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1871.

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Wilson, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
November 22, 1871.

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

R E P O R T

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH THE EVIDENCE TAKEN, AND VARIOUS RETURNS.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.



Tasmania:

JAMES BARNARD, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART TOWN.

1871.



CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS COMMISSION.

(Seal.) VICTORIA *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.*

To our trusty and well-beloved the Honorable FREDERICK MAITLAND INNES, the Honorable JAMES AIKENHEAD, ADYE DOUGLAS, Esquire, the Honorable ALFRED KENNERLEY, DAVID LEWIS, Esquire, JAMES REID SCOTT, Esquire, and the Honorable JAMES WHYTE.

GREETING:

WHEREAS We have thought it expedient for divers good causes and considerations Us thereunto moving that an Enquiry should forthwith be made to consider, enquire into, and report upon the several Charitable Institutions throughout this Colony, and also the system for the administration of Out-Door Relief at present in force in this Colony: Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorised and appointed, and do by these Presents authorise and appoint you the said FREDERICK MAITLAND INNES, JAMES AIKENHEAD, ADYE DOUGLAS, ALFRED KENNERLEY, DAVID LEWIS, JAMES REID SCOTT, and JAMES WHYTE, or any three or more of you, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid: And for the better discovery of the truth in the Premises We do, by these Presents, give and grant to you or any three or more of you full power and authority to call before you or any three or more of you so many of the Officers and Clerks of the said Institutions and all such other persons as you shall judge necessary by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the Premises, and to enquire of the Premises and of every part thereof by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: And Our further will and pleasure is, that you or any three or more of you upon due examination of the Premises do and shall within the space of three months from the date of this Our Commission, or sooner if the same can reasonably be certified unto Us in Our Executive Council in our said Colony, in writing under your hands and seals respectively, all and every of your several proceedings by force of these Presents, together with what you shall find touching or concerning the Premises upon such enquiry as aforesaid: And We further will and command, and by these Presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners or any three or more of you shall and may, from time to time, proceed in the execution hereof, and of every matter and thing herein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment: And We do hereby direct and appoint that you or any three or more of you may have liberty to certify your several proceedings, from time to time, to Us in Our said Executive Council as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected: And We hereby command all and singular Our Officers and Clerks and other persons as you shall judge necessary and other Our loving subjects whomsoever within Our said Colony of Tasmania that they shall be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these Presents: And We will and command that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue until the Eleventh day of July, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

In testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Public Seal of Our Colony of Tasmania to be hereunto annexed.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved CHARLES DU CANE, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies, at Hobart Town, in Tasmania, this Eleventh day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

C. DU CANE.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. M. WILSON, *Colonial Secretary.*

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To His Excellency CHARLES DU CANE, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency "to enquire into and report upon the several Charitable Institutions throughout this Colony, and also the system for the administration of out-door relief at present in force in this Colony," have the honor to present our Report with the evidence on which it is based.

We regret that it was not practicable to make a report sooner, but considerable delay ensued after our appointment in obtaining the preliminary information required to guide and assist us in the inquiries with which we were entrusted, and the private and public engagements of members of the Commission have prevented our meeting unless at distant intervals.

In presenting this Report, we beg that it may not be understood that the subscribing Commissioners concur in every incidental opinion embodied in it. The question of Public Charity is one on which fundamental differences of opinion prevail, and it is impossible in a Report of this character to avoid the expression of views which do not harmonise equally with the sentiments of every Member of a Commission in which these differences are represented. But the recommendations with which the Report concludes are submitted as those of the Commission.

THE QUEEN'S ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

The system of management and general condition of this Asylum were fully investigated and reported on by a Royal Commission which sat in 1867, of which Mr. Gleadow, at that time a Member of the House of Assembly, was the zealous and indefatigable Chairman.

The number of Children in the Asylum on the 31st December immediately preceding the inquiries of the Gleadow Commission, was 459, while the average of 1866 had been 511, and of 1865, 557½. Dr. Coverdale was appointed Superintendent and Medical Officer in 1865, when he found no less than 583 children in the Institution. The average for 1870 was 371, a diminution as compared to that of 1866, of 140; and the number which remained at the close of the year was 364, or a reduction as compared to '66 of 95.

Diminution of numbers in Asylum.

Dr. Coverdale in his evidence ascribes the diminution which has taken place in recent years to the growth of the system of Out-door Relief to Pauperism. But other causes have also tended to keep down the number of children in the Asylum. Applications for admission are more thoroughly inquired into than they were under the Imperial regime; and where it is discovered that the circumstances of parents have improved, their children are now promptly returned to them. The average number of Discharges, as contradistinguished from Apprenticeships, for the years 1865, 6, and 7, respectively, amounted to 73;—for 1868, 9, and '70, it was 23.

In the Report of the Commission of Inquiry in 1867, the practice was reprobated of admitting children into the Queen's Asylum "for the mere purpose of being apprenticed, whose defective education and general conduct were such as could only bring discredit on the establishment in which it might be supposed that they had been brought up."

Asylum used as a mere hiring depôt.

We regret to find that this practice has not ceased. An illustration of it has been furnished in the Letter of Mr. Roberts, Schoolmaster of the Asylum (p. 102), in the instance of a youth who was admitted on the 2nd December, 1870, and apprenticed out on the 15th of the succeeding month, who was admitted "not knowing any of his letters, and apprenticed before he could do any more than tell syllables of two letters."

We regard this conversion of the Asylum to the purposes of a mere hiring depôt as highly inexpedient. It is discouraging to the teachers, prejudicial to the main body of the children with whom the "casuals" are mingled, and deceptive to employers who hire them, as well as unfair to the credit of the Institution, which is made answerable in common repute for the lapses of those who never underwent any training there.

In the same Report it was objected that children, as a general rule, were apprenticed from the Queen's Asylum, without reference to their education, at or about the age of 12 years.

Age, &c. at
apprentice-
ship.

Two questions that are intimately blended are thus brought under review: (1.) What is a suitable age for apprenticeship? (2.) What standard of education should be contemplated, with a due regard to all the circumstances involved?

In dealing with both of these questions it is necessary to bear in mind that there is no prescribed maximum age of admission at the Queen's Asylum such as is common in Schools of an analogous character. If a rule of that kind were in operation—a point on which we do not here express any opinion—it would be a comparatively simple question to determine at what age children should be eligible for service. But failing such a rule, a child of eleven may represent in itself the fruits of several years' training, while another of thirteen may not represent half as many months. If therefore age alone is to determine *when* apprenticeship may take place, it follows necessarily, under the present rules of admission to the Asylum, that children will continue to be apprenticed irrespective altogether of their having received the bare elements of education.

As respects the average of the cases presented in the Queen's Asylum, namely that of children who have been, or will continue, for some years there, Dr. Coverdale is of opinion that 13 should be the minimum age for their passing into hired employment. He represents the physical development of the class of children in that refuge as naturally and visibly inferior to that of children born and reared under happier auspices, and that this is very strikingly exhibited in some instances:—A child is quoted by him as having passed for only *six* years old which turned out to be in fact *ten*. Dr. Hall, who has laudably devoted much attention to the care and management suitable to pauper children, recommends that age should be discarded, and only fitness for work recognized, in dealing with the question of apprenticeship. The Very Reverend the Vicar-General approves of 13 as a proper age, and cites that as the age fixed for a similar class of children at the Randwick Asylum in New South Wales; and the Rev. Mr. Hudspeth, Protestant Chaplain at the Queen's Asylum, deems it "unwise to force the Guardians into apprenticing a child on the sole ground that it is a certain number of years old," but "approves of their being sent out as soon as possible after they have reached 13 years provided that discretion is allowed to the Guardians to make exceptions to the limit of 14 years."

Notwithstanding any number, be it few or many, of instances in which children have been apprenticed from the Asylum without having previously acquired the rudiments of education, it is at least a recognised design of the Institution that they should receive such an education as will fit them for their probable sphere in life. We would therefore proceed to show what is accomplished in this respect under subsisting arrangements before adverting to what may be further done in order to fulfil that design.

State of
education.

At the close of last year the several classes in the School were subjected to a careful, but not unduly severe, examination by Mr. Rule, one of the best Teachers under the Board of Education, and also to a less minute, but not a cursory, examination by the Bishop of Tasmania; and both Mr. Rule and the Lord Bishop gave their separate Reports on the attainments of the children. From Mr. Rule's we copy the following paragraph as the most pertinent to the twofold question of age and standard of education for apprentices:—

"It may be noticed that as the average age in the third class is over 11, many must be, according to the regulations, eligible for apprenticeship without having reached a standard of learning higher than the third, *and are therefore very likely to sink back into a state of hopeless ignorance and inability to use the means of self-culture.*"

The significance of this representation will be appreciated more thoroughly, the extent of its application seen, by its being viewed in connection with the details supplied in Mr. Roberts' Letter, (p. 102); which show that, on the 18th July last, out of 164 boys in the Queen's Asylum, there were only 46 who had risen *above* the third class, and of this number 9 were Monitors; while there were 59 *in* the third class,—according to Mr. Rule nearly eligible for apprenticeship but so slender in their attainments as to be "very likely to sink back into a state of hopeless ignorance and inability to use the means of self-culture."

The Bishop reports:—

"What made the greatest impression upon me was the immense difference between the highest and all the inferior divisions, both among the boys and girls. So great was this difference that, whatever be the cause, I felt that if the children were to leave the Asylum before they attain to the higher class, looked at from a religious point of view, *they must leave without any security that they will hold their own in the great conflict with evil in the world.* Compared with an English district Pauper School, or even with a good English National School, the knowledge and what

is much more the religious intelligence of the first division both of boys and girls are fully on a par with them; but in the lower classes, while the literal knowledge is as mechanically accurate when tested by answers from their text books, the proceeds of real education, *i.e.* the awakening of intelligence and thought were almost *nil*. The conviction left upon my mind was, that whether the intelligence of the more advanced children is due to the special pains bestowed by the Chaplain, or to the fact that the minds of this class of children born to an inheritance of dulness and neglect require longer time for development, the Institution cannot but prove to be a great blessing to the Colony."

There is a concurrence of opinion between the Bishop and Mr. Rule as to one cause of the tardy progress of the children in their education and the marked inferiority in the junior classes; the former observes:—

"If I might venture to speculate upon the cause of this phenomenon, my hypothesis would be that the minds of the elder children in secular and religious teaching (for in this respect the one necessarily acts upon the other) are quickened by the living contact with superior minds. The lower classes *where teaching skill is most wanted*, because the intellect of this class of children is most dull for their age, are committed as English children were until 20 years ago, to the care of raw monitors. In all countries which claim to stand foremost in the education of the people, the monitorial system has been uniformly discarded. Young boys employed as monitors must of necessity become mere machines. They must, being themselves destitute of experience and skill, lean upon the help of petty manuals of questions and answers. Such manuals only load the memory and disgust the taste, but fail to quicken the intelligence and arouse the interest of the children."

Monitorial system.

As to the economy of the system Mr. Rule states:—

"The difference in yearly cost would be trifling to abolish the Monitorial System and appoint pupil teachers instead of monitors, care being taken to economise the present amount of skilled labour."

We thoroughly assent to these views, and deprecate in the educational arrangements of the Queen's Asylum a tendency to accomplish a saving *in salaries* (not necessarily equivalent to a saving *in cost*), and which in so far as it is successful is so at the expense of the ostensible objects for which the Institution exists. In the present instance it is not a groundless suspicion that boys who recommend themselves in the capacity of Monitors are not those whose qualifications for employment are the most sedulously pressed upon the attention of applicants to hire; and if this be the case, it follows that in its effects the employment of Monitors is more, rather than less, expensive than the services of pupil teachers would prove to be.

The Commissioners in 1867 refer in their Report to what they describe as "the listless look noticeable in many of the boys and girls during play hours, which (they say) offered a marked contrast to the joyous hilarity of children on their release from the studies and confinement of school." Whatever may have been the case then, we are gratified at being able to state that we failed to discover any applicability in the description to the present time; and Bishop Bromby says in his Report already quoted:—

Appearance of the children.

"On the whole I was much pleased with the evident improvement of the children as compared with the period of my first visit six years ago. In the highest division there is far more intelligence, and in the lower, far brighter and pleasanter faces."

It appears to us not by any means remarkable that a number of orphan children, mostly of an inferior type both physically and otherwise, and all clothed alike, in a costume in which taste has not been consulted, should have presented a more or less marked contrast to the joyous hilarity of an ordinary school at the hour of release from studies. The sombre confines of a large building, as contrasted with the open space and air of freedom about a Day School, would alone suffice to suggest an unfavourable comparison, for which there might be no deeper reason than superficial appearances. We infer also that the former Commissioners visited the Asylum in a body, whereas our own visits have been at irregular periods and generally singly, when the unrestrained natural habits of the children could be best discovered.

In making these observations we are far from wishing to imply that the same "joyous hilarity" is to be looked for among a large number of children, strangers to domestic sympathies and constantly under the eye of authority, as among a limited number who are exempt from all restraint except during school hours. An Asylum neither is, nor can be made, a perfect substitute for a good home with all its cheering associations. It is a refuge from a bad home, or no home, or one in which misery or vice is the predominating feature; and it should be viewed in its proper light.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the selection of a proper Teacher for children of the class received into the Queen's Asylum. But in our opinion scholastic attainments or proficiency ought not to be primarily considered. In those respects we believe that Mr. Roberts, the present Schoolmaster, satisfies the standards of the Board of Education. What, however, is required is aptitude, whether natural or the result of training, in awakening the intelligence and engaging the sympathies of the children quite independently of the use of books; and for that purpose a Teacher of inferior grade, and at a less salary than Mr. Roberts, might be procured with great advantage.

Selection of Teachers.

In the female branch of the Asylum it is more necessary that the personal qualities of the

Teachers should be adapted to draw out the intelligence and conciliate the regard of the children; but the required qualities are not so rare in this as in the other sex, and the task in respect to girls is easier than with boys.

Industrial education.

In the occasional discussions which have taken place both within and outside of Parliament on the management of the Queen's Asylum, there has been a general consent to the expediency of the children receiving an industrial training. And this view coincides with that of statisticians and philanthropists everywhere, and with the aim of Pauper and Reformatory Schools of the most improved system. A well-known authority, Mr. Tufnel, who for a life-time has devoted himself to the improvement of Institutions for pauper children, has thus expressed his views on industrial education in a letter contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Poor Law Board:—

"The industrial training of boys brought up in the district or other Schools belonging to Parochial Unions has always been a matter of much difficulty. As boys in this class of life must almost invariably gain their livelihood by the labour of their hands, *if their muscles are not accustomed to physical exertion while at school there is great danger of their becoming applicants for relief in after-life, or living by dishonest means.*"

He adds:—

"In an investigation conducted by Mr. Chadwick into the antecedents of juvenile criminals, it was ascertained that the cause of their forsaking honest labour generally was, that their muscles were unaccustomed to hard physical exertion,—continuous labour was painful to them.

"A frequent complaint of runaway apprentices and vagrant children was, that the labour to which they were first put was really extremely painful to them, and they were thus induced to resort to criminal courses, which are well known to consist chiefly of idleness, in order to escape the pain of labour."

Complaint was made by the Gleadow Commission that the industrial training at the Queen's Asylum was "not conducted in a way calculated to profit the children or make them useful servants."

It has evidently been sought in the period which has elapsed since that representation was made to introduce employment more than formerly. The routine at present is described in Dr. Coverdale's evidence to be as follows:—

"About one-third of the boys go to the Out-door Inspector who employs them in weeding, wheeling ashes, and odd jobs from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. One-third go out every third day from the age of 10 upwards. The larger boys are employed in the house washing, cleaning premises, in the kitchen, remaining out of the school for the day for the purpose. * * * * The girls are in the school only in the morning; in the afternoon they are employed in needlework. We employ boys of 12 and upward in the farm milking. All the farm work is ploughing. The men groom the farm horses. We employ the boys on the farm when they reach 12, or as soon after as possible."

Mechanical employments.

No mechanical employments are taught, not even tailoring, shoe-mending, or rough carpentering, although there is accommodation in the Asylum for such occupations being pursued and abundant occasion for keeping any number of hands in course of training in them constantly engaged in the hours of work.

At Randwick with a corresponding class of children averaging in number in 1869, 794 daily, 1140 pairs of boots were made, and 3860 repaired, in the course of that year, besides garden and farm work being done to a considerable amount as indicated by return of produce. It is right, however, that we should state, that 13 is the age at which boys become eligible for apprenticeship at Randwick.

We are alive to the fact that the choice of employments which might be conveniently and with advantage introduced into the Queen's Asylum is a restricted one. Even in England with its variety of manufactures and numerous small industries which can be profitably followed there, this difficulty has been encountered and is acknowledged by Mr. Tufnel as well as the Inspectors of Industrial and Reformatory Schools. The enumeration of employments at these schools given in the latest Reports embrace only the following: folding paper bags, sorting bristles, picking coir and oakum, cutting and preparing firewood, basket-making, tailoring and shoemaking, and in a few cases gardening.

As far, however, as it is possible to incorporate a training in work with the system of the Queen's Asylum we are of opinion that it should be introduced, and quite irrespective of any profit, or even though there should be a loss in the process. The loss could scarcely be more than a trivial one. The object desired is, to turn out youths who will be able to earn their bread in an honest and reputable manner. Without exposing ourselves to misinterpretation, we would express our belief, that in the future career of the children to whom our remarks are applied the main dependence for those principles and habits by which they will keep out of a gaol or place of infamy is in the value of the services which they are made capable of performing,—in the price which they can command for the labour of their hands. Moral, and even religious education, is put to a sore test in the case of young persons, unfortified generally,—or it may be drawn downward—by family ties, who are every now and again thrown out of occupation through the want of efficient and early training.

But if it be resolved that industrial training should be more thoroughly incorporated with the management of the Queen's Asylum than it is at present, it inevitably follows, that the age of apprenticeship must be made to conform to the change. A regulation age of 12 would be incompatible even in the case of children who had been brought up there from infancy, and still more in that of those who had been taken in at 9 years and upwards, with the acquirement of the knowledge and habits to which we point as in every respect so desirable.

Relation of industrial training to age for apprenticeship.

The Commission on the Employment of Children, Young Persons, and Women in Agriculture, in their Second Report presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty in 1869, had to deal with the question as it arises in England,—that is, embarrassed by the consideration that *there* the labourer's children “are not only his offspring to be reared for a future independent position, but they constitute part of his productive power and work with him for the staff of life.” Consequently, as it was put: “To deprive the labouring family of their help would be almost to paralyse its domestic existence.” In deference to these circumstances the Commissioners were compelled to recommend that legislative prohibition of the premature employment of children should be gradual in stringency. One Commissioner, Mr. Tufnel, proposed that 10 should be the age below which no child should be allowed to work, and eventually 11 or 12. The other, Mr. Trementheere, suggested as an alternative scheme that “every child employed in agriculture should be under the obligation to complete 160 school attendances in each year from the end of its first period of employment until it attains the age of 12 years; employment being defined to mean employment in any species of agricultural labour for a period or periods amounting in the whole to 72 week days (12 weeks) in any twelve months. Secondly the obligation of school attendances should be reduced to 60 for any child of the age of 9 years and upwards who passes an examination in the 4th Standard. Thirdly, the obligation of school attendance should cease altogether for any child who at the age of 11, or at any time between that age and the completing of its 12th year, can pass in the 5th Standard.

In part these proposals were dictated by a calculation on the support of the parents of young children,—the calculation that they would be induced to send them to school at an early age and encourage their progress there for the sake of obtaining the pecuniary advantage of their services as speedily as possible. The employment contemplated until 12, it will be observed, was to be simultaneous with education at school; and further, it was employment generally along with or under the eye of parents. In the case of the children of the Queen's Asylum the question is at what age they should enter upon hired service with Masters, and not for a given number of days in the year but continuously; and taking all the circumstances peculiar to their case into consideration, we are of opinion that they ought not, on an average, to be turned out under 13 years of age. It is difficult, however, to determine a proper age in the absence of any rule as to age of admission, and we would prefer that a prescribed discretion should be vested in the Guardians.

Favourable testimony has been given to us of the conduct of children apprenticed from the Asylum both by the Superintendent and the Ecclesiastical Guardians; but on this question it would be unreasonable to apply any standard that lost sight of the circumstances which distinguish these children from others. The Rev. Mr. Hudspeth has fairly insisted upon this; he says:—

Conduct of apprentices.

“If comparisons are to be drawn and conclusions from these comparisons, a different line of reasoning from that generally adopted suggests itself. The question is, what are the children *now* to what they were *when admitted*, or to what they might have been if they had remained outside? But when it is considered that from the waifs and strays of the streets so large a number can be rescued and trained to be decent and useful subjects of the State, and also of that number not *ten per cent.* turn out ill, there is little reason to find fault, &c.”

Not having been made acquainted with the bases of Mr. Hudspeth's statement of the percentage of cases which turn out unfavourably,—the *time* he allows to test results, &c.—we cannot attach to it any precise value; but we believe that a marked improvement in apprentices from the Asylum has attended the more recent management of the establishment. At the same time, it would be a mistake to exclude from our view that surrounding circumstances, both economical and social, must always exercise a powerful influence for evil or good on the career of children after they have left the Asylum; and for the effect of these the system pursued there is not answerable, or entitled to credit. For some time past the services of young persons have been in demand, even as it appears beyond what the Asylum could meet, which has undoubtedly tended to keep down the percentage of orphans who have “turned out ill” by ensuring in their favour more forbearance and consideration than they might otherwise have received. Hired, especially domestic, service, is peculiarly a sphere of reciprocal duties in which failure is not always on the side of one party only in the contract.

The Guardians, especially the Clergy who officiate in that capacity, have not been regardless of the welfare of the children after their quitting the Asylum. But we are nevertheless of opinion that present arrangements in this respect are most inadequate and unsatisfactory. The earlier stages in the career of a boy or girl, in situations that are new and strange to them, are probably the most trying in their lives, and to find that they are the objects of disinterested concern then, is of more consequence than at any after period. Flagrant instances have been cited in evidence (pp. 76-7-8) of

Guardianship, &c. after apprenticeship.

apprentices exposed as mere outcasts, in imminent danger of lapsing into vice or crime, when from incompatibilities between them and their employers their services have been dispensed with. It may not be practicable to provide for every contingency of this kind, but more might be accomplished than at present to remove the inconsistency which obtains of training children for a series of years, and then dropping them in the world to become the prey of accidents. The Directors of the Randwick Asylum have established a system of local supervision, which, according to the last Report, "promises to work effectively;" and other features in their system, to be presently referred to, serve to keep up the relation of apprentices to their former home, and to counteract that feeling of isolation which is so peculiarly liable to facilitate the inroads of temptation.

**Conditions of
apprentice-
ship.—Wages.**

The terms of apprenticeship from the Queen's Asylum provide for the apprentice receiving food, clothing, and medical care in the event of illness, but wages are not contemplated. At Randwick the regulations not only provide that wages shall be paid, but that a fixed portion of them shall be remitted quarterly to a Savings Bank to the credit of the apprentice, by which at the expiration of six years it is estimated that £21 13s. 4d. will be due to the same. The superiority of these arrangements is incontestable. A system of remunerating service by *finding* an employé is not a favourable one either to diligence or the formation of habits of frugality and providence, and the custody by the Directors of Randwick of a portion of their apprentices' earnings maintains a useful link connecting the two through several critical years. Apprentices from the St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage in Melbourne have *not less* than £3 per annum deposited yearly in a Savings' Bank for the last three or four years of their indentures as part of their wages.

**Out-door relief
to children.**

Some of the witnesses whom we have examined have strongly recommended the system of boarding out children in preference to placing them in the Queen's Asylum or any public establishment. Reserving the discussion of the merits of that system to a future portion of this Report, we would here invite attention to the views expressed by Mr. Tarleton, which are so adverse generally to training in institutions that he prefers out-door relief, "even where the parents are not what they ought to be." "In certain extreme cases (he says) I have hesitated as to the best mode of dealing with children, but in the majority of the cases I believe that it is best to let children reside with their parents, taking such care as is possible that they should go regularly to school: whereas in the Asylum a child grows up a mere unit amongst a large number destitute of every kindly home influence, and feeling that no one has any individual affection for him, he, on his part, loves no one, and thus the best part of his nature is not drawn out." In the case of females, and where the mother was shown to be living in profligacy, Mr. Tarleton, as administrator of out-door relief, added, that he always insisted on the children (girls) going into service at 12.

**Domestic
relations.**

We are fully alive to the value of the domestic affections contemplated by Mr. Tarleton, and would unhesitatingly prefer any system which combined their maintenance and healthy development with other motives in rearing destitute children to take their place as useful members of society. The problem is, *how* to effect the combination; but if a choice must be made, society may reasonably insist that it should have law-obeying, decent, and well-conducted members, though at the cost of those domestic affections precious as they are even in the worst, rather than vicious and criminal members united ever so tenderly. Practically, however, we believe that in the case of profligate parents the disruption of the parental and filial bond is not necessarily attended by a sacrifice of affections which should occasion serious concern. On the contrary, it is remarkably shown, not only by local testimony but as the result of wide experience in England, that the children apprenticed from pauper institutions who turn out best are those whose affections have had no properly *domestic* scope, but who from the same cause have escaped the influence of *bad* parents. Dr. Coverdale alleges in his evidence that applicants for apprentices ask in preference to others for children who have no parents or connections; and in the Report of the Poor Law Board, 1869-70, we find the following observations in the Report made to the President of that body by Mr. H. G. Bower, Inspector of Pauper Schools, in respect to "orphan and deserted children:"—

"The universal opinion of those best acquainted with the subject is, that these are the children who encounter least moral deterioration from their stay in the workhouse, and who turn out best when they leave it. And the reason for this is precisely that they *are* orphans and deserted. The cause of almost all the evil that exists in pauper children, who, on the whole possess many good qualities which classes above them might envy, is far more the bad influence and example of their own parents than that of the other inmates."

To interrupt domestic relations and imperil the virtues which grow out of them, by providing no substitute for them, but exposing children as "waifs and strays" in streets and alleys, is one thing; to do that and supply the place of these relations by regulated discipline, removal from the temptations of abject want, by the enforcement of cleanly habits, by industrial, moral, and religious education, is quite a different thing.

In expressing our doubts as to the weight which should be attached to the operation of the natural affections in profligate parents, and therefore in the expediency of a system of pauper relief to children through parents of that description, we do not wish to disguise that there are serious risks attendant on any system which would liberate such parents from all concern and responsibility

on account of their offspring and attach an advantage to a profligate parentage. But the difficulty is one which cannot in our judgment be met satisfactorily by any general rules inflexibly carried out, but is one for which considerable discretion vested in a trustworthy administrator is needed.

Dr. Hall has supplied several useful suggestions in his evidence; one is, that the girls for some time before leaving the Asylum should be habituated to the use of crockery-ware. Trifling as it may seem, this suggestion is well worthy of attention. Owing to their having been accustomed in their meals, ablutions, &c., exclusively to utensils that will not easily break, the girls are awkward and rough with dishes and plates, and constant breakages ensue, very frequently resulting in an abrupt termination of an apprentice's engagement to her great subsequent prejudice in every respect.

Minor practical suggestions.

Another which commends itself is, that an outfit should be supplied to apprentices on their leaving the Asylum. This would not only contribute to their readier hire, but—especially in the case of the girls—save them from some risks which are induced by the detection in their clothing of where they have come from, and their probably friendless situation in the world. In this as in other respects the Randwick Asylum furnishes a precedent, every apprentice from that Institution receiving a proper outfit.

The Commission of 1867 recommended the appointment as principal officer of the Asylum of a Master who should take an active part in superintending and directing every department, and whose wife, if competent, should act as Head School-mistress or Matron,—an arrangement which it was represented “would at once lead to a considerable reduction in the expenditure.”

Internal control of the Asylum.

We have not learned what steps were taken by the Executive to give effect to these views, but assume that it was found impracticable to accomplish the ends proposed by them—reduction of cost and improved results in the management of the Asylum.

The terms in which the recommendation of the Commission is couched are somewhat vague, but we construe them as intended to convey that the Superintendent should be a Schoolmaster conversant with the system of Industrial Schools.

And putting that interpretation upon them, we desire to record our opinion that the omission or failure of the Executive to procure an Industrial Schoolmaster from England to pre-ide over the Queen's Asylum should not occasion any disappointment. The want of local knowledge and experience would be a serious counterpoise to the advantages of such special knowledge as any Master could import into the Colony. Home selections for Colonial service besides are not always judicious; they have proved sometimes very much otherwise; and there are impediments in rectifying mistakes in these cases which do not stand in the way with appointments made in the Colony. The conjoint management of husband and wife recommended by the Commission is apt to be fruitful in misunderstandings requiring extraneous interposition, and an efficient officer in the one compels the tolerance perhaps of an inefficient one in the other. Besides which the duties of Schoolmaster at the Asylum ought to be onerous enough to engross his time, while those of general supervision and control to be effective would require to be attended to regularly and without intermission, not in a perfunctory manner.

We are not aware of any sufficient reason for the preference of a Schoolmaster in the situation of Principal. The qualifications required in this position are miscellaneous in character, and not peculiar to any profession; therefore it would prove inconvenient to restrict the choice of the Executive in that respect. Aptitude in winning the confidence of the children and securing the willing obedience and co-operation of the various officers employed on the Establishment; temper, decision, and firmness, are required, and it would be futile to imagine that the absence of these qualities can be made up for by any enlargement of the Principal's authority.

But whatever arrangement may be carried out, it is imperatively necessary to the harmony and success of the Queen's Asylum that the duties and responsibilities of every officer and servant connected with it should be authoritatively prescribed, and that the immediate control of the Principal should be upheld. The discord which at one time prevailed at the Institution was the natural result of undefined functions and paralysed superintendence; and the injury which is likely to ensue from indiscretion by stretching authority too far is greatly outweighed by the effect of a halting, hesitating discharge of duty by the respective officers. We regret that occasion should exist for our dwelling upon these points.

Necessity of defining, &c. duties of Officers.

In respect to the bearing of the recommendation of the Gleadow Commission on the economy of the Queen's Asylum, no details were supplied in the Report embodying it to show in what manner and to what extent the substitution of the Schoolmaster for the Medical Attendant as Principal would subserve that object. At present the salary and allowances of the Schoolmaster are equal to £250 per annum,—not less. An addition of £100 is the least that could be made to provide adequately for an officer possessed of the personal and professional qualifications required for the discharge of the consolidated duties of Head Teacher and Superintendent. Under

Economy of Staff, &c.

such an arrangement it would become necessary to make separate provision for a Medical Officer. The salary of this office when it was formerly held by a non-resident professional man was £150 per annum, but a Dispenser was then attached to the Asylum who is no longer retained. Less than £150 could not be estimated now. The total cost of Superintendentship by a Master with a Medical Visitor would thus be £500 per annum. According to the arrangements in operation the Principal receives for his united offices £450 per annum, and until quarters are provided for him he has a detached residence. £70 per annum is paid in rental, but that is an accident; the value of his appointment may fairly be set down at £500 per annum. Comparing therefore the hypothetical arrangement which would give effect to the views of the Gleadow Commission with that which exists, the only pecuniary gain which could arise from the former would be limited to the saving of such a salary as it would be reasonable to assign to a Schoolmaster suitable for the Asylum of whom only subordinate duties, in that capacity, would be required. We reiterate the opinion already expressed that the change contemplated does not appear to us to justify itself and warrant a disturbance of subsisting arrangements.

Number of
Officers,
Servants, &c.

The number of Matrons, Schoolmistresses, and Servants at the Queen's Asylum appears large in proportion to the number of children there. The obligation of providing separately for the education of Catholics and Protestants, and the separation of the infants from other children in a different edifice, however, go far to account for this. We are also sensible of the fact that the relative staff to inmates in establishments such as the Asylum is in an inverse proportion to numbers in the latter. Dr. Coverdale represents that he could receive a material accession to the children without any increase of officers and servants.

Rates of
salary.

The salaries connected with some of the subordinate situations are excessive as compared to those which we find in corresponding cases in the neighbouring Colonies. But as the persons who enjoy them have held their employments for several years, and it would be contrary to the general rule observed by the Executive and sanctioned by the Legislature to reduce them unless by effecting transfers from one situation to another when suitable vacancies arise, we forbear to dwell further on this subject. Since our investigation was made into the management of the Asylum the Executive have transferred the Purveyor and Clerk who was receiving £233 12s. per annum, with advantages estimated at £20 additional, to another department of the Public Service, replacing him by a competent officer at £120.

Comparative
cost with
similar Insti-
tutions.

Comparisons are instituted sometimes into the aggregate cost per head of eleemosynary relief in corresponding Asylums in the different Colonies. Without wishing to disparage such comparisons we may observe that unless they are made with the fullest information of *all* the premises in the respective instances compared, the conclusions deduced are apt to be worthless, and unless an unfavourable contrast in the gross can be traced to contrasts *in details which are susceptible of correction* no object is served by dwelling upon them. The larger part of the expenditure in Hospitals, Asylums, and similar establishments consists of that which is incurred for provisions, clothing, &c., items determined by market rates, which vary between one Colony and another owing to natural, commercial, fiscal, and other causes. To make perfectly satisfactory comparisons it would be requisite to ascertain the relative influence of disturbing or exceptional causes. In one respect however there is an approximation; namely, in the rates of remuneration for the personal service required in such Institutions in the several Colonies; and applying to the Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children, and to the Randwick Asylum for the same class, the test of the proportion which their staff expenditure bears to their ordinary general expenditure, in each case, the following results are presented.

The total cost of the Queen's Asylum for 1870 was £6170 13s. 4d.; but this does not include the expense of the Farm for which a separate Dr. and Cr. Account is given in the Annual Report, showing a "Balance in favour of Farm £561 2s. 8d.,"—credit being taken for Supplies consumed at the Asylum to the amount of £697 7s. 2d. The proportion which represented Salaries and Allowances was £2298 17s. 5d.

The total expenditure, being *ordinary* expenditure, of the Randwick Asylum for the same period is shown in the Treasurer's Account (Annual Report, pp. 36-7) to have been £10,784; from which, however, the following items should be eliminated in this comparison as exceptional or incidental to that institution being supported by voluntary contributions and thus requiring a special provision for duties which as respects the Queen's Asylum are borne on the General Expenditure of Government: Salaries of Accountant and Clerk in Sydney; Commission to Collector of Subscriptions; Printing Reports; Interest; Repairs (to the extent of £539) and Improvements to Buildings,—total £1358 18s. 4d., leaving £9425. Included in that sum, under the following several heads,—“Salaries to Chaplains and Medical Officer;” “Ditto on account Education and for Band;” “Ditto on account of General Management: viz. to Superintendent, Matron, Assistant Matrons, and House Servants' Wages,” an expenditure is shown which amounted to £2374. But it appears that “Maintenance of the Officers, Servants, and Apprentices,” is a feature in the remuneration allowed at Randwick, whereas maintenance is extended only to domestic servants at the Queen's Asylum. It is impossible from the Randwick Reports to fix the pecuniary amount to which “maintenance” would correspond; but, supposing it to

bring up the total of Salaries and Allowances to £2900, the result would be, at the Queen's Asylum: Salaries and Allowances £2298 to a gross expenditure of £6170; at Randwick, Salaries and Allowances £2900; gross £9425.

Another view of the comparative cost of superintendence, &c. in the two cases is suggested by its relation to the number of inmates in the respective establishments. The daily average of children in the Queen's Asylum last year was 371 and a fraction, or equal to about £6 4s. per head. At Randwick the number of children given is 762, and taking superintendence and personal service at £2900, this would be over £3 16s. per head.

