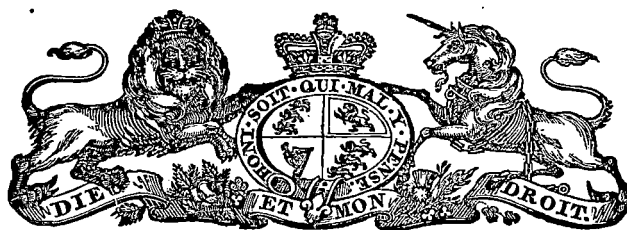


(No. 5.)



1868.

T A S M A N I A.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEEN'S ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE
CHILDREN.

REPORT FOR 1867.

Laid upon the Table by Sir R. Dry, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
July 28, 1868.



Queen's Asylum, New Town, 21st March, 1868.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to furnish the Annual Report of this Institution for 1867.

1. The Expenditure, extending over a period of Five years, is exhibited under respective headings in a Comparative Table marked A., and detailed particulars are likewise given for the last 12 months in Nos. 1 to 6.

So large a reduction as £2693 16s. 3d. upon the total cost as compared with the year preceding requires explanation; and, taking the items seriatim, the solution is as follows:—

In "Salaries and Allowances," £400 12s. from the Stipends of the Chaplains not being provided for by the accustomed annual vote of Parliament, and the appointment of Infant Schoolmistress being also abolished.

In "Books and Stationery," £4 9s. 11d., from a portion of former supplies not having been expended.

In "Provisions," £1684 15s. 1d. from the diminished numbers maintained; the low prices of meat and flour; and the milk being calculated at 2d. per pint in place of 3d. as before, alone making a difference of nearly £420.

In "Fuel and Light," £61 8s. 1d., from the cost of Coals and Kerosine Oil having been less.

In "Stores, Clothing, and Bedding," £550, from the requirements not having been so great.

In "Medicines," £9 5s. 7d., from the quantity of Drugs consumed having been small.

In "Washing and Needlework," £69 0s. 7d., from a similar reason to that given in Stores, &c.

In "Repairs and Alterations to Buildings, &c.," £43 2s. 4d., from a greater outlay not having been required.

The foregoing reductions, however, are met by increases.

In "Incidental," £17 9s. 7d., from the expenses of the Royal Commission, amounting to £23 3s., having been charged under this item.

And in "Miscellaneous for Farm and purchase of Stock," £112 7s. 9d., from the necessity of an increased outlay in order to supply Milk to other Charitable Institutions.

With respect to these two, therefore, the former must be looked upon as an extraordinary expenditure without control of management of the Establishment, whilst the latter, so far from being an increase, has actually been a large saving to the Government, by bringing into operation an arrangement which for some time had been in contemplation.

2. *The Children.*—The ages, number of admissions, apprenticeships, discharges, deaths, and distribution are shown in No. 7; and the Funds upon which they were borne, and their Religion, in No. 8.

The admissions have been greatly under those of former times, owing to the "farming-out" principle by granting out-of-door relief having been largely extended.

The discharges also have fallen off from the measures lately taken to compel parents capable of supporting their children to do so having materially reduced the numbers in the Asylum so circumstanced.

On the other hand the apprenticeships have maintained their position; and, were it not that many of the inmates have to be retained for the work of the Establishment, many more might have been made,—the demand for apprentices having increased, whilst the supply has been gradually diminished.

The average daily number of children was 458½, and the cost per head upon the total expenditure was £19 10s. 10d.

This sum, at first sight, may appear great; but, as the Staff in existence could have undertaken the control and management of at least one hundred more children, it follows that a diminution of numbers must, by an inverse ratio, cause an increased cost per head, notwithstanding the reductions effected in the whole amount.

3. *The Education*.—It is under the Irish National School System, and is wholly of a rudimentary nature, and occupies on the Boys' side four hours and a half, and on the Girls' two and a half hours, four days in the week,—Wednesdays being devoted to religious instruction, and Saturdays to general cleaning of the buildings.

