	9			£931 19 8

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the FARM attached to QUEEN'S ASYLUM, NEW TOWN, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1866.

Dr.	Amount under each Head.		Total.	Cr.	Amount under each Head.		Total.
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	
Salary of Farm Overseer	120	0 0		Milk supplied to Institution, 116,727 pints, at 3d.	1459	10 1	
Ditto Ploughman	91	5 0		Firewood, 120,000 lbs., at 14s. 6d. per ton	38	17 0	
Ditto Carter	65	0 0					1498 7 1
Ditto Farm Boys	10	8 0					
Ditto Overseer Prison Gang	15	12 0	302 5 0	23 Calves sold, 18 at 2s. 6d. and 5 at 5s. each	—		3 10 0
Blacksmith's Account	—		14 9 6				
<i>Hired Labour.</i>							
T. Perry, cutting and saving 25½ acres Hay, at 7s. per acre	—		8 18 6				
<i>Seed by Purchase.</i>							
Rye Grass, 4 bushels, at 9s.	1	16 0					
Lucerne, 4 lbs., at 2s.	0	8 0					
Clover, Red, 4 lbs., at 2s.	0	8 0					
Ditto, White, 2 lbs., at 1s. 6d.	0	3 0					
Cocksfoot, 2 bushels, at 1s. 3d. per lb.	2	10 0					
Oats, 60 bushels, at 5s.	15	0 0					
Italian Rye Grass, 6 bushels, at 10s.	3	0 0					
Cape Barley, 10 bushels, at 6s. 6d.	3	5 0					
Mangel Wurzel, 40 lbs., at 1s. 6d.	3	0 0	29 10 0				
<i>Forage by Purchase.</i>							
700 bushels Bran, 500 at 1s. 5d., 200 at 1s. 4d.	—		48 15 0				
Grinding Bones, 24 cwt. 1 qr., at £3 per ton	3	12 9					
Patent Chaff Cutter	9	2 6					
Patent Drill for sowing Seed	6	10 0					
Box Cart	16	0 0					
Two Cows purchased	16	7 0	51 12 3				
Balance in favor of Farm	—		1046 6 10				
			<b>£1501 17 1</b>				<b>£1501 17 1</b>