In presenting these results we do not overlook the principle which we have already recognised, namely that cost per head diminishes as numbers increase; nor would we dispute the possibility of their being considerably modified by discriminations in the expenditure at Randwick which the Reports on that Asylum, in their present form, do not facilitate our making. The difference in *total* cost per head at the two establishments is insignificant in nominal amount, and more so probably in real.

Besides the Orphan School, there are two Institutions dedicated to the relief and training of destitute children, both situated in Hobart Town, to the management and condition of which we have directed our attention. These are—the Boys' Home Industrial School, and the Hobart Town Industrial School for Girls.

THE BOYS' HOME.

A concise account of the origin of this Charity is given in the First Report of the Governors, issued in May, 1870, from which we extract the following details:—"In the year 1867, public attention having been for some time drawn to the increasing number of destitute and neglected children in Hobart Town, a Committee of gentlemen was formed to consider by what remedial measures the evil might be checked. This Committee, after many meetings and much anxious discussion, determined that Parliamentary interference was absolutely necessary, and drafted a Bill to be introduced to the Legislature. The Bill was approved and supported by the Government, and passed with but slight amendment as "The Industrial Schools Act, 1867," (31^o Vict. No. 37). Early in May the Hon. Mr. Kennerley, moved by a strong desire to give practical shape to the provisions of this Act, purchased a property of 3 acres with a dwelling-house, in the western suburbs of Hobart Town, and without delay set about the erection of additional buildings so planned as to provide for the accommodation and proper discipline of a considerable number of boys. As the work grew its proportions were enlarged, and by the end of the year upwards of £1200 had been expended in the building of a substantial wing to the old dwelling-house, and excellently contrived outbuildings, embracing the various requirements of school-room, laundry, dairy, bath-room, &c." An appeal was then made to the public for contributions (for fittings and furniture) which was liberally responded to considering the times; Governors were subsequently chosen, very properly for *three* years; and the objects of the Institution having been defined to be "the education and training of boys of the character described in the Industrial Schools Act, 1867," it was gazetted on the 5th April, 1869, and opened under the immediate management of a Master and Mistress. During that year 20 boys were admitted. On the 31st March, 1870, this number had increased to 26.

Origin of the "Home."

In order, as the Governors of the Boys' Home state, to substantiate the claims of the Institution upon the Government and the public generally, they furnish in their Second Report a statement from official records of the circumstances of the children at the time of their admission, from which we extract the following cases as typical of the whole:—

Description of cases received at.

"No. 1. J. E.—Illegitimate, deserted by his mother, a drunkard and very bad character; father's residence not known; left *utterly destitute in the streets*."

"No. 2. W. H. W.—One of four orphans, both parents dead, *left entirely destitute*."

"No. 3. C. C.—Father deserted his wife and family, mother an abandoned woman and a drunkard, boy *running wild in the streets*."

"No. 4. G. B.—Father dead, mother not to be found, boy apprehended on the wharf living in boilers, *deserted, friendless, and destitute*."

Under the 27th Section of the Industrial Schools Act the Governor in Council is authorised to pay a contribution not to exceed five shillings per week towards the custody and maintenance of children detained in the Boys' Home,—the payment under which head amounted in the year ending 31st March, 1871, to £277 2s.—to which a grant in aid was added of £100. Voluntary contributions for the same period amounted to £171 16s. 6d.

Income.

Our visit to this Institution was made at an hour in which we could not expect to meet with the *appearances* of order and composure, but on that account was more, rather than less, favourable to a proper estimate of the system pursued. The boys had just completed their dinner, and the work of scrubbing tables and floors and cleaning utensils was busily proceeding, so as to illustrate

Education

to us that the principle of management at the Boys' Home was that of self-help in all the daily recurring exigencies of life. The boys' looks left a favourable impression, not merely as respected health and personal cleanliness, but in the *absence* from them of either of the two opposite characteristics so commonly met in similar Institutions, craftiness or stupid listlessness, and their movements were in consonance with their looks, free and active. We had much satisfaction in seeing them assembled in School, hearing them read and sing, and inspecting their writing and arithmetical exercises. The habit of order seemed to prevail, and the proficiency acquired was very creditable, and such as will prevent their lapsing in after life into ignorance. With a staff so slender as that employed at the Boys' Home, consisting of three persons only, one a female and another a gardener, &c., it would be impossible to accomplish the satisfactory results we observed there by any but moral influences, which we need not say materially enhanced our appreciation of these results, strengthening the hope at the same time that they will prove permanent.

Inspection
and control.

By the Industrial Schools Act (Sect. 23) it is provided, that if complaint be made to the Colonial Secretary that any School established under that Act is mis-managed, the Governor in Council may appoint a Commission of not less than three fit and competent persons to enquire into the management and condition; and in case of its being found necessary, the certificate of any School may "be deemed to be withdrawn," and "the School shall thereupon cease to be a School within the meaning of the Act." It is further provided in the same enactment that there shall be an Inspector of Industrial Schools, who shall visit every School at least once a year. These provisions, combined with the management being vested in a "body of Governors," may appear to afford ample assurance that the Boys' Home is not abused as respects the classes of children received into it, or its internal discipline and management. Still, we shall not be prepared to exempt it from the general recommendation we shall submit in its proper place in regard to all charities maintained, or subsidised, from the public revenue. Absence of complaint to the Colonial Secretary, or the favourable report of an Inspector not bound to visit Industrial Schools more than *once* in a year, is not sufficient satisfaction; and as regards the management being vested in a *body* of gentlemen, such management may possess some undoubted advantages, but it has also attendant disadvantages, which acquire greater intensity, or become more apparent, when voluntary institutions pass into other hands than those of their founders and first promoters. We have the less hesitation in introducing these remarks in connection with the Boys' Home, as we found so much to commend and nothing to censure in its present condition and management.

THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Its origin.

This Institution was originated by voluntary agencies in 1864, and brought under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools Act" when that measure became law in the beginning of 1868. Prior to 1868 the total number of girls who had been received into the School was 39, since which 44 have entered it, making a general total of 83. On the 30th December last 30 girls remained there.

Income.

By the last Annual Report it appears that the expenditure of this Industrial School amounted for 1870 to £473 9s. 9d.; the income having been £345 16s. 10d. by Government grant-in-aid, and £133 6s. 6d. in contributions.

Education.

The girls are taught the common branches of elementary education, and trained to the miscellaneous occupations required in domestic service,—sewing, washing, cooking, cleaning kitchen utensils, &c., the same as at the Queen's Asylum.

We found nothing on our inspection to which we could take special exception. Cleanliness pervaded the dormitories, school-rooms, and kitchen; and the girls seemed healthy, tractable, and properly cared for. Their ages, judging from appearances, varied as at the Orphan School, excluding its Infant Division.

Site.

The situation of the premises is not satisfactory, and the space behind is inadequate for recreation and other purposes. The Committee in their last Report express a hope "that eventually a more eligible site will be chosen." Should this hope be fulfilled, it is desirable that the locality selected should be accessible and convenient for the visits of ladies taking an interest in the School.

Advantage of
small Asylums
for girls.

It has not escaped our attention that economy is not promoted by the distribution of children at different Institutions while ample unoccupied room is available at the Queen's Asylum and a staff of officers is maintained there which could meet the requirements of additional inmates without augmentation. But while admitting, generally, that large numbers can be provided for at less cost per head than small aggregates, we attach a countervailing importance to the existence, within judicious limits, of separate Institutions, pursuing different methods of training, and in some sense pitted against each other for a common object;—and, as respects girls especially, aggregation in small rather than in large numbers appears to us to be decidedly preferable. In the case of boys or men, uniform discipline, and the habit of acting together, may accomplish a decided improvement even upon the most doubtful raw material. But for girls, the natural sphere of learning, as well as of duty afterwards, is a domestic one. The sentiments and motives necessary for their safe guidance are engendered there. It is quite possible for organisation, system, rule, in their case to counteract rather than call forth and fortify their better instincts, producing results

which, in so far as they are good, are only superficial and temporary. And it is impossible to regulate large numbers without depending principally upon discipline and general rules. It follows, that institutions for educating and training females to become useful well-conducted women should be adapted to small numbers, and that such institutions should reproduce as nearly as possible the features of a *home*, where the inmates can be individually reached by sympathy, advice, persuasion. Personal influence should take a far more important place in dealing with girls than with boys, and limited numbers in an Industrial School, or an Asylum under any other designation, is a necessary condition of the regular visits, &c. of those who will contribute their services in that respect. Benevolent and religious persons shrink from asylums at which girls are counted by hundreds, but they acquire a growing interest in those whom they have been in the habit of communicating with where intimate communication is practicable and forms a prominent feature in the treatment pursued,—an interest which, not unfrequently, is continued after a girl has left the Training School, and the lessons learned there are put to the test of real life.

BOARDING-OUT SYSTEM.

The reputed success in Scotland, and the partial adoption under the sanction of the Poor Law Board in England, of the system known under the above designation, have led some well-informed witnesses to recommend its introduction as a mode of charitable relief in this Colony. The Gladstone Commission declined to entertain any proposal of the kind, but opinion has undeniably made considerable progress in favour of the system since the date of their Report; and at least it is incumbent on us to review its operation where it has been tried, and the arguments which may be plausibly urged either in favour of or against it.

The classes of children boarded out under the authority of the Poor Law Board in England are four: 1st, orphans; 2ndly, illegitimate children deserted by the mother; 3rdly, legitimate children deserted by both parents; 4thly, legitimate children deserted by one parent, the other being either dead, abroad, a lunatic, or in penal servitude.

Within the above categories Mr. Henley, Poor Law Inspector to the Poor Law Board, in a special Report on the Boarding-out of Pauper Children in Scotland of date 12th April, 1871, contends that *age* is a paramount consideration in applying the system:—

“All are unanimous that, for the success of the system, it is indispensable that the children should be sent out at an early age. They are even sent out to the breast. It is difficult to deal with children in this way when they reach the age of nine, ten, or eleven.”

A warm advocate of boarding-out writes:

“To put them out as young as possible (even when requiring to be fed with a bottle) is most desirable; when they go out above nine, success is not to be depended upon, at least if they come from bad homes.”—(The Family System for Workhouse Children, by Florence Hill.—*Contemporary Review*, September, 1870.)

The selection of Nurses or Guardians is regarded as “the key-stone of the whole edifice:” if this selection is careful and judicious, supervision is not difficult; if, on the contrary, they are not carefully selected, or cannot be obtained of the proper class, no amount of supervision will (says Mr. Henley) in my opinion prevent abuses; it may encourage the good, and, perhaps, strengthen the weak and wavering character, but it cannot turn a bad nurse into a good one.”

The Inspectors generally, agree that in the selection of persons with whom children should be boarded a stranger is preferable to a connection, and a home where former local associations will be broken; also a household “with the controlling influence of a man in the family” rather than widows; and “they are unanimous that a nurse (or guardian) should not be in receipt of parochial relief, or be entirely dependent on the money from the children for subsistence.”

Care is taken to guard against the system being converted to profit by persons laying themselves out* for receiving children into their homes, and employing them prematurely or unduly, at the same time neglecting their education. Cases of the kind have been discovered in which the authorities have intervened. (Letter from the Poor Law Board, 10th May, 1869.)

In Scotland the foster-parents are usually small farmers, crofters, cottiers, small tradesmen, or mechanics, and sometimes agricultural labourers. The class known as crofters are described as small farmers paying from £5 to £25 rent and upwards, having one or more horses, cows, sheep, &c. The houses on these small farms are good of their kind, and their sleeping accommodation is generally sufficient to take two or three children as boarders without inconvenience. There is usually a plentiful supply of oatmeal, milk, butter, potatoes, poultry, and other wholesome

* “Any system under which a person might contract to place a number of children with families, receiving themselves so much per head from the Guardians, under which, in fact, the placing out of children might become a sort of trade, appears to the Board to stand self-condemned.” (Page 7, Poor Law Board Report, 1869-70.)

provisions, the consumption of which by two or three children makes no very perceptible difference in the economy of the family, while the cash received for board is convenient towards the payment of rent. (Mr. Peterkin, *Parly. Report.*)

Where the class described or one analogous to it is wanting, the boarding-out system is viewed as impracticable. Thus, the Governor of an Aberdeen Poor House reports, that he could not establish the system if he went back to Selkirkshire "from the want of small crofters there." (Henley's Report, p. 18.)

Rules

The boarding of an unlimited number of children in one house is disapproved of. About two to four, not exceeding four, is deemed best. Where members of the same family can be placed in the same home that course is adopted.

Education.

Great importance is attached both to the religious and general education of boarded-out children. A periodical return is required from teachers of schools at which such children attend, showing the frequency of their attendance, their conduct, progress, &c., and removal to a new home is insisted on where they are kept from day or Sunday school or church; and the parochial clergy as well as voluntary lay associations are enlisted as supervisors of the working of the system, while a staff of paid Inspectors is also maintained. In a communication to the Guardians of the Evesham Union the Secretary to the Poor Law Board suggests:—

"It might possibly be advisable to make the payment of the weekly allowance partly dependent on a certificate as regards attendance at school."

In Scotland little or no difficulty on this point has been experienced. Mr. Henley states:—

"Schoolmasters (in their evidence) agree that the attendance of pauper children at school is as good, if not better, than that of others. They are indeed compelled to attend regularly, as the pretext of work is not allowed as an excuse for non-attendance."

Official Inspection.

Great stress is laid upon efficient inspection, especially in England, where it is observed that social circumstances differ in many respects so materially from those of Scotland, "that the success of the boarding out of children in the latter can scarcely be considered as a safe criterion that the system will answer equally well in England." (Appendix to Poor Law Report, England, 1869-70.) The following extract is taken from a circular letter of the Board to certain Guardians:—

"They may at once state their conviction that one most essential condition should be the organization of a searching system of frequent inspection in all cases without exception where money payments are given. It appears to the Board that there is little doubt that the popularity of the system in Scotland is in a great measure due to the confidence inspired by an organised inspection, extending both to the physical condition and the education of the children. The Board cannot conceal from themselves that without such a system the practice would be fraught with the greatest danger, and would fail to inspire that public confidence which is indispensable to its success."

Supervision by voluntary associations.

Mere official inspection is not enough. That may suffice for the detection of glaring abuses, or the omission of prescribed duties toward boarded-out children on the part of nurses or foster-parents; but the system professes, and is designed, to rear a superstructure of character on the domestic affections and habits; and what official inspection will ascertain whether that process is in course of being accomplished or not? Obviously, the system requires to, and is framed on the presumption that it will, enlist the voluntary co-operation of religious and benevolent associations, who will make it their duty to see that the children are really provided with homes, and that their training is not a trade, but a genuine service of duty and love. Unless such interest is stirred, such co-operation is enlisted, the boarding-out system must inevitably fail; and so its warmest advocates admit. In "A Practical Guide to the Boarding-out System," by Colonel C. W. Grant, *ex-officio* Guardian, Bath Union, and Chairman of Boarding-out Committee, 1870,—the writer, after detailing the duties required of the Overseer or Relieving Officer, thus proceeds:—

"This, with certain periodical visits of the Boarding-out Committee, as a Committee, seems all the official supervision obtainable without going to the expense of an official Inspector for this special purpose. But it may be confidently asserted that such official supervision, as above detailed, would not meet the requirements of the case. In the first place, as explained above, the nature and amount of supervision must vary in different cases. In some it will be more required than in others, and be of a different kind. The object is to induce a class of people to take the children who will "take them to their hearts as well as to their homes." Some of these are in a somewhat superior condition, and would resent any prying curiosity, or such inspection and interference as may be necessary in other cases. Such people are peculiarly sensitive upon this point; but very little is required to see that the children are as well cared for as could be desired, so that visits of inspection to such persons partake more of the nature of friendly visits. This distinction, however, cannot be made by a Relieving Officer. Again, there are frequent occasions between these official visits when little things may occur requiring interference, advice, reproof, or assistance. Some of the children, especially if they have been long in the work-house, are apt to be wayward, stubborn, sly, and untruthful, and require a great deal of forbearance and tact; and foster parents frequently require encouraging to prevent their giving way, and fancying that they shall never make anything of this or that child, and wishing to send it back to the work-house; whereas if, by a little kind advice and management, they are induced to keep the child, its little waywardness and vagaries generally wear off, and the foster parents become fondly attached to it. These are no ideal cases, but facts that have occurred, and which will be recognised by all who have taken part in the movement. But for this it is clear that personal, kindly, individual attention and supervision are required. This must be supplied by voluntary effort; and the absence of it is, for the reasons above given, the weak point in the Scotch System, for which no amount of purely official inspection, however good in itself, can compensate."

The writer proceeds to descant upon the importance of lady supervision, instancing an organisation at Manchester, under which ladies "visit the respective children at least once a month,—but probably, much oftener,—reporting the result of their visits." "But this," it is observed, "is a large town, where the children are located within a limited circuit, where the lady visitors probably reside within a moderate distance of each other." "There are," it is added, "numbers of men, and hundreds upon hundreds of ladies throughout the country, who are able, willing, and anxious to do this good work, and who are longing for opportunities of being of use to those around them. It is true the working of this system entails much labour and trouble, but we have a surplus of trouble-seekers ready at hand."

Lady supervision.

According to Mr. Henley's Report it appears that children usually cease to be chargeable when they are about 13 or 14 years of age. Occasionally their earnings are supplemented beyond that age, even till they are 16.

Age.

In Scotland the cost per head of boarded-out children averages £9 5s. 11d. exclusive of outfit when they are placed with foster-parents, and the expense of official supervision. In England 4s. per week is allowed exclusive of clothing, school fees, and medical attendance.

Cost.

The merits of the system have naturally been much controverted. Beside charges of neglect and cruelty, the opposite complaint has been made, that it offers a bonus to profligacy, an inducement to relatives to forego their natural obligations. One local inspector is quoted by Mr. Henley as alleging "that boarding out children would increase the claimants for relief, and would have a tendency to increase the roll of paupers." Another instances the case of an Aunt who had "taken charge of two orphans for nothing, because out-relief was taken off and they were ordered into the poorhouse." A third observes:—"I believe that people would accept the boarding-out relief or out-door relief for children who would not accept the work-house test."

Results of the system.

Throughout, the opinions quoted either for or against the boarding-out system contemplate the work-house as the alternative provision for children, and in that point of view it is preferred by Mr. Henley, the work-house as it is shown mingling young and old, both sexes, the helpless, vagrants, &c. together. But he concludes his Special Report to the Poor Law Board in these monitory terms:—

"I warn those who may attempt to introduce this plan of relief, that it can only be successful under the following conditions:—

Indispensable conditions of success.

- Careful selection of Nurses.
- Liberal Payments.
- Supervision by paid Officers.
- Neglect on any of these points will ensure failure."*

Having thus dispassionately stated both the merits and the risks of the system reviewed, it remains only to estimate the weight to be attached respectively to these in connection with the special circumstances of this Colony. If it can be shown that desirable foster-parents can be obtained; that parochial interest and supervision will be cheerfully enlisted; that homes can be found in convenient proximity to schools and places of worship; that efficient checks can be provided against the relaxation of natural duty on the part of parents and connections among the poorer classes as a consequence of the system, we should unhesitatingly recommend its partial adoption. Beautiful in theory, we do not perceive why it should not be so also in its results, *if carried out with the precautions on which its advocates insist.* And here we are forcibly impressed by an observation contained in a communication from the Guardians of a Poor Law Union addressed to the Board:—

Question of the adaptation of the system to this Colony.

"They would respectfully represent that it is in an *improved machinery of administration*, especially as regards the organisation of charity and Poor Law relief combined, that any improvement may be looked for."

A lax general system of boarding-out destitute children would be fruitful of the worst results. The occasional adoption of the system, according to the discretion of a careful and responsible administrator, would be expedient; and to this extent only we are at present led to recommend it.

ADULT PAUPER RELIEF.

Relief is extended to destitute adults with or without children, by direct allowances from the Treasury, by grants in aid to Benevolent Societies, and by admission to Pauper Asylums. The first form is known as the system of—

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The growth of this mode of relief is exhibited in the following Return of payments in the several years specified:—

Growth of out-door relief.

	£	s.	d.
1862	48	14	6
1863	235	14	1

	£	s.	d.
1864	452	16	9
1865	1154	5	4
1866	2119	6	3
1867	3832	14	9
1868	4443	6	2
1869	4955	3	9
1870	5679	5	6

Control. In the distribution of direct out-door relief the Executive relies principally upon the services of Mr. Tarleton, now Police Magistrate of Hobart Town. According to the evidence of Mr. Tarleton, without holding any office with a suitable designation, either as Comptroller, Superintendent, or Inspector of Charities, it is his duty to "administer the Charitable Out-door Relief Funds of the Government," and he has done so "for upwards of two years." In this capacity he conducts all correspondence with the heads of Charitable Institutions, and also with all Wardens of Municipalities, Magistrates, Clergymen, and others, relating to eleemosynary relief in whatever form it may be sought for. He likewise draws weekly from the Treasury the amounts authorised for the relief of the poor in Hobart Town, and arranges for its regular payment.

Staff employed. In the discharge of the duties confided to him Mr. Tarleton is assisted by a staff consisting of a Chief Clerk, a Clerk in the office of the Inspector of Police, and an officer holding the rank of Sergeant of Police whose special duty it is to examine the circumstances of applicants for relief.

Number of recipients. By a Return supplied to us, it appears that on the 31st December last there were 500 persons receiving out-door assistance, besides their children or dependents. Of these cases 400 lay in the Hobart Town district, including nearly 300 within the city limits.

Control in country districts. In the country districts there is no provision for the independent and responsible examination of cases of alleged destitution; Mr. Tarleton is compelled to rely on local representations, principally made by Magistrates, Clergymen, and district Wardens. As a natural consequence, he has found occasion to complain that "proper care is often not taken in the investigation of cases and a liberality exhibited in dealing with them, which, at the risk of giving umbrage, he has frequently been compelled to resist."

Launceston. In Launceston, the Police Magistrate, Mr. Mason, performs the same functions for that and surrounding districts as Mr. Tarleton discharges in Hobart Town,—institutes inquiries personally and by letter, and examines applicants for relief, being assisted in these duties by the police.

Imposition. Some time ago Mr. Mason was led to suspect "that a good deal of imposition was being practised," which induced him to go round among the recipients of relief. The result he states was as follows:—

"My suspicions were verified to such an extent that I was able at once to reduce the aggregate monthly allowance from more than £30 to about £26. Amongst the inquiries which I make is one as to what allowance they receive from the Benevolent Society, for in some instances I find that they receive from that source what I think a too liberal allowance."

Out-door relief is dispensed by Government in money, the amount being fixed according to circumstances, but with tolerable uniformity, as illustrated in Return (p. 28). Children, as a general rule, are recognised up to 12 years of age, and at the rate of 2s. 6d. each per week. The period, however, is extended where they are weak and presumably not capable of earning their bread.

Personal character of recipients. Children. The personal character of applicants, or persons recommended, for out-door relief, Mr. Tarleton represents as being "always inquired into; but (he adds) for the sake of the children aid is often granted to families the heads of which are known to be undeserving." He contends that "the more depraved the character of the parents, the worse is the position of the children, who in many cases would starve without assistance."

Education. We have endeavoured to discover whether, under the system of out-door relief, education is really brought home to children for whom such relief is paid; but the evidence we have obtained is far from being satisfactory. Mr. Tarleton states that attendance at School is always insisted on, but immediately adds to this statement:—

"I don't think I should cause the children to suffer if the parents omitted to send them to school. I find it difficult to get over the parents' excuses sometimes, but they are invariably threatened with a withdrawal of aid if the children are not sent to school."

Mr. Edwards, the examiner of out-door cases in Hobart and its vicinity, alleges in his evidence that he always ascertains if the children go to school, and when he finds they do not, he reports to Mr. Edgar, who acts under the Board of Education in enforcing the compulsory clauses of the Public Schools Act. But, it is well known, independently of the evidence of Mr. Edgar, that the facilities of evading that provision of the law are such as to reduce it almost to a nullity in effect.

In Launceston it would be inconsistent to make school attendance in any way a condition of relief in favour of children. The principal Public School there is adapted to the accommodation of 180 pupils only, and the number on its Roll is 274, including 57 free scholars; and although the school is about to be enlarged, even then it will be impossible to bring the counteractive influence of education home in proportion to the pauperism which prevails in that city. The second Public School is already fully attended; and there is no Ragged (Day) School. Meantime, the number of destitute children growing up uneducated is manifestly very considerable; one witness, thoroughly acquainted with the town, representing it at a "rough guess" as not less than 700.

Mr. Mason quotes as a result of out-door relief granted to parents for the sake of the children the following instances, which it is feared are not exceptional:— Effect of system.

"Previous to my coming (to Launceston as Police Magistrate) there were two cases in which the parents were practically privileged to misconduct themselves, for the reason that if put in the lock-up their children had no one to look after them. I have now got rid of them by sentencing them for offences to imprisonment, and have either sent the children to gaol with them, or have made arrangements to give money to people who will look after them."

It would have entailed an excessive demand upon the time which the Commissioners could devote to the enquiry with which they were entrusted to have endeavoured to ascertain whether a sound discretion had been observed in according relief in the large number of cases in Return p. 28. The "causes necessitating grant" are set forth in that Return, and generally appear to be forcible why relief should be extended in some shape. We should hesitate, however, to apply this observation to case 944, p. 41, in which an allowance of 5s. per week is made, the cause assigned being as follows:— Causes assigned for out-door relief.

"Death of wife in confinement. 8.5.71; child alive. He has 5 other children, the eldest born 2.2.58. Recipient earns only 24s. a week, and is obliged to pay a woman to attend to the wants of the infant."

The question which this case suggests is, whether it is of a nature of which the State can take cognizance and in which it can intervene, without establishing a precedent of most portentous significance both socially and economically? Or; is the proper sphere of government co-extensive with that of private sympathy and benevolence in dealing with poverty or want in its multitudinous forms?

Without intending to cast any reflection upon the official examiner of cases of out-door relief, we are of opinion that these cases ought periodically to be inspected by an Officer of a higher grade. This branch of charity, in the Hobart Town and adjacent district alone, costs some thousand pounds yearly, and large discretion is inseparable from the administration of the funds devoted to it. The more necessary therefore it is that the system should be surrounded by safe-guards against abuse. Inspection.

We have been assured that precautions are taken against relief being drawn by the same recipients both from the Treasury and the Benevolent Societies unless by distinct approval. Communications are established between the respective agents with a view to check imposition in this respect; but it appears to be impracticable to extend precautions to the disposal of collections in Churches. On this subject we desire to introduce the following passage from a Minute of the President of the Poor Law Board, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, of date 20th November, 1869:— Checks.

"The first point is, that there should be every opportunity for every agency, official or private, engaged in relieving the poor, to know fully and accurately the details of the work performed by all similarly engaged. The lists of the Relieving Officers would form the natural basis for the necessary information. No funds are at the disposal of the Poor Law Board, with which they could appoint a staff, and provide officers for organizing a general registration of metropolitan relief, with such particulars attached as might guide others in their inquiries. The clergy of all denominations, and the representatives of all the charities in the neighbourhood, should be invited to send in their lists to such offices, and to make themselves acquainted with the other lists deposited there, by which means an accurate dictionary or reference book might be framed, which would supply the necessary information about almost every person who had once received relief either parochial or charitable. In the absence of any sufficient legal power in the Poor Law Board to enforce an organisation of this kind, the working of the plan must mainly depend on the voluntary action of the Guardians, and of the various charitable bodies, but the Poor Law Board will be happy to afford any aid that may be in their power, and to authorise such expenditure as may fall within legal limits. They would be prepared— Publicity of relief in all its modes.

1. To authorise the Guardians to print weekly lists containing the names and addresses of out-door paupers, and the sums given in relief in each case.

2. To authorise any reasonable remuneration for extra work to officers whom the Guardians may employ to carry out this arrangement.

3. To instruct their inspectors to facilitate the communication between the official and private agencies, where such interposition may be of any service, and to assist in systematising as far as possible relief operations in various parts of the Metropolis."

It is worthy of note, following up this quotation, that the suggestions it contains had been anticipated in the course pursued in several of the metropolitan parishes, and were at once cheerfully acceded to in others. It was generally admitted by Guardians that the treatment of destitution would never be satisfactory until the whole number of agencies at work were reduced to something like order and the machinery for doing so was concentrated. We are not aware of any just reason why the names of persons in receipt of pecuniary relief from the State should be concealed as they have heretofore been in this Colony. The more transparency is introduced into every branch of pauper relief, the less danger of imposture and the encouragement of habits of dependence on charity.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Prior to the establishment of direct out-door relief from the public Treasury, the aid granted in this form was restricted to annual votes toward the Benevolent Societies of Hobart Town and Launceston. Commencing with the year in which direct out-door relief began, the relative amounts of voluntary subscriptions and of Government grants in aid of the Societies have stood as follows:—

RETURN of Amounts received from Government, and Voluntary Subscriptions, by the Benevolent Society of Hobart Town, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1870.

Year.	Voluntary Subscriptions.			Government Grant in Aid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860.....	839	17	2	800	0	0
1861.....	808	19	9	600	0	0
1862.....	593	10	3	800	0	0
1863.....	533	1	4	400	0	0
1864.....	485	11	8	773	0	10
1865.....	476	10	0	645	11	8
1866.....	669	6	5	800	0	0
1867.....	415	4	11	800	0	0
1868.....	425	11	0	900	0	0
1869.....	402	8	2	800	0	0
1870.....	339	16	7	600	0	0
	£5989	17	3	£7918	12	6

WM. WITT, Registrar.

STATEMENT of Sums received on account of the Launceston Benevolent Society from July 1861, to 31st December, 1870.

	Local Contributions.			Government Aid.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From July, 1861, to June 30th, 1862.....	189	16	7	275	0	0	464	16	7
From July, 1862, to December, 1863.....	338	14	8	400	0	0	738	14	8
From January to December, 1864.....	307	3	0	390	0	0	697	3	0
Ditto, 1865.....	333	16	3	400	0	0	733	16	3
Ditto, 1866.....	385	5	0	400	0	0	785	5	0
Ditto, 1867.....	219	18	8	442	18	8	662	17	4
Ditto, 1868.....	182	10	7	587	19	11	780	10	6
Ditto, 1869.....	199	15	6	486	19	2	686	14	8
Ditto, 1870.....	198	13	10	457	3	7	655	17	5

From these figures it appears that local contributions for the mitigation of out-door pauperism in Hobart Town have diminished as compared to 1862 by £254 3s. 8d.; and in Launceston from the average collections up to December, 1863, by £198 13s. 10d. For the same periods the Government contribution shows, in Hobart, a diminution from £800 to £600; in Launceston an increase (estimated on the principle of calculation applied to local contributions) from £481 8s. 6d. to £655 17s. 5d.

Between direct out-door relief and contributions in aid of the Benevolent Societies, the total burden upon the General Revenue of the Colony on this branch of pauperism in 1870 was £6935 2s. 11d., being an increase upon the same expenditure for 1862 (namely £1330 3s.) of £5604 19s. 11d.

Rules.

Nearly identical principles are observed in granting relief by the Benevolent Societies and on the part of the Government. It is understood that the former should relieve only for short periods, but this is not strictly observed; and while the allowances from Government are made in money, they are supplied in the shape of food by the Societies.

Children.
Education.

As in the case of the distribution of aid from the Government, so also in that made by the Benevolent Societies, where the relief of children is contemplated, it is "required" that they should attend school. But what this practically amounts to was freely admitted by the witnesses whom we

examined upon the subject. The Registrar of the Hobart Town Society said he was "afraid" the attendance was not carried out in many instances; and in reply to the question of whether, from his experience, he considered that it would be desirable to remove the children from their parents, he stated:—

"Desirable in many cases, as the children are growing up in vice and misery, and if placed in some Asylum for a stated period they might become useful members of society."

The Secretary of the Launceston Society informed us that in 49 families receiving relief the children numbered 181, of whom he stated that about 58 were children between the ages of five and twelve, and they attended no school. The defective provision of the means of education in Launceston has already been noticed. It is such as at present to defeat any proposal to make school attendance a condition of relief.

This bare statement condemns the state of things to which it is applied. Dependence upon alms is degrading, and education is needed to make this felt and induce the desire to rise above it. Otherwise, indifference, a servile acquiescence in meanness, ignorance, low satisfactions, relieved or varied by occasional excesses, become fixed in the character, and the brood become the parentage of pauperism, continuing in successive generations to demoralise society and infest goals and asylums, demonstrating both socially and economically how short-sighted is the policy, especially in a young country while pauperism is in embryo, of temporising and half measures instead of grappling with it thoroughly. Whatever suggestions of prudence or policy may interpose and arrest the promptings of benevolence in dealing with adult poverty,—often the just and salutary consequence of improvidence or vice,—no reason deduced from public morality or utility is conceivable why the State should omit to educate those whom it is compelled in their infancy and youth to feed. If their education were not incumbent as a duty, it would be expedient in the light of calculation. And as respects the class of children in question the sooner the task is entered upon the better; a point on which our views are fully expressed by a recent writer:—

"Where are we to begin? I believe there is but one answer though it is often overlooked—viz., *at the beginning*. Let it be remembered that the education of the poor man's child begins at a far earlier age than that of the rich man's. The parent of the middle class seldom sends his children to school till they are eight years old. But you might just as well try to begin to build a house at the first floor, instead of at the foundation storey, as expect to be able to educate the children of the working classes of England by beginning with them at eight years old. * * * There could not be a worse point at which to begin compulsory education than just that at which, having grown up into street and field Arabs, children begin to add something to their parents' earnings. You could not begin at a point where it would be felt to be more of a hardship; and therefore, would be more hateful to the classes you wish to reach by it. Moreover it is too late to begin to educate these children. By eight years old they are already educated and started in their Arab life, and your notions of education will fly over their heads. The little street Arab of eight years old is probably more highly educated (though in a wrong direction) than any other child of that age. His wits are prematurely sharpened. His cunning and activity are alike unnaturally developed. A knowledge of vice is frightfully easy to pick up in the streets; and thus it is that such children, though naturally as good as others, become so often precociously bad. The seeds of vicious habits, planted in infancy, not only bear early fruit, but as they have been planted in a virgin soil, take deep and permanent root. Educated wrongly, you cannot uneducate them and re-educate them rightly in four years of half-time schooling. Whence I conclude that national education to be successful, must begin at the beginning—must begin at as early an age as the child's education begins outside its home, so that it may go *out of home into the school instead of into the streets*. And there is this incidental advantage in beginning early, that by doing so you begin at an age when it is a *boom*, and not a loss, to parents to send their children to school, when mothers will be glad enough to have their children off their hands for a few hours a day. In a word, national education not only *ought* to begin, but it is *easier* for it to begin in *infant schools*."—(*How can Compulsory Education be made to work in England?* by FREDERIC SEEBOM, London, 1870.)

The case referred to in the Evidence (Q. 302 and note, p. 61) we are persuaded is not a solitary instance of the half-and-half system of dealing with juvenile pauperism and of the reappearing cost of that system.

In contrast we would place the following brief reference to the course pursued in connection with Ragged Schools by their eminent promoter, Dr. Guthrie, suggesting at the same time whether it would not be practicable to establish a co-operation between such Schools and the Benevolent Societies:—

"I was taught, by many bitter disappointments, and profitless efforts to change the adults, that, though nothing is impossible with God, the best hope of raising the sunken masses lay in working on the rising generation; and I was brought to the conclusion, that unless the yawning gulf which separates these children from education is bridged over by a loaf of bread—unless, in other words, they are fed as well as educated at school—they must remain begging, or stealing, or starving; to sink, if that is possible, into deeper depths of ignorance and crime."—*The Edinburgh Original Ragged School*.