On the afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock of the four days above mentioned, the girls are engaged at needlework, which thus accounts for the lesser amount of tuition they receive.

The classes again, in both divisions, are divided into three sections, and one of them kept out for work every third day, alternately with the two in School at one time.

The Reports of Thomas Stephens, Esq., the Rev. A. Davenport, and the Very Reverend W. J. Dunne bear on the secular and religious attainments of the children.

4. *The Health*.—Under this topic there is much cause for thankfulness. Notwithstanding an outbreak of measles, which in a short time prostrated 267 of the children, not a single case succumbed to the attack, although many were of a serious nature.

The diseases, with the number treated, are specified, and placed according to their character and class in No. 9.

Two deaths occurred in the latter part of the year, and were the result of long standing disease, altogether beyond the reach of medical assistance.

5. *The Industrial Occupation*.—As previously noticed, the training to industry of the children has been a prominent feature in the objects of the Asylum.

The "Needlework and Washing" are given in Nos. 10 and 11; but the amount of labour expended in cleaning the dining-halls, school-rooms, dormitories, lavatories, verandahs, closets and passages, and the work of the garden and farm, cannot be tabulated, and therefore can very inadequately be appreciated or properly understood.

It may be as well, therefore, to state that the general work of the Establishment is performed by the children under the direction and immediate supervision of an official.

The accustomed annual distribution of Prizes was again patronised by His Excellency the Governor, who, as on former occasions, presented some of the rewards.

The interest evinced at the ceremony by Mrs. Gore Browne and the ladies and gentlemen present was of the most pleasing and impressive kind, and is worthy of being so recorded.

6. *The Farm*.—The Account Current, attached at end, will explain its position.

Besides the acres in cultivation the bush land around and at the back of the Institution has now been enclosed, and the briars partially rooted up, thereby affording a run for the dry cows.

This proceeding was immediately necessitated by the increased number of cattle to carry out the arrangement before mentioned; namely,—supplying milk to the Hospital, the Cascades, and Brickfields Dépôt.

The milking is done by the boys, assisted and taught by the Overseer; and the acquaintance obtained by these juveniles in farm-work has materially improved them for service in the Country Districts.

I have now, Sir, exhausted the several points of interest connected with the Institution.

In compiling this Report I have followed the usual method of calculating the cost of maintenance of the children, although I believe it to be an erroneous one. For example,—in the gross expenditure not only is the milk charged, but the expense of procuring it is likewise added.

If, therefore, this item be withdrawn from the total expenditure, it will leave it thus:—£8962 14s. 8d., minus say £450 for Salaries, &c.=£8512 14s. 8d., or £18 12s. 6d. per head in place of £19 10s. 10d.

In the Farm Account, again, every particular is given on both Dr. and Cr. sides, and consequently explains itself. The pigs, though fed from the offal of the Institution, and the vegetables though grown on, and the firewood taken off, the land adjoining it have been placed to the benefit of the Farm in return for the prison labour, entirely charged to it, having been occasionally employed about the Establishment.

I cannot conclude without referring to the saving of £4500 made during the three years of my superintendence.

I may be excused at feeling proud of the fact, especially as the efficiency of the Institution has not been impaired thereby.

In confirmation, I would direct attention to improvements made, and to the many flattering remarks entered in the Visitors' Books by strangers from the adjacent Colonies and elsewhere.

The robust and cheerful appearance of the children, and cleanliness of the apartments, have elicited favourable comments, and gone far to prove that the Queen's Asylum will bear favourable comparison with any of a similar kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

The physiognomies of the unfortunate inmates, however, I am bound to admit, have been pronounced less prepossessing, or rather more forbidding, than those usually seen in children of the same class in other parts of the world; still there is no rule without an exception, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that, with all the disadvantages of Nature's stamp unfavourably depicted in their countenances, a sufficiently large proportion may even be found to do credit to so benevolent an Institute, and to those Teachers and others employed to train them up as useful members of society.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

A.