The character of adult recipients of relief from the Benevolent Societies appears to enter into the question of apportioning such relief much in the same manner as with the dispensers of direct out-door relief. This would not be an inaccurate statement of the position taken up by both, viz., that there should be an attempt made to enforce propriety of conduct by the threat of withholding relief, but that the threat should be very reluctantly enforced;—if children are in question not enforced at all, unless (and this is confined to the Hobart Town Society's operations) in flagrant cases, where there is reason to apprehend that food intended for children will not reach them if entrusted to their parents, when it should be stopped and the children only fed at the dépôt.

Education in infancy.

Character of recipients of out-door relief.

The habits and characters of recipients of benevolent relief in Launceston were laid bare in the entries in the Society's books,—politely placed in the hands of the Chairman,—from which extracts are given in the Evidence attached to this Report (pp. 59-60-1). No general description could so well convey the results elicited in this branch of our inquiry as the instances there cited in the plain unexaggerated language of an official record.

Passing over the question, admitted to be one of an intricate and difficult nature, of whether relief should be withheld on account of character, we would call attention to the unsatisfactory inspection of cases in which relief is granted by the Launceston Benevolent Society (Q. 37, 217, 280, &c.). Laxity in this respect cannot fail to be productive of imposition and abuse, whereas strictness would tend to repress evils that the Society might scruple to correct by extreme measures when they had acquired maturity.

Discretionary powers necessary in pauper cases.

In previous remarks we have dealt with out-door relief,—whether as administered by functionaries immediately responsible to Government, or by Benevolent Societies—as it forms a branch of the pauper system of the country; and we have indicated some defects and modes of checking them; but we have abstained from discussing the larger question of the expediency of an out-door as compared with an in-door system of relief, because we have assumed that both are inevitable. The latest authorities on the subject of Pauperism give it as the result of wide experience that general rules will not suffice to determine what description of cases is best provided for by a work-house or asylum, and what by a periodical allowance of food or money. In a Memorandum, already quoted, from the Guardians of the Holborn Union, addressed to the President of the Poor Law Board in 1869, they express themselves thus:—

“According to their experience no line of demarcation can be drawn, and while in many cases it is desirable to offer the aged and disabled the shelter of the workhouse, others of the same class can be better and more economically relieved at home; in fact, the question is again reduced to one of discrimination and of co-operation between the various agencies engaged in the relief of every individual case.”

Imposition in connection with out-door relief.

But there can be very little doubt that a tendency to imposition and pauperism is encouraged to an incomparably greater extent by a system of out-door relief than by an indoor system. All experience proves this. In the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Poor Law (Scotland) 1869, the following illustration was given by the Right Honorable Sir John McNeill,—who for 23 years occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Supervision under that law,—of the effect of the local authorities opening a Poor House, and substituting provision therein for out-door allowances, in a Scottish parish:—

“As soon as they had done that (provided a statutory poor-house) their Inspector, who is an intelligent man, set to work and went over his Roll, and picked out a batch of paupers, to whom he offered, with the sanction of the parochial board, admission to the poor-house, refusing out-door relief. They all refused to enter the poor-house. Another batch refused in the same way, until at length of 300 and odd paupers who were on the Roll when the poor-house was opened, more than 100 were struck off the Roll, because they refused to enter the poor-house. On receiving that intelligence I became alarmed, and I called upon the Inspector to account to me for what had become of those people who had been struck off the Roll. Were they starving, were they begging, were they working, what were they doing? I received from him a detailed account of every individual. He stated, at the same time, that of the whole number there were only two about whom he felt any anxiety. These were two widows, one of whom had three children, and the other two children. I said to him, ‘Well, keep your eye on these people, take care you are not too late in coming to their support if they should be unable to get on for themselves.’ He said he would. I desired him to report to me in a month, what they were about. He did so, and the result was this: the widow who had three children set about buying eggs and poultry in the country and bringing them in to Oban to sell; and she made by that traffic more than double the amount she had been accustomed to receive from the parish; and she told the Inspector that no consideration under the sun would ever induce her to be a pauper again, because she could do better for herself. The other woman about whom he had been anxious, with the two children, took in washing, and during that season, and the influx of tourists into Oban, she made as much money as kept her and her two children for the whole year, and has continued to do so from that time. There then was one-third of the number of paupers who had been on the Roll when the poor-house was opened, struck off the Roll; and from being persons who subsisted on the industry of others, they became persons contributing to the industry of the country; that is one instance of the proper use of a poor-house.”

In a more recent Parliamentary Paper it is stated that pauperism diminished in consequence of the adoption of an indoor system in the parish referred to in the preceding extract, from 1 in 12 or 14 of the population, including dependents, to 1 in 60, in the course of ten years; and the Inspector who gives evidence to this effect “considered the parish to be in a much better condition than when out-door relief was given, as the large amount of out relief was corrupting it.”

There is no reason in antecedent conditions or in the present state of society in this Colony for doubting that the facility exemplified elsewhere in accepting regular pecuniary or other aid where no obligation is imposed of complying with irksome or distasteful conditions, will be equally exemplified here, but the contrary; and therefore, in our opinion, this branch of public charity should be administered with the most rigorous precautions against abuse, and any increase in its cost be viewed with peculiar jealousy. We are alive to the fact that an immediate economy may be served by the out-door system; but it is not difficult to discriminate between the cases in which this economy is real and permanent, and those in which it is accomplished by a compromise of interests which it is the duty of the State to guard, and which, failing to provide for, cost is only deferred to appear in a more obnoxious form at a future period. It thus becomes a question for serious

consideration, whether the time has not arrived at which it is incumbent for the Legislature to place Charitable Relief on such a footing as will liberate its administration from those motives of a temporary and seeming economy which meets difficulties by postponing them? We refer especially to the manner in which the case of pauper children should be dealt with.

PAUPER DEPÔTS.

These are three in number, the Brickfields and Cascades in Hobart Town; the former devoted to males only, the latter to females as well; and the Invalid Depôt in Launceston for the exclusive reception of males. Female paupers in Launceston are accommodated in the General Hospital of the House of Correction.

The number of inmates in the Brickfields at the date of our inquiry was 230, the establishment having accommodation for 234. In the Cascades the Returns in Appendix give the males as 147, and the females 130; at Launceston, 112 males and 9 females. Number of inmates.

The management of the Brickfields Depôt is vested in a Board, but the two other depôts are placed under officers immediately responsible to the Government.

A reference to the Nominal Returns (pp. 11-22) will show from what section of the original population of the Colony the paupers in the several establishments have principally sprung, and warrant the hope that the existing ratio of adult pauperism to population will prove temporary only.

Postponing any notice of questions which have arisen in respect to the depôts, especially the Brickfields, viewed as adjuncts of the Hospitals, and regarding them only as places of reception for paupers, their state and general management call for very few remarks. In every instance they were found on our inspection to be as commodious, cleanly, and comfortable as could be reasonably expected, the Brickfields in particular. One witness has taken exception to the bedding both there and at the Cascades, and to the site of the latter establishment. In respect to the first point, the bedding, our opinion is, that it was quite adequate for the class for whom it is provided in the absence of acute disease; and we would deprecate as pernicious any attempt to make institutions designed for the relief of pauperism more attractive than the home which the honest self-denying workman can hope to secure for himself in old age by the observance of habits of temperance and economy. Public charity should not be so much a boon, as a mitigation of the consequences of the neglect or violation of wholesome general laws. In regard to the site of the Cascades Depôt, we should certainly not have recommended it for selection, but it would be unreasonable to incur the cost of a change in the prospect of a diminution of the numbers to be accommodated in our pauper institutions. The health of the inmates is not such as to require that step to be adopted. Condition of depôts.

Too great facility of ingress and egress from the pauper depôts is tolerated. An illustration of the laxity in this respect which prevails is given in Evidence (Q. 503), and the evil is acknowledged by the Superintendents. It is totally inconsistent with the proper view of such establishments,—namely, that they should be a resort in urgent necessity only, and we are prepared to recommend that effect be given to Mr. Withrington's suggestions for checking the abuse. Over facility of going in and out.

The Brickfields appears to be preferred as a domicile by paupers to the Cascades, and there are obvious reasons for the preference, which may be legitimately turned to good account where considerations of health, as in the case of some invalids, interpose no objection. But the grounds on which a pauper is sent to one depôt instead of another should be made intelligible to them generally.

The economy of the management at the several Pauper Depôts is so remarkable that it gives occasion for no further comment than that it is accomplished without any compromise of the claims of humanity on the part of the inmates. The cost per head for maintenance, medicine, superintendence, repairs to buildings at the Brickfields was £12 per annum; and £11 10s. 1½d. at the Cascades, Hobart Town.

HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, HOBART TOWN.

The number of patients in this Hospital remaining from the year 1869 was 90, and the number received during 1870 was 798, making a total of 888 cases treated in that year. Of these, 98 were self-supporting cases, the remainder were chargeable to Colonial and Imperial revenues,—to the latter, however, only in the proportion of 34 cases. The daily average of cases in Hospital was over 84, and the average cost per diem 2s. 5½d. The out-patients for the year numbered 4573. The gross expenditure on account of the Hospital was £3983 6s. 7d., which was reimbursed to the extent of £199 12s. 1d. by payments on account of self-supported patients. Number of patients and cost.

Control.

Since 1860 the general control of this Hospital has been vested in a Board, of which the members are nominated from year to year by the Governor in Council. The powers of the Board are not defined by law, and in practice the consent of the Executive is necessary to any resolution of importance which it may provisionally adopt.

Board nomination of Members.

In evidence with which we were favoured by Dr. Crowther, that gentleman, while expressing himself as partial to Board management, objected to the present mode of appointing the Members of the Board of the General Hospital. He represented that the original design of Government in instituting Boards was, "to adopt a plan of election different from that now in force;" and he contended that "the tax-payers ought to have a voice in the management of these institutions." Dr. Crowther goes the length of maintaining that "the elective mode would be the best, even though the Government find all the funds for the maintenance of the Hospital;" and he recommended as a mode of carrying out the principle of election, that the City Council should return one-third of the Members, the Executive another third, and subscribers of £5 and upwards the remainder. In Dr. Crowther's opinion public confidence must be forfeited by Boards which continue to be composed of the same individuals during a series of years, "more particularly when it is known that such individuals have been nominated by, and are under the control of, the Government of the day," &c.

Without intimating in this place any opinion on the general question of the merit or weakness of the system of administration by Boards, we are not prepared to admit that it would be prudent or consistent for the Government to relinquish the power of appointing the Members of the Hospital Board, or the right now reserved in respect to proceedings involving considerations of expense. A Board in a position of independence, unchecked by the Executive in the discharge of its functions, and exempt from the odium incident to obtaining necessary supplies by levying rates or the responsibility of obtaining them otherwise, would occupy an anomalous position, for which we are not aware that there is any precedent.

If, however, a divided liability were accepted in respect to providing the funds for maintaining the General Hospital, the control at present reserved by the Executive would very properly be relaxed, or shared with other contributors to the support of the Institution.

Confidence in Board.

In regard to the allegation of Dr. Crowther of the loss of public confidence necessarily attending a Board, "more particularly when it is known that" the Members of which it consists "have been nominated by, and are under the control of, the Government of the day," we regret that personal differences have existed for some time past between Dr. Crowther and the Hospital Board. In justice, however, both to the present and to former Members of that body, we desire to record our opinion that they have discharged an onerous duty with conscientious solicitude, and at much personal sacrifice, and they would never have retained their position had the Executive of the day unduly interfered with their discretion. It is probable that Dr. Crowther's language in giving his evidence conveys more than he intended; for it would imply that nomination to the discharge of a public function by Government, and responsibility thereto, involves loss of character for trustworthiness.

Dr. Crowther represented to us that the want of confidence in the management of the General Hospital which he alleged to exist, had prevailed for the last two years and was felt "amongst all classes, the trading and lower more so than others;" and he adduced in support of his statement the number of paupers attending daily at his house in preference to the Hospital, and a case which will be found at length in his Evidence (p. 94, Q. 543.)

As we did not consider that it was the object of our Commission to investigate instances of imputed neglect or culpability but the general operation of a system, we abstained from pursuing the case cited by Dr. Crowther; while, the circumstance of a well-known member of the profession, distinguished by the interest he has long taken in the health and well-being of the working classes, being occasionally preferred to any one else when advice was needed, would not in our opinion warrant the conclusion that the Hospital or those connected with it had ceased to possess public confidence. And side by side with the evidence of Dr. Crowther we desire to place that of Mr. Robert Andrew Mather, a Member of the Hospital Board during the last two years, whose testimony carries with it singular weight, as he has "visited the Hospital every week for the last ten or eleven years, sometimes twice and oftener in the week." Mr. Mather, having been asked to give his opinion of the present as compared to former management, replied:—"I consider it (the Hospital) under much better regulation. The attendance on patients is, without doubt, much better. There will always be grumblers; and there have been complaints against some of the Honorary Medical Officers not attending their Wards—of patients coming in and remaining some days and not seeing the Honorary Surgeon,—but they are exceptional; and if an Honorary Medical Officer is absent, his place is always supposed to be supplied by the Resident Surgeon. I may say, that when I first used to visit the Hospital the Wards were filled with chronic cases, purely invalids, some of which had been there four or five years, to the exclusion of persons requiring active treatment."

The view taken by Mr. Mather is corroborated by other witnesses whose competence to give an opinion, and freedom from bias, are undoubted.

The general management of the Hospital being confided to a Board, any question respecting the condition of the Institution becomes a question of the efficiency of the Board's control. We learn that the Board meets once a month; and what is called a Weekly Committee is held whenever any business requires the members to be summoned; a Finance Committee, similarly, generally quarterly; and that it is quite exceptional to have no quorum. The Chairman of the Board also makes visits on irregular occasions.

Meetings of Board.

Nevertheless, we are of opinion that the guarantees for the daily internal and general management of the Institution would be improved by the introduction into the Board of an *ex officio* member, of whom it would be expected that he should make frequent visits to the wards, acquaint himself with new cases, and the circumstances of the patients or their connections, and possess himself generally of information necessary to guide the Board in the exercise of a sound discretion. It is not proposed that the *ex officio* member should be invested with different powers in any respect from other members of the Board, but only that he should be charged with a special responsibility to do what they have undertaken. A Board which meets once a month may be a competent provision for dealing with cases that require authoritative intervention; but it is not so for checking or promptly detecting them; or for obtaining preliminary information; beside which, the members of a body comprising half a dozen or more members are apt to decline the performance of disagreeable duties which do not specially pertain to one more than another of their number, and for the neglect of which they are not in any genuine and individual sense responsible.

Ex officio element desirable.

The system of honorary medical attendance was introduced simultaneously at the General Hospital in Hobart Town with Board Management, and has now for eleven years been maintained with remarkable success as respects professional co-operation. One honorary medical attendant has given his services in that capacity during that period, attending at the Hospital four or five times a week, and daily if occasion required (Q. 403-4-5). Another has served for nine years, and there has been no want at any time of professional assistance. Although preferring the distinct responsibility of paid service under which formerly the Medical Officers "visited the Hospital daily and remained there for some hours, whether there were cases requiring their attendance or not," (Q. 475), Dr. Turnley alleges that the patients have not suffered by the present system: "They have exactly what the Honorary Medical Officers order, and as if they were their private patients. The females, instead of suffering by it, are benefited: they have better apartments, better water-closets, better baths, &c." In short, it would appear to be the weak side of the honorary system, that in consulting the advantage of the patient even those restraints which a judicious professional adviser would observe in regard to expense with patients whose means did not warrant indefinite outlay for only temporary and problematical results, are apt to be set aside. On this view Dr. Miller, of Launceston, objects to the system (Q. 174), and Dr. Turnley has indicated its consequences (Q. 398).

Honorary medical attendance.

In the Report of the Board of Management of the Hospital for 1870, allusion is made to an arrangement which had been carried into effect by which a direct saving of between £700 and £800 was accomplished. This arrangement was, the closing of the old Female Hospital, and the removal of the patients to two wards in the Male Hospital, previously occupied by invalids who have been transferred to the Brickfields and Cascades Depôts, where "they can be maintained at a far cheaper rate."

Concentration of patients.

Dr. Crowther has impugned this proceeding, and contends, "that in all cases of female disease the patients should be separate from the Male Division," (Q. 547); and has alleged, generally, that inappropriate cases have been transferred to the Depôts. But his views are not admitted to be correct. Dr. Smart insists that:—

"The removal of the Female Patients from what was the Female Hospital to their present accommodation in the Male Hospital has been productive of no bad results whatever. Sufficient accommodation has been provided, and on the whole the comfort and condition of the sick have been much improved by the alteration. The nursing is quite equal to what it was on the other side, and the general care and treatment of the patients have not suffered in the slightest degree by the change. The cubic space and ventilation are sufficient, and the patients are extremely comfortable and well looked after."

Dr. Bright's evidence was to the same effect. Being asked whether the change had promoted economy and general improvement, he replied:—

"A most decided saving,—the staff is reduced and fuel and light saved. It is of great advantage to the patients who have better accommodation provided for them in the Hospital. In every way it is an improvement."

Mr. Mather has made the same representation. In reply to the question of whether the change had been attended with inconvenience to the patients, he said:—

"No; but to their great comfort; there is an air of comfort in their wards, which are well ventilated. It is quite pleasing to go into the Female Wards,—to see the great conveniences the Female Patients have of baths, &c., with cheerful and airy day-room and pleasant grounds for exercise. The Male Hospital has suffered no inconvenience from want of room, and should any epidemic break out the Board have under their control the old building."

Dr. Turnley is equally decisive to the same effect.

Lock cases.

Dr. Bright has admitted the want,—to which Dr. Crowther has referred in just and forcible terms (Q. 547),—in regard to what are known as Lock cases. The want of provision for such cases is a grave defect in present arrangements, which reflects discredit upon the Hospital as a public general institution, and is productive of the most serious consequences.

Invalid cases, removal of.

The question of whether inappropriate cases have, or have not, been sent to the Brickfields or Cascades from the Hospital, is one of detail in administering the present system. But assuming that proper precautions are enforced by the Board of Management against errors in that respect, we are satisfied that at the Brickfields every comfort and convenience is provided which could reasonably be expected in an Asylum adapted to the class for which it has been provided. More scrupulous care would be requisite in regard to transfers to the Cascades.

Attendance at Invalid Depôts.

We have not had any evidence to show that existing arrangements for medical attendance on invalid paupers in the Depôts are insufficient. Culpable neglect may of course happen even under arrangements that might fairly be described as lavish, but we have not discovered any indications of it in connection with either Depôt.

Gratuitous issues of medicines.

In the period which elapsed between Dr. Turnley's transfer to the Launceston Hospital and his return to the General Hospital in Hobart Town, a practice grew up of issuing not only medicines but medical comforts also, to patients outside the Hospital upon the certificate of *any* qualified medical practitioner. Prior, however, to the date of our Commission, this practice we were glad to learn had been disallowed on Dr. Turnley's representation of the matter to the Board. But as regards medicines it still survives, "and if not put a stop to is likely to assume such proportions as to become a serious item of hospital expenditure" (Q. 398). The number of original prescriptions received from 1st December, 1870, to the 24th March, 1871, was 324, and "as the great majority of these are repeated every few days the issue of mixtures, &c., would probably reach to 2000 in this period of barely four months. No regulation at present in existence will suffice to check the abuses incident to this system."

Dr. Turnley states that :—

"The regulations are useless. Any man can go to one of the authorised gentlemen and say he cannot pay for medicines, and get an order for them. In another case I am aware of an order for an expensive medicine being given to a member of a Friendly Society by the surgeon of the Society, and who is not an Honorary Medical Officer."

Gross abuse in.

The usual arrangement made with the surgeons of such Societies is, that each member pays a sum of £1 per annum to cover medical attendance on himself, wife, and family, and find them in medicines (Q. 411). By the facility of obtaining gratuitous medicines from the General Hospital, the medical officer of a Lodge can transfer to the Government that part of his contract liability which involves direct outlay.

Dr. Bright has received patients who have expressed their readiness to pay for advice if he would get them medicines gratuitously from the Hospital; as other practitioners, they alleged, had done.

Dr. Smart testified that the practice was one that was not only liable to abuse, but had been greatly abused.

While we deem it incumbent upon us to reprobate the abuse of charity in the lax issue of medicines, we are not unmindful of the case of invalids who may be indisposed to become a burden upon the public as indoor patients, but at the same time are neither in circumstances to pay for medical attendance in their own homes, nor in a state of health to attend at an Hospital to obtain advice and medicine. In such cases the alternative left is, to suffer from disease, or to become a charge on the country at a heavier rate in an Hospital than if relief were brought to them at home.

Attendance on out cases.

Dr. Turnley in his evidence has maintained that it would be "highly advantageous to appoint a medical man to visit pauper patients who cannot attend at the Hospital; it would save much distress, especially to women and children, the latter of whom are sometimes brought to the Hospital through the cold air suffering from inflammation of the lungs or other dangerous disease."

Dr. Smart alleged "that an arrangement of the kind might prove a saving to the Government as it would frequently prevent cases coming into Hospital, and he did not think a check could be put to the imposition now practised in obtaining medicines unless it were adopted."

Dr. Crowther considered that it would certainly be an improvement on the present system, which he viewed as "one of the greatest scandals of the Colony."

Without adopting this strong language, we concur in the opinion of the witnesses we have named, that it would be expedient to provide,—in conjunction with other medical duties,—for attendance on the description of out-door cases to which we have alluded, and having done so, to limit the

issues of medicines made to out-patients to those certified by a recognised medical officer for dealing with them, instead of, as at present, granting medicines in a miscellaneous manner on the certificate of *any* practitioner.

Every scheme of out-door relief is peculiarly exposed to abuse, but it is practicable to apply correctives through a responsible functionary which it would be fruitless to attempt in connection with a system of gratuitous or *quasi* gratuitous service.

In a discussion on Public Hospitals and Dispensaries reported in the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1868, the following passages appear in speeches from medical practitioners of large experience, Drs. Dobell and Stallard :—

"I am convinced—and I published my opinions on the subject nineteen years ago—that the system of free dispensaries is the most efficient means for creating paupers that can be devised. It has been stated to-day that the independent workman does not come to the free dispensary till he has paid his last shilling. Well, I have known people to say, 'I did not avail myself of this dispensary till I was compelled.' The first time they come, you may sometimes remark a feeling of compunction; but the second time that feeling is gone, and at the least pinch they go to the dispensary. In truth the dispensary is an inclined plane by which men descend to the workhouse, and I do not believe you can devise a more effectual mode of conducting them to it. The true way to meet the difficulty is by the establishment of provident dispensaries. That is, I think, the only outlet from the great difficulties which surround this question at present. I believe that the existing system especially in the metropolis is bad and rotten to the core."

"A most important subject to be brought before this Department is that of out-door relief at hospitals and dispensaries. I believe, that if you could search the returns, you would find that over a million out-patients are annually treated in the London hospitals, while at St. Bartholomew's Hospital alone there are no fewer than 90,000 casual cases per annum, no care being taken as to the class of persons who are permitted to avail themselves of that charity. I have had some experience as a medical man, both in country districts and in London, and I never in my life observed a more striking contrast than that afforded by the provident habits, as regards medical treatment of the poorest agricultural labourers, as compared with the habits of persons who earn £3, £4, and even £5 a week in London. I have found that in London it is no uncommon thing for persons who are earning £2 or £3 a week to come to the dispensary as a matter entirely of principle, and as they believe of right. This is a proceeding which engenders the sense of dependence. These people come first to the dispensaries, next to the hospitals, and then to the pauper surgeons."

There is no adequate check upon the admission at the General Hospital and retention therein as free inmates, of persons who are in a position to contribute to their own maintenance, or whose connexions are legally liable in that respect. The police is resorted to when inquiry into the circumstances of a patient is considered advisable, but this duty it is believed is discharged in a manner not calculated to defeat imposition, especially in the country districts.

Checks on improper charges.

Dr. Bright has adduced evidence of the culpable laxity with which the Government is put to expense also, by trifling cases being sent from a distance to the Hospital,—transport by stage-coach or special vehicle being a charge on the public revenue and not on any district funds. In answer to the question of how transport was delayed, he replied :—

Transport of patients from country districts.

"I believe from Government funds. If the case is an urgent one, it is taken in on a Magistrate's or Warden's order. If otherwise, reference is made to Mr. Tarleton for an order. The patients are then usually sent by the public conveyance to town. But in many cases special conveyances are employed at additional expense; and this has been done when the cases so sent were by no means urgent ones. Persons with slight ailments or old chronic infirmities, wishing for their own convenience to come to Hobart Town, have obtained orders for admission into the Hospital from the Wardens of Rural Municipalities; they are then sent to hospital, the expense of transport being defrayed by the Government. It has been found that many of these cases do not require hospital treatment, and they are discharged soon after admission. I have known a patient claim his discharge on the day after coming to the Hospital, having then obtained what he wanted, namely, a free passage to Hobart Town from Swansea. I have also known of a patient being sent from Hamilton by special conveyance as an urgent case, and discharged when seen by the medical officer as not requiring hospital treatment."

Similar evidence has been furnished by other witnesses whom we have examined, of a lax principle in imposing charges upon the public revenue, which can only be checked by the substitution of local for central liability. So long, we are persuaded, as the Government is a trustee of funds which it is in a manner bound to dispense on the demand of Wardens and Country Magistrates for conveying alleged invalids to Hobart Town or Launceston, it may be taken for granted that this item of expenditure will go on and increase. Municipal functionaries are not restrained in such matters as Police Magistrates, stipendiaries of the Government, were; and as a necessary result of a free passages promoted it may be with alacrity, the towns are made to concentrate within them far more than their legitimate proportion, not only of the ailing, but of their wretched accompaniments. Allusion has been made to the large proportion of the sum expended in Out-door Relief absorbed by Hobart Town;—which is no doubt in part caused by the attraction to it of hospital patients, invalids, &c.; while at Launceston the Chairman of the Benevolent Society has adverted to the circumstance of a Pauper Dépôt having been opened there, as augmenting the demands upon the Society's funds. The decentralising of Charitable Institutions is an indispensable step towards reducing and fairly distributing the burdens now borne on the general taxation of the country, and the discontinuance of payments for sending persons to those Institutions would be one step in that direction. More scrupulousness would be observed than Mr. Tarleton represents himself to have experienced, and local organisations would be formed for meeting cases now "thrown upon the Government."

Check upon.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LAUNCESTON.

Number of cases.

The number of Patients treated in this Hospital in 1870 was 375, consisting of 52 remaining from the previous year, and 323 new Patients.

Of the total number, 50 were self-supporting, 7 were wholly or in part chargeable to Imperial Funds, and 316 were Colonial Paupers. The average daily number of in-patients was $68\frac{1}{2}$, and their cost per head 1s. 11d. The out-door cases were 893, or less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per diem.

Control.

The management of the Hospital by a Board has subsisted for many years, but the system of honorary medical service has never been accepted in Launceston as it has been in Hobart Town.

Professional staff.

At the date of our visit the office of Surgeon was held by Dr. Maddox pending the appointment of a successor, and he informed us that in addition to himself there were "two Consulting Surgeons, Dr. Miller and Dr. Wigan, one or both of whom attended cases of great emergency *if sent for*." This service we understood would in any case be gratuitous. Dr. Maddox's further replies on the subject of medical attendance on the patients we submit *in extenso* :—

"103. Have any other Medical men an opportunity of reviewing your treatment of Hospital cases? None except the Visiting Surgeons have an opportunity of seeing my system of treatment.

"If an inexperienced or negligent person were to succeed you, by what means would the professional results become promptly known under a system which practically surrenders the patients to a Practitioner whose treatment is exempt from professional review? You would have no means of ascertaining the professional results except from the number of deaths, and perhaps from cases in which the Resident Medical Officer had to call in the assistance of the Consulting Surgeons, and in this manner expose his incompetence, or ignorant system of treatment."

By the arrangements in question everything was entrusted to a Medical Officer whose professional negligence or incompetence—if he were either negligent or deficient in skill,—could only be discovered by a proceeding which it was in his option to take or not to take—calling in other Surgeons.

If the emoluments of the House Surgeon at the Hospital had been such as to induce an experienced and qualified professional man to aspire to or retain the appointment, those arrangements, although theoretically defective, might have worked without any inconvenience or ill consequence. But as the salary was only £250 per annum with house rent, general practice being disallowed, the situation was only acceptable to beginners, or would be retained permanently only by men of second and third rate qualifications. Dr. Maddox resigned after less than a year's tenure.

New arrangement.

Finding that the old system could not be continued so as to reconcile efficiency with economy, another arrangement has been lately adopted, under which Dr. Miller, a member of the profession in large practice in Launceston, and formerly Surgeon of the General Hospital, has undertaken the responsible management, having a Resident House Surgeon under him. This arrangement supplies a manifest defect in that which preceded it, but it has not been long enough in operation to warrant further remark.

Board.

While the provision for medical care at the Launceston Hospital was of the limited nature which has been described, the check exercised by the Board was only nominal. Until recently its meetings were held, not at the Hospital but at the Government Offices, a mile or more distant, and although they recurred only once a month, they were not attended with regularity, months passing without a quorum. The Chairman of the Board being the witness under examination, we quote the following from the Evidence in the Appendix to this Report :—

"265. Were you a Member of the Hospital Board last year? I was appointed in December.

"266. This book which I hold in my hand purports to be the Minutes of the Board's proceedings down to the end of 1870? Yes.

"267. From this book I gather that there was a meeting of the Board on the 20th May, and that the next meeting was on July 7; I am therefore justified in concluding that no meeting was held between those dates? I think you are.

"268. Again, I find that between July 7 and October 6 there was no meeting? None.

"269. The next meeting was in January, 1871? That was the first meeting after my appointment."

Dr. Miller was for twelve years Medical Officer of the Launceston Hospital, during four of which he was officially responsible to the Board of Management, and the remaining period under "a mixed responsibility to the Board and the Government;" and at the close of his examination by this Commission he addressed the Commissioners as follows :—

"If within the compass of your inquiry, I would like to express my feeling, based upon long experience, against the management of Hospitals by Boards. They are a complete farce, and the Members themselves are quite aware of it. In making this remark I do not for a moment reflect upon the gentlemen composing these Boards. The Board which has for some time past met once a quarter at the Public Buildings and not at the Hospital where they might have an opportunity to inspect it, so that the entire charge has devolved upon the Resident Medical Officer. It is right to add, however, that the Board has recently altered this arrangement, and intend to meet hereafter at the Hospital. If the Resident Medical Officer in every Hospital were deserving of confidence, everything would go on well; but if not, the Hospital would really be left at his mercy."

It is due to Dr. Maddox that we should here state that we discovered nothing on the inspection of the Hospital when it was under his care, nor in any evidence which we obtained, to lead us to doubt either his skill or devotion to his duties.

The checks upon improper admissions of persons as *free* patients at the Launceston Hospital are as defective as at other establishments; and we saw in one of the Wards a youth who had sustained an injury while exercising a race-horse for a considerable landowner in the northern part of the Colony (Q. 106), and who was there as a public charge. On the other hand, we learned that shipowners and the Railway Contractors paid for their men when in Hospital.

Checks on admission.

In the last Annual Report of the Launceston General Hospital it is stated that the average daily cost of each patient was higher than in the previous year "in consequence of the great decrease in the amount received from paying patients." That amount appears to have been £270 18s. 9d. in 1869, and only £114 0s. 2d. in 1870. How far this diminution is a consequence of the system adopted in regard to payments by patients it would be perhaps impossible to ascertain with accuracy, but that system is lax and unsatisfactory as represented in the evidence of Dr. Maddox. "The fixed charge," he stated, "was one guinea per week, but in certain cases a difference is made which it is left to the Surgeon Superintendent to adjust. For instance, members of various Lodges are allowed £1 per week during their illness, and that sum is taken as payment when they become inmates of the Hospital. Sometimes the Police Magistrate endorses upon a recommendation that the recipient is able to pay some very small sum, say 1s. per day; in such a case the payment is never accepted, and the patient is received simply as a pauper."

Enforcement of charges for maintenance.

We are decidedly of opinion that this course should be disallowed, and where a patient can pay anything towards his maintenance in Hospital his payment, however small, should be received. It is assumed that when a Police Magistrate, or any one in a similar position, certifies that an individual is able to contribute towards his own support in a public Institution, he has informed himself as to what are the circumstances of the individual; and it is not the design of a General Hospital, in respect to patients who cannot afford to pay the actual cost of maintenance and attendance within its walls, that they should be relieved any further than the amount of the difference between such cost and the means at their command. The habit of dependence should be discouraged, and that of self-reliance called out, even in dispensing or receiving charity, as far as it can be; and it would not furnish any occasion for surprise if payments ceased towards maintenance in Hospitals, and its wards were more crowded than they are, and the cost of these Institutions became multiplied, when such payments as patients of the poorer classes can afford were declined, and they were consequently admitted *free*.

It is unsatisfactory that the discretion of dealing with the cases of persons received into the several eleemosynary institutions is exercised by various authorities apparently not controlled by any general rules or principles.

It may, in some degree, account for the smallness of the receipts from paying patients in the Launceston Hospital that separate accommodation has not been provided there,—although it is doubtful whether it would be much resorted to by persons who would pay the regulation rate.

The same deficiency exists as in Hobart Town in respect to Lock cases; which, however, might be supplied if the accommodation at the Invalid Dépôt was sufficient to receive invalids now kept at the Hospital. There were twelve cases of invalids remaining in the Hospital on the occasion of our visit.

Lock cases.

As far as we could ascertain no abuse in the issue of medicines to out-door patients had arisen,—at least, it had not been discovered; and no suspicion had been provoked of irregular practices in the profession calculated to occasion it.

Medicines to out-door patients.

THE CAMPBELL TOWN HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is the only institution of the kind in any interior district of the Colony. The number of in-door patients for which it provides is inconsiderable, but the out-door average not much less than those in connection with the Launceston Hospital. The former were 65 for the eighteen months preceding the 31st December last; the latter amount to from 700 to 800 yearly. It is the only Hospital in which the principle is maintained of proportioning aid from the State to the funds raised from subscriptions and other local sources. The subscriptions, however, have greatly diminished in recent years. In 1866 they reached the sum of £245; in 1866-7-8 they averaged £135; but by an account furnished to us since the Evidence in Appendix was printed, they appear to have amounted to only £95 for the year 1870. The management is in the hands of Trustees.

Beside the general depression of the Colony which has reduced subscriptions to public objects generally, the conversion of the Launceston Hospital into a Government institution, and the provision of a free passage to it, account for the decline of support to the Campbell Town Hospital. It has been found also, that the patients accommodated by the latter did not belong exclusively to the

neighbourhood of Campbell Town, and subscribers demurred to continuing to accept a liability from which other districts were free, for an object not special to the surrounding neighbourhood. Were the principle however of local liability as regards hospitals brought into general operation, there is no doubt that the Campbell Town Hospital would meet with renewed support.

Both economically and otherwise, it would be unfortunate if it were closed. So long as the transport of patients to the General Hospitals in Hobart Town and Launceston continues to be a charge upon the General Revenue it is probable that the saving in that respect, by the Campbell Town Hospital being available, is a material set-off against the sum annually voted in its support. A more important reason however, for continuing to support it, is, that it supplies a precedent on which hospital extension must take place in the Colony unless the government is prepared to accept all future, as it has nearly engrossed all present, liability in regard to such matters. The two General Hospitals cannot be contemplated as an adequate provision for the permanent requirements of the Colony. They are in fact already insufficient in their accommodations. To these considerations may be added another derived from the strong tendency of opinion among professional authorities in Europe, which favours the diffusion of Cottage Hospitals, accommodating small numbers, and located in rural neighbourhoods, in preference to large institutions of the kind with numerous inmates concentrated in towns.—(Paper read by Dr. Jones before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in 1870; also, Speech of President of the Health Department, 1869.) Small localised institutions also encourage the operation of the provident and self-supporting principle, which is eluded with facility and without compunction in relation to large Hospitals and Asylums dispossessed of any local feature.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEW NORFOLK.

On the date of our visit to this Asylum the number of inmates—distributing the same into paying, non-paying, male, and female patients—stood as follows:—Total, 258; 139 males and 119 females. Males, self-supporting, 7; partially, 7; charged on Colonial funds, 108½; Imperial, 16½; females, self-supporting, 4; partially, 11; Colonial funds, 80; Imperial, 24. These figures do not materially differ from those of 1870 as supplied in the annual Statistics. The gross expenditure last year amounted to £7250, which was reimbursed by fees from self-supported patients in the sum of £1071 7s. 6d., and by receipts on account of labour, washing, &c., £30 10s. 6d.,—making the net expenditure £6148 2s., of which £1148 being a charge upon the Imperial Government, left £5000 as the Colonial liability.

Number of
attendants, &c.

In the Estimates for this Hospital for the current year the staff of officers and attendants, contemplated for 253 patients, appears large, amounting to 50, without including the Chaplains. A slight reduction, however, has been recently made, embracing the office of Assistant Surgeon. But looking at the critical nature of the Institution, and the difficulty which would probably be experienced in the event of the situation of Surgeon Superintendent becoming vacant in obtaining the services of a qualified substitute or successor, we are of opinion that it would be desirable to regulate the economy and official arrangements of the Hospital so as to include an Assistant Surgeon in the fixed staff. At present, inconvenience is to some extent obviated by the circumstance of professional aid being available in the township of New Norfolk, and this of an experienced description, from the President of the Hospital Board, and Dr. Moore, who acted as *locum tenens* for the Surgeon Superintendent during his absence on leave in England, and at other periods.

In reference to the magnitude of the staff of officers and attendants at the Hospital for the Insane, a Return has been furnished to the Hospital Board showing that on the 17th July last it amounted to 1 to 5½,—that at Gladesville and Parramatta, in New South Wales, the proportions were respectively, 1 to 6½ and 1 to 8½, and at the Lunatic Asylum in Adelaide 1 to 8½. The last furnishes, both as regards the number of patients and other elements, the most suitable case with which to compare the Hospital at New Norfolk. But when the Adelaide Asylum is looked into, it appears that it consists of *two* establishments locally apart, and the fact of this separation is adverted to in the last annual Report of the Superintending Surgeon of the Institution as accounting for seeming excess in cost. The Report states:—

“The working of the *two* places has rendered it necessary to make an addition of two officers to the staff, whose salaries and rations represent an annual sum of £250. This, with £23 per annum for cart hire, represents the extra cost of working Parkside.”

At New Norfolk Hospital economy in attendance is aided by the concentrated character of the Establishment.

Cost.

Another Comparative Return, prepared along with that previously adverted to, shows the cost of supervision for 312 patients in the Adelaide Hospital to have been £3434 12s. 6d.,—which, in the proportion for 266, the number of patients at New Norfolk, would give £2928 4s. 9d for that branch of expenditure; which, however, was defrayed in the sum of £2738, or—as the Return puts it—“New Norfolk less than Adelaide £190 4s. 9d.”

But it appears that the Surgeon Superintendent of the Adelaide Asylum is also the Colonial Surgeon, an office to which, doubtless, there are duties attached which fully account for the trifling difference quoted.

A more significant Return, likewise got up for the information of the Commissioners of the New Norfolk Hospital, shows the net cost per head of the patients there as £26 8s. 10d.; at Adelaide, £26 10s. 10d. for the same year. As, however, the reimbursements from paying patients, which produced the net result, amounted in the former instance to £1071 7s. 6d., in the latter to £841 8s. 6d., the conclusion which may be deduced is, that the actual cost per head of lunatics in the Asylums of South Australia and Tasmania is nearly identical.

But the assumption seems a legitimate one that the classes of patients in the two cases considerably differ. Impressed from appearances, and from the known antecedents of many of the patients at New Norfolk with the belief that they were mere invalids, we directed our inquiry to ascertain whether they could not be safely transferred to Invalid Depôts, where the average cost is about half that which obtains at the Hospital for the Insane. To that view, however, Dr. Huston was decidedly averse, alleging that the proceeding contemplated could not be adopted with safety, and his opinions are concurred in by the Hospital Commissioners, with the exception of Dr. Moore, who read a communication at a meeting of the Board lately, recommending transfer with the object of diminishing expenditure. Without, however, the general approval of the Commissioners no proposal of the kind could be entertained.

The humane and liberal management of this Hospital, and the prompt adoption into the treatment pursued in it of every improvement recommended by science or experience, have gained for it a favourable reputation both in the Colonies and beyond them; and if it fails to show in its annual returns of work performed by the patients any of those skilled products which have been obtained in some English Asylums, they could scarcely have been expected from the original training and pursuits of patients of their class (see Evidence, p. 96). It is desirable, at the same time, that an attempt should be made to find suitable occupations for many of the male patients to whom rough work is distasteful or unsuitable, and to whom non-occupation must be wearisome and injurious; and on this head we beg to call attention to the following statement in the last annual report on the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum:—

“With the assistance of one paid attendant all the clothing for the patients is made up in the establishment.”

Having drawn the notice of Dr. Huston to this statement, we were glad to learn from him that with the same assistance he could accomplish the same result. No addition is necessary in that case to the number of attendants, but only an appropriate selection of an attendant with perhaps a little more pay than others.

The farm and garden work done by male patients yields satisfactory returns, besides affording a salutary regimen; but in the female branch, the returns from washing, &c., done for private individuals (Evidence, p. 97) are so very insignificant as to be irreconcilable with the supposition that effective arrangements are in operation for procuring work; nor is the amount of work in the same branch done for use within the Asylum, as shown in the Return appended to the Annual Report, considerable. Bearing in mind what the prevailing type of the female patients is, we should not perhaps have noted these features but for the listless wearied appearance which so many of them present as they move indolently about in the wards and grounds, but who at the same time are not so irrational when spoken to as to seem incapable of useful occupation if they were attracted to it.

In an article on Lunatic Asylums in the *Pall Mall Budget* of 11th February, 1870, it is observed that “both with the Commissioners and Medical Officers (there is) a great tendency to forget the primary object of Lunatic Hospitals, and to make discipline, quietness, and order, the alpha and omega of lunacy treatment, which, though excellent things in their way, they are not and ought by no means to be.”

With the class of patients which preponderates at the New Norfolk Hospital it should occasion little surprise if that tendency did prevail, but it ought to be resisted.

The annual Statistics of the Hospital show the number of recoveries, re-admissions, deaths, &c., but the Institution is altogether so exceptional that these Returns afford no bases for any useful comparison or deduction.

The Commissioners to whom the management of the Asylum is entrusted have their powers defined by law, their appointment being derived from the Governor in Council. A favourable conjunction of circumstances has supplied from the vicinity of the Hospital a large proportion of the Board, with the effect of insuring regularity in its Monthly Meetings, which seldom lapse from the absence of a quorum. But having regard to the objects of the Institution, which are general and not local, and to its exemption from the frequent voluntary inspections to which hospitals, &c. are

exposed in the towns, and to the proceedings of the Commissioners not being open to review by the press as those of other Boards are, we would deprecate an excessive preponderance of the local element in the composition of its governing body.

Inspection.

In the Life of Dr. Conolly by Sir James Clarke, he refers to the authority of Sir James Coxe, Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, for the cause of the satisfactory state of Lunatic Establishments in that country in these terms:—

“Much of this satisfactory state of matters is no doubt due to the zeal and intelligence of the Medical Superintendents; but I look upon the practice of publishing *in extenso* adopted by the Scotch Board, of whatever the Commissioners report at their inspection, as being of essential service in checking abuses.”

In the detail of the establishment of the Hospital there are no reductions which could be immediately carried out consistently with recognised rules, although some of the subordinate situations could be filled by new appointments at less salaries if vacancies arose. The remuneration of the Surgeon Superintendent is by no means excessive, and it is even questionable whether a successor possessed of his aptitude and skill could be obtained at the same remuneration; one of his experience added thereto, could not; and we strongly advise that the services of an Assistant who would acquire experience in the treatment of the insane should be restored to the institution. Corresponding reductions, we believe, might be made, so as not thereby to increase the present aggregate expenditure of the Hospital.

By the evidence of Dr. Huston, the liability of relatives for patients at the Asylum is not brought home to them as widely as it might be; and he suggests that an order for admission should always be accompanied by a statement of the circumstances of the relatives who are liable by law. From general experience, however, we suspect that it is too much to expect that local Magistrates will trouble themselves to make enquiries for the protection of the public revenue, and perhaps incur the risk of personal odium in their neighbourhood by impartially testifying to the circumstances of individuals as being sufficient to enable them to maintain their afflicted relatives, or contribute towards doing so.

TOTAL CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY.

A general impression prevails that the aggregate expenditure for charitable purposes in the Colony has greatly increased during recent years. Our Report would be very incomplete if we omitted to show what the real state of the case is on that feature of the question.

Comparison
of the years
1860 & 1870.

In dealing with it we have taken the year 1860 to compare with 1870, not merely for the aptitude of a decennial comparison, but because in the former year the principal Charitable Institutions had been transferred from Imperial to Colonial management, and most of them had become consolidated under this management. The administration of the Establishments was in the same hands in the two periods.

By Returns (see Appendices) obtained from the Colonial Treasury, it appears that in 1860 the Charitable Expenditure paid out of Colonial Funds amounted to £43,634 18s. 7d. But in that sum was included £5812 12s. 5d. expended under Debenture Acts on buildings, which being deducted as temporary and exceptional would leave as the ordinary expenditure for that year a sum of £37,222 6s. 2d. By the Return for 1870, the same branches of expenditure are shown to have amounted to £36,835 18s. 8d., resulting in a nominal decrease of £386 7s. 6d.

Under the rules, however, which determine the relative liabilities of the Imperial and Colonial Governments on account of paupers, lunatics, &c., there has been a steady decrease in the proportionate charges upon the former, and,—the joint expenditure remaining nearly the same,—a corresponding increase in the charges upon the latter.

By the Statement for 1860 it is shown that in that year the proportion of the total expenditure of £37,222 6s. 2d. borne upon Imperial revenues was £11,547 10s. 5d., thus reducing the Colonial contribution to £25,674 15s. 9d.; but in 1870 the Imperial proportion, &c.* had diminished to £3030 which sum being deducted from the total of £36,835 18s. 8d. left the Colonial liability at £33,305 18s. 8d.,—an increase upon 1860 of £7831 2s. 11d.

Nature and
cause of
increase.

An increase then, has taken place in the charges upon the Colony for charitable purposes since 1860, but it has arisen, not from an increased outlay on charitable objects, but in consequence of a rule of liability as between the Home and Colonial Governments, to which the latter is obliged to succumb.

* There is a sum of £300 included, not an Imperial payment but on account of paying patients, but it is insignificant as regards the main effect of the text.

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The modes of expenditure in the respective years have changed in different respects, which make it embarrassing to institute minute comparisons, but under some heads a detailed comparison is practicable and intelligible.

The Hospital for the Insane cost (exclusive of Loans' Acts expenditure) :—

	£	s.	d.
For 1860	7544	12	9
For 1870	7092	13	6
Less	£451	19	3

But the proportion of liability of the Imperial Government amounted in the earlier period to £3719 17s. 9d.,—in the later, to only £1200, thus increasing the colonial burden from £3824 15s. in 1860, to £5892 13s. 6d. in 1870 ; or, in the sum of £2067 18s. 6d.

The ordinary expenditure on account of the Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children—

	£	s.	d.
In 1860 was	12,269	19	2
In 1870 was	6759	3	1
Less	£5510	16	1

For 1860, however, the Imperial contribution amounted to the sum of £6478 2s. 11d., leaving the Colonial £5791 16s. 3d. In 1870 the Imperial contribution was reduced to £1000, making the Colonial proportion £5759 3s. 1d. ; so that in the aggregate diminution quoted above (£5510 16s. 1d.) the Colonial saving is only £32 13s. 2d. And, as against an apparent reduction in connection with the Orphan Asylum, there requires to be placed an expenditure for 1870 of £589 3s. 3d., reduced by an Imperial reimbursement of £180 to £409 3s. 3d. on Industrial Schools, thus showing an increase in this branch of Colonial liability of £376 10s. 1d.

The arrangements of the Government in regard to Hospitals and Invalid Depôts are so essentially altered since the year 1860, that we can only compare aggregates embracing these heads. The expenditure on these institutions, or for the purposes for which they are intended, in 1860 amounted (excluding loan expenditure for buildings) to £15,932 12s. 3d., which was reduced by Imperial repayments amounting to £1349 9s. 9d. to the net sum of £14,583 2s. 6d. In 1870 the corresponding charges, in which we enumerate the Hobart Town and Launceston General Hospitals, the Campbell Town Hospital, the Brickfields, Cascades, and Launceston Invalid Depôts, amounted to £14,703 10s. 1d., reduced by the Imperial share of liability (£650) to £14,053 10s. 1d. as the net burden upon the Colony. This shows a diminution of expense compared to 1860 of £529 12s. 5d.

But it would be a mistake to institute any comparison of pauper expenditure in connection with public institutions without taking into account the bearing of the out-door system of relief which has grown up between the years 1860 and 1870.

In the former year the total outlay under the heads of maintenance, transport, and funeral expenses of paupers, appears to have been £386 11s. 8d. ; in the latter it had swollen to £6653 18s. 11d., an increase of £6267 7s. 3d.

Grants to Benevolent Societies have undergone only a trifling change ; £1088 10s. 4d. having been disbursed for 1860 ; £1037 9s. 10d. for 1870—a diminution of £51 0s. 6d.

A recapitulation of the preceding details shows the following heads of net increase :—

	£	s.	d.
Hospital for the Insane	2067	18	6
Orphan and Industrial Schools	376	10	1
Transport, Maintenance, &c., of Paupers ..	6267	7	3
Total	£8711	15	10

And the following heads of decrease :—

	£	s.	d.
Hospitals and Depôts	529	12	5
Benevolent Societies	51	0	6
Total	£580	12	11

The net result of course agrees with what has been already stated, namely, £7831 2s. 11d.

The relative numbers of inmates chargeable to either the Home or Colonial Governments necessarily corresponds with the relative charges on each in connection with the establishments in which they are found, and it is not necessary to trace these in the two years compared. As, however, the change which—without augmenting the cost of public charity—has augmented the Colonial burden under that head, is made more significant by the comparison, we desire to advert to it in relation to two establishments—the Queen’s Asylum for Destitute Children and the Hospital for the Insane.

In 1860 the daily average of inmates in the Queen’s Asylum was 492. In 1870 it was a fraction less than 372; but if the children in the Boys’ Home and Industrial Schools be added, as coming within the same description as the children of the Asylum, the number would be 423. But, in the first period there were 238 and a moiety of 17—equal to a total of 246, chargeable to the Imperial Government; in 1870 the number was only 16 and a moiety of 32—equivalent to 32; while, in a reduced establishment, there was an addition of 94 to the Colonial number. It is not necessary to repeat that the number not being greater, results from a change in what may be designated the policy of Government in regard to pauperism, or the difference would be much larger, many Orphan Asylum cases being now passed into the out-door relief expenditure.

In the Hospital for the Insane the relative proportion of Colonial and Imperial cases in 1860 was 134 of the former, to 68 of the latter. The Annual General Statistics state that the number on 1st January, 1870, was 222 of the first to 36 of the second.

The increase which has taken place in the total cost of charitable relief to the Colony is not shown by the evidence we have obtained to have been the result of more expensive management in the public institutions. On the contrary, in 1860 the cost per head of children in the Queen’s Asylum was £22 18s. 10½d. per head; in 1870, it was £16 9s. 2¼d. At the Hospital for the Insane it was £37 5s. 2d. in the former period, and in the latter £26 8s. 10d.

Increase not
in detail cost.

Nor would it be correct to ascribe this marked reduction of cost per head to diminished market rates for provisions, &c., still less to any abridgment of the comforts of the inmates of these institutions. In respect to prices, the changes which have taken place in the Customs tariff of the Colony since 1860 must have tended to increase, rather than reduce, the price of some of the supplies consumed; and as regards the comfort of patients, orphan children, and invalids, the improvement in recent years is not only acknowledged, but sometimes condemned as excessive, though in our judgment incorrectly. We were disappointed to learn in answer to an application for returns, that the accounts of the expenditure on the several establishments when they were under the Imperial authorities had been so blended as to make it impracticable to inform us of their separate cost in superintendence, that it might be compared with present cost under the Local Government. We were able to obtain only one department of this expenditure, namely, that of the Queen’s Asylum for 1859, the year previous to its transfer to the Colony. The details are subjoined*, upon which it may not be unnecessary to remark, that prisoners were then employed in capacities in which their services have since been discarded, and that the farm was not worked to profitable account as it now is, and that there was no separate establishment for infants. The nominal difference of aggregate cost in superintendence between 1859, when it amounted to £3487 11s., and 1870, when it was £2298 17s 5d. exclusive of the farm, or £2746 1s. 5d. inclusive thereof, cannot be appreciated without these discriminations, which all tend to show that the actual reduction is greatly in excess of the nominal in this branch of outlay.

* ORPHAN SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT, 1859.

	Salaries and Money Allowances.			Temporary Increase.			Contingencies.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Queen's Orphan Schools.</i>												
Superintendent.....	300	0	0	110	0	0						
Forage for 1 horse at 4s. a day.....	73	0	0	—								
Chaplain.....	150	0	0	67	10	0						
Physician.....	182	10	0	90	0	0						
Purveyor.....	150	0	0	67	10	0						
Organist.....	25	0	0	18	5	0						
Shoemaker.....	60	0	0	36	10	0						
Tailor.....	60	0	0	36	10	0						
Baker.....	50	0	0	27	7	6						
	1050	10	0	453	12	6	—			1504	2	6
<i>Boys' School.</i>												
Head Master.....	200	0	0	75	0	0						
Allowance for instructing 8 Monitors, at £2 per annum each	16	0	0	—								

CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE IN TASMANIA COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER COLONIES.

It has been hastily assumed that a large expenditure in Charitable Relief is an anomalous feature in any young country in which it may be exemplified, for which special causes should be assignable. That such causes have operated and continue to operate in augmenting the eleemosynary burdens of Tasmania, is undeniable; but the general assumption adverted to is not justified by the results of extended observation and experience. In an article on Colonial and American Pauperism in the *Westminster Review* for July, 1870, after a careful survey of Charity Statistics in New York and in Australia, the writer observes :—

Colonial
Pauperism.

“ Pauperism is not exclusively the creature of thickly populated countries, or of countries in which a low rate of wages prevails. It may exist in a new country and be unknown in an old one. It may flourish where wages are high, and take no root where they are low. That a low rate of wages or a high pressure of population may produce a condition of dependence among the labouring community, and that the growth of these evils would most assuredly increase the amount of existing dependence, is abundantly clear. But it is at the same time equally clear that, in investigating the cause of pauperism, there is a great tendency to overlook the origin of the disease, and to assign it to causes which have at most but contributed to its spread.”

On the 1st January, 1870, there were 1,085,198 persons receiving relief from the Poor Rates in England and Wales, and the expenditure for relief in the parochial year ended at Lady Day, 1869, amounted to £7,673,100. The numbers relieved were thus nearly one-twentieth of the population, and the amount expended in their relief represented* a sum equal to between one-sixth and one-

Relief in
England.

	Salaries and Money Allowances.			Temporary Increase.			Conti- gencies.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Assistant Master	100	0	0	56	5	0						
Matron	70	0	0	36	10	0						
Beadle	25	0	0	18	5	0						
Hospital Nurse	24	0	0	18	5	0						
Housemaid	15	0	0	9	2	6						
8 Monitors, at £1 6s. a year each	10	8	0	—								
	460	8	0	213	7	6	—			673	15	6
<i>Girls' School.</i>												
Matron	150	0	0	67	10	0						
Schoolmistress (Roman Catholic)	75	0	0	50	0	0						
Allowance for instructing 8 Monitors, at £2 a year each ...	16	0	0	—								
Schoolmistress (Church of England)	75	0	0	50	0	0						
Hospital Nurse	26	0	0	18	5	0						
Cook	18	0	0	9	2	6						
Laundress	18	0	0	9	2	6						
Housemaid	15	0	0	9	2	6						
8 Monitors, at £1 6s. a year each	10	8	0	—								
	403	8	0	213	2	6	—			616	10	6
<i>Infant School.</i>												
Matron	70	0	0	36	10	0						
Schoolmistress	75	0	0	50	0	0						
Head Nurse	21	0	0	18	5	0						
2 Assistant Nurses, at £18 a year each	36	0	0	18	5	0						
1 ditto, at £15 ditto	15	0	0	9	2	6						
7 Passholders, at £10 each per annum	70	0	0	—								
	287	0	0	132	2	6	—			419	2	6
<i>Farm.</i>												
Overseer	30	0	0	18	5	0						
Gardener	15	0	0	9	2	6						
2 Carters, at £15 each a year	30	0	0	18	5	0						
3 Farm Labourers, at £12 each a year	36	0	0	27	7	6						
Blacksmith Work	—			—			90	0	0			
	111	0	0	73	0	0	90	0	0	274	0	0
Total Queen's Orphan Schools										£3487	11	0

* Of course it is not meant that it was part of the Public Revenue. It is well known that Poor Relief is charged to Local Rates.

fifth the amount of the total public expenditure of the State, inclusive of the Army and Navy, but exclusive of the National Debt (*Companion to the Almanack*, 1871). But the Poor Law Relief of England is only a branch of its charity, and the recipients of that relief are only a section of the indigent classes of the country. England teems with endowed and voluntary institutions and societies of a philanthropic character, many of them the creation of remote periods, which dispense vast revenues in meeting destitution and disease in every form in which they can present themselves, and in every social grade. State charity is thus relieved to an incalculable amount by spontaneous agencies; but the extent to which eleemosynary dependence prevails, as a social fact, is independent of the circumstance of the mode or source of relief.

An accidental approximation has been observed in the cost per head of Poor Law Relief to the population of England and Wales, and the cost of the Public Charities of Tasmania to its population. But the coincidence, if established, would be worthless as a basis of any conclusion as to the relative amount of dependence upon charity in the two cases, when such Relief, as already observed, is only one branch of organized Charity in the first case, and there is scarcely any provision for pauperism but in connection with Government in the second.

Causes of public outlay in Colonies.

And at the same time that State provision is not supplemented by endowments or voluntary provision in Tasmania, or in new countries generally as it is in old, there are social peculiarities in such countries which tend to increase in some respects the demands upon organized charity. The inhabitants of an old country are usually surrounded by kindred. Those of a colony are detached atoms. The ties of family also, in the two cases, as the profoundest observer of social aspects in modern times and new countries has remarked, are not of the same tenacity.* They do not inspire the same sentiment in those vicissitudes of life in which a helping hand is needed. It follows that where, in an old country, the burden of orphanage, of temporary sickness, of destitution and old age is distributed—and this, too, in the very humblest classes—among connexions and friends, in a new country, it is thrown upon Public Asylums.

Position of the labourer.

Again, it is a rash conclusion to form, that the situation of the labourer is in every respect so much more advantageous in Colonies than in the Mother Country, that large demands upon Public Charity should be viewed as anomalous. Both the premiss and the conclusion of this proposition are open to dispute. Hired service—and the remark will apply especially to colonies in which pastoral as contradistinguished from agricultural pursuits prevail—is not, with a very considerable number of the hands employed, continuous service; and no modes of life tend more to foster habits of excess and improvidence than those in which large wages, &c., are earned during a brief season, while months are spent without employment. And from such habits Pauperism as a public burden derives a far more prolific growth than from low nominal wages, if combined with continuous service and a settled abode.

It will be more appropriate, therefore, to compare Tasmania with the neighbouring colonies, in order to estimate fairly its present expenditure on charitable objects.

We premise this comparison by the statement that the Returns which we were able to obtain from the several Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia are not later than for 1869; and in comparing some of these with the Statistics of these colonies a few discrepancies have been detected in details, but not such as to disturb beyond a fractional extent the conclusions arrived at.

In 1870 it has been shown that the total charge upon the General Revenue for Hospitals, Invalid Depôts, Orphanages, &c., &c., in Tasmania, after reimbursement for Imperial liabilities, was £33,505 18s. 8d., or about 6s. 8½d. per head on the population taken in round numbers at 100,000.

Government Relief, New South Wales.

In New South Wales, the Colonial Statistician, in his introduction to the Statistics for 1869, states:—"The grand total of disbursements for Charitable Institutions, including the Lunatic Asylum, were, for 1869, £126,530 8s. 8d.;" and by page 7 of his tables, it appears, that of that total sum, £109,968 18s. 10d. was provided by Government, and £23,774 18s. by voluntary contribution. A communication accompanying the Statistics, from the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, however, states, that in these voluntary contributions the amount expended in "out-door relief" by the Benevolent Society is not included, but that he had ascertained that £1,577 2s. 8d. had been expended in that mode of relief in 1869—"five thousand seven hundred and forty-nine

*Amongst aristocratic nations, as families remain for centuries in the same condition, often on the same spot, all generations become as it were contemporaneous. A man almost always knows his forefathers, and respects them: he thinks he already sees his remote descendants, and he loves them. He willingly imposes duties on himself towards the former and the latter; and he will frequently sacrifice his personal gratifications to those who went before, and to those who will come after him.

Amongst democratic nations, new families are constantly springing up, others are constantly falling away, and all that remain change their condition; the woof of time is every instant broken, and the track of generations effaced. Those who went before are soon forgotten; of those who will come after no one has any idea; the interest of man is confined to those in close proximity to himself.—TACQUEVILLE.

persons (having) received such relief." Confining comparisons to aid derived from Public Funds, the estimated population of New South Wales on the 1st January, 1869, having been 466,765 souls, this would make the cost of relief about 4s. 8½d. per head.

In Victoria the appropriations to Hospitals and other Asylums, exclusive of the Lunatic Asylums, expended out of the General Revenue of the Colony, amounted to £97,560, on maintenance only, and the cost of the Lunatic Asylums was £61,796 3s. 5d.; total from Public Funds, £159,358. The population of Victoria, as ascertained when the Census was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, was 729,654, which would make it, at the decennial rate of progression, probably not more than 700,000 in 1869,* and thus give 4s. 6½d. per head as the proportionate cost, so to speak, of Government charitable relief in that Colony. Victoria.

In South Australia, according to the Statistics of 1869, the total charitable expenditure defrayed from the General Revenue amounted to £42,478 1s. 4d., the estimated population at that period having been 181,146; making the charge equivalent to about 4s. 8½d. per head. South Australia.

The approximation in the proportion of the payments from the General Revenue of the three Colonies enumerated, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, to the number of their inhabitants, is remarkable; but any comparison would be incomplete which stopped at the expenditure from Government and did not trace that derived from voluntary sources.

In New South Wales it has been stated above that voluntary subscriptions to eleemosynary institutions amounted to £23,774 18s. in 1869; to which £1577 2s. 8d. raised and expended by the Benevolent Society has to be added, making a total of £25,351. Distributed equally over the population of that Colony this would be equivalent to an addition of 1s. 1d. per head, bringing up the average outlay for charitable purposes to 5s. 9½d. per head of the inhabitants. Voluntary Relief, New South Wales.

In Victoria, according to sworn returns supplied for our information, it is shown that in 1869 the amount of voluntary subscriptions to charities was £46,021 14s. 8d. The Secretary of that Colony, however, in transmitting these Returns observes:—"A large sum of money is annually disbursed by Charitable Institutions in out-door relief to destitute persons; but as such relief is not granted in accordance with fixed rules determined by the Government but solely at the discretion of the Benevolent Societies themselves, according to the circumstances of each case, I regret that I am unable to furnish any authentic statistics as to the amount of money so distributed or the number of persons relieved." These imperfect returns are equivalent to an addition of 1s. 3½d. per head on the population of Victoria, bringing the average cost for charitable objects up to 5s. 10½d.† Victoria.

The South Australian Returns supplied to us do not show the amount of voluntary contributions in that Colony in 1869. The Report of the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital for the year ended 31st December, 1870, shows the subscriptions to that institution for 1869 to have exceeded £652; but in the absence of necessary returns it is impossible to ascertain the approximate outlay in the voluntary relief of destitution or sickness in South Australia. South Australia.

In Tasmania the subscriptions toward Charitable Institutions receiving Government aid in 1869 comprised the following: Benevolent Societies of Hobart Town and Launceston, £558 4s. 2d.; Boys' Home, £171 16s. 6d.; Industrial School for Girls, £133 6s.; Campbell Town Hospital, £95,—total £958 6s. 8d., equal to a sum of 2½d. per head in proportion to the population of the Colony; bringing the total up to about 7s. per head.

The relative proportions which voluntary subscriptions bear to payments from Government in the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania stand approximately as follows, although it is right to note that the returns of such subscriptions cannot be deemed so complete for the two first-mentioned Colonies as for the last:— Comparison.

	Voluntary Subscriptions.		Government Grant.
New South Wales.....	4s. 7½d.	<i>pro</i>	£1
Victoria	5s. 9½d.	..	£1
Tasmania	0s. 6½d.	..	£1

* The *estimated* population on the 30th June, 1870, was 731,370; but the Census of Victoria (Approximate Returns), taken 2nd April, 1871, gave the total as 729,654, or *less* than estimate of preceding year by 1716 souls.—*Registrar General's Returns*. In 1861 the population, according to Census, was 540,322, showing the annual increase in the intervening period to have been at the rate of 18,033.

† In 1869 the income of the various Friendly Societies in the Colony of Victoria which furnished Returns to the Registrar-General amounted to £112,589 0s. 11½d.; the expenditure in aliment in sickness, medical attendance and medicines, funeral expenses and donations, &c., &c. was £91,163 3s. 2½d.

For Tasmania the corresponding returns in 1870 were,—receipts, £3326 7s. 6d.; expenditure, £3783 10s. 7d.; capital, £8798 17s. 7d.

The general effect of these comparisons is, to show an excess in the cost of Pauperism in Tasmania above the neighbouring Colonies; but whether it goes beyond what might be anticipated from the antecedent social conditions of this Colony, and from the more recent date of those conditions and their greater numerical proportion in Tasmania than in New South Wales, is a debateable question which we abstain from discussing.

A comparison, however, of the most recent Statistics and Estimates of Expenditure of some of the adjoining Colonies, with earlier data, tends to show that the cost of Charitable Relief increases beyond the proportions of an expanding population more rapidly there than in Tasmania.

In South Australia, in 1861, when the population numbered 126,830 souls, the cost of charity for the year was £16,018 14s. 1d., or about 2s. 6d. per head. For 1869, as already shown, irrespective of voluntary contributions, it exceeded 4s. 8d.; while, in Victoria, provision has been made in the Estimates* of the financial year which will terminate on the 30th June, 1872, for an expenditure under various heads of a charitable description, amounting to £229,976; which if supplemented by subscriptions not exceeding those of 1869 will bring up the total outlay of an eleemosynary character for that Colony to £275,997, or about 7s. 6d. per head on its population.

The causes of Pauperism as a stationary fact in any community are generally obscure and complex, and in seeking to discover them in the special case of Tasmania, it appeared to us that mistakes would be obviated by showing in what relation its Pauperism stands to that of the adjoining Colonies. To the extent only in which it exceeds theirs can special causes be in operation to produce it.

But we would emphatically deprecate the notion as illusory that Pauperism can be eradicated or materially abated by direct agencies. To the extent only that it is stimulated by faulty methods of dealing with it, can it be reduced by their amendment. The product to a great degree of economic and social causes, it can be abated, to a considerable extent, only by measures or events which reach to, and neutralise these causes; and the process by which this can be accomplished is almost necessarily a slow one anywhere. But even then, phases of the evil will survive. Pauperism is not an accident, but an incident, of social existence; and we have no ground to expect that Tasmania will be exempted from a persistent type of it, to which a recent writer has referred as prevailing in England. On the contrary, we inherit that type from a former state of society, the influence of which it were a mistake to overlook in estimating the prevalence of Pauperism and the cost of Public Charity in Tasmania. The writer to whom we advert, alluding to the case of England, says:—

“Amongst the other difficulties that surround Pauperism, there is one that springs from the existence of a purely pauper class—those who are born from and belong to what may be called the pauper blood. There is no fact in physiology better established than the one which teaches that like produces like—the pauper begets the pauper, the taint, be it what it may, that runs in the blood, appears and reappears, in spite of all training and all circumstances; manifesting itself time after time under conditions where it would be least looked for; exhibiting all the qualities of incompetence and recklessness; and the pauper, ever drifting back to the parish, quietly submits to his condition, and accepts it with contentment. This class is well known to all Guardians, and may be regarded as the true pauper type.”†

CONCLUSION.

We have endeavoured in this Report to restrict ourselves to the task prescribed in the terms of our Commission, which do not extend to the consideration and solution of the problem of *how* it would be expedient to provide for the maintenance of such Charitable Institutions as may appear to be imperatively necessary. But it was scarcely possible to avoid trenching upon that question when adverting to abuses which inevitably beset a centralised system of providing for Pauperism.

The source from which the State should seek to obtain a provision for charitable purposes will necessarily be a question of fiscal policy, as well as of general expediency; and its treatment in the former point of view will no doubt, at any period, be governed in a great degree by considerations derived from the pre-existing distribution of the public burdens and the suitableness of the time for making additions thereto in one direction rather than another. With the purely fiscal question we have nothing to do; but on general grounds we are brought to the conclusion that Charitable Relief should be gradually localised both as respects administration and liability. By this, however, we do not mean that every form of Public Charity now provided for out of the General Revenue should be made local; and any sudden change in that direction would, in our judgment, be imprudent. There would, indeed, be insuperable difficulties in the present stage of the progress of this Colony in the way of

* Estimates ordered to be printed 1st August, 1871, and Second Supplementary Estimates and additional Estimates ordered to be printed, 11th October, 1871.

† “Home Politics, or The Growth of Trade, considered in its Relation to Labour, Pauperism, and Emigration.” By DANIEL GRANT. 1870.

any attempt to arrive at an equitable adjustment of the obligation of districts in given cases, and the two towns would not escape undue burdens if a lax rule of liability were adopted. Until the relative claims of a public nature, and the relative resources of the various districts of the island, present a general approximation to each other and among themselves, so that rates for identical objects would assimilate in their amount throughout the Colony, any strict application of the principle of local obligation would be unfair, and probably impracticable. But it would not be premature to *lead toward* a local relief system; and taking this view we have ventured to recommend that voluntary District Hospitals and Dispensaries should be encouraged, and a check put to frivolous cases being sent from remote localities to the General Hospitals in Hobart Town and Launceston.

Centralised provision for eleemosynary purposes having, as its corollary, a centralised administration, not only facilitates imposition, but discourages spontaneous beneficence; thus increasing cost on the one hand, and failing to attract the means of discharging it upon the other. Central institutions are necessarily large, and, perhaps, needing thousands to maintain them, they lose all that support which subscribers are disposed to give where their subscriptions bear an appreciable proportion to other revenues. Besides which, an Hospital or a Dispensary in one's immediate vicinity enlists local philanthropy, or at least support, where a wider feeling would be vainly appealed to. The history, and more particularly the local character of Endowments, illustrates this. Recommendations we are prepared to make, which may appear somewhat at variance with these views, contemplate only temporary circumstances.