Year.	No. of Children.				Daily Average.	Cost per Head upon the Total Expenditure.	Cost per Head upon the Nett Expenditure.	Salaries and Allowances.	Books and Stationery.	Provisions, including Milk.	Fuel and Light.	Stores, Clothing, and Bedding.	Incidental.	Miscellaneous for Farm and Purchase of Stock.	Medicines.	Repairs and Alterations to Buildings.	Washing and Needle-work.	Total Expenditure.	Credit by Produce of Farm, and Cash Receipts.	Nett Expenditure.
	Admitted.	Apprenticed.	Discharged.	Died.																
1863	158	83	44	2	496	£ s. d. 24 5 1	£ s. d. 20 14 8	£ s. d. 36 85 14 10	£ s. d. 33 2 0	£ s. d. 44 12 5 10	£ s. d. 55 3 1 10	£ s. d. 23 57 13 7	£ s. d. 180 9 2	£ s. d. 269 18 0	£ s. d. 16 15 4	£ s. d. 419 19 0	£ s. d. 134 14 2	£ s. d. 12,063 13 10	£ s. d. 1780 16 4	£ s. d. 10,282 17 6
1864	129	40	21	3	546	£ s. d. 24 13 6	£ s. d. 21 12 9	£ s. d. 36 47 11 5	£ s. d. 67 4 7	£ s. d. 54 52 14 5	£ s. d. 62 6 8 4	£ s. d. 27 43 13 11	£ s. d. 187 6 11	£ s. d. 221 4 2	£ s. d. 9 18 10	£ s. d. 244 5 4	£ s. d. 284 2 7	£ s. d. 13,484 10 7	£ s. d. 1663 14 7	£ s. d. 11,820 16 0
1865	107	56	98	2	557	£ s. d. 23 3 5	£ s. d. 19 13 0	£ s. d. 36 13 0 11	£ s. d. 66 12 1	£ s. d. 51 63 6 1	£ s. d. 61 2 9 5	£ s. d. 27 73 8 2	£ s. d. 152 19 2	£ s. d. 189 9 0	£ s. d. 10 8 4	£ s. d. 124 19 11	£ s. d. 203 10 5	£ s. d. 12,910 3 6	£ s. d. 1957 18 9	£ s. d. 10,952 4 8
1866	90	55	74	—	511	£ s. d. 22 16 2	£ s. d. 19 10 11	£ s. d. 37 39 15 8	£ s. d. 41 19 8	£ s. d. 50 22 0 7	£ s. d. 52 7 15 5	£ s. d. 17 50 0 0	£ s. d. 77 18 4	£ s. d. 163 16 4	£ s. d. 14 5 7	£ s. d. 194 19 8	£ s. d. *123 19 8	£ s. d. 11,656 10 11	£ s. d. 1668 7 7	£ s. d. 9988 3 4
1867	40	58	47	2	458	£ s. d. 19 10 10	£ s. d. 16 17 4	£ s. d. 33 39 3 8	£ s. d. 36 9 9	£ s. d. 33 37 5 6	£ s. d. 46 6 7 4	£ s. d. 12 00 0 0	£ s. d. 95 7 11	£ s. d. 276 4 1	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 151 17 4	£ s. d. *54 19 1	£ s. d. 8962 14 8	£ s. d. 1226 7 6	£ s. d. 7736 7 2

* No Washing, it having been performed in Institution.