In closing this Report we desire to state that we entered upon the enquiries committed to us without indulging in any anticipation that they would prove subservient to immediate considerable reduction in the outlay of the Colony for charitable purposes. The principal branches of expenditure under this head had been the subject of repeated Parliamentary and other investigations, and the public character of Board management rendered it improbable that any flagrant abuse awaited our discovery in the institutions in respect to which it prevailed. In regard, however, to out-door pauper relief we entertained grave doubts as to whether the checks upon the abuse to which that mode is peculiarly liable were sufficient, and we retain these doubts. No personal reflection is intended by the expression of this opinion. Reviewing the control of the out-door system since its introduction, we find it for several years to have been in the hands of the Colonial Secretary for the time being, and latterly in those of Mr. Tarleton. As regards the former arrangement, even if it were not in some respects undesirable that the Colonial Secretary, a political officer, should be charged with the discretion of admitting persons on the relief list and fixing the weekly allowance to be paid to them, it is impossible for him to institute those preliminary inquiries by which a right conclusion would be insured. His tenure of office is temporary and precarious, and the duty in question not one to which attention is drawn by its Parliamentary importance. As respects Mr. Tarleton, his position and functions in relation to the public charities have never been definite or comprehensive enough to meet the exigencies of the case, if—prior to recent changes in his official position—it would have been practicable for him to discharge the duties required in an efficient manner consistently with other official duties.

While there has seemingly been an emulation among some of the Charitable Institutions to present a low average of expense, subsisting arrangements for investigating admissions, tracing relatives legally liable, discontinuing relief when it has ceased to be legitimate, detecting cases in which the same individuals or members of the same family derive assistance from different sources, and for the occasional inspection at uncertain periods of establishments maintained or subsidized by government, and for the oversight of apprentices from the Queen's Asylum are altogether inadequate. The time has arrived when it is incumbent, in our opinion, that the internal improvements which have taken place in the Charitable Asylums should be supplemented by the creation of a vigilant and rigorous check upon their being converted to the use of those for whom they are not designed, and proving incentives to improvidence or vice. Small economies in hospital treatment, or in the food, clothing, or education of children who are in course of time to be merged into the labouring population of the Colony, or in providing for the superannuated, would not be favourably regarded by the country, if they would not even be decisively condemned; but no feelings entitled to consideration will be roused by a searching public ordeal being established in respect to admissions to relief in any of its forms, or by the utmost transparency being imparted to the whole administration of public charity. We shall submit recommendations with that view.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE RECOMMEND—

That the administration of Charitable Relief by out-door allowances, or by admissions to Pauper and Invalid Depôts, or to the Queen's Asylum or other institutions maintained at the public expense, be vested in a Charitable Relief Commission.

That this Commission shall consist of not more than three Members, nominated by the Governor in Council.

That one of the Members shall be a salaried Officer with the designation of Inspector of Charities, whose special duty it shall be :

- (1.) To institute preliminary enquiries in connection with applications for Out-door Relief or admission to any Asylum for the information or guidance of the Commission ;
- (2.) To visit from time to time at uncertain periods the different Charitable Institutions maintained or subsidised from the Public Revenue, recording his visits in the Journals of the same, with any observations he may deem to be necessary ;
- (3.) To bring before the Commission any irregularity or abuse which he may discover in such Institutions ;
- (4.) To maintain a general oversight of cases of Out-door Relief through Assistants under his immediate control, and by occasional personal inspections ;
- (5.) To keep an alphabetical Register of all cases of Relief whether in out-door allowances or in Public Asylums, or through any Benevolent Society, with the original grounds on which it was granted, or those on which it may at any time have been suspended or discontinued ;
- (6.) To advise the Guardians of the Queen's Asylum on the fitness of parents applying for the restitution of children to have them restored to their charge, or of applicants for apprentices from that Asylum to receive the same ;
- (7.) To maintain a general oversight of Apprentices from the Queen's Asylum, and extend legal protection to them in any case in which it may be required ;
- (8.) To prepare an Annual Report, for the adoption of the Commission, on the state of Pauperism, the operation of measures for its mitigation or relief, and on the state of the different Asylums ;
- (9.) To ascertain the position of relatives of persons received into any Asylum or Dépôt who may be liable for the maintenance of the latter under the Act 26th Vic. No. 3, and if it be found expedient by the Commission to institute proceedings to enforce the same ; and generally to give effect to the resolutions of the Commission on all matters bearing on the administration of Public Charity.

That the Charitable Relief Commission shall be in lieu of the Boards now annually nominated by the Governor in Council in connection with the General Hospital and Invalid Dépôt.

That its powers and duties shall be defined and provided for in a Bill to be submitted to Parliament, in which, among other things, provision shall be made for the following :—

- (1.) That all applications for Out-door Relief or admission to any Asylum, or exemption from money payment for maintenance in any General Hospital, shall be disposed of by the Charitable Relief Commission in a public manner, when it shall be incumbent on the person recommending the same to give evidence in support thereof ; or if it shall appear sufficient to the Commission, for the overseer acting under the Inspector to do so.
- (2.) That prior to any application being entertained it shall be notified in the public papers, with the name and abode of the persons on whose behalf application is made, with that of the person or persons certifying that the case is a proper one.
- (3.) That relief when granted in the form of out-door allowances shall be so granted for a limited period to be fixed by the Commission, and its renewal shall not take place without the same precautions being again adopted as on its first having been granted.
- (4.) That out-door relief shall be withdrawn from adults who are discovered to be leading dissolute lives or indulging in habits of intemperance.
- (5.) That where relief has been granted for the sake of the children to parents who are themselves disentitled to it under the preceding condition, arrangements shall be made for its being granted in food to the children, or for the children being removed from the custody of parents, according to the discretion of the Commission.
- (6.) That stringent measures be adopted to compel the attendance at some school of children receiving out-door relief ; and lists of attendance be provided for, and available when required.
- (7.) That lists of persons including dependents in receipt of out-door relief, with their address, and the amount of relief paid weekly to the same, be published from time to time in the *Gazette* and in any newspaper ; and that copies of such lists be at all times suspended at the Police Office and the Relieving Office in Hobart Town.
- (8.) That the powers entrusted to the Commission may be temporarily delegated by the Com-

missioners from time to time to the Inspector, subject to his reporting any exercise of the same at the first meeting of the Commission thereafter for approval.

To meet the case of outlying districts of the Colony, we recommend that the Commissioners have power to make arrangements subject to the approval of the Governor in Council; and likewise to provide in the same manner for unforeseen contingencies, any regulation in such case being laid upon the Table of the two Houses of Parliament within seven days after it has met, or if adopted during a Session, of its adoption.

In respect to the several Charitable Institutions to which our Report has borne reference, we annex the following recommendations:—

QUEEN'S ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

That the practice of apprenticing young persons from this Institution who have not been trained at it should be discontinued.

That Industrial Training be extended, and with this view that competent tradesmen be engaged for teaching the children as well as for miscellaneous duties, and especially a Gardener, Tailor, Shoemaker, and Carpenter.

That Thirteen years be the minimum age of Apprenticeship, but that the age may be extended to Fourteen years in the case of children who, from their late admission into the Asylum or natural deficiency, are, in the opinion of the Guardians, unfit to be apprenticed at an earlier age.

That wages shall be stipulated for in the hire of children as Apprentices, of which a fixed proportion shall be paid quarterly to the Inspector of Charities, to be by him deposited in a Savings Bank for the benefit of the Apprentice on the termination of his or her indentures.

That Apprentices receive a proper outfit free of any distinguishing feature on their apprenticeship.

That the duties of the several Officers, Teachers, and Servants be defined, and the power of suspension be vested in the Superintendent in any extreme and urgent case until it has been referred to the Commission.

BOARDING OUT.

We recommend that the Relief Commissioners should have power to apply this system within the conditions set forth in Page xvii.

HOSPITALS.

That provision be made to meet the existing defect in the Hospitals in Hobart Town and Launceston in respect to Lock cases, subject to the restriction that no case of this kind shall be suffered to quit the Hospital without the Certificate of the Medical Officer who has dealt with it.

That no gratuitous issue of Medicines shall be made for out-cases unless duly sanctioned by the Hospital Surgeons, or a recognised Surgeon for out-cases.

That arrangements be made to meet the case of Out-Patients not in a fit state to attend from time to time at the General Hospital.

That no refund be made by the Government of the expense of the transport of Patients from a distance to either of the General Hospitals unless it has been certified that the case was a proper Hospital case by the Surgeon of either Hospital.

INVALID DEPÔTS.

That restrictions be imposed on Invalids leaving and returning to the Depôts, and that a labour test be enforced.

Witness our hands and seals this 21st day of November, 1871.

FRED. M. INNES. (L.S.)
 JAMES WHYTE. (L.S.)
 JAMES AIKENHEAD. (L.S.)
 A. KENNERLEY. (L.S.)
 D. LEWIS. (L.S.)
 JAMES R. SCOTT. (L.S.)

NOMINAL Return of all Children in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM on 1st December, 1870, chargeable upon Colonial Funds, with their present Ages, and Dates of Admission.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.
	<i>yrs. mos.</i>				<i>yrs. mos.</i>		
Alcock, Johanna	12 4	10 Jan. '62		Carr, Catherine	4 5	17 Mar. '70	
Alcock, Mary E.	10 10	Ditto		Coyle, Albert	8 5	19 June. '70	
Appleby, William	13 3	1 Nov. '60		Clarke, Emma	11 8	29 July, '70	
Appleby, Albert	13 3	Ditto		Clarke, Deborah	9 10	Ditto	
Allen, George	13 3	23 Oct. '61		Clarke, Thomas	6 0	Ditto	
Allen, Mary	12 1	Ditto		Cawley, Bridget	14 3	23 Mar. '60	Since appren- ticed.
Allen, Sarah	9 9	11 Aug. '66		Dawson, Edwin	12 2	23 Jan. '63	
Allen, William	8 0	Ditto		Donovan, William	10 4	1 Aug. '63	
Allen, Thomas	6 2	26 Feb. '69		Dyke, George	9 7	5 May, '64	
Ashton, Eva	6 1	29 Oct. '69		Duke, Francis	10 5	16 Sept. '64	
Blake, Elizabeth	10 3	17 July, '63	Paralytic. Hemiplegic.	Druce, Emma	11 2	6 Oct. '65	
Byland, Mary A.	13 6	22 May, '61		Dobson, Arthur	11 10	8 Nov. '65	
Broad, Elizabeth	11 4	17 July, '62		Doyle, Parmelia	13 7	7 Mar. '66	
Brown, Sarah	12 8	3 Oct. '64		Doyle, Dora	8 9	Ditto	
Brown, Angelina	11 2	Ditto		Davey, Zachariah	8 1	27 April, '66	
Brown, Mary A.	9 5	14 July, '70		Drake, Eliza	10 10	28 Jan. '67	
Brown, Eliza J.	7 11	Ditto		Donovan, Henry	10 11	21 June, '67	
Brown, Thomas	6 5	Ditto		Donovan, Mary	8 9	Ditto	
Brown, Martha	4 5	Ditto		Dickens, Ellen	10 7	26 Feb. '69	
Brown, Robert	3 0	Ditto		Davis, Mary	12 5	14 June, '70	
Berry, Robert	10 7	4 Nov. '70	[cient. Mentally def- Brother and sister.	Elley, Caleb Henry	10 8	20 Mar. '63	
Bailey, Nathaniel	13 1	20 Dec. '64		Elley, Richard W.	9 2	Ditto	
Bailey, Sophia	10 4	Ditto		Eagle, Thomas	8 2	13 Nov. '66	
Booth, Emma	12 11	18 Feb. '68		Edge, John	11 4	15 Feb. '68	
Brodie, Ellen	13 8	23 Sept. '65		Edwards, John	12 5	6 Jan. '69	
Bradbury, John	11 3	30 Mar. '66		Eagle Francis	5 2	26 Feb. '69	
Bradbury, Harriet	8 8	Ditto		Farmer, John	12 1	22 April, '65	
Bishop, Charles	9 4	22 Feb. '69		Farmer, William	8 9	26 Feb. '69	
Balch, Albert	5 10	12 July, '69		Foster, James	8 6	6 June, '66	
Bennett, Mary	10 2	27 Sept. '69		Flack, Albert	8 3	2 Oct. '66	
Burke, Alfred	8 8	6 Feb. '70		Flack, Mary E.	6 7	Ditto	
Burke, Elizabeth	6 4	Ditto		Fekes, Elizabeth	11 7	8 July, '68	
Burke, Ellen	11 9	Ditto		Faulkner, Margaret	8 2	25 Aug. '70	
Burke, Edward	10 6	4 Aug. '70		Faulkner, Eliza	6 9	Ditto	
Birch, William	7 8	1 July, '70		Faulkner, William	2 5	Ditto	
Connors, Catherine	13 2	24 Sept. '62		Frazer, Louisa	7 7	30 Aug. '70	Cripple, hip disease.
Connors, Sarah	12 2	Ditto		Galvin, Daniel	11 5	1 Aug. '63	
Currier, George	12 10	13 Jan. '63		Gregory, George	12 8	24 Mar. '64	
Currier, Martin	10 10	Ditto		Gregory, Sarah	9 8	Ditto	
Curtis, Ann	15 0	20 Jan. '63	Cripple, knee joint.	Gardiner, Richard	10 0	2 Feb. '66	
Cutler, Elizabeth	15 7	21 July, '63		Gardiner, William	8 6	Ditto	
Cutler, George	13 1	Ditto		Gribble, Sarah	12 8	15 Mar. '66	
Cutler, Emily	10 9	Ditto		Graham, William	7 4	2 Aug. '66	
Chamberlain, Chris- topher	11 3	3 Sept. '63		Grill, Ellen	12 1	24 Jan. '68	
Center, James	13 8	4 Mar. '64	Since appren- ticed.	Grill, John	9 10	Ditto	
Center, Mary	12 5	Ditto		Grill, Benjamin	7 1	Ditto	
Charles, Robert	12 5	26 May, '64		Grill, James	6 1	Ditto	
Charles, Thomas	10 10	Ditto		Glyde, Sarah	7 1	16 Mar. '70	
Cooney, Annie	14 1	26 Oct. '64		Graves, Francis	5 3	1 April, '70	
Cooney, Catherine	12 1	Ditto		Hill, Henry	13 5	3 July, '60	
Comstock, Oscar	13 8	9 Mar. '65	£162 have been paid by father who is a whaler.	Hilliard, Mary	11 4	17 July, '62	
Cusick, Patrick	11 5	20 July, '65		Herbert, James	12 3	28 Oct. '62	
Cusick, William	9 7	Ditto		Harding, Wm. Jabez	11 10	9 April, '63	
Cleary, John	10 8	7 Aug. '65		Hefferon, Henry	13 3	3 Sept. '63	
Cox, Charles	10 0	4 June, '66		Hefferon, George	7 3	Ditto	
Conway, Agnes	11 3	2 Sept. '65		Henderson, Thomas	12 4	26 Oct. '63	
Conway, Theresa	9 3	Ditto		Henderson, Peter	10 7	Ditto	
Cuddy, William	12 7	11 Jan. '67		Hardinge, Albert	9 9	6 April, '64	
Cunningham, Abra- ham	10 9	9 May, '68		Harris, John	11 3	5 Sept. '64	
Conway, Susan	7 0	14 Aug. '68	Spinal defor- mity	Harris, Richard	10 3	Ditto	
Coote, Edward	12 4	26 Aug. '68		Hines, William	8 10	2 Nov. '64	
Cook, John	12 9	5 Oct. '68		Hough, William	10 11	11 Nov. '64	
Conlan, Michael	8 7	9 Mar. '69		Harris, Caroline	9 0	24 July, '65	
Conlan, Charles	5 1	Ditto		Hyams, Israel	8 2	29 Sept. '65	
Crump, George	8 4	18 May, '69		Henderson, David	8 4	Ditto	
Crump, Alexander	6 9	Ditto		Hodgson, Martha	9 2	30 Dec. '65	
Clarke, Charles	9 5	5 Oct. '69		Hodgson, Sarah	7 9	Ditto	
Clarke, Sarah	7 0	Ditto		Hefford, Thomas	12 10	17 Mar. '66	
Clarke, Phoenix	3 2	Ditto		Hefford, Sarah	9 11	Ditto	
Crofton, Thomas	8 8	7 Oct. '69		Humphries, Henry	14 9	27 Oct. '66	
Cook, William	8 5	14 Dec. '69		Hefford, George	5 5	16 June, '68	
Cohen, Mary J.	11 9	22 Jan. '70		Hefford, William	8 7	Ditto	
Cohen, Mary A.	11 9	Ditto		Harris, Mary	6 9	26 Feb. '69	
Carr, William	11 7	17 Mar. '70		Herron, William	5 5	11 Nov. '69	
Carr, Thomas	7 10	Ditto		Harford, John	10 8	21 Dec. '69	
				Harford, Edward	9 5	Ditto	
				Harford, Charles	8 2	Ditto	

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.
	<i>yrs. mos.</i>				<i>yrs. mos.</i>		
Harris, John	8 6	27 Mar. '70		Priest, Elizabeth	11 1	9 April, '63	
Hawthorne, John	8 6	20 May, '70		Phillips, Margaret	13 5	23 Dec. '67	
Hawthorne, Catherine	9 5	12 July, '70		Reardon, Maria	13 6	26 Sept. '60	
Hawthorne, Louisa	5 11	Ditto		Robinson, James	7 6	14 May, '63	
Jefferson, Matilda	11 4	4 Feb. '63		Reade, Elizabeth	9 8	11 Sept. '63	
Innis, Samuel	12 10	26 Oct. '63		Robins, Sophia	11 0	25 May, '64	
Innis, James	10 1	Ditto		Rogers, Isaac	9 5	4 July, '65	
Johnson, Susan	13 0	3 July, '65		Rogers, Thomas	8 5	20 Feb. '68	
Jackson, James	10 10	2 Feb. '69		Rigney, Jane	7 0	27 April, '70	
Johnson, John	8 11	5 Mar. '69		Rigney, Alfred	4 3	Ditto	
Johnson, Ellen	4 9	Ditto		Revell, Henry	12 9	26 Feb. '69	
Jannett, Francis	10 0	3 May, '69		Revell, Catherine	10 9	Ditto	
Jones, Patrick	8 0	16 Jan. '70	10s. per week	Revell, Matilda	8 9	Ditto	
Jones, John	7 4	Ditto	ordered to be	Revell, Ann	7 5	Ditto	
Jones, Dennis	5 8	Ditto	paid by father	Sheehan, Susan	9 3	11 Mar. '69	
Jones Mary A.	3 3	Ditto	for the four	Sullivan, Joseph	6 3	20 Mar. '69	
Jones, George	8 6	11 May, '70	children.	Smith, Patrick	9 6	3 June, '69	
Jones, James	7 7	Ditto		Smith, James	6 6	Ditto	
Jones, Thomas	5 7	Ditto		Slattery, Augustus	10 10	20 April, '68	
Jones, Robert	11 3	20 Aug. '70		Stanners, Thomas	8 8	20 May, '68	
Keen, Walter	9 8	30 Mar. '64		Surples, Robert	11 3	6 Jan. '69	
Knight, Harriet	10 0	13 Aug. '67		Smith, Robert	9 0	11 Mar. '68	
Lawson, Daniel	13 8	22 Sept. '62		Smith, Francis	6 1	Ditto	
Lawson, Richmoth	10 11	Ditto		Smith, Joseph	11 11	22 June, '63	
Lillywell, George	9 11	4 Jan. '66		Smith, Catherine	11 11	7 Dec. '63	
Lamb, Mary A.	11 7	26 Jan. '66		Sutterly, William	12 7	6 Sept. '64	
Leithley, David	11 10	30 Jan. '66		Speed, Charles	12 0	20 Jan. '65	
Longstaff, Joseph	5 11	31 Dec. '69		Shaw, Walter	11 0	12 Oct. '65	
Leary, Catherine	10 3	7 Dec. '69		Shaw, Phcebe	9 3	Ditto	
M'Donnell, Charles	13 9	22 Nov. '58		Slors, Silas	10 0	14 Oct. '65	
M'Dowall, Martha	14 9	23 Feb. '59	Imbecile.	Slors, Aaron	7 10	Ditto	
Mulholland, Richard	11 4	17 July, '62		Smith, Francis	8 9	8 Mar. '66	
M'Dermott, John	12 10	5 Sept. '63		Smith, Elizabeth	14 6	24 May, '65	
Mackie, Charles	12 4	14 Nov. '63		Smith, John	10 5	22 June, '63	
Molpass, Thomas	12 4	19 Nov. '63		Smith, William	4 3	3 June, '69	
Molpass, Sarah	10 3	Ditto		Sturgess, Johanna	11 7	28 Aug. '70	3s. per week
Millington, Mary	12 8	6 Jan. '64		Symonds, Thomas	9 11	5 June, '70	paid by
Mitchell, William	12 4	1 Feb. '64		Symonds, James	5 6	Ditto	father.
Maddox, George	11 9	15 Jan. '62		Symonds, Jane	4 2	Ditto	
Millington, Ellen	14 6	6 Jan. '64		Trenchard, Sarah	11 11	14 Oct. '63	
Mellor, Alfred	13 3	30 Aug. '64		Townsend, Mary	12 9	26 Mar. '63	
M'Loughlin, Catherine	10 5	13 Oct. '64		Townsend, Robert	12 9	Ditto	
M'Donald, Thomas	14 6	29 Nov. '64		Temple, John	7 10	9 April, '70	
M'Donald, William	10 0	Ditto		Temple, Henry	2 8	Ditto	
Mortimer, John	12 1	2 Mar. '65		Temple, Frederick	9 5	4 Nov. '70	
Morrison, David	11 10	8 May, '66		Wade, Martin	13 0	17 April, '62	Since appren-
Morrison, James	10 4	Ditto		Walsh, Malvine	14 5	28 Oct. '62	ticed.
Manning, John	13 1	18 July, '66	Ophthalmic.	Walsh, Winifred	12 3	Ditto	
M'Neill, Martha	8 4	21 Jan. '68		Woods, John	10 8	9 June, '63	
Mahoney, John	11 2	12 May, '69	3s. 6d. per	Williams, Amelia	13 5	23 Oct. '63	
Moore, Margaret	8 6	2 June, '68	week paid	Williams, Frederick	12 2	Ditto	
Mercer, Thomas	4 7	15 Oct. '69	by father.	Williams, Gertrude	12 5	5 Mar. '69	
Mitchell, Robert	9 11	28 Dec. '69		Williams, Adelaide	11 4	Ditto	
Martin, James	10 4	29 Jan. '70	Spinal deform-	Williams, Albert	10 4	Ditto	
M'Cafferty, Thomas	8 2	15 Oct. '70	ity.	Williams, Victoria	7 6	Ditto	
M'Pherson, William	7 6	5 Oct. '70		Williams, Roderick	9 3	Ditto	
M'Pherson, Henry	4 11	Ditto		Woodruff, George	13 4	1 Dec. '63	Imbecile.
M'Aveady, William	7 8	22 Oct. '70		Woodruff, Charles	8 3	5 May, '69	
M'Aveady, James	6 5	Ditto		Woodruff, Walter	10 2	22 May, '69	
Molloy, Michael	10 7	16 Nov. '70		Woodruff, Alfred	10 2	27 May, '69	
Molloy, John	6 8	Ditto		Willet, William	12 2	8 Oct. '64	
Newling, Alice	11 2	2 Aug. '67		Willet, Thomas	10 1	Ditto	
Nelson, Jessie	12 8	28 Mar. '65		Willet, John	8 1	Ditto	
Nossiter, Margaret	14 11	9 Jan. '67	Imbecile.	Wainwright, Emily	11 6	13 Oct. '64	
Nossiter, Ann	12 2	10 Oct. '66		Wainwright, Eliza	14 10	Ditto	
Nossiter, Elizabeth	10 2	21 Sept. '66		Williams, Annie	9 2	2 Mar. '65	
Nossiter, Charlotte	8 2	Ditto		Williams, Frank	10 0	7 Nov. '64	
Nossiter, Sarah	7 2	Ditto		Walker, Annie	12 5	6 July, '65	
O'Donnell, Matthew	11 2	29 Sept. '65		Walker, William	9 10	Ditto	
O'Donnell, Edward	10 0	Ditto		White, Jane	12 6	28 Nov. '66	
Oliver, Ann	11 5	25 June, '67		Wheeldon, Robert	11 8	18 Oct. '66	
Oakes, William	7 1	21 Oct. '70		Wheeldon, William	9 1	Ditto	
Oakes, Ralph	6 1	Ditto		Wheeldon, Barclay	8 1	Ditto	
Plummer, Sarah	11 11	8 Oct. '61		Whelan, John	9 0	14 Dec. '68	
Povey, Mary	11 1	20 Oct. '62		Whelan, Michael	10 10	Ditto	
Priest, Sarah	13 0	9 April, '63		Wilkinson, Thomas	10 11	26 Feb. '64	
				Warrener, Ellen	16 4	23 Feb. '59	Epileptic.

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*

11 December, 1870.

NOMINAL Return of all Children in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, on 1st December, 1870, chargeable upon Imperial Funds, with their present Age, and Dates of Admission.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.
	yrs. mos.				yrs. mos.		
Butler, Emma	14 2	29 March, '60	Internal disease	Hayes, Winifred	15 3	6 Dec. '59	Hydrocephalic.
Butler, Sarah	13 5	19 June, '60		Lincoln, Jane	14 3	8 May, '60	
Bryceland, John	11 0	14 June, '64		Pembroke, Mary	15 8	12 April, '60	
Bryceland, Robert	9 3	23 Aug. '66		Ryan, Lawrence	11 8	23 March, '61	
Bates, Mary A.	14 4	4 Feb. '70		Rogers, Mary	17 1	14 April, '63	
Bates, Thomas	12 7	Ditto	Ophthalmic.	Smith, Anna	15 1	29 Oct. '58	
Fardell, Frances	12 7	1 May, '63		Smith, Robert	13 9	23 Feb. '60	
Hull, Ellen	14 6	24 May, '61		Smith, Julia	16 9	26 Sept. '60	
Hull, Eliza	13 10	Ditto		Whitton, Charles	11 11	13 Dec. '62	

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*

11th December, 1870.

NOMINAL Return of all Children in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM on the 1st December, 1870, chargeable upon Half Imperial Funds, with their present Age, and Dates of Admission.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.
	yrs. mos.				yrs. mos.		
Atkinson, James	12 8	20 March, '65	Ophthalmic.	Innis, John	14 1	27 Oct. '63	Since appren- ticed.
Blake, Catherine	14 7	17 July, '63		Jones, Emma	11 3	8 Sept. '68	
Butler, Catherine	10 8	14 June, '64		M'Hue, Charles	13 2	1 Oct. '61	
Brodie, Anne	14 4	23 Sept. '65		Mulholland, Ann	14 8	10 Feb. '62	
Bradley, Mary	12 8	22 Nov. '69		Moore, Georgina	12 0	2 June, '68	
Brown, Harriet	12 4	14 July, '70	3s. 6d. a week [paid by Father.]	M'Aveady, Patrick	14 4	23 May, '65	Imbecile.
Cox, Jane	11 1	4 June, '66		Nelson, Elizabeth	14 9	13 Feb. '62	
Cairns, James	2 3	31 Oct. '69		Rogers, Henry	10 1	25 Oct. '65	
Dowdell, Elizabeth	13 2	21 Nov. '64		Rogers, Mary	7 0	13 May, '70	
Danton, John	14 0	21 Nov. '66		Ross, Charles	8 7	20 April, '68	Imbecile.
Flowers, Edward	10 2	9 Dec. '67	3s. 6d. a week [paid by Father.]	Ross, Grace	7 0	Ditto	
Flowers, Eliza	7 8	Ditto		Sawyer, Richard	11 5	7 Feb. '63	
Gribble, Mary A.	17 2	15 Nov. '64		Sawyer, Rebecca	10 6	Ditto	
Harris, Mary A.	11 5	24 July, '65		Smith, Mary A.	14 11	29 Oct. '66	
Harris, Catherine	10 9	Ditto		Smith, Susannah	10 8	Ditto	Hemiplegic.
Hackett, Mary	13 2	2 Oct. '66		Smith, Walter Wm.	9 1	Ditto	
Hayes, Mary	12 1	8 Oct. '69		Tallent, Elizabeth	15 10	2 Feb. '64	
Harris, Amelia	11 4	27 Mar. '70		Whitton, Thomas	9 11	13 Dec. '62	

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*

11th December, 1870.

NOMINAL Return of all Boys, with their Ages, engaged in Industrial Occupation at QUEEN'S ASYLUM, One-third of whom (with exception of Farm Boys and Monitors) were employed as shown on 1st. December, 1870.

Nature of Work.	Name.	Age.		Nature of Work.	Name.	Age.			
		yrs. mos.				yrs. mos.			
FARM.	George Allen	13 4	Daily work—milk cows principally.	OFFICERS' SERVANTS.	Henry Humphries	14 9	One-third employed daily.		
	Robert Surples	11 3			Thomas Henderson	12 4			
	John Edwards	12 5			Christopher Chamberlain	11 3			
	Samuel Innis	12 10			Patrick M'Aveady	14 4			
	Albert Appleby	13 2			Patrick Smith	9 6			
	Charles M'Hue	13 1			William Harding	11 9			
	Henry Hill	13 4			Richard Harris	10 2			
	John M'Dermott	12 9			James Morrison	10 3			
	Martin Currier	10 10			William Hines	8 10			
	Augustus Slattery	10 11			Henry Rogers	10 7			
	Thomas M'Donald	13 8			James Foster	8 8			
	Charles M'Donald	13 8			John Grill	9 11			
BAKEHOUSE & KITCHEN.	John Mortimer	12 1	One-third employed daily.	GENERAL WORKERS under Out-door Inspector, Weeding, cleaning Paths, &c.	Walter Keen	9 8			
	Arthur Dobson	11 10			Frank Williams	10 0			
	James Innis	10 1			Peter Henderson	10 7			
	William Walker	9 9			George Maddox	11 9			
	Henry Elley	10 8			Richard Sawyer	11 4			
	James Centre (since ap- prenticed)	13 0			Robert Charles	12 5			
	Alfred Mellor	13 3			Francis Duke	10 5			
	George Leathley	11 10			Charles Whitton	11 11			
	Henry Hefferon	13 3			Thomas Charles	10 10			
	William Willett	12 2			Thomas Wilkinson	11 5			
	William Cuddy	12 8			John Smith	10 4			
	Daniel Galvin	11 6			Edward Flowers	10 3			
DINING-HALL CLEANERS.	Walter Shaw	11 3	One-third employed daily.		George Crump	8 4			
	George Hyde	9 7			David Henderson	10 7			
	James Herbert	13 1			William Wheeldon	9 2			
	David Morrison	11 10			Francis Jannett	10 0			
	Thomas Stanners	8 8			George Lillywell	9 10			
	George Woodruff	13 5			William Farmer	8 9			
	Lawrence Ryan	11 6			Robert Smith	9 1			
	John T. Manning	13 1			Richard Elley	8 11			
	Martin Wade	13 1			William Hefford	8 8			
	Richard Mulholland	11 4			John Bryceland	11 1			
	Charles Mackie	12 4			Charles Cox	9 11			
	HOUSEMAIDS' ASSISTANTS IN DORMITORIES.	John Farmer			12 1	MONITORS.		Robert Wheeldon	11 8
Joseph Smith		11 11	Henry Revell		10 9				
Edward Dawson		12 8	Matthew O'Donnell		11 2				
Henry Donovan		10 11	William Gardiner		9 11				
LAVATORY CLEANERS.	John Harris	12 6	William Donovan		10 3				
	Charles Carr	11 7	John Cleary		10 8				
	William Appleby	13 2	William Cusick		9 9				
	Michael Whelan	9 1	Thomas Willett		10 2				
LATRINE CLEANERS.	William Sutterly	12 8	William M'Donald		10 0				
	William Bradbury	11 3	Francis Smith	9 1					
	Thomas Molpass	12 5	William Hough	10 11					
	Alfred Harding	9 8	John Whelan	9 1					
	Patrick Cusick	11 8	Edward O'Donnell	9 5					
HALL KEEPERS.	Frederick Williams	12 2	Isaac Rogers	9 4					
	William Mitchell	12 4							
	Charles Speed	12 8							
VERANDAH AND YARD CLEANERS.	Robert Townsend	12 9	Oscar Comstock	13 9					
	James Robinson	10 6	Daniel Lawson	13 8					
	Thomas Woods	10 7	John Innis	14 1					
	John Edge	11 4	Robert Smith	13 9					
	Nathaniel Bailey	13 1	George Currier	12 10					
	James Jackson	10 10	George Cutler	13 4					
		John Danton	14 0						
		Thomas Hefford	12 10						
		George Gregory	12 8						

J. COVERDALE, *Principal*
11 December, 1870.

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*
11 December, 1870.

NOMINAL Return of all GIRLS, with their Ages, engaged at Industrial Occupation at QUEEN'S ASYLUM, One-third of whom, excepting Monitresses and those at Infant Division, were employed as shown on 1st December, 1870.

How employed.	Name.	Age	Remarks.	How employed.	Name.	Age.	Remarks.
		yrs. mos.				yrs. mos.	
KITCHEN WORK.	Elizabeth Fekes	11 7		WASHING AND LAUNDRY-WORK.	Sophia Robins	11 0	
	Winifred Walsh	12 5			Jessie Nelson	12 8	
	Catherine Harris	10 9			Ellen Brodie	13 8	
	Harriet Knight	10 1			Sarah Brown	13 8	
	Sarah Connors	12 2			Margaret Phillips	13 6	
	Elizabeth Wainwright	14 10			Ellen Millington	14 6	
	Ann Harris	11 5			Catherine Blake	14 7	
	Ann Nossiter	12 1			Emma Booth	10 11	
	Amelia Harris	11 4			Mary Center	12 2	
	Sarah A. Allen	9 9			Sarah Hefford	10 8	
	Elizabeth Priest	11 1			Elizabeth Blake	10 3	
	Ellen Burke	11 10			Emma Druce	11 2	
	Adelaide Williams	11 4			Emily J. Cutler	10 10	
	Catherine Smith	11 9			Mary E. Alcock	10 10	
HOUSE-WORK.	Mary A. Millington	12 6			Mary Hayes	12 2	
	Sarah Molpass	10 4			Georgina Moore	12 0	
	Emma Clarke	11 8			Gertrude Williams	12 5	
					Sarah Priest	13 3	
	Sarah Gribble	12 8			Jane Cox	11 1	
	Angelina Brown	11 1			Sarah Trenchard	11 10	
	Sarah Gregory	9 8			Rebecca Sawyer	10 7	
	Emily Wainwright	11 6			Ellen Grill	12 1	
	Ann Oliver	11 5			Alice Newling	11 3	
	Margaret Nossiter	14 11	Imbecile.		Agnes Conway	11 3	
	Emma Jones	11 4			Eliza Drake	10 9	
	Catherine Revell	10 9			Ann Smith	15 1	Hydro- cephalic.
	Deborah Clarke	9 10			Catherine Cooney	12 1	
	Parmelia Doyle	13 7					
HALL-KEEPERS.	Johanna Sturgess	11 7		GIRLS at INFANT DIVISION drafted from Female Side and removed from Secular Instruction.			
	Mary Povey	11 1		NEEDLE-WORK.	Malvine Walsh	14 5	Since ap-
	Frances Fardell	12 6			Sarah Plummer	12 9	[prenticed.
	Eliza Hull	13 7			Ellen Warrener	16 4	Epileptic.
	Martha Hudson	9 2			Mary Rogers	17 1	
	Mary A. Smith	14 11	Imbecile.		Ellen Hall	14 5	
					Ann Mulholland	13 9	Since ap-
	Jane White	11 6			Sarah Butler	13 4	[prenticed.
	Catherine M'Loughlin	10 5			Catherine Connors	13 3	
	Elizabeth Reade	9 7			Maria Reardon	13 6	
					Elizabeth Tallent	15 10	
OFFICERS' SERVANTS.	Elizabeth Nossiter	10 2		SCRUBBING AND HOUSE-WORK.	Matha M'Dowell	14 9	Imbecile.
	Mary A. Hilliard	11 5			Julia Smith	16 9	
	Susannah Smith	10 8			Mary Pembroken	15 8	
					Elizabeth Cutler	15 7	
	Jane Lincoln	13 11			Elizabeth Nelson	14 9	Imbecile.
	Caroline Williams	13 5			Ann Cooney	14 1	
	Mary Allen	12 0			Mary Ann Gribble	17 1	
	Mary Hackett	13 2			Emma Butler	14 2	
	Johanna Alcock	12 1			Ann Brodie	16 4	
	Elizabeth Dowdell	13 2			Winifred Hayes	14 6	
	Ann Curtis	15 0	Cripple, knee-joint				
WASHING AND LAUNDRY WORK.	Susan Johnson	13 0		OFFICER'S SERVANT.	Elizabeth Smith	14 6	
	Elizabeth Broad	11 5					
	Richmoth Lawson	10 11					
	Mary A. Lamb	11 7					

J. COVERDALE, Principal.
11th December, 1870.

NOMINAL Return of Children apprenticed from the QUEEN'S ASYLUM during the Years 1868, 1869, and to 1st December, 1870, with their Ages, Dates of Apprenticeship, to whom apprenticed, with Residence of same, whether in original Service or not, and where at present.

1868.

Name.	Ages.	Date of Apprenticeship.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	In original Service.	Where at present.
	yrs. mos.					
Baker, Thomas	14 4	2 Feb.	Adye Douglas	Launceston	No.	Not known.
Barker, Claranance	12 8	25 Mar.	A. M'Carthy	Hobart	Yes.	
Baker, Charles	12 2	4 May	H. J. Allen	Huon Island	Yes.	
Cusick, James	13 0	11 Nov.	P. Lynch	Hobart	Yes.	
Craig, Jane	14 10	14 Feb.	T. C. Just	ditto	Yes.	
Cuddy, Thomas	14 4	16 Feb.	M. Russell	Glaziers' Bay	Yes.	
Carroll, Martin	14 7	4 Mar.	R. Powell	Launceston	Yes.	
Chamberlain, Elizabeth	12 6	11 Mar.	H. Button	ditto	Yes.	
Clarke, Nancy	12 11	12 June	E. G. Hooke	Hamilton	No.	Jas. Curtain, Franklin.
Dodd, John	12 11	4 April	Mrs. Hume	Hobart	Yes.	[Bottom
Day, Joseph	12 4	21 May	E. Hoffman	Glenora	No.	O. D. Hickman, Kangaroo
Drake, Richard	12 9	1 July	J. Coverdale	Glenorchy	No.	D. Harris, Huon Road.
Elley, Wm. Geo.	12 1	1 April	J. Bridges	Oyster Cove	Yes.	
Ford, Mary Ann	11 8	12 Mar.	J. J. Hayes	Bridgewater	No.	Mrs. Hallam, Hobart.
Fekes, Maria	14 1	18 May	Robert Officer	New Town	Yes.	
Grimshaw, Samuel	14 7	23 Jan.	Rev. A. N. Mason	Carriack	No.	Jas. Gibbons, Hagley,
Geary, Michael	13 9	19 May	H. Humphries	Latrobe	Yes.	
Harper, Robert	12 7	6 Feb.	E. G. Hooke	New Town	Yes.	Removed to Hamilton.
Hall, John	13 1	23 April	T. W. Jackson	O'Brien's Bridge	No.	Mother (Mrs. Millar), New
Jones, Margaret	12 5	2 Dec.	Jno. Freaney	Hobart	Yes.	[Town.
Kirkham, Albert	13 3	1 May	M. Jackson	New Norfolk	No.	R. Cloake, Old Beach.
Kelly, Thomas	12 10	4 Nov.	Wm. O'Brien	Long River	No.	Father. Time expired.
Livesay, James	15 8	16 Jan.	Jno. Tinker	Sandy Bay	Yes.	
Lillywell, John	12 7	29 April	Wm. Church	Longford	Yes.	
Leithley, Anastasia	12 3	28 May	A. Curtin	Franklin	Yes.	
Lowrey, Margaret	13 0	30 Sept.	A. Lowrey (father)	Hobart	Yes.	
Monaghan, Peter	11 3	8 April	W. R. Stewart	Evandale	Yes.	
Mitchell, Georgina	14 10	25 Feb.	W. Lovett	Hobart	No.	Thos. White, Franklin.
Monison, Angus	13 3	2 Mar.	W. Carter	Evandale	No.	Jos. Bennett.
Mitchell, Margaret	12 6	17 April	E. R. Lord	Richmond	Yes.	
Mackie, Elizabeth	12 0	13 June	Thos. Farrell	Hobart	No.	B. P. Farrelly, Launceston.
Reilly, Robert	13 5	30 Jan.	Wm. Ridge	New Norfolk	Yes.	
Randle, Emily	13 10	14 Feb.	J. A. Babbington	Hobart	No.	Jno. Byrne, Hobart.
Ryan, Thomas	13 9	24 Oct.	Jno. Guy	Richmond	Yes.	
Smith, Elizabeth	12 4	5 Oct.	E. A. Cartwright	Sandy Bay	No.	Re-admitted Queen's Asylum on
Sheehan, Ann	12 10	19 May	R. Hemmingway	Hobart	Yes.	[account of urinary debility.
Thompson, Jno. A.	12 6	30 Mar.	Phillis Boyd	Torquay	Yes.	
Thompson, Martin	14 2	31 Oct.	A. B. Willis	Table Cape	No.	W. J. Margetts, Table Cape.
Tiernan, Eliza	12 9	10 Sept.	Sam. Selway	Hobart	Yes.	
Waller, William	12 9	30 Jan.	Geo. Bertram	New Norfolk	Yes.	
Williams, Ann	13 5	31 Jan.	P. Smith	Hobart	Yes.	
Walker, Mary	13 2	14 Feb.	Jno. Griffiths	Richmond	Yes.	
Woodruff, Rosetta	12 10	29 Feb.	W. J. J. Reynolds	Hobart	No.	W. W. Elliston, Bagdad.
Walsh, Mary A.	14 4	1 April	J. Hermon	ditto	No.	M. Donovan, Hobart.
Watson, Robert	12 6	14 Nov.	Jas. Wadsley	New Town	Yes.	
Walsh, Henry	13 2	9 July	A. H. Boyd	Evandale	No.	Wm. Beveridge, Evandale.

1869.

Ashton, S. C.	12 7	30 Mar.	H. B. Evans	Barque Glencoe	Yes.	
Bailey, Samuel	13 7	9 May	R. Bauld	Latrobe	Yes.	
Briant, Patrick	13 7	1 July	N. P. Allison	Bothwell	Yes.	
Brown, Julia	12 8	25 Aug.	L. B. Gilles		Yes.	
Booth, Elizabeth	12 0	10 Nov.	B. T. Solly	Hobart Town	Yes.	
Brown, Julia	13 0	1 Dec.	Jesse White	ditto	Yes.	
Burman, John	15 10	17 Mar.	W. Buck	Bellerive	No.	John Wootton, Brighton.
Brennan, Emily	13 6	29 Mar.	J. M'Namara	Hamilton	No.	M. Doyle, Hamilton.
Crutchley, John	13 0	30 Mar.	W. P. Latham	ditto	Yes.	
Cowley, Hannah	15 1	2 June	Geo. Boyes	Hobart	Yes.	
Connor, Elizabeth	13 7	22 Oct.	R. Walsh	ditto	Yes.	
Cole, Mary Ann	13 4	15 June	J. Coverdale	Glenorchy	No.	Jas. New, Cambridge.
Comstock, Thomas	14 7	21 Oct.	G. Kenny	Franklin	Yes.	
Charles, John	12 1	25 May	A. Langdon	Hamilton	Yes.	
Carberry, William	14 5	8 Sept.	N. Hensler	Franklin	Yes.	
Davidson, John	14 7	24 May	H. T. A. Murray	Torquay	Yes.	
Dowdell, Francis	14 3	30 April	Jno. Heed	Launceston	Yes.	
Dunigan, Jane	14 5	25 Sept.	P. M'Farlane	Hobart	Yes.	
Dale, Louisa	14 11	15 Feb.	A. M'Kinnon	Evandale	Yes.	
Finlay, Charles	13 6	30 Sept.	E. Simpson	New Norfolk	No.	D. M'Namara, Hamilton.
Fisher, George	12 7	20 Jan.	R. Harrison	Jericho	Yes.	

Name.	Ages.	Date of Apprenticeship.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	In original Service.	Where at present.
	yrs. mos.					
Gregory, Edith	14 0	21 May	Mrs. Ramsden	Hobart	Yes.	
Grimshaw, Joshua	12 4	27 Nov.	Rev. A. N. Mason	Evandale	Yes.	
Harvey, Jos. P.	13 8	12 May	G. H. Elliott	Hobart	Yes.	
Hull, Sarah	13 6	24 June	Jas. Soundy	ditto	No.	M. H. Smith, Deloraine.
Handiland, William	13 7	13 July	Jas. Thomas	Franklin	Yes.	
Hilsley, Ann	15 2	3 July	Lady Superioress	Hobart	No.	Frank Curtin, Franklin.
Hall, Jane	12 6	28 Oct.	Jas. Wiggins	ditto	No.	Mother, Mrs. Millar, New Town.
Hughes, John	12 11	18 Aug.	Mrs. Swan	ditto	No.	Jas. Martin, O'Brien's Bridge.
James, Blanche	14 0	24 Nov.	F. M. Innes	Newlands	Yes.	
Ibbotson, Edward	14 3	30 Mar.	P. Casey	Franklin	Yes.	
Keeffe, William	13 5	14 June	W. Castain	Launceston	Yes.	
Keen, William	13 5	17 Mar.	Dr. J. B. Mason	Longford	No.	Isaac Briggs, Longford. Never
Lennon, Robert	12 10	30 April	R. Dreen	Port Cygnet	Yes.	actually entered Dr. Mason's
Lipscombe, William	13 8	28 Oct.	M. Lipscombe, mother	Hobart	Yes.	service.
Maidment, Benjamin	13 0	31 Mar.	A. B. Willis	Wynyard	Yes.	
M'Neill, John	12 10	4 June	Wm. O'Brien	Port Cygnet	Yes.	
Murray, Peter	13 4	26 June	Rev. T. Stansfield	Franklin	No.	Mother, Hobart.
M'Dowall, Martha	13 6	1 Sept.	Sam. Bryan	Glenorchy	No.	Queen's Asylum.
Murdoch, John	13 7	13 Sept.	Peter Good	Franklin	Yes.	
Monks, Sarah	12 3	3 Mar.	A. Clarke	Hobart	No.	H. Whitely, Hobart.
Morrison, John	14 3	3 April	John Lucas	Port Cygnet	Yes.	
Nicholson, Michael	14 4	31 July	P. Devereux	ditto	Yes.	
O'Donnel, Sarah	14 7	15 Sept.	H. Mathison	Hobart	Yes.	
Padfield, Mary	13 0	24 June	Wm. Branson	Oatlands	Yes.	
Povey, Richard	13 6	26 June	John Fitzgerald	Franklin	Yes.	
Plummer, William	13 8	13 April	A. Goldie	Launceston	Yes.	
Ryan, George	13 9	9 April	D. Gannon	Deloraine	Yes.	
Reiley, Hester	13 0	4 Feb.	Mrs. Hutchinson	Hobart	No.	W. Lovett, Hobart.
Smith, Joseph	15 0	10 Feb.	E. O. Coyle	Sandy Bay	Yes.	
Smith, William	13 5	10 July	C. O'Reilly	Port Cygnet	Yes.	
Smith, Mary	12 7	14 July	J. Davidson	Sandy Bay	Yes.	
Smith, Eliza	13 2	17 Aug.	Colonel Crawford	New Town	Yes.	Removed to the Forth.
Thomas, Ann	13 4	9 May	Jos. Griggs	Franklin	No.	Mother.
Thompson, William	13 9	30 April	Robt. Home	Table Cape	No.	Isaac Harris, Table Cape.
Thompson, Joseph	13 10	8 June	John Warner	Cullenswood	Yes.	
Todd, Elizabeth	12 0	3 Aug.	Henry Cairns	Hobart	No.	S. Bridges, Hobart.
Wade, Emma	14 4	30 June	Thos. Wright	Franklin	Yes.	
Warrener, John, A.	12 8	16 July	Rev. L. C. Williams	Green Ponds	No.	Jas. Norris, Port Cygnet.

1870.

Allan, Daniel	13 11	26 Jan.	Simon Fitzgerald	Launceston	Yes.	
Alcock, Martha	13 3	16 April	Mrs. C. Anderson	New Town	Yes.	
Brown, John	13 8	5 Feb.	Thomas Devine	Brighton	Yes.	
Butters, Robert	13 8	16 Feb.	J. C. Elliott	Huon Road	Yes.	
Bennett, Rebecca	12 1	1 April	J. H. Roberts	Circular Head	Yes.	
Barclay, David	14 0	15 June	H. W. Blomfield	Strathmore	Yes.	
Brown, Benjamin	13 0	27 July	W. Mackrill	Deloraine	Yes.	
Bryceland, William	13 4	3 Aug.	E. H. Ivey	Franklin	Yes.	
Blackham, Emma	14 0	3 Aug.	Wm. Cuthbert	Hobart	Yes.	
Bailey, Nathaniel	13 0	7 Sept.	Robt. Mitchell	Summerleas	No.	Re-admitted Queen's Asylum:
Bell, Grace	13 11	21 Sept.	D. M'Pherson	New Town	Yes.	imbecile.
Burmin, Eliza	12 7	25 Oct.	John Lawrence	Hobart [bell Town]	Yes.	
Cuddy, Henry	13 11	4 Feb.	John Johnson	Stony Steps, Camp-	Yes.	
Currier, John	14 0	15 Feb.	M. Bacon	New Norfolk	Yes.	
Comer, Catherine	14 9	8 Feb.	W. T. M'Connell	Hobart	Yes.	
Cummings, Robert	13 7	26 Mar.	John Ketcher	Hamilton Plains	Dead.	Died from injuries received from
Cohen, E. Jane	14 3	30 April	H. Boyes	New Town	Yes.	kick of a horse.
Chamberlain, Edward	14 7	30 June	J. Wilshire	New Norfolk	Yes.	
Connelly, Ellen	14 3	8 Feb.	J. Coverdale	Glenorchy	No.	John Hickson, Launceston.
Cleary, James	14 6	17 Sept.	John Lord	Hobart	Yes.	
Cunningham, William	13 0	16 Nov.	Mrs. Gibson	Stanley	Yes.	
Dawson, Charles	13 8	21 Feb.	Miss E. Cox	Clarendon	Yes.	
Dyke, Henry	13 0	29 April	Dr. Crowther	Bonnet Farm	Yes.	
Dobson, George	12 0	4 May	G. W. Edwards	Hobart	No.	R. T. Edwards, Hobart.
Donohoe, Michael	13 4	7 July	Chas. Latham	Franklin	Yes.	
Edge, Emma	13 3	2 Sept.	W. J. J. Reynolds	Hobart	Yes.	
Flack, Benjamin	14 0	28 Feb.	Geo. Salier	ditto	Yes.	
Fekes, James	14 3	21 Mar.	Jas. Lord	ditto	Yes.	
Farmer, Sarah	14 0	15 Aug.	John Price	Evandale	Yes.	
Foster, Margaret	13 4	16 Sept.	W. H. Kidd	ditto	Yes.	
Green, Stephen	14 3	14 May	Thos. Marsden	Hobart	Yes.	
Hefford, John	13 6	16 Feb.	W. G. Elliott	Huon Road	Yes.	
Hunt, Jane	13 2	22 April	W. Gunn	Broadmarsh	Yes.	
Hough, Maria	13 0	28 April	H. J. Wood	Melton Mowbray	No.	Mira Langdon, Hamilton.
Harding, Thomas	13 1	23 May	C. V. Fisher	Hobart	Yes.	
Harvey, Loughlan	13 7	26 Oct.	Henry Boyes	New Town	Yes.	
Jones, James	13 11	1 Feb.	P. Burns	Hobart	Yes.	

Name.	Ages.	Date of Apprenticeship.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	In original Service.	Where at present.
	yrs. mos.					
Jones, William	13 0	25 July	Jas. Short	Huon	Yes.	
Jones, George	12 0	3 Aug.	Mary A. Jones,	Hobart	Yes.	
Johnston, James	12 4	20 Aug.	R. Hood [mother	Trafalgar	Yes.	
Jefferson, Arthur	13 8	1 Sept.	P. Hill	Honeywood	Yes.	
Kelly, Geo. W.	14 2	25 Jan.	P. Smith	Syndal	Yes.	
Lamb, Ed. Thos.	13 3	17 Aug.	R. J. Willis	New Norfolk	Yes.	
Mortimer, William	13 4	26 Jan.	G. Harbroe	New Town	Yes.	
Matthews, Thomas	12 3	11 April	Abel Morey	Grindstone Bay	Yes.	
M'Dermott, Margaret	14 10	15 June	T. H. Magrath	Hobart	Yes.	
Managhan, Peter	12 1	20 Sept.	T. Hogan	Franklin	Yes.	
Newlings, Eliza	13 6	1 July	John Murray	Hobart	Yes.	
Oliver, Jane	13 7	26 Aug.	Denis Breen	Westbury	Yes.	
O'Donnell, John	14 2	11 Oct.	W. Holehan	Port Cygnet	Yes.	
Pearson, George	14 2	14 Feb.	Jabez Elliott	Huon Road	Yes.	
Povey, Martha	13 5	1 Nov.	O. Meredith	Prosser's Plains	Yes.	
Padfield, Maria	12 2	8 Oct.	John Lade	Cullenswood	Yes.	
Robertson, Alfred	14 2	27 May	W. Radford	Kangaroo Bottom	No.	D. Burns, Hobart.
Ryan, David	13 6	18 June	John Daley	Franklin	No.	Jas. Chitty, Franklin.
Reilly, Frederica	12 4	8 July	John Fisher	Hobart	Yes.	
Ross, William	12 9	25 July	Mrs. Anderson	Bridgewater	Yes.	
Simpson, Elizabeth	13 0	26 Jan.	W. F. Wathen	Launceston	Yes.	
Shaw, Frederick	12 9	4 Mar.	Thos. Osborne	Hobart	Yes.	
Speed, Rebecca	14 6	20 Sept.	J. S. Turner	Launceston	Yes.	
Smith, William	13 7	26 Jan.	Mrs. Lamprill	Bridgewater	Yes.	
Slattery, James	12 3	5 May	M. Armstrong	O'Brien's Bridge	Yes.	
Smith, Jane	12 10	15 Aug.	Mrs. Mills	Devonshire House	Yes.	
Trencher, Thomas	13 6	1 April	Rev. M. Keohan	Oatlands	Yes.	
Townsend, Margaret	14 5	26 Jan.	Geo. Rudd	Spring Bay	No.	Jos. Griggs, Franklin.
Tooney, Phoebe	15 1	28 July	H. J. Wood	Melton Mowbray	Yes.	
Thompson, Jas. Sam.	13 0	20 Sept.	Wm. Carr	Franklin	Yes.	
Undrell, Samuel	14 0	1 June	T. G. Read	O'Brien's Bridge	Yes.	
Walker, William	13 10	28 Feb.	Jas. Levings	Deloraine	Yes.	
Wilson, George	14 4	14 Mar.	John Millar	Bruni Island	Yes.	
Williams, David	14 5	11 June	John Ryan	Oatlands	No.	Honora Bacon, Oatlands.
Wells, Mary A.	15 10	13 Aug.	H. Alexander	Hobart	Yes.	
Watson, Susannah	13 4	5 Nov.	W. Cuthbert, jun.	Franklin	Yes.	
Donovan, Johannah	13 5	7 Nov.	J. Coverdale	Glenorchy	Yes.	
Keen, Donald	12 8	26 Nov.	Jesse Sangwell	Sandy Bay	Yes.	

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*
11 December, 1870.

1868.

NOMINAL Return of all Children in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM discharged during the Year 1868, with their Ages, Dates of Discharge, and to whom.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Dates of Discharge.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Dates of Discharge.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>
	<i>yrs. mos.</i>	1868.			<i>yrs. mos.</i>	1868.	
Gleeson, Thomas	11 3	} 28 Jan.	Mother.	Quirk, John T.	12 1	23 June	Sister.
Gleeson, Winefred	10 3			De Dassell, —	10 6	} 30 June	Mother.
Miller, John	13 7	5 Feb.	Father.	De Dassell, —	8 5		
Munting, Mary	11 11	} 13 Feb.	Ditto.	Cowie, Jno. Wm.	6 5	20 July	Father.
Munting, James	6 11			Sullivan, Daniel	11 11	21 July	Mother.
Pilsbury, Jane	9 7	4 March	Ditto.	Pearson, Jno. Hy.	7 7	10 August	Ditto.
Brown, Henry	5 4	23 March	Mother.	Riddle, John	8 4	12 August	—
M'Devitt, John	6 6	8 April	Ditto.	Jones, Louisa	5 5	24 October	Mother.
Watson, William	17 9	4 May	Cascades.	Galvin, John	11 5	30 October	Ditto.
Burns, Louisa	12 6	6 May	Sister.	Smith, Thomas	9 3	} 30 Nov.	
Jones, John	12 1	} 14 May	Father.	Brown, Frederick	7 8		Ditto.
Jones, Mary A.	9 11						
Oliver, Ann	9 2	} 14 June					
Oliver, Thomas	11 1		Mother.				

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*
11th December, 1870.

1869.

NOMINAL Return of all Children in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM discharged during the Year 1869, with their Ages, Dates of Discharge, and to whom.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Dates of Discharge.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Dates of Discharge.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>
	<i>yrs. mos.</i>	1869.			<i>yrs. mos.</i>	1869.	
Shields, Mary L.	7 3	} 11 Jan.	Father.	Powell, Thomas	7 7	19 June	Mother.
Shields, Dinah	9 1			Hayes, Winifred	13 10	16 July	Father.
Kelly, Henry	11 6	} 8 March	Ditto.	Clarke, Francis	9 7	5 August	Ditto.
Kelly, Hannah	9 7			Edge, Esther	9 2	1 Sept.	Married sister.
Fitch, Thomas	10 2	13 March	Ditto.	Daley, Thomas	13 6	} 20 October	Mother at Melbourne.
Eagle, Louisa	11 0	24 April	Sister.	Daley, William	12 1		
Clabby, Henry	14 3	20 May	Brickfields.	Daley, Mary	10 8		
Beddoes, Thomas	13 5	3 June	Mother.	Cootes, Joseph	14 0	24 Nov.	R. Q. Kermode.
M'Guire, James	12 7	8 June	Ditto.	Powell, John	9 7	19 June	Mother.
Conway, Jane	13 0	18 June	Father.				

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*
11th December, 1870.

1870.

NOMINAL Return of all Children in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM discharged from 1st January to 1st December, 1870, with their Ages, Dates of Discharge, and to whom.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Dates of Discharge.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Dates of Discharge.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>
	<i>yrs. mos.</i>	1870.			<i>yrs. mos.</i>	1870.	
Maidment, Louisa	14 6	} 26 Jan.	Cascades.	Barber, Elizabeth	5 4	5 August	Mother.
Sloane, Elizabeth	15 6			Martin, Emily	9 8	19 August	Grandmother.
Parnell, Mary	13 3	} 1 Feb.	Gore House.	George, Jessie	11 4	} 19 Sept.	Mother.
Bayle, Jane	17 7			George, William	11 4		
Bishop, Mary A.	12 4	} 16 Feb.	Father.	Jacobs, George	12 7	} 27 Oct.	
Bishop, William	8 7			Jacobs, Hannah	11 5		Ditto.
Baker, Sophia	9 0	} 29 March	Mother.	Jacobs, William	10 0		
Baker, Mary	7 2			Jacobs, Jane	8 0		
Fardell, Henry	18 0	26 April	Brickfields.	Donovan, Ellen	9 10	17 Nov.	Ditto.

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*
11th December, 1870.

NOMINAL Return of INMATES at the CASCADE REFORMATORY FOR MALES on the 30th November, 1870, showing their respective Ages, the several Dates of Admission, the Periods for which they have been previously maintained, the Funds on which they are chargeable, and the extent to which they have been supported from private resources.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Periods.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Periods.</i>
	<i>years.</i>			<i>years.</i>	
Aldridge, James	16	11 July 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.	Jones, John	12	23 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Arkwright, John	17	12 Jan. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.	King, Henry	15	1 Feb. 1869 to 12 Feb. 1869.
Arnold, Charles	15	24 July 1870 to ditto.			24 April, 1869, to 30 Nov. 1870.
Bawn, Thomas	12	18 Sept. 1869 to 2 Dec. 1869.	Love, William	16	9 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
		5 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.	M'Donald, John	13	17 Feb. 1869 to 15 Mar. 1869.
Bawn, Robt. Daniel	11	15 Feb. 1869 to 26 Feb. 1869.			12 Dec. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.
		9 April 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.	Murphy, William	13	3 May 1869 to 6 May 1869. 12
Broom, Thomas	10	17 Aug. 1869 to ditto.			Dec. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Bates, Francis	13	7 Dec. 1869 to ditto.	Moran, Francis	14	22 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Bradley, William	7	25 Feb. 1870 to ditto.	Ogden, William	14	3 Nov. 1870 to ditto.
Bartlett, Henry	12	19 March 1870 to ditto.	Ogden, Robert	8	Ditto.
Bew, Alfred Robt.	12	21 Oct. 1870 to ditto.	Moran, Henry	14	23 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Blakeney, George	15	12 Jan. 1869 to 19 Feb. 1870.	Ryan, John	12	2 Oct. 1870 to ditto.
		7 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.	Sullivan, Robert	15	11 Sept. 1869 to ditto.
Douglas, Thomas	11	30 July 1870 to ditto.	Sutterly, John	10	30 Aug. 1870 to ditto.
Douglas, Henry	10	Ditto.	Temple, William	13	27 Mar. 1870 to ditto.
Frazer, William	13	12 Jan. 1869 to 23 Jan. 1869.	Twitchitt, William	14	1 Sept. 1870 to ditto.
		2 Mar. 1869 to 31 Mar. 1869.	Thomas, William	13	14 May 1870 to ditto.
		26 May 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.	Whitton, Wm.	12	16 Feb. 1869 to 26 Feb. 1869.
Glyde, William	9	5 Mar. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.			15 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Hillman, James	10	11 Sept. 1869 to 16 Sept. 1869.	Woods, John	11	27 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
		5 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.	Calhouse, John or	15	12 Jan. 1869 to 25 Oct. 1869. 29
Homer, George	11	5 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.	James		Nov. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1869.
Handley, Robert	14	29 April 1870 to ditto.			23 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Heald, Robert	14	Ditto.	Clubby, Henry	15	5 Oct. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Jones, John	12	25 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.			

N.B.—All the foregoing are natives of the Colony, and chargeable on Colonial funds. Nothing has been contributed from private resources towards the support of these lads.

R. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

NOMINAL Return of Paupers at the BRICKFIELDS PAUPER ESTABLISHMENT chargeable on Colonial Funds, December 7th, 1870.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date received.</i>	<i>Date discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Atkins, Thomas	78	8.7.61.		
Ally, Robert	66	15.6.66.		
Allen, John	76	10.11.64.		
Alexander, William	51	21.9.70.	..	Received, 1.10.62; discharged, 4.7.70.
Akres, Thomas	52	25.11.70.		
Bell, John	62	21.7.59.	..	
Barb, John	69	3.4.63.	..	
Bryant, Matthew	61	5.8.62.	..	
Byron, William	73	15.4.64.	..	
Brown, George	79	11.11.65.	..	
Brown, Henry	58	9.1.67.	..	
Barratt, Charles	92	16.11.65.	..	
Boswell, Edward	65	27.1.66.	..	
Baines, William	59	5.11.66.	5.12.70.	
Black, John	59	8.2.68.	..	Received, 8.11.65; discharged, 3.1.66. " 22.2.66 " 15.4.67.
Beard, James	46	4.3.69.		
Broughton, John	69	7.4.69.		
Batchelor, James	80	5.8.69.		
Beattie, William	62	15.1.70.		
Bowie, Alexander	70	2.4.70.		
Bostock, Edward	48	4.4.70.		
Buckley, John	68	28.9.70.	..	Received, 18.9.68; discharged, 4.2.69.
Barringer, William	57	5.10.70.	5.12.70	
Booth, James, alias Wallis, George	72	26.10.70.	..	Received, 30.4.68; discharged, 29.9.68.
Brown, William	75	28.10.70.	..	Received, 2.12.68; discharged, 23.3.69.
Carnegie, John	77	21.7.59.		
Clutterbuck, James	76	14.3.63.		
Connolly, Chr.	90	31.3.64.		
Charles, Thomas	80	4.11.64.		
Chamberlain, John	77	11.11.65.		
Creamer, Edward	67	4.1.66.		
Crowley, Cornelius	42	12.4.66.		
Cosgrove, Thomas	77	11.11.65.		
Cope, Richard	64	3.7.67.		
Clare, Walter	65	3.2.68.		
Chips, Henry	51	11.3.68.		
Cowling, Robert	74	29.9.69.	..	Received, 6.2.68; discharged, 2.3.69.
Creswell, William	81	22.11.69.	..	
Cutler, Joseph	76	26.11.69.	..	Received, 12.11.63; discharged, 6.11.65. " 16.2.67 " 3.9.68.
Clerges, Charles	70	8.2.70.	..	Received, 10.6.67; discharged, 11.11.68.
Connor, Thomas	57	10.2.70.		
Cheetham, Thomas	56	18.6.70.		
Chapman, John	66	15.7.70.		
Cousins, W. F.	55	20.9.70.		
Clark, Joseph	56	19.10.70.		
Cockroft, James	60	17.9.69.	27.10.70.	Sent to Hospital for three days, and returned to the Dépôt.
Cooper, Thomas	57	4.11.70.	..	Received, 8.6.68; discharged, 8.9.68. " 9.2.70 " 25.10.70.
Dougherty, James	83	15.12.62.		
Doran, Thomas	54	18.3.63.		
Dowler, George	62	9.10.66.		
Daniels, Sam.	70	28.3.70.	...	Received, 20.12.67; discharged, 8.2.70.
Durant, Edward	69	3.2.68.		
Davis, William	72	28.11.68.		
Doyle, Edward	80	5.10.65.	..	Received, 19.12.60; discharged, 13.2.65.
Deakin, Samuel	63	26.1.70.	..	Received, 1.2.68; discharged, 13.5.69.
Downing, L.	36	16.3.70.		
Donovan, Michael	55	6.5.70.	..	Received, 16.7.66; discharged, 16.10.63.
Ducoin, Anthony	76	7.10.70.	..	Received, 11.11.65; discharged, 7.8.67. " 13.3.69 " 26.9.70.
Dunkley, Joseph	70	27.10.70.		
Davis, James	61	24.11.70.		
Evans, William	79	24.7.61.		
Edwards, Thomas	73	23.9.69.	..	Received, 16.12.68; discharged, 11.3.69.
Edgerton, John	71	3.12.69.		
Englebert, Robert	65	25.10.70.	..	Received, 19.2.69; discharged, 17.1.70.
Ellis, Henry	54	1.12.70.	..	
Fish, Stephen	82	2.1.63.		
Frazer, John	51	22.3.69.	..	Received, 15.5.62; discharged, 16.2.69.
Fordyce, Adam	76	19.5.62.		
Ford, Joseph	76	10.5.68.		
Flight, Thomas	68	8.12.68.	..	Received, 8.10.68; discharged, 20.11.68.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date received.</i>	<i>Date discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Fennell, J.	69	3.9.69.		
Fardell, Henry	18	26.4.70.		
Farmer, J.	81	24.10.70.	..	Received, 18.1.68 ; discharged, 12.1.69. " 25.1.69 " 18.10.70.
Fisher, John	76	24.10.70.		
Gould, William	66	24.8.70.		
Guy, George	55	29.12.66.		
Gardner, William	91	6.11.65.		
Grimshew, J.	58	3.2.67.		
Garratt, William	71	5.12.66.		
Gilby, John	64	2.11.69.	..	Received, 2.11.64 ; discharged, 7.12.65.
Gray, William	64	20.1.70.	..	Received, 30.12.67 ; discharged, 7.8.68.
Gibson, William	66	27.4.70.	..	Received, 12.3.69 ; discharged, 13.1.70.
Green, William	58	5.10.70.		
Ghost, Thomas	72	7.11.70.	..	Received, 27.11.67 ; discharged, 6.1.68. " 2.2.70 " 4.11.70.
Grindley, Thomas	67	30.11.70.	..	Received, 4.3.69 ; discharged, 2.12.69.
Harte, John	74	2.8.64.		
Hughes, John	69	2.4.67.	..	Received, 29.1.64 ; discharged, 26.2.66.
Hughes, Fras.	71	14.5.69.	..	Received, 5.9.66 ; discharged, 18.3.67.
Hughes, Daniel	84	2.8.64.		
Holmes, Fred.	70	16.4.64.		
Hampton, John	73	30.7.65.		
Howard, John	63	4.1.66.		
Hickford, John	71	22.2.66.	..	Received, 4.1.65 ; discharged, 11.11.65.
Hailes, George	63	31.12.67.		
Hall, Robert	76	3.2.68.		
Hudson, Robert	73	16.3.69.		
Hurst, Samuel	79	5.10.69.		
Hurst, John	73	26.10.68.		
Hill, John	76	11.1.69.	..	Received, 29.1.68 ; discharged, 23.12.68.
Holdaway, Simeon	71	8.10.69.		
Harkins, James	68	21.4.70.	..	Received, 5.10.69 ; discharged, 20.12.69.
Hammett, Joel	58	28.7.70.		
Hoggins, Joseph	81	22.9.70.	..	Received, 21.12.68 ; discharged, 1.3.69.
Harrison, George	59	26.11.70.		
Ives, John	67	9.2.67.		
Ingram, Thomas	60	12.11.70.		
Jackson, William	86	2.2.64.		
Jackson, George	79	3.3.69.		
Johnson, William	72	5.11.68.		
Jones, James	68	10.11.69.		
Jenner, John	66	5.10.70.		
Johnson, Samuel	80	3.11.70.		
Jones, Thomas	65	17.11.70.	..	Received, 25.2.69 ; discharged, 8.11.69.
King, Thomas	58	3.2.62.		
King, Charles	76	8.5.69.	..	Received, 13.12.63 ; discharged, 5.4.69.
King, Thomas	73	17.10.64.		
Kelly, Kennaday	60	22.12.65.		
Kite, Bernard	66	27.10.69.	..	Received, 12.11.62 ; discharged, 15.8.67. " 19.8.67 " 31.7.68.
Kirk, Thomas	70	14.2.70.	..	Received, 11.1.70 ; discharged, 10.2.70.
Lee, William	75	1.8.70.	..	Received, 30.4.68 ; discharged, 19.5.68. " 17.4.69 " 14.9.69.
Lloyd, James	65	28.8.67.	..	Received, 1.8.66 ; discharged, 5.2.67.
Lane, James	72	28.12.65.		
Lounds, William	75	19.2.67.		
Lawler, Patrick	68	10.4.68.		
Lynch, Edward	65	31.7.68.	..	Received, 14.2.65 ; discharged, 12.5.65. " 4.1.66 " 22.6.67.
Lammond, Daniel	62	19.1.70.		
Lacey, William	80	15.9.70.	5.12.70.	Received, 11.8.69 ; discharged, 2.11.69.
Marsden, Henry	53	23.7.61.		
M'Guire, James	55	4.9.61.		
M'Donald, James	63	6.6.64.		
M'Carthy, William	38	9.1.67.		
M'Leod, R.	70	23.10.63.		
Makin, Robert	57	9.2.67.	..	Received, 24.10.63 ; discharged, 7.12.66.
Murrell, Adam	81	14.10.63.		
Murdock, James	88	10.2.64.		
Mason, James	51	5.11.64.		
Moodie, Thomas	74	16.1.68.	..	Received, 11.10.62 ; discharged, 9.12.65. " 22.10.66 " 9.12.67.
Moulds, William	61	9.1.67.		
M'Gear, Henry	62	18.5.68.	..	
Madily, George	77	28.1.69.	..	Received, 5.1.64 ; discharged, 6.3.65. " 16.1.68 " 28.12.68.
Mahon, Maurice	41	19.4.69.	..	Received, 18.6.65 ; discharged, 16.2.69.
Molloy, Charles	56	28.9.69.		
Manuel, Owen	73	20.11.69.	3.12.70.	Died.
Mulcern, Thomas	71	26.10.69.		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date received.</i>	<i>Date discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
McDonough, John	81	18.12.69.	..	Received, 24.3.60; discharged, 16.4.69.
M'Quirk, Peter	64	18.1.70.	..	Received, 7.6.65; discharged, 3.2.66.
Montgomery, John	83	10.2.70.	..	Received, 6.6.66; discharged, 12.11.67.
				" 12.1.69 " 2.11.69.
M'Carthy, Charles	74	23.7.70.		
Maloney, John	64	4.11.70.		
Martin, James	45	21.11.70.	..	Received, 27.6.66; discharged, 14.5.68.
				" 22.10.69 " 2.3.70.
Meredith, Robert	67	25.11.70.		
Matcham, William	64	26.11.70.	..	Received, 12.11.68; discharged, 3.12.68.
Nelson, William	64	10.8.70.		
Niblett, Frederick	28	2.1.68.		
Nicholls, William	78	15.9.70.		
Omerod, Henry	69	1.9.70.		
Patmore, Joshua	82	13.2.62.		
Purton, Thomas	51	22.12.65.		
Pallent, David	83	20.12.67.		
Price, William	62	11.3.68.		
Perryman, James	80	11.11.65.		
Pratt, Charles	67	11.1.70.	7.12.70.	Received, 8.11.66; discharged, 5.2.67.
				" 6.2.68 " 28.12.68.
Priest, Charles	67	7.10.70.	..	Received, 2.12.67; discharged, 4.11.68.
				" 28.11.68 " 4.10.69.
				" 1.11.69 " 22.3.70.
Powell, Thomas	70	14.11.70.	..	Received, 22.3.70; discharged, 11.11.70.
Ross, Thomas	72	31.12.68.	..	Received, 4.4.65; discharged, 23.10.65.
				" 20.3.66 " 9.12.67.
				" 2.1.68 " 8.12.68.
Rogers, Charles	74	28.8.59.		
Rose, William	79	16.11.69.	..	Received, 1.4.69; discharged, 8.11.69.
Richardson, William	63	15.3.70.		
Rowe, Michael	43	28.7.70.	..	Received, 22.2.66; discharged, 9.1.67.
Smith, James	65	19.9.68.	..	Received, 19.9.63; discharged, 3.5.67.
Smith, Edward	55	4.4.65.		
Smith, John	85	3.4.69.		
Smith, Thomas	74	15.1.70.	..	Received, 28.12.65; discharged, 6.11.67.
Smith, William	70	7.5.70.		
Stewart, Thomas	62	3.1.68.		
Stewart, Lavender	68	17.12.68.	..	Received, 24.11.62; discharged, 3.2.66.
				" 26.4.66 " 13.5.67.
Speakman, Henry	82	21.10.63.		
Stone, John	73	6.3.63.		
Stocking, John	78	9.7.64.		
Sill, Nehemiah	75	4.11.64.		
Shields, Martin	65	9.1.67.		
Starr, Robert	71	28.3.67.		
Shalligo, William	69	14.5.67.		
Shirely, Samuel	74	28.11.66.		
Sharples, Isaac	73	10.12.66.		
Sketile, Charles	72	3.1.68.		
Stevens, Henry	45	15.5.68.		
Sturgeon, James	84	3.4.69.	..	Received, 24.3.64; discharged, 8.12.68.
Snelson, John	59	6.7.69.		
Smith, John	52	17.9.69.		
Saunders, John	89	27.9.70.	..	Received, 8.11.66; discharged, 22.6.69.
Shields, Fras.	44	17.10.70.	..	Received, 17.10.66; discharged, 11.3.68.
				" 12.11.68 " 8.11.69.
Sweetman, George	84	7.11.70.		
Starr, William	61	8.11.70.	..	Received, 25.1.69; discharged, 4.10.69.
				" 20.5.70 " 5.9.70.
Seymour, G. W.	60	14.11.70.	..	Received, 14.11.64; discharged, 28.1.67.
				" 6.12.67 " 27.1.68.
				" 20.2.68 " 16.3.69.
Sandford, Isaac	70	18.11.70.	..	Received, 2.11.68; discharged, 16.2.69.
				" 2.12.69 " 7.7.70.
Tettersley, Ben.	81	21.8.60.		
Thomas, George	63	24.3.69.	..	Received, 10.7.67; discharged, 20.1.68.
				" 30.4.68 " 16.3.69.
Thomas, James	68	21.9.68.	..	Received, 2.12.64; discharged, 13.2.65.
Thompson, James	62	25.1.69.		
Taylor, Joseph	72	19.3.70.		
Thomas, John	67	3.11.70.	..	Received, 11.1.70; discharged, 1.11.70.
Turner, James	85	30.11.70.		
Vaughan, L.	91	27.8.60.		
Vaughan, John	45	3.1.63.		
Verptz, Fred.	41	19.1.64.		
Wheeler, James	89	24.11.62.		
Walker, George	89	21.7.59.		
Willson, Richard	72	15.8.60.		
Wright, John	57	14.10.69.	..	Received, 27.2.66; discharged, 4.9.66.
				" 9.1.67 " 22.1.68.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date received.</i>	<i>Date discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wright, Francis	73	10.12.66.		
Whitby, Henry	83	13.10.64.		
Wheldron, James	84	2.12.62.		
Whitbread, William	72	15.5.65.		
Whillett, L.	72	10.6.67.		
Wardill, Jacob	76	19.3.70.		
White, William	71	11.6.70.	..	Received, 2.2.69 ; discharged, 22.5.70.
Wadely, James	60	20.11.69.	..	Received, 4.12.65 ; discharged, 17.9.66.
Wilson, Arthur	60	16.5.70.	..	Received, 16.1.68 ; discharged, 6.8.68.
			..	" 12.10.68 " 13.4.69.
			..	" 28.10.69 " 31.1.70.
Walker, James	75	31.8.70.	..	Received, 30.4.68 ; discharged, 26.5.68.
			..	" 9.3.69 " 9.4.69.
			..	" 1.9.69 " 4.10.69.
Withams, Richard	72	17.10.70.	..	Received, 17.12.68 ; discharged, 14.10.70.
White, William	56	26.3.70.	..	Received, 31.12.63 ; discharged, 12.12.66.
			..	" 9.2.67 " 8.2.70.
Way, William	71	1.11.70.	..	Received, 7.6.70 ; discharged, 17.10.70.
Weatherall, Henry	53	7.11.70.		
Ward, John	63	10.11.70.		
Wroe, George	66	12.11.70.	..	Received, 28.1.69 ; discharged, 11.2.69.
			..	" 21.5.69 " 3.8.69.
Yates, William	77	25.5.63.		