No. 1.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Principal and Medical Officer	450	0	0
Chaplain, Church of England	25	0	0
Chaplain, Church of Rome	25	0	0
Purveyor and Clerk	200	0	0
Clerk and Dispenser	136	17	6
Head Schoolmaster	201	18	8
Assistant Schoolmaster	122	16	0
Matron, Female School	150	0	0
Matron, Male School	125	0	0
Matron, Infant School	125	0	0
First Schoolmistress	100	0	0
Second Schoolmistress	90	0	0
Infant Schoolmistress	23	6	8
Baker to the Institution	100	0	0
Assistant Baker	65	0	0
Out-door Inspector, Drill and Bandmaster	112	15	0
Farm Overseer	120	0	0
Gardener	100	0	0
Carpenter	100	0	0
Shoemaker	100	0	0
Organist	25	0	0
Beadle	70	0	0
Nurses, Hospital (1), Laundress (1)	72	0	0
Cooks (2), General Nurses (3)	150	0	0
General Servants (5)	125	0	0
Ploughman	91	5	0
Carter	65	0	0
Overseer Prison Gang	88	4	0
Monitors (18½), Farm Boys (8)	34	15	6
	<u>£3193</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>

No. 2.

ALLOWANCES.

	£	s.	d.
Rent of House for Principal	70	0	0
Purveyor in lieu of House and Water	33	12	0
Chaplain, Church of Rome	8	6	8
Head Schoolmaster for instructing Monitors	20	0	0
First Schoolmistress ditto	13	6	8
	<u>£145</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

No. 3.

COST OF PROVISIONS.

	CHILDREN.			SERVANTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	281	8	10	11	14	0
February	245	19	2	10	12	3
March	273	12	4	11	14	0
April	255	19	6	11	7	5
May	257	12	1	11	14	0
June	246	2	1	11	7	5
July	258	14	3	11	14	0
August	277	1	4	12	10	1
September	274	7	9	12	2	11
October	274	18	9	12	10	1
November	267	18	7	12	2	11
December	275	10	8	12	10	1
	3189	5	4	£141	19	2
	141	19	2			
	3331	4	6			
Yeast	6	1	0			
Grand Total.....	3337	5	6			

No. 4.

COST OF FUEL AND LIGHT.

	FUEL			LIGHT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	23	1	4	8	2	9
February	12	17	2	7	4	2
March	23	1	4	8	6	5
April	32	8	2	11	10	4
May	36	7	4	12	14	3
June	34	1	4	11	1	5
July	46	18	9	12	9	1
August	39	16	3	12	14	1
September	31	15	3	11	8	3
October	23	1	4	7	8	8
November	22	8	5	7	11	5
December	23	1	4	6	18	6
	£348	18	0	£117	9	4
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Coals, 609,160 lbs.....	312	14	9			
Wood, 120,000 lbs.....	36	3	3			
				348	18	0
Oil, Kerosine, 385 $\frac{2}{3}$ gallons.....	8	15	9			
Candles, 1280 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	3	13	7			
				117	9	4
Total.....	..			£466	7	4

No. 5.

NEEDLEWORK.

	£	s.	d.
Cascade Factory	48	19	7
Reformatory	5	19	6
	£54	19	1

No. 6.

ACTUAL COST OF INSTITUTION.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances	3339	3	8
Books and Stationery	36	9	9
Provisions	3337	5	6
Fuel and Light	466	7	4
Stores, Clothing, and Bedding	1200	0	0
Incidental	72	4	11
Medicines	5	0	0
Needlework	54	19	1
Miscellaneous for Farm	136	9	1
Purchase of Live Stock	139	15	0
Repairs to Buildings, &c.	151	17	4
Expenses of Royal Commission	23	3	0
	£8962	14	8
Less,			
	£	s.	d.
Supplies by Farm to Institution	932	12	4
Milk to Cascades Factory	106	8	11
Ditto General Hospital	63	6	8
Ditto Brickfields Depôt	2	5	8
Service of "Bull"	2	2	6
Ditto "Boar"	4	0	4
Sold, Farm Stock	36	13	6
Ditto, Pigs	34	15	4
Ditto, Calves	2	12	6
Fees for maintenance of Children	39	0	0
Cato, for fencing half Paddock	2	9	9
	1226	7	6
TOTAL	£7736	7	2

No. 7.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

Remaining 31 December, 1866.		1867.							
		Admitted.		Apprenticed.		Discharged.		Died.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
274	221	22	18	30	27	21	27	1	1

AGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Above 12 years	50	43	93
From 8 to 12 years	132	112	244
From 6 to 8 years	43	22	65
Under 6 years	17	9	26
Totals	242	186	428

DISTRIBUTION.

Male Division	185
Female Division	156
Infant Division, Male and Female	87
	428

No. 8.

FUNDS.

	Colonial.	Imperial.	Undecided.	Moiety.	Totals.
Remaining on 31st December, 1866.....	337	104	3	51	495
Admitted 1867.....	30	8	0	2	40
Discharged 1867	62	31	0	14	107
Remaining 31st December, 1867.....	305	81	3	39	428

RELIGION.

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Undecided.	Totals.
Remaining 31st December, 1866.....	284	210	1	495
Admitted 1867	17	22	1	40
Discharged 1867	54	53	0	107
Remaining 31st December, 1867.....	247	179	2	428

Hobart Town, 28th December, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report the result of an Examination into the condition of the Secular Instruction at the Queen's Asylum which I held, at your request, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant.

The children in both Boys' and Girls' Schools are now classified and taught under the Programme of Instruction which I prepared some years ago for the Schools under the Board of Education. By this the standard of qualification for the highest division of Class I. (the lowest) is defined to be ability to read monosyllabic lessons with distinct articulation and readiness; to write from dictation single letters and arithmetical figures; and to perform orally easy exercises in the addition and subtraction of numbers up to 10. A progressive improvement is required in the several branches to qualify for advancement to the higher classes successively; and in Class IV., the highest which has been formed in the Boys' School, the standard for the highest division is ability to read the 4th Book with fluency, expression, and intelligence; to write neatly on paper from dictation; to work Sums in Arithmetic as far as the Compound (money) Rules; and to answer general questions in elementary Grammar and Geography.

The following is the present classification in the Boys' School:—

Class I. (4 divisions), 24.	Class III. (3 divisions), 64.
Class II. (3 divisions), 56.	Class IV. 25.

There are also 11 Monitors, forming a 5th Class, and receiving separate instruction from the Head Master.

Having had occasion in former Reports to speak unfavourably of the general tone of these Schools, and to notice the low standard of intelligence, I am glad to be able to report that a visible improvement has been made during the past two years.

In the lower classes, the 1st and 2nd, there is still too much of mechanical routine in the way in which the work is gone through, and too little evidence of independent thought in the attempts made to answer simple questions on familiar subjects, both being almost inevitable results of instruction under Monitors who have themselves been but imperfectly educated. But the reading was better than it used to be in this part of the School; the Arithmetic not at all inferior; and the Writing as good as could be desired. In the 3rd Class the evidence of careful teaching began to be more perceptible in the improved intelligence of the general answering. The Reading was

fair; the Writing for the most part good; and the Arithmetic tolerable. The spelling from dictation was not quite what it ought to be,—one-half only of the 3rd division spelling correctly an ordinary sentence from their Reading Book. In the 4th Class the Examination was partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by paper work. Nineteen out of twenty-four sufficiently satisfied the standard of qualification for the Class except in Grammar and Geography, to which subjects it has not been found possible to give much time; and the general answering was, on the whole, very fair, and in a few instances highly satisfactory. William Smith passed the best examination, followed by Waller, Reilly, Ryan, and Green. Of the Monitors, Grimshaw passed on the whole the best examination. For general intelligence, Comstock and Grimshaw obtained the highest marks; for Writing, Thompson. Carroll, Waller, and Cusack also acquitted themselves creditably.

The following is the present classification in the Girls' School:—

Class I., (3 divisions), 30.	Class IV., 15.
Class II., (2 divisions), 34.	Class V., 21.
Class III., (2 divisions), 39.	

There are also 9 Monitors forming a 6th Class.