JOHN WITHRINGTON, *Superintendent.*

A. KENNERLEY, *Chairman of the Board.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

NOMINAL Return of Inmates at the CASCADE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENT, Hobart Town, on the 30th November, 1870, showing their respective Ages, the several Dates of Admission, the Periods for which they have been previously maintained, the Funds on which they are chargeable, and the extent which they have been supported by private resources.

MALE COLONIAL PAUPERS.

Name.	Ship.	Age.	Periods.
Anderson, James	Moffatt	81	21 Oct. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Aulert, A. Francis	Mooltan	70	30 Nov. 1867 ditto
Burton, Thomas	Blenheim	53	17 August ditto
Buck, Charles	Ldy. Kennaway	51	16 September ditto
Bully, James	Richmond	75	11 March 1868 ditto
Brown, Thomas	Surrey	61	21 Sept. 1867 to 2 Oct. 1867. 1 July 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Bence, George	E. Isle	52	7 Jan. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Barron, Isaac	Phoenix	50	6 Aug. 1867 to 10 Feb. 1867. 11 Feb. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Booth, John	Rodney 2	50	17 July 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Brotherton, Richard	England	72	8 Oct. 1867 to 9 Jan. 1868. 11 Aug. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Brunker, John	Gilmore 2	67	26 Sept. 1868 to 20 June 1870. 25 June 1870 ditto
Best, Thomas	Rl. George	71	25 Nov. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Boyce, John	Rl. George	77	Ditto
Bigby, William	Moffatt 3	43	19 Aug. 1867 to 24 July 1869. 30 July 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Bradley, William	Blundell	59	17 Aug. 1867 to 31 Dec. 1868. 2 Jan. 1869 to 15 Nov. 1869. 20 Dec. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Button, George	York	73	18 Feb. 1869 to 28 Dec. 1869. 30 Dec. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Button, John	Ldy. Raffles	50	11 Feb. 1869 to 28 Dec. 1869. 30 Dec. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Brown, Charles	Caledonia	60	11 Aug. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Bloomfield, John	Asia 6	64	10 Sept. 1869 to 15 Nov. 1869. 5 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Barnes, George	Asia 5	70	17 Aug. 1867 to 6 Jan. 1868. 16 Jan. 1868 to 28 Sept. 1868. 15 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Brown, Richard	Jupiter	60	14 Sept. 1867 to 4 Dec. 1867. 1 Jan. 1868 to 17 Aug. 1868. 9 Sept. 1868 to 29 Sept. 1868. 8 Oct. 1868 to 10 Feb. 1870. 14 Feb. 1870 to 4 May 1870. 9 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Birch, William	Rodney 1	48	27 May 1870 to 31 Nov. 1870
Beck, Alexander	Asia	26	11 July 1870 ditto
Clarke, Nicholas	Blundell	55	19 Aug. 1867 to 18 Sept. 1867. 6 May 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Carter, Samuel	Moffatt 1	70	10 Sept. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Chaffer, Isaac	Elphinston	81	11 Feb. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Cooper, William	Agincourt	56	15 Feb. 1869 ditto
Cooley, William	Dromedary	81	16 Jan. 1868 to 17 Jan. 1868. 23 Feb. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Connor, Timothy	D. Malcolm	65	23 July 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Chalwell, Samuel	W. Jardine	63	25 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Dean, William	Enchantress	74	19 Aug. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Doyle, Hugh	Ld. Petre	83	17 Jan. 1868 to ditto
Duggan, Michael	Kinnear	76	14 April 1868 to 20 Aug. 1868. 21 Aug. 1868 to 24 Aug. 1868. 28 May 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Dickenson, William	Ld. Petre	53	11 Aug. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Dixon, Samuel	Medina	75	19 Aug. 1867 to 12 Oct. 1868. 22 Oct. 1868 to 10 Jan. 1870. 22 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Dorcey, John	Triton	59	9 Sept. 1869 to 1 March 1870. 8 March 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Draddy, John	Ldy. Montague	69	29 May 1869 to 31 March 1870. 6 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Faulkner, Lot	London	75	17 Aug. 1869 to 16 Dec. 1869. 9 March 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Furgiss, William	Black Swan	71	22 Jan. 1870 to 2 April 1870. 9 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Flitton, Samuel	Elphinston	56	22 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Foster, John	E. & Henry	61	4 Nov. 1867 to 1 Oct. 1868. 22 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Fisher, John	Lord Lyndoch	73	23 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Faulkner, John	Surrey 3	74	21 Sept. 1867 to 23 June 1869. 14 July 1869 to 27 April 1870.
Gilmore, William	Esperanza	59	16 Jan. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870 [12 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870]
Garroway, Thomas	Gov. Ready	60	4 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Greenwood, George	Marion	67	19 Aug. 1867 to 7 Oct. 1867. 15 Oct. 1867 to 24 Dec. 1867. 31 Dec. 1867 to 18 Feb. 1868. 27 Feb. 1868 to 1 Sept. 1868. 9 Sept. 1868 to 2 Dec. 1868. 11 Dec. 1868 to 8 Dec. 1869. 17 Dec. 1869 to 12 April 1870. 21 April 1870 to 13 Sept. 1870. 15 Sept. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hunter, John	John 2	65	17 Aug. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Harrod, Henry	Surrey 4	72	19 Aug. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hall, George	Britwell	79	3 Sept. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Harness, Thomas	Phoenix	76	19 Sept. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hayes, William	Manlius	64	22 June 1868 ditto
Hunt, William	Gilmore	71	30 Dec. 1868 ditto
Harper, James	Sir R. Peel	50	15 Oct. 1869 ditto
Heartings, Francis	Candahar	57	3 Aug. 1869 to 19 Oct. 1869. 2 Nov. 1869 to 6 Nov. 1869. 11 Jan. 1870 to 14 Jan. 1870. 16 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Helditch, John	Lady Montague	67	19 Aug. 1867 to 4 Nov. 1867. 24 April 1869 to 18 Oct. 1869. 31
Holbrow, William	Atlas	79	15 Jan. 1870 ditto [Dec. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870]
Harrop, George	Asia 6	60	19 April, 1870 ditto
Herron, Thomas	Marion	50	1 June 1870 ditto
Hammond, Jonathan	Equestrian	54	30 July, 1870 ditto
Isaac, James	Asia 2	79	5 Sept. 1867 ditto
Jones, Paul	Recovery	65	19 Feb. 1869 ditto
Jones, Edmund	R. Webb	54	31 May 1869 ditto
Fish, Robert	Thames	80	18 Feb. 1869 ditto

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Periods.</i>
Faulkner, William	Barossa	78	19 Aug. 1867 to 4 Nov. 1867. 29 Nov. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Jones, James	W. Jardine	54	7 June 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Kelly, Thomas	Tory	50	5 Sept. 1867 ditto
Kavanagh, John	Navarino	50	4 Sept. 1868 to 20 Feb. 1869. 5 Aug. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Kearney, William	Hydrabad	45	24 Aug. 1869 to 25 Oct. 1869. 9 March 1870 ditto
King, James	Gilmore	59	12 June 1868 to 30 June 1868. 31 May 1870 ditto
Kelly, Joseph	Sarah	68	25 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Ladds, John	Tintorn	67	17 Aug. 1867 ditto
Layburn, Frederick	B. Merchant	69	Ditto
Latham, Peter	Agincourt	73	5 Sept. 1867 ditto
Layland, John	Roslyn Castle	79	4 Nov. 1867 ditto
Lomas, Enoch	Southwood	67	21 Sept. 1867 to 4 Dec. 1867. 10 Dec. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Leary, James	Hydrabad 1	61	24 March 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Lock, John	Candahar	74	17 Sept. 1869 ditto
Lawrence, Stephen	S. G. Webster	69	5 Sept. 1867 ditto
Lewis, Charles	E. Alexander	59	2 April 1870 ditto
Lee, George	Ld. Harewood	70	22 Aug. 1867 ditto
Lewis, Francis	Sir C. Forbes	63	3 May 1870 ditto
Lynam, Hugh	Emily 2	64	17 Aug. 1867 to 5 Nov. 1867. 20 Oct. 1868 to 10 Feb. 1870. 5 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Musto, Jacob	R. S. Forbes	79	5 Sept. 1867 ditto
M'Queen, John	Ldy. Franklin	71	21 Sept. 1867 ditto
Mintern, Thomas	H. Porcher	73	4 Sept. 1868 to 12 Oct. 1868. 24 March 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Mantle, Richard	John Calvin	75	17 Aug. 1867 to 10 Dec. 1867. 23 June 1869 to 18 Nov. 1869. 7 March 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
M'Daniel, James	Ratcliff 1	50	30 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
M'Ginley, John	Moffatt 2	79	4 Sept. 1867 to 28 Sept. 1868. 11 Aug. 1869 to 3 Dec. 1869. 14 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Marion, John	Equestrian	56	30 June 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Mason, John	Lady Raffles	53	2 April 1870 to 6 Sept. 1870. 10 Sept. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
M'Laughlin, Robert	M. Soames	53	22 March 1870 to 22 June 1870. 19 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
O'Brien, John	Ratcliff	60	16 June 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Paulkhurst, John	Gilmore	74	17 Aug. 1867 ditto
Paris, William	Asia 6	80	19 Aug. 1867 ditto
Parkinson, George	England	76	17 Jan. 1868 to 7 April 1869. 17 April 1869 to 21 Dec. 1869. 30 Dec. 1869 to 1 March 1870. 24 March 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Parker, James	John Bell	50	3 Sept. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Pease, John	Medina	72	16 April 1868 to 28 Oct. 1868. 9 Dec. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Pinches, Henry	Candahar	50	17 Aug. 1869 ditto
Pearce, John	P. Charlotte	70	30 May 1870 ditto
Parnell, John	Anson	45	24 March 1870 ditto
Pearce, Patrick	Tory	66	28 Sept. 1867 to 13 Nov. 1867. 10 May 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Pheasant, John	Lady Kennaway	62	13 May 1869 to 20 Oct. 1869. 24 June 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Pitford, William	Lady Raffles	48	16 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Perkins, Thomas	Thames	65	4 Aug. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Quelch, John	Woodford	66	30 June 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Redfern, Isaac	Gov. Ready	64	3 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Redman, James	Orleanna	62	17 Aug. 1867 ditto
Russell, Edward	Enchantress	69	16 Sept. 1867 ditto
Roebeck, Thomas	Hope	71	28 April 1868 ditto
Robinson, John	Surrey 4	75	8 July 1868 ditto
Rothwell, John	Lotus	71	17 Aug. 1867 to 26 July 1868. 26 Sept. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Reid, Henry	Ldy. Harewood	86	3 May 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Johnson or Ryder, John	P. Bomagee	40	20 Nov. 1868 to 22 Dec. 1868. 13 April 1869 to 14 April 1869. 3 Aug. 1869 to 1 March 1870. 6 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Spowage, John	Sir C. Forbes	71	9 June 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Smith, Henry	D. Clarke	51	18 Jan. 1869 to 30 ditto
Sherra, Jama	Neptune	33	15 March 1870 ditto
Snape, John	Coromandel	70	19 Sept. 1867 to 5 Feb. 1868. 3 March 1870 to 17 March 1870. 22 March 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Smith, John	D. Clarke	51	15 Sept. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Smith, Lamb	Agincourt	70	5 Sept. 1868 to 29 Sept. 1868. 10 Oct. 1868 to 21 Jan. 1869. 29 Jan. 1869 to 11 Nov. 1869. 26 Nov. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Simmonds, Wm.	Isabella	64	7 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Shead, Richard	Ld. W. Bentick	79	22 July 1869 to 11 Nov. 1869. 19 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Smith, Joseph	Tortoise	72	12 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Sallows, John	Gilmore	56	23 Aug. 1867 to 24 Aug. 1867. 3 July 1869 to 27 July 1869. 20 Sept. 1869 to 4 Jan. 1870. 31 Jan. 1870 to 28 Feb. 1870. 22 June 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Spaul, John	W. Jardine	50	1 May 1869 to 8 Dec. 1869. 4 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Shepherd, John	Morley	74	5 April 1869 to 8 Dec. 1869. 15 Feb. 1870 to 15 March 1870. 3 May 1870 to 17 June 1870. 4 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Stokes, William	Isabella	62	23 March 1870 to 18 Oct. 1870. 19 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Turiff, Alexander	Barossa	61	17 Aug. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Taylor, James	Gov. Ready	72	16 Sept. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Tuckey, Thomas	Persian	70	23 Nov. 1868 to 4 Jan. 1869. 19 Jan. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Townsend, Thomas	Hydrabad	65	6 April 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Taylor, John	E. Grey	51	16 Sept. 1867 to 18 April 1868. 15 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Thompson, Wm.	Aurora	66	24 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Woolams, Thomas	Tory	61	15 Aug. 1867 ditto
Westbrook, Edwa d	Guilford	94	16 Sept. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Willis, Daniel	Somersetshire	61	5 May 1868 ditto

Name.	Ship.	Age.	Periods.
Winslowe, Owen	Rodney 3	61	5 Nov. 1867 to 29 Jan. 1868. 1 April 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Waldron, Hugh	St. Vincent	58	5 Sept. 1867 ditto
Woodcroft, Henry	Norfolk	69	24 June 1869 ditto
Whitely, William	E. St. Vincent	72	11 Sept. 1867 to 18 May 1868. 17 April 1869 to 5 July 1869. 17 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Walkerton, John	Lady Raffles	63	1 Feb. 1869 to 4 Aug. 1869. 20 Jan. 1870 to 31 Nov. 1870
Worsley, Thomas	P. Charlotte	76	10 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
White, Daniel	Arab 1	77	31 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Yates, Thomas	Waterloo	74	20 Nov. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Whelan, James	Tasman	75	17 Aug. 1867 to 31 Oct. 1870. 2 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Wells, Thomas	Norfolk	69	22 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Offord, John	P. Bomagee	67	19 Feb. 1869 ditto
Watson, William	Unknown	18	4 May 1868 ditto } Imperial Paupers

FEMALE COLONIAL PAUPERS.

Allen, Bridget	W. Hammond	51	25 July 1867 to 16 Sept. 1867. 4 June 1869 to 2 Dec. 1869. 25 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Belcher, Mary A.	Stately	36	24 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Brown, Elizabeth	Angelina	60	22 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Barley, Mary	Rajah	50	24 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Burke, Mary	Tory	51	15 Oct. 1864 to 30 Nov. 1870
Burns, Mary	Aurora	61	18 Oct. 1867 to 7 April 1868. 8 April 1868 to 4 May 1868. 15 May 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Brown, Elizabeth	Woodbridge	51	13 June 1867 to 25 July 1868. 1 Aug. 1868 to 30 November 1870
Broscoe, Margaret	Hector	59	15 Dec. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Boyland, Ellen	Woodbridge	67	13 Jan. 1868 to 8 April 1868. 25 April 1868 to 15 Feb. 1869. 8 Mar. 1869 to 7 Oct. 1869. 13 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Bayle, Jane	Native	18	13 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Byrne, Jane	Strathfieldsay	70	15 Sept. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Blinkinsop, Bridget	Tasmania	59	3 July 1868 to 29 Oct. 1868. 21 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Bradley, Sabina	Angelina	54	21 Feb. 1868 to 26 Oct. 1868. 1 April 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Carsons, Maria	John Berry	72	17 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Connor, Ann	C. Middleton	31	24 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Coleman, Frances	Hector	74	26 July, 1867, to 30 Nov. 1870
Carroll, Hannah	Mary A.	80	27 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Craven, Elizabeth	Native	37	1 Feb. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Carter, Ellen	Woodcote	35	23 Mar. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Connor, Bridget	Blackfriars	61	9 Mar. 1866 to 30 Nov. 1870
Caton, Mary	N. Grove	59	27 July 1867 to 6 June 1868. 30 Sept. 1867 to 12 Nov. 1868. 28 Dec. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Clarke, Mary	Cadet	62	19 Mar. 1869 to 24 March 1869. 26 Aug. 1869 to 24 Dec. 1869. 21 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Cummings, Hannah	Asia	60	12 Mar. 1869 to 4 Mar. 1870. 8 Mar. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Chamberlain, Eliza	Unknown	40	1 Feb. 1868 to 11 Oct. 1868. 24 Mar. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Copeland, Eliza	Stately	53	12 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Cooper, Mary A.	Medore	60	22 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Conway, Ellen	Tory (1)	73	9 Sept. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Drury, Elizabeth	Sarah	50	17 Jan. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Douglas, Jane	Hector	76	24 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Doherty, Mary	Waverley	60	11 April 1864 to 30 Nov. 1870
Dunn, Mary	Lord Auckland	50	6 April 1869 to 24 June 1869. 21 July 1869 to 16 Dec. 1869. 14 Jan. 1870 to 12 April 1870. 25 June 1870 to 19 Oct. 1870. 26 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Elam, Sarah	Earl of London	60	16 Aug. 1865 to 30 Nov. 1870
Findlater, Mary	Cadet (1)	59	23 Aug. 1867 to 30 April 1868. 22 Aug. 1868 to 28 Sept. 1868. 2 Dec. 1868 to 25 Jan. 1869. 15 Mar. 1869 to 10 Jan. 1870. 3 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Gunn, Margaret	Native	28	24 July 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Giles, Alice	Oriental	80	14 April 1860 to 30 Nov. 1870
Gale, Ann	Royal Admiral	59	11 June 1867 to 15 Oct. 1867. 25 Feb. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Green, Mary	P. Charlotte	73	4 Mar. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Goodson, Phoebe	Unknown	21	4 Mar. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Gibbens, Margaret	Tory (2)	60	20 July 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870. (3s. per week contributed by husband.)
Hill, Lucy	A. Maria	50	8 Dec. 1865 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hunter, Sarah	Mary A.	69	12 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hunt, Elizabeth	M. Luther	71	30 Dec. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hollins, M. A.	H. Porcher	73	24 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Holland, Elizabeth	Henry	74	25 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Henderson, Ann	Beaulia	40	26 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hunter, Mary	Aurora	51	22 May 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hill, Harriet	G. Henderson	60	13 Aug. 1868 to 27 Nov. 1868. 19 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hollohan, Bridget	John Calvin	58	3 March 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hales, Elizabeth	Native	20	8 June 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Howe, Margaret	Ditto	40	2 July 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Horton, Elizabeth	Edward	46	28 Sept. 1868 to 24 Dec. 1869. 7 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Hughes, Ann	Waverley	70	21 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Harper, Mary	Atwick	72	9 Nov. 1867 to 25 Jan. 1868. 1 May 1868 to 2 June 1868. 11 Aug. 1869 to 20 Dec. 1869. 20 Jan. 1870 to 1 May 1870. 28 July 1870 to 4 Oct. 1870. 11 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Periods.</i>
Jones, Mary A.	Native	30	24 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Jones, Ellen	Ditto	31	8 Feb. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Jones, Amelia	Ditto	30	26 July 1867 to 1 Feb. 1870. 8 Aug. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Kelly, Johanna	Ditto	16	19 Dec. 1866 to 30 Nov. 1870
Kay, Sarah	Tory (1)	55	19 Oct. 1866 to 30 Nov. 1870
Kelly, Martha	Nautilus	63	22 Aug. 1866 to 30 Nov. 1870
King, Catherine	Indiana	82	19 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Little, or Doyle, Mary	Arabian	43	31 Jan. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Lovell, Sarah	Strathfieldsay	39	12 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1867
Lane, Sarah	G. Henderson	68	24 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Moodie, Cecilia	D. Northumber- land	58	19 Oct. 1856 to 30 Nov. 1870
M'Elroy, Isabella	E. & Henry	..	2 July 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
M'Kenzie, Mary	Baretto, Jun.	..	11 Sept. 1867 to 17 Dec. 1867. 3 Jan. 1868 to 13 Jan. 1869 17 Feb. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Mitchell, Eliza	Kinnear	..	30 July 1867 to 9 July 1868. 17 July 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
M'Beth, Clementasia	Amel Thompson	..	8 Sept. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
M'Laughton, Margaret	John Calvin	..	10 Sept. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Murray, Catherine	M. Soames	..	8 June 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Millan, Janet	Woodbridge	..	28 June 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Mead, Mary A.	Greenbow	..	27 Sept. 1866 to 30 Nov. 1870
M'Carthy, Mary	America	..	27 Sept. 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Mitchell, Mary	Ditto	..	26 Oct. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Neal, Temperance	Sir C. Carr	..	22 April 1868 to 25 April 1868. 14 Dec. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.
M'Guire, Mary	Sir R. Seppings	..	11 Oct. 1867 to 10 Feb. 1868. 10 Aug. 1868 to 8 Oct. 1868. 7 June 1869 to 10 Jan. 1870. 8 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Madden, Margaret	Ben Nevis	..	2 Nov. 1869 to 18 Dec. 1869. 12 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Panton, Julia	John Berry	..	21 Sept. 1866 to 30 Nov. 1870
Player, Mary A.	F. Coulson	..	12 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Poppleton, Jane	N. Grove	..	6 May 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Parnell, Mary	Native	..	26 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Reid, Eliza	Nautilus	..	24 Dec. 1867 to 31 Dec. 1867. 2 June 1868 to 8 June 1868. 12 Oct. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Russell, Eliza	E. and Henry	..	30 Nov. 1868 to 27 Nov. 1868. 30 Nov. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Ryan, Mary	Sir R. Seppings	..	4 April 1868 to 4 Jan. 1869. 3 March 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Rainsford, M. A.	Native	..	14 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Reader, Ellen	Ditto	..	22 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870. (<i>Half chargeable to Imperial Fund.</i>)
Ryan, Margaret	Maria	..	28 March 1868 to 4 Jan. 1869. 4 Feb. 1869 to 20 March 1869. 3 June 1869 to 7 Sept. 1869. 20 Dec. 1869 to 14 July 1870. 27 July 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870.
Shaw, Janet	Unknown	..	5 Sept. 1865 to 30 Nov. 1870
Smith, Ann	P. Royal	..	25 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Saunders, Mary	Navarino	..	26 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Sullivan, Susan	Native	..	Ditto
Sherrott, Ann	Strathfieldsay	..	17 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Stork, or Head, Mary	St. Vincent	..	10 Sept. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Simpson, Mary	Blackfriars	..	17 Aug. 1867 to 7 July 1868. 15 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Sheridan, Ann	Kinnear	..	13 Nov. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Tolen, Theresa	Greyhound	60	25 July 1867 to 30 Nov. 1870
Thomas, Catherine	Margaret	77	14 Jan. 1865 to 30 Nov. 1870
Thompson, Ellen	Lord East	40	15 June 1869 to 3 Mar. 1870. 22 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Thomas, Margaret	Royal Admiral	51	30 July 1868 to 8 Jan. 1869. 19 Feb. 1869 to 9 Nov. 1869. 23 Nov. 1869 to 18 Dec. 1869. 20 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Trivett, or Wrigleson, Elizabeth	Angelina	60	29 Aug. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Vaughan, M. A.	Native	20	27 July 1867 to 27 Nov. 1867. 11 Nov. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Walker, E. Ross	Indiana	60	26 July, 1867, to 30 Nov. 1870
Wick, Elizabeth	Brothers	78	25 April 1868 to 13 Nov. 1868. 19 Nov. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Wilson, Jane	E. Grey	49	18 Nov. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Williams, Catherine	Native	18	20 Nov. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870. (<i>Maintenance paid for.</i>)
Sylvester, M. A.	Ditto	14	31 May 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Smith, Ann	Aurora	68	25 June 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870

ON IMPERIAL FUNDS.

Farrell, Mary	Sea Queen	61	9 Oct. 1861 to 30 Nov. 1870
Glerr, Mary	A. Maria	47	14 July 1860 to 30 Nov. 1870
Mortimer, Margaret	Woodbridge	78	2 July 1859 to 30 Nov. 1870
Marshall, Sophia	Eugenia	65	4 ditto to ditto
Murray, Bridget	Australasia	50	4 ditto to ditto
Pearson, Jane	Harrold	90	2 ditto to ditto
Goodchild, Mary	G. Grove	60	2 ditto to ditto
Lonson, Euphemia	Borneo	74	27 May 1868 to 28 May 1868. 7 Sept. 1868 to 30 Nov. 1870
Miller, Janet	A. Maria	45	4 Feb. 1868 to 3 June 1868. 23 Feb. 1869 to 30 Nov. 1870
Sloam, Elizabeth	Native	15	26 Jan. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Maidment, Susan	Ditto	14	Ditto

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Periods.</i>
Hewitt, Margaret	E. & Henry	46	13 Nov. 1867 to 10 Sept. 1868. 16 Sept. 1868 to 9 April 1869. 10 April 1869 to 4 Feb. 1870. 7 Feb. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Fahey, Honora	M. Luther	40	29 May 1860 to 13 Sept. 1860. 16 April 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Farmer, Lydia	Tory	70	26 June 1868 to 4 Aug. 1868. 1 May 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Collins, Catherine	D. Northumber- land	50	19 June 1867 to 9 Nov. 1867. 12 Dec. 1867 to 24 Dec. 1867. 11 June 1868 to 2 Oct. 1868. 19 Nov. 1868 to 27 Nov. 1868. 17 Jan. 1869 to 13 April 1869. 17 June 1869 to 6 Oct. 1869. 24 Mar. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870
Bloomfield, Sarah	Native	16	9 Sept. 1870 to 30 Nov. 1870

R. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

NOMINAL Return of the Inmates of the Invalid Ward, FEMALE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, LAUNCESTON, showing Age, Date of Admission, &c., also upon what Fund chargeable.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Webster, Martha	52	Garland Grove	F.S.	15 Jan. 1869	All chargeable to Colonial Funds.
Lee, Margaret	49	Phoebe	F.S.	22 Jan. 1869	
Sanderson, Margaret	25	—	Free, a native	7 May, 1869	
Valient, Eliza, <i>alias</i> Dora Williams	51	Cadet	F.S.	12 Nov. 1869	
Latham, Phoebe	70	—	Free	20 Dec. 1869	
Hitchcock, Jane	80	—	Free	9 May, 1870	4s. paid weekly by her son.
Turner, or Brown, Margaret	80	Sir C. Forbes	F.S.	15 July, 1870	
Saunders, or Walker, Jane	42	Anna Maria	F.S.	25 Aug. 1870	
Whitehouse, Jane, or Brooks	63	Midas	F.S.	10 Oct. 1870	Discharged 30 Nov.

JOHN F. COX, *Superintendent.*

Launceston, 12 December, 1870.

NOMINAL Return of the Inmates of the INVALID DEPÔT at LAUNCESTON, chargeable to Colonial Funds, showing Age, Date of Admission, &c.