Speaking in general terms of the result of this part of the Examination, I am only able to express myself satisfied with the Reading of the several classes, which though deficient in animation is equal on the whole to that of the other School; and though I had much greater difficulty in obtaining answers to questions arising out of the Reading Lessons, there was less random guessing than in similar classes among the boys. But, from the 2nd Class upwards, all are classed too high, and fall short of the qualifications required. This has arisen, apparently, from a misconception of the Programme, and may be avoided in future. What is chiefly to be regretted is, not that the standard of instruction is low, but that what is attempted is not well done, and that there is apparently so little intelligent interest taken by the children in their work. In the 5th Class, which was examined *vivâ voce* and by written papers, Jane Dunigan passed the best examination, closely followed by M. A. Cole. Of the Monitors, the best answering was that of Anne Curtis, the next place being taken by Hannah Cauley and Louisa Dale.

It would be unfair to the Teachers to institute a comparison between the state of the instruction here and that in the Boys' School, as the circumstances under which the respective Establishments are placed are widely dissimilar. Some of the obstacles which stand in the way of improvement in the character of the instruction in the Girls' School I have already pointed out in a Special Report, dated July, 1866. Among others I may instance the recent changes in the management, which have necessarily introduced a partial change of system, and this is always, for a time, a bar to progress.

In the Infant Department there is little to criticise. A gallery has been added since I last visited the School, which is a great improvement to it; and the instruction, so far as it goes, appears to have been imparted with care and judgment.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. STEPHENS, *Inspector of Schools.*

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Hobart Town, 30th December, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to present a Report of an examination in religious knowledge which I held at the Queen's Asylum on the 19th day of the present month.

The boys were divided into six classes, the girls into four. The examination was conducted *vivâ voce*, occupying nearly six hours, and was as thorough as the limits of time, and the nature of it, permitted. The 1st class of boys, and the same class of girls, answered my questions admirably, showing a real and intelligent knowledge of the lessons which they had been taught. These included a wide range of sacred history, and several books of elementary instruction in religious truths. One feature of the instruction they have received deserves special mention. A single book of Holy Scripture, St. Matthew's Gospel, has been studied carefully, and prepared as a subject for examination. This has been attended, I think, with better results than would have been produced by wider or more desultory reading. The attainments of the twenty-eight boys and seventeen girls who form the first classes reflect, in my opinion, great credit on their instructors, as well as on the children themselves.

I cannot speak favorably of the attainments nor of the intelligence of the rest of the children. They repeated many words which they had learnt, and a few of them showed some real knowledge of the elements of the Christian Faith, but their acquaintance with words and names was generally quite superficial, and they know very little except what they have been taught to say by rote.

The great contrast between the attainments of the foremost children and those of boys and girls in the lower classes arises chiefly, as I am informed, from the fact that the more intelligent children are promoted quickly till they reach the first class.

Being requested to select from the several classes for rewards those who acquitted themselves best, I submit the following names. In doing so I would remark that an oral examination is always an imperfect criterion of comparative merit, often a misleading one,—the modesty or shyness of the most deserving scholars sometimes making them appear to less advantage than those who know less but display their knowledge better or more promptly.

Boys.

1st class. Martin Thomson, John A. Thomson, Thomas Comstock.
2nd class. Peter Monaghan,
3rd class. James Fekes.
4th class. John Lilliwell.

Girls.

1st class. Louisa Dale, Mary Ann Cole.
2nd class. Ann Walker, Mary A. Walker, Mary Allen.
3rd class. R. Woodruff.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR DAVENPORT.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Macquarie-street, Hobart Town, 30th December, 1867.

The Catholic portion of the children of this Asylum were examined by me in their knowledge of religion on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th instants, and I now have the honor to make the following Report of the examination which then took place.

Both boys and girls were presented for examination, ranged respectively in five distinct classes: In the first and second classes the answering of boys and girls was exceedingly good. They not only answered accurately, but seemed to understand very fairly the meaning of the several questions proposed to them; and they proved themselves to be generally informed of the History of the Old and New Testaments, and of those principles and precepts of the Christian doctrine which they are particularly bound to know and to practise.

In the 3rd class most of the children had their Catechisms well committed to memory; and I was much pleased to observe the distinctness and devotional manner in which the children of the fourth and fifth classes recited their morning and evening prayers.

Viewing the examination as a whole, I feel bound to say that I have rarely met any of the children who attend the Public Schools of the Colony so well grounded in religious knowledge as the children of the Queen's Asylum are at present. Many of the boys and girls of the first and second classes seemed to be so nearly equal in merit that I found it difficult to distinguish the individuals to whom the prizes should be awarded; but I think I may fairly particularise the following names as being most worthy of special rewards:—Joseph Smith, John Waller, Thomas Daley, William Smith, John Dodd, Thomas Ryan, James M. Jones, Edward Ibbotson, Joseph Harvey, Anne Curtis, Elizabeth Talent, Hanna Cawley, Louisa Mitchell, Catherine Comer, Elizabeth Mackie, Johanna Alcock, Jane Conway, Anne Hilsley, and Sarah Brown.

WILLIAM J. DUNNE, *Vicar-General.*

RETURN of Sick and Injured, showing the Number, and the Diseases divided into their respective Classes and Orders.

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		Order 2.—ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	
Order 1.—MIASMATIC.		Morbus Cordis.....	1
Febris, Com. Cont.....	91	Order 3.—RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	
Croup.....	2	Pneumonia.....	1
Diarrhæa.....	2	Organic Diseases of Lungs.....	1
Rheumatismus.....	5	Order 4.—DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	
Varicella.....	1	Hæpatitis.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1	Icterus.....	3
Parotitis.....	3	Febris, Ephemeral.....	68
Scarlatina.....	5	Abscess on Liver.....	1
Rubeola.....	267	Order 7.—LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.	
Order 2.—ENTHETIC.		Caries.....	1
Paraphimosis.....	1	Order 8.—INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	
Order 4.—PARASITIC.		Phlegmon.....	2
Scabies.....	5	Eruptio.....	60
Lumbrici.....	8	Tinea Capitis.....	17
II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.		Eczema, ditto.....	4
Order 1.—DIATHETIC.		Urticaria.....	1
Tumores Capitis.....	2	Roseola.....	2
Abscessum.....	25	IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.	
Cancrum Oris.....	6	Order 4.—DISEASES OF NUTRITION.	
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR.		Marasmus.....	2
Psoras Abscess.....	1	V.—VIOLENCE.	
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.		Order 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.	
Order 1.—NERVOUS SYSTEM.		Contusions.....	9
Paraplegia.....	1	Fractures.....	2
Chorea.....	1		
Ophthalmia.....	31		
Conjunctivitis.....	2		

No. 10.

NEEDLEWORK performed by Girls during Year 1867.

	<i>Pinafores.</i>	<i>Petticoat Shirts.</i>	<i>Strings.</i>	<i>Frocks.</i>	<i>Frock Shirts.</i>	<i>Towels.</i>	<i>Shifts.</i>	<i>Night Gowns.</i>	<i>Blouses.</i>	<i>Hats trimmed.</i>	<i>Pillow Cases.</i>	<i>Sheets.</i>	<i>Flannels.</i>	<i>Trowsers, Infants'</i>	<i>Cloaks.</i>	<i>Stockings, pairs.</i>	<i>Hoods.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Articles made.....	971	313	836	41	237	109	496	74	203	174	231	37	45	63	10	—	—	3840
Articles repaired	120	140	—	188	—	18	—	397	—	—	—	103	—	110	1	1630	82	2784

VALUE of said Needlework if charged at Ordinary Rates.

<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
22	4	Sheets and Pillow-cases	3s. per dozen.	£ s. d. 3 7 0
218	11	General Clothing.....	6s. per dozen.	65 8 6
310	9	Ordinary and Repairs.....	1s. per dozen.	15 10 9
				£84 6 3

No. 11.

AMOUNT of Washing performed.

<i>Pingfores.</i>	<i>Shirts.</i>	<i>Shifts.</i>	<i>Petticoats.</i>	<i>Night-gowns.</i>	<i>Bathing-gowns.</i>	<i>Flannels.</i>	<i>Frocks.</i>	<i>Hoods.</i>	<i>Capes.</i>	<i>Blouses.</i>	<i>Jackets, Girls'.</i>	<i>Jackets, Boys'.</i>	<i>Vests, Boys'.</i>	<i>Trousers, Boys'.</i>	<i>Trousers, Infants'.</i>	<i>Stockings, pairs.</i>	<i>Socks, pairs.</i>	<i>Pillow-cases.</i>	<i>Towels.</i>	<i>Sheets.</i>	<i>Blankets.</i>	<i>Rugs.</i>	<i>Bed-ticks.</i>	<i>Window Blinds.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
52,587	20,048	14,378	825	10,042	724	2073	472	3224	356	1181	1625	729	1548	3799	3	8481	5700	20,103	15,810	18,439	972	11	6	6	182,142

VALUE of same Washing if charged at Ordinary Rates.

<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1618	6	Sheets, Blankets, and Rugs	1s. 6d. per dozen.	£ 121 7 9
13,643	4	Ordinary	1s. per dozen.	682 3 4
				£803 11 1

BALANCE SHEET of the FARM attached to the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, New Town, for the Year ending 31st December, 1867, showing its Expenditure and Produce.

Dr.	Amount under each Head.	TOTAL.	Cr.	Amount under each Head.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salary, Farm Overseer	127 10 0		Milk, 100,266½ pints, at 2d. per pint....	835 11 1	
Ditto, Ploughman	91 5 0		Vegetables, 24,787¼ lbs., at 4s. 5d. per		
Ditto, Carter	65 0 0		100 lbs.	54 14 9	
Ditto, Farm Boys	10 8 0		Firewood, 120,000 lbs., at 13s. 6d. per		
Ditto, Overseer Prison Gang	88 4 0		ton	36 3 2	
		382 7 0	Butter, 92½ lbs., at 1s. 4d. per lb.	6 3 4	
Hired labour, 4 months, at 25s. per week	..	21 15 7			932 12 4
Chaise-cart Harness	7 10 0		Milk, to Cascades Factory, 12,773½ pints,		
Repairing Chaise-cart	2 0 0		at 2d. per pint	106 8 11½	
Repairing Night-cart	1 7 6	10 17 6	Ditto, General Hospital, 7600 pints,		
			at 2d. per pint	63 6 8	
Blacksmith's Account	18 6 3		Ditto, Brickfields Depôt, 274 pints,		
Veterinary Surgeon's Account.	2 4 0		at 2d. per pint	2 5 8	172 1 3
Grinding Bones	5 2 0	30 16 9			2 9 9
Toll	5 4 6		Cato, for fencing half Paddock	
			Sale of Horse "Hector"	6 0 0	
Italian Rye Grass, 20 bushels, at 10s....	10 0 0		Ditto Pigs	34 15 4	
Oats, 50 bushels, at 3s.	7 10 0		Ditto Calves	2 12 6	
Carrot and Mangold Wurtzel Seed	4 0 0	21 10 0	Ditto Cows	30 13 6	74 1 4
Bran	34 18 0	43 9 0	Service of "Bull"	2 2 6	
Straw	8 11 0		Service of "Boar"	4 0 4	6 2 10
		6 10 9			
Paving Stable and Cow-shed	5 0 0				
Fencing half Mr. M'Kenna's Fence	1 10 9				
1 Bull, 4 Cows, and Mr. Harding's Ex-					
penses	33 8 6				
Grey Mare	15 0 0				
Horse	25 0 0				
Cow	7 10 0				
Cow	9 17 6				
2 Cows, at £9 17s. 6d. each	19 15 0				
Cow	10 0 0				
2 Cows, at £10 each	20 0 0	140 11 0			
		529 9 11			
Balance to credit of Farm	£1187 7 6			£1187 7 6