Name.	Age.	Ship.	Condition.	Date of Admission.	Date and Period of former	
					Admission.	Discharge.
Allcock, William	72	Lord Lyndoch	F. S.	22 July, 1870		
Argent, William	82	Forfarshire	F. S.	12 Aug. 1870	20 June, 1868	12 Oct. 1868
					23 Nov. 1869	11 Jan. 1870
					11 Mar. 1870	25 July, 1870
Alderman, Abraham	71	Earl Grey, 1	F. S.	10 Oct. 1870	24 Dec. 1868	12 June, 1869
					2 Feb. 1869	2 April, 1869
					11 Aug. 1869	21 Jan. 1870
Abram, John	79	Asia, 5	C. P.	2 Nov. 1870		
Batten, Thomas	79	Equestrian	F. S.	8 June, 1868		
Beard, Samuel	80	Gilmore, 3	F. S.	10 Aug. 1868		
Bridle, George	58	Nile	F. S.	10 Feb. 1869		
Bishop, Jonathan	65	Recovery, 1	F. S.	19 Feb. 1869		
Bellchambers, John	83	Hibernia	F. S.	15 June, 1869		
Baxter, Joseph	70	M. Soames, 2	F. S.	6 Nov. 1869	8 June, 1868	18 Jan. 1869
					30 Jan. 1869	20 Oct. 1869
Brannan, Charles	57	Maitland, 1	F. S.	19 Nov. 1869		
Butler, Thomas	56	Cornwall, 1	F. S.	6 Dec. 1869		
Berry, George	62	E. Alexander	F. S.	18 Jan. 1870		
Birch, Valentine	71	Maria, 1821	F. S.	17 Feb. 1870		
Barry, John	46	Blenheim	F. S.	30 April, 1870	8 June, 1868	5 Jan. 1870
Bryce, Robert	57	Hydrabad	F. S.	11 May, 1870		
Bird, James	70	America	F. S.	12 July, 1870		
Barnfield, Charles	70	Ocean	Free	13 Sept. 1870		
Byworth, George	68	—	Free	Ditto		
Barker, James	69	Gilmore, 3	F. S.	10 Nov. 1870		
Cook, Charles	86	Augusta Jessie	F. S.	8 June, 1868		
Cadman, John	58	Barrosa, 4	F. S.	Ditto		
Connor, Murtagh	60	Hydrabad, 3	F. S.	12 July, 1868		
Crawford, Henry	60	Atlas	F. S.	Ditto		
Coppinger, Walter	53	Blenheim, 2	F. S.	16 Nov. 1868		
Carmody, John	56	Constant	F. S.	25 June, 1869		
Chivers, James	77	Cressy	F. S.	29 Sept. 1869		
Cussell, John	83	Lord Lyndoch	F. S.	10 Nov. 1869	7 Jan. 1869	11 Jan. 1869
					5 Feb. 1869	31 Oct. 1869
Croly, Florence	75	Royal Shepherd	Free	4 Feb. 1870		
Crossan, James	75	Emily, 2	F. S.	2 May, 1870	23 Jan. 1869	8 Feb. 1869
Cave, James	83	Argyle	F. S.	3 May, 1870		
Cosgrove, James	78	Waterloo	C. P.	25 June, 1870	8 Sept. 1869	16 Oct. 1869
					24 Nov. 1869	22 Dec. 1869
					8 Feb. 1870	30 May, 1870
Chignoll, William	72	Layton, 3	F. S.	9 Aug. 1870		
Comerford, George	62	Waverly, 1841	F. S.	2 Nov. 1870	1 Sept. 1868	12 Oct. 1869
Donnelly, James	68	Woodman, 1841	F. S.	8 June, 1868		
Darkes, James	46	Palmyra	F. S.	17 Aug. 1868		
Drew, Anthony	78	Eden, 1	F. S.	12 July, 1869		
Davis, John	78	Blenheim	F. S.	16 July, 1869		
Doig, William	73	Asia, 2	F. S.	19 May, 1870		
Davies, Thomas	57	Asia, 4	F. S.	29 July, 1870		
Ethrington, Thomas	64	Coromandel	F. S.	3 Nov. 1868		
Eley, Francis	68	Moffatt, 2	F. S.	25 Jan. 1870	11 Aug. 1868	24 Sept. 1868
Fisher, James	77	Gilmore, 3	F. S.	27 Feb. 1870	2 Nov. 1868	14 Feb. 1870
Gard, John Godfrey	63	Alice Walton	Free	8 June, 1868		
Gordon, John	63	Ratcliffe, 2	F. S.	4 Aug. 1868		
Gillcress, Moses	73	Ld. Castlereagh	C. P.	10 April, 1869	14 Aug. 1868	5 Jan. 1869
Grainger, John	65	Chapman, 1	F. P.	30 April, 1869		
Gifford, James	59	Ld. W. Bentinck	F. S.	12 Nov. 1870		
Horney, Patrick	70	Ld. Auckland	F. S.	23 March, 1869		
Harris, William	65	Vibilia	Free	29 May, 1869		
Hanley, John	68	Lady Franklin	C. P.	9 Dec. 1869	26 Oct. 1869	22 Nov. 1869
Howarth, Robert	68	Forfarshire	F. S.	13 Sept. 1870		
Hill, William	70	Layton, 2	F. S.	24 Nov. 1870		
Johnson, Thomas	75	Marion	F. S.	24 Nov. 1869		
Jackson, William	60	M. A. Watson	F. S.	3 Jan. 1870		
Jones, Richard	60	Lady Franklin	C. P.	11 July, 1870		
Jones, William	72	Circassian	C. P.	1 Aug. 1870	9 June, 1868	10 May, 1869
Johnson, Henry	70	C. Hayes, 1823	F. S.	9 Nov. 1870		
Kelly, John	42	D. of Northum- berland	F. S.	18 Jan. 1870		
Kelly, Edward	55	Layton, 3	C. P.	28 Jan. 1870		
Kewley, John	70	Moffatt, 2	F. S.	11 July, 1870		
Lendon, Benjamin	86	Coverley	F. S.	1 Sept. 1868		
Layzell, William	73	John Brewer	F. S.	7 Jan. 1869		
Latus, Thomas	69	Moffatt	F. S.	18 Jan. 1870		
Lloyd, Charles	90	Ly. Hungerford	F. S.	11 Mar. 1870	10 Aug. 1868	30 Nov. 1868
					17 Mar. 1869	2 Nov. 1869

Name.	Age.	Ship.	Condition.	Date of Admission.	Date and Period of former	
					Admission.	Discharge.
Leach, Oliver	72	Lady Franklin	F. S.	5 May, 1870	9 June, 1868	19 Feb. 1870
Lewis, Thomas	61	Surrey, 1829	F. S.	7 Nov. 1870		
Mead, William	59	Coromandel	F. S.	8 June, 1868		
M'Guire, John	60	Layton	F. S.	Ditto		
Miller, James	67	E. Augurland	F. S.	Ditto		
Morby, Samuel	61	Elphinstone	F. S.	4 Aug. 1868		
M'Conaghy, Michael	35	Ld. Auckland	F. S.	9 Feb. 1869		
Mills, Charles	63	Lady Nugent	F. S.	19 Feb. 1869		
Mouncey, James	54	Mangles	F. S.	18 Oct. 1870		
Moss, James	70	M. Soames	F. S.	29 Oct. 1870	4 Mar. 1870	14 May, 1870
Monro, Alexander	69	Isabella, 2	F. S.	30 Nov. 1870		
Newcomb, Henry	70	Susan, 1	F. S.	2 July, 1870	14 Sept. 1868	4 Feb. 1870
North, John	85	Mary to Sydney	F. S.	8 Oct. 1870	9 Nov. 1868	10 Sept. 1870
O'Keeffe, John	43	Hydrabad	F. S.	26 Sept. 1869	8 June, 1868	12 July, 1869
Pearson, Lawrence	80	Earl Gray	F. S.	8 Feb. 1870		
Pugh, Samuel	71	Coromandel	F. S.	10 Oct. 1870		
Rowbottom, Henry	54	London	F. S.	8 June, 1868		
Rowles, George	59	Argyle	F. S.	9 June, 1868		
Riley, William	68	Caledonia, 1	F. S.	29 Aug. 1868		
Reynolds, John	78	Lady East	F. S.	16 Nov. 1868	1 Sept. 1868	9 Nov. 1868
Regan, Thomas*	16	—	Free	23 Aug. 1869		
Roe, Edward	65	Elizabeth	F. S.	18 May, 1870		
Smith, John	65	M. of Hastings	F. S.	13 Oct. 1868		
Steward, John	87	Elphinstone	F. S.	28 Jan. 1869		
Saunders, John	68	Chapman, 2	F. S.	8 Dec. 1869	19 Feb. 1869	6 Mar. 1869
Smith, Henry	74	Medina	F. S.	22 April, 1870	12 May, 1869	1 Feb. 1870
Selbourne, Richard	80	Asia, 6	F. S.	7 May, 1870		
Sweeney, John	74	L. Watson	F. S.	25 Sept. 1870		
Simmons, John	72	John 1, 1830	C. P.	11 Oct. 1870		
Sharman, Frederick	60	Mary of London	F. S.	5 Jan. 1870		
Stone, Thomas	65	Tasmania, 1854	Free	3 Nov. 1870	4 Oct. 1869	8 Nov. 1870
Swan, Thomas	66	Hydrabad, 1	F. S.	23 Nov. 1870	28 Feb. 1870	20 Sept. 1870
Sellers, James	60	Layton, 2	C. P.	25 Nov. 1870	12 June, 1868	12 Dec. 1869
Storey, Robert	74	H. Porcher	F. S.	30 Nov. 1870	19 Jan. 1870	24 July, 1870
Thompson, George	65	Mangles	C. P.	28 Aug. 1869	9 Oct. 1868	11 Nov. 1868
Tighe, Peter	53	Emily, 2	C. P.	20 May, 1870	27 Feb. 1869	16 Sept. 1869
Tomkins, Samuel	75	Bucella Merchant	C. P.	18 Nov. 1870	12 Dec. 1868	19 Jan. 1869
Torpy, Michael	42	Lady Raffles	F. S.	21 Nov. 1870	28 Sept. 1869	11 Jan. 1870
Verdon, Michael	58	P. Regent	F. S.	25 June, 1869		
Woods, James	73	Neptune	F. S.	31 Aug. 1869		
Williams, William	45	Ld. Lyndoch	F. S.	20 Oct. 1869		
Worrell, Thomas	65	Trident	F. S.	12 Nov. 1870		
Walthall, James	77	Arab, 2.	F. S.	4 Feb. 1870		
Walsh, Patrick	68	Constant	F. S.	30 April, 1870		
White, John	65	David Clarke	F. S.	2 May, 1870		
Ward, John	70	London, 3	C. P.	29 Oct. 1870		
Young, Henry†	66	St. Vincent	F. S.	13 Oct. 1863		

* One-half of his maintenance is paid from Imperial Treasury.

† Since dead,

JOHN F. COX, *Superintendent.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

NOMINAL Return of the Inmates of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, HOBART TOWN, on the 30th November, 1870.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Period in Hospital previously.</i>	<i>Fund chargeable to.</i>
Arnott, Richard	63	22 April, 1870	31 July to 7 September, 1857	Colonial.
Allen, James	37	7 Nov. 1870		
Alomes, Edward	35	14 Nov. 1870	8 to 12 February, 1870	
Brimfield, Elizabeth	12	23 Jan. 1869		
Brooks, James	40	5 Nov. 1870		
Burt, Henry	62	11 Nov. 1870		
Connor, Daniel	47	21 Dec. 1869		
Campbell, Henry	50	26 Oct. 1870		
Chambers, Thomas	62	5 Nov. 1870	12 to 31 October, 1866	
Camley, Martin	61	7 Nov. 1870	29 July to 12 August, 1870	
Collier, Thomas	59	8 Nov. 1870		
Coker, Louisa	50	26 Nov. 1870		
Davie, John	55	31 Oct. 1870		
Davis, Madeline	16	23 Nov. 1870	11 to 21 Nov. 1870	
Ellis, William	60	22 Nov. 1870	26 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1861. 7 Dec. 1866 to 14 Jan. 1867. 3 Feb. to 10 Mar. 1868. 18 May to 17 June 1869. 16 to 25 July 1870	
Fane, George	45	7 April, 1870	22 to 29 Oct. 1870	
Farrell, John	59	14 Sept. 1870	20 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1870	
Fitzgerald, John	52	23 Nov. 1870		
Glennan, Thomas	29	29 Oct. 1870		
Glover, Amelia	16	26 Nov. 1870		
Green, Mary	44	30 Nov. 1870		
Grindley, Thomas	67	15 Nov. 1870	13 Feb. to 31 Mar. 1863. 23 Feb. to 4 Mar. 1869	
Household, Thomas	63	6 Feb. 1867		
Hinsley, Francis	36	26 Nov. 1869		
Harrison, James	56	3 Oct. 1870	21 July to 18 Sept. 1862. 7 to 23 July 1867	
Hanrahan, Ellen	38	10 Nov. 1870	17 Feb. to 4 Mar. 1870. 12 April to 24 June 1870	
Hopkins, Thomas	62	25 Nov. 1870		
Howe, John	42	28 Nov. 1870		
Jarrold, William	65	7 Nov. 1868	30 April 1863 to 4 Oct. 1868	
Inshaw, John	45	28 Nov. 1870	31 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1866. 27 Jan. to 11 June 1870	
Johnson, Henry	59	25 Nov. 1870	19 Nov. 1860 to 3 April 1861. 19 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1862. 23 April to 13 May, 1864. 7 to 15 Mar. 1865. 24 Jan. to 14 Mar. 1866. 31 Aug. to 4 Dec. 1866. 5 Oct. 1867 to 31 Mar. 1868. 4 Sept. to 5 Nov. 1869. 10 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1869. 9 Feb. to 17 Oct. 1870	
Joyce, Mary	30	17 May, 1869	2 to 9 June 1870	
King, Thomas	41	13 Nov. 1869		
King, Thomas	69	3 Oct. 1870		
King, Hannah	13	27 Oct. 1870		
Leahy, Michael	34	6 Nov. 1869		
Lee, Mark	66	22 Sept. 1870		
Lane, John	22	14 July, 1870		
Lloyd, James	50	15 Nov. 1870		
Lowe, George	29	18 Nov. 1870		
Martin, Hannah	48	22 Sept. 1870		
Matthews, Alfred	28	7 Oct. 1870		
Malone, Catherine	24	16 Nov. 1870	10 Sept. 1869 to 21 Jan. 1870	
M'Cracken, John	66	17 Nov. 1870		
Mainwarring, John	39	10 Nov. 1870		
Melody, Julia	28	18 Nov. 1870	21 Sept. to 11 Nov. 1870	
Mulroony, Catherine	21	29 Nov. 1870	27 Sept. to 13 Dec. 1867. 8 to 18 Aug. 1868	
Noah, Herbert	26	1 Nov. 1870		
Payne, James	39	1 Oct. 1870	19 May to 16 June 1860. 19 June to 7 Aug. 1865	
Parker, George	45	28 Oct. 1870	21 Mar. to 24 May 1858. 22 Feb. to 14 Mar. 1859. 4 Dec. 1863 to 15 Feb. 1864. 19 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1858. 1 April to 12 April 1859.	
Perfect, Jeffery	79	29 Oct. 1870	18 to 25 May 1869	
Robertson, George	12	19 May, 1870		
Rainsworth, Jane	22	5 Oct. 1870		
Reid, Daniel	70	14 Nov. 1870		
Seabourne, Lawrence	12	17 Sept. 1870		
Saunders, James	50	17 Oct. 1870		
Turner, James	85	30 Sept. 1870		
Sterne, Thomas	66	5 Nov. 1870		
Sharpe, Edward	28	23 Nov. 1870		
Schultze, Henrietta	54	23 Nov. 1870		
Spears, Sarah	30	25 Nov. 1870		
Smith, William	70	29 Nov. 1870	6 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1866. 18 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1868. 15 July to 31 July 1869. 7 Oct. 1869 to 28 July 1870	
Stevens, Thomas	60	30 Nov. 1870	18 to 24 Nov. 1870	
Taylor, Edward	50	26 Nov. 1870		
Toza, Harriet	48	29 Nov. 1870		

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Period in Hospital previously.</i>	<i>Fund chargeable to.</i>
Wiltshire, James	56	20 June, 1868	21 Dec. 1860 to 9 April 1861. 17 May to 29 Aug. 1864. 11 Dec. 1865 to 7 Mar. 1866. 1 Feb. 1867 to 8 Jan. 1868	Colonial.
Willis, William	28	8 March, 1870	10 to 22 Feb. 1870	
Webb, John	48	7 Sept. 1870		
Ward, George	65	24 Oct. 1870	29 Sept. to 11 Dec. 1866. 12 to 24 Mar. 1869. 28 April to 7 May 1870	
Ware, Margaret	38	16 Nov. 1870		
Wilson, Matthew	60	24 Nov. 1870		
Wicks, George	52	25 Nov. 1870		
Gulliford, George	46	22 Nov. 1868	—	Fee 1s. per diem.
Francisco, Nicholas	30	20 Nov. 1870	—	3s. ditto.
Connor, John	30	25 Nov. 1870	—	3s. ditto.
Weir, James	49	26 Nov. 1870	—	3s. ditto.
Appleton, John	48	29 Nov. 1870	—	3s. ditto.
Sullivan, Mary	52	24 Oct. 1870	—	10s. per week.
Deagan, William	16	6 May, 1870	—	Half Imperial Funds.
Luxton, John	17	27 June, 1870	20 Nov. 1863 to 21 Mar. 1864. 14 July to 7 Aug. 1864. 27 Sept. 1864 to 13 Sept. 1867. 29 May to 25 June 1869. 20 Oct. 1869 to 5 Feb. 1870	Ditto.
Reid, Ellen	15	28 April, 1869	—	Imperial Funds.
Shaw, Henry	15	11 July, 1870	—	Half Imperial Funds.

GEORGE TURNLEY, *Resident Medical Officer.*

NOMINAL Return of the Inmates of the LAUNCESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL, the Age, Admission at different periods, to what Class they belong, and Number of Days up to 4th day of December, 1870.

COLONIAL FUNDS.

Name.	Age.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. of Days.	Name.	Age.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. of Days.
Mary Cahill	35	10 Aug. '64	..	2306	John Smith	50	1870.		
Mary Ann Edgecombe	85	23 July, '66	..	1595	James Godden	70	20 Aug.	..	107
Mary Bishop	65	12 Nov. '66	..	1483	John Lee	58	23 Aug.	..	104
William Dalton	82	18 Mar. '63	..	992	Isabella Holmes	25	24 Aug.	..	103
Kate Sweeney	27	20 June, '68	..	898	John Brickley	40	26 Aug.	..	101
Mary Moore	50	Ditto	..	898	Winifred Farrell	45	29 Aug.	..	98
Ellen Richards	60	29 Sept. '66	..	1527	Mary Blackmore	46	31 Aug.	..	96
Andrew Wilkinson	67	9 Sept. '68	..	817	James Miller	30	16 Sept.	..	70
James Howarth	60	20 Feb. '69	..	653	Charles M'Gill	60	28 Sept.	..	68
Matilda Watson	45	26 Feb. '68	24 Mar. '68	26	James Shires	57	3 Oct.	..	63
Matilda Watson	45	20 Aug. '69	..	460	George Woodruff	40	Ditto	..	63
William Frampton	60	26 Nov. '69	..	374	Mary Ann Smith	52	10 Oct.	..	56
Samuel Caville	37	24 Dec. '69	..	345	John Mingone	38	Ditto	..	56
Ann Cleaver	70	27 Dec. '69	..	342	John Lynch	57	12 Oct.	..	54
James Anderson	57	5 Feb. '70	..	303	George James	31	31 Sept.	..	66
Thomas Wall	67	Ditto	..	303	Ann Dooley	13	18 Oct.	..	48
Joseph Brooks	80	16 Feb. '70	..	292	Thomas Danby	45	1 Nov.	..	34
Peter Nugent	50	27 Feb. '70	..	281	James Dewell	55	8 Nov.	..	27
Edward Dowling	70	22 April, '70	..	227	Mary Ann Walsh or Kelly	48	15 Nov.	..	20
Mary Ann Knight	11	1 May, '70	..	218	James Jeffries	31	29 Aug.	6 Oct.	39
Edward Brandt	60	23 May, '70	..	196	James Jeffries	31	16 Nov.	..	19
Robert Kennedy	51	31 Oct. '67	10 Dec. '67	40	Thomas Turner	37	17 Nov.	..	18
Robert Kennedy	51	24 Oct. '68	14 Dec. '68	52	John Brickall	48	Ditto	..	18
Robert Kennedy	51	24 May, '70	..	195	Cornelius Leary	42	18 Nov.	..	17
Ann Gadd	64	7 June, '70	..	181	Frederick Williams	56	21 Nov.	..	14
William Hanks	54	14 June, '70	..	174	John Kelly	40	22 Nov.	..	13
Edward Coyle	54	29 June, '70	..	159	Edward Sprott	33	Ditto	..	13
Joseph Kemp	38	15 July, '70	..	143	Catherine Gallahar	50	Ditto	..	13
John Walsh	40	5 June, 68	6 July, '68	32	Benjamin Bryant	17	23 Nov.	..	12
		1870.			Alfred Dalton	45	24 Nov.	..	11
John Walsh	40	26 Feb.	3 May, '70	67	Edward Jones	70	Ditto	..	11
John Walsh	40	16 July	..	142	James Johnson	23	Ditto	..	11
John Hunt	67	21 July	..	137	Benjamin Smith	55	Ditto	..	11
James Carden	66	27 July	..	131	William Haywood	25	Ditto	..	11
Edward Dumas	62	12 Aug.	..	115	James Vincent	75	1 Dec.	..	4

PAYING FEES.

Robert Osbourne*	38	21 May, '70	..	198	Thomas White*	52	10 Nov. '70	..	25
Henry Davis*	36	7 June, '70	..	180	John Lawler†	60	26 Nov. '70	..	9

* Overend & Robb pay.

† Club pay 20s. per week.

IMPERIAL FUNDS.

Mary Ann Williams	20	2 Oct. '65	8 Dec. '66	433	Mary Ann Williams	20	1 Feb. '69	27 Feb. '69	27
Mary Ann Williams	20	25 Sept. '67	29 Nov. '67	66	Mary Ann Williams	20	22 Nov. '70	..	13

W. G. MADDOX.

NOMINAL Return of Patients paying Fees in the HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEW NORFOLK, on the 1st December, 1870.

MALE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Previous Admissions.	Previous Discharges.	Amount of Contribution.	Remarks.
1	Agnew, Robert	55	8. 7. 57	By Pension paid Colonial Government: Pensioner 99th Regt.
	Ditto	..	..	24. 11. 54	18. 8. 56	1s. per day
2	Armitage, Joseph	37	15. 5. 49	..	..	5s. per day
3	Allen, John	24	22. 2. 68	1s. 10d. per day	Colonial Funds. Ditto.
	Ditto	..	..	30. 12. 67	4. 1. 68	£50 per annum
4	Allison, Richard	37	10. 1. 58	..	..	1s. 6d. per day
5	Burgess, Murray, Jun.	19	3. 12. 67	£20 per annum	Colonial Funds. Ditto.
6	Bennett, Brian	91	11. 11. 69	..	..	2s. 6d. per day
7	Galvin, James	42	12. 3. 66	..	..	6d. per day
8	Hay, Alfred James	23	21. 6. 70	5s. per day	Colonial Funds.
9	Leake, William Bell	64	20. 9. 70	..	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	13. 12. 61	8. 4. 62	..
	Ditto	22. 7. 63	21. 4. 66	..	Colonial Funds.
10	Maxwell, Mowbray	17	15. 11. 66	..	..	2s. 6d. per day
11	Minniss, Samuel Orr	32	12. 6. 67	..	..	1s. per day
	Ditto	31. 12. 66	10. 6. 67	..	Colonial Funds.
12	Regan, John	28	20. 2. 68	..	..	5s. per day
	Ditto	..	..	27. 8. 67	6. 11. 67	..
13	Waterhouse, Samuel	40	3. 5. 66	5s. per day	Colonial Funds.
	Ditto	..	..	29. 3. 65	22. 11. 65	..
14	Young, John	38	5. 10. 70	..	..	2s. per day

FEMALE.

15	Allen, Ann Eliza	51	24. 9. 63	2s. 6d. per day	Colonial Funds.
16	Bird, Harriet	58	5. 7. 54	..	..	£13 per annum
17	Bailey, Sarah	53	4. 11. 69	..	..	£13 per annum
18	Crombie, Grace Jane	30	9. 10. 67	1s. per day	Ditto.
	Ditto	..	..	17. 3. 66	13. 9. 66	..
19	Hardy, Martha Louisa	17	18. 11. 62	..	..	1s. 6d. per day
20	Isaacs, Bridget	39	23. 4. 62	1s. per day	Ditto.
21	Kearney, Margaret	39	19. 11. 57	..	..	£20 per annum
	Rachel	..	..	..	..	..
22	M'Lean, Margaret	63	7. 9. 62	1s. per day	Ditto.
23	Mills, Diana Elizabeth	36	19. 7. 70	..	..	1s. per day
	Ditto	..	..	19. 4. 66	12. 5. 70	..
24	Marshall, Sarah	43	16. 12. 64	£12 per annum	Ditto.
	Ditto	..	..	22. 6. 64	1. 11. 64	..
25	Maddox, Esther	11	30. 9. 70	..	..	£13 per annum
26	Patterson, Amelia Anne	51	12. 12. 67	3s. per day	Ditto.
27	Parker, Thomasina	30	29. 11. 68	..	..	2s. 6d. per day
28	Roberts, Hannah	42	28. 2. 56	..	..	2s. 6d. per day
29	Romans, Mary Ann	60	10. 11. 60	£30 per annum	Ditto.

**NOMINAL Return of Patients chargeable to Imperial Funds in the HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEW NORFOLK, on the 1st December, 1870.**

MALE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Admission.	No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Admission.
30	Bowtelle, William	37	25. 8. 52	39	Newton, Robert	48	2. 8. 53
31	Duffey, Thomas	43	12. 3. 56	40	Percival, Peter	47	24. 6. 55
32	Green, Richard	48	17. 8. 55	41	Rannahan, James	48	27. 8. 69
33	Goodhall, Richard	60	23. 11. 48	42	Smallcombe, George	48	9. 1. 49
34	Grimley, Benjamin	60	30. 12. 45	43	Symes, Henry	71	29. 1. 55
35	Henwood, Frederick	30	8. 1. 57	44	Seaward, George	13	21. 10. 67
36	M'Guire, Charles	56	23. 4. 51	45	Walsh, Robert	51	9. 12. 46
37	Malster, Charles	44	13. 5. 59	46	Warburton, William	44	29. 6. 52
38	Mason, Thomas	73	29. 1. 70	47	Winvoe, John*	17	10. 3. 65

FEMALE.

48	Brannin, Mary	42	24. 3. 58	61	M'Queen, Elizabeth	44	10. 3. 49
49	Coblin, Ann	64	23. 5. 40	62	Murphy, Margaret	48	20. 12. 51
50	Coan, Mary	45	22. 6. 54	63	Nowlan, Mary	72	26. 1. 58
51	Daley, Julia	44	2. 11. 54	64	Newton, Ellen	68	27. 1. 45
52	Duncan, Matilda	44	26. 12. 44	65	Nelson, Ann	51	22. 9. 53
53	Fitzgerald, Ellen	41	13. 9. 53	66	Reardon, Catherine	53	14. 5. 42
54	Graham, Charlotte	43	17. 11. 48	67	Ryan, Margaret	60	4. 1. 55
55	Hannon Mary	62	27. 5. 51	68	Reardon, Mary	43	13. 1. 59
56	Leary, Mary	43	12. 7. 49	69	Smith, Eliza	43	10. 10. 46
57	M'Cormack, Ann	50	9. 7. 40	70	Sullivan, Ellen	61	21. 5. 46
58	M'Kay, Ann†	36	19. 7. 57	71	Tubacquiery, Ann	46	25. 3. 70
59	M'Loughlin, Elizabeth	25	30. 6. 63	72	Toomey, Catherine	53	16. 2. 57
60	M'Mahon, Mary	44	25. 11. 44				

* Half to Imperial and half to Colonial Funds.

† Previous admission, 28. 4. 55; discharged, 26. 11. 56.

**NOMINAL Return of Patients chargeable to Colonial Funds in the HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEW
NORFOLK, on the 1st December, 1870.**

MALE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Previous Admis- sions.	Previous Dis- charges.	No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Previous Admis- sions.	Previous Dis- charges.
73	Asberry, Alfred	38	14. 6. 64			101	Glynn, Isaiah	44	15. 9. 57		
74	Bennett, George	58	16. 3. 54			102	Greenwood, Henry	56	22. 2. 65	29. 5. 51	27. 3. 63
75	Butcher, George	59	8. 12. 55			103	Golding, Charles	63	17. 7. 56		
76	Burns, James	28	4. 10. 65			104	Gibbons, Thomas	57	14. 6. 70		
77	Brown, George	40	12. 1. 67			105	Harvey, Peter	51	8. 3. 47		
78	Biddle, Henry	22	18. 9. 67			106	Hart, Thomas	63	28. 3. 61	6. 12. 54	26. 9. 60
79	Bryant, Daniel	46	17. 9. 68			107	Haggerty, James	46	2. 3. 58		
80	Belusco, Samuel	71	14. 4. 69			108	Hawes, William	69	6. 2. 60		
81	Braddon, William	68	4. 4. 70			109	Handlon, John	41	10. 10. 59		
82	Cooper, John	36	23. 8. 65			110	Harris, John	69	23. 1. 59		
83	Callaghan, James	41	26. 4. 62			111	Hill, Walter	33	25. 11. 58		
84	Couch, John	45	1. 5. 56			112	Howard, Benjamin	55	6. 3. 58		
85	Colquhon, Archibald	31	14. 7. 61			113	Hughes, Thomas	58	17. 1. 62		
86	Cutts, Edward	25	14. 12. 66			114	Hyland, Richard	50	21. 4. 62		
87	Crutchley, Thomas	38	4. 12. 63			115	Harnett, Arthur	27	22. 5. 69	4. 1. 69	1. 5. 69
88	Chilcott, William*	36	2. 7. 70	20. 7. 56 18. 4. 66 11. 7. 68	21. 5. 57 9. 4. 68 22. 2. 69	116	Hughes, John	46	14. 10. 69		
89	Devine, Michael	61	21. 9. 55			117	Hammond, Robert	65	15. 11. 70		
90	Driscoll, Michael	38	15. 7. 58			118	Hackett, John	49	18. 11. 70		
91	Dyre, James	26	29. 5. 66			119	Jones, Thomas	49	26. 6. 61		
92	Davis, Mark	52	10. 9. 69			120	Lawson, Edward	56	16. 7. 56	18. 4. 55	28. 1. 56
93	Day, Daniel	80	18. 6. 70			121	Lewis, Robert	67	18. 3. 58		
94	Edgar, John	50	14. 3. 42			122	Lewis, Samuel	49	15. 12. 61		
95	Ford, Richard	49	31. 12. 61			123	Lee John	32	26. 10. 68		
96	Farquhar, John	29	17. 5. 66			124	M'Queen, William	65	13. 4. 59		
97	Finlay, Archibald	49	27. 11. 67			125	M'Cartney, John	71	8. 8. 40		
98	Farrell, James	23	3. 9. 68			126	M'Cormack, Bernard	25	21. 9. 69		
99	Garrett, Thomas	40	21. 2. 52			127	M'Namara, John	56	15. 3. 70		
100	Gersten, Gustavus	49	4. 10. 62			128	Middleton, Samuel	62	11. 2. 58		
						129	Moore, Archibald	31	28. 7. 65		
						130	Mulholland, John	34	30. 9. 59		

* Paid 1s. per day.

No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Admis- sion.	Previous Admis- sions.	Previous Dis- charges.	No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Admis- sion.	Previous Admis- sions.	Previous Dis- charges.
131	Murphy, James	31	18.2.59			158	Smith, Henry	55	26.3.57		
132	Millington, William	31	27.6.63			159	Smith, John Duncan	50	6.1.56		
133	Mitchell, William	17	15.11.65			160	Steadman, James	55	20.11.55		
134	Mead, James	20	6.2.68			161	Summerfield, Samuel	25	12.6.60		
135	Mott, John	48	10.9.69			162	Smart, James	66	21.11.66	14.12.64	20.1.65
136	Neil, James	40	17.7.56							12.10.65	11.12.65
137	Nicholls, Robert	42	17.8.55							11.5.66	6.11.66
138	Nelson, John	38	23.5.64			163	Shaw, Thomas	29	22.1.68		
139	Nolan, Patrick	35	7.11.70			164	Sumpter, Thomas	59	28.7.68		
140	Ord, James	38	18.1.67			165	Simpson, James	60	6.1.69		
141	Osborne, Thomas	25	10.4.69			166	Sage, Thomas	10	3.6.69		
142	Owens, Denis	30	21.6.70			167	Stump, Edwin C.	19	20.12.69		
143	Palmer, Charles	64	19.6.54			168	Terry, Thomas	62	15.8.48		
144	Payne, George	69	17.7.56			169	Turnbull, John	23	2.2.63		
145	Perry, Benjamin	46	24.9.60			170	Tong, Joseph	47	23.1.66		
146	Punshon, William	68	1.8.60			171	Thompson, William	43	8.4.69		
147	Phelan, Kenny	42	2.12.57			172	Turner, John	11	17.1.70		
148	Palmer, Philip	52	8.1.66			173	Turner, James	53	14.11.70		
149	Powell, Charles	22	23.1.67			174	Vizard, Richard	37	17.7.56		
150	Phenis, William	52	30.5.70	8.11.52	3.10.60	175	Vinglesary, Narker	52	2.12.59		
151	Roebuck, Joseph	68	30.9.56			176	White, William	69	17.7.56		
152	Rogers, Charles	41	3.3.59			177	Wrayne, Michael	56	11.9.49		
153	Rowell, Richard	55	20.6.68			178	Wood, Joseph	65	30.8.60		
154	Reid, John James	66	16.10.68			179	Wiltshire, William	50	25.6.68		
155	Rickerby, David	43	14.10.69			180	Whitehead, George	67	10.9.69		
156	Roberts, Richard	69	14.10.69			181	Wilton, Matthew	60	4.4.70		
157	Stacey, Frederick	44	21.1.65								

FEMALE.

182	Ashworth, Sarah	50	6.4.70			223	Mahoney, Johanna	56	11.10.69		
183	Barwick, Ellen	50	24.12.63			224	Martin, Ann	43	1.4.58		
184	Butler, or Poole, Catherine	42	27.7.66			225	Murrie, Johanna	48	10.7.62		
				26.1.63	31.12.63	226	Newby, Ellen	45	22.11.65		
185	Baker, Catherine	36	29.10.69			227	Newbury, Emily	35	18.7.70		
186	Burke, Ann	44	24.3.61			228	O'Farrell, Ann	43	17.2.61		
187	Bowtell, Mary	35	5.3.67			229	O'Brien, Bridget	39	8.3.64		
188	Burns, Catherine	38	3.6.69			230	O'Donnell, Catherine	58	5.12.50		
189	Burns, Bridget	56	20.7.69			231	Oliver, Rosetta	60	6.6.60		
190	Colley, Esther	59	30.1.43			232	Potter, Elizabeth	61	15.1.46		
191	Cox, Sarah	59	29.2.36			233	Perks, Mary Ann	52	15.12.65		
192	Calder, Catherine	55	31.10.60			234	Piper, Elizabeth	74	17.12.56		
193	Curtain, Ann	36	22.8.61			235	Parnham, Sarah	62	20.9.57		
194	Carsons, Elizabeth	57	11.12.63			236	Powell, Sarah	47	4.3.58		
195	Campbell, Jane	43	21.1.65			237	Pickford, Mary	26	29.10.70		
196	Davis, Catherine	66	14.7.64			238	Quin, Ann	60	14.8.67		
197	Dore, Catherine	28	21.2.67			239	Robinson, Sarah	44	19.11.59		
198	Denman, Sarah Jane	16	9.8.70			240	Robinson, Hannah	32	7.11.64	10.5.60	4.11.64
199	Dorman, Emma	55	5.7.54			241	Roberts, Ann	46	12.9.60		
200	Enily, Mary Ann	36	15.3.61			242	Ryan, Hannah	33	28.8.62		
201	Fisher, Harriet	61	27.3.46			243	Rodman, Mary Ann	30	6.6.63		
202	French, Mary	27	26.2.64			244	Ross, Amelia	74	6.5.66		
203	Frost, Eliza	42	26.7.67			245	Reason, Catherine	8	30.8.70		
204	Foxton, Jane	29	27.11.67			246	Seymour, Louisa	46	13.10.46		
205	Gordon, Rose	8	7.3.70			247	Scott, Phemy	64	24.1.46		
206	Glover, Mary	45	11.10.47			248	Sheehan, Ellen	48	27.5.56		
207	Glover, Adelaide	37	3.5.67			249	Spicer, Mary Ann	66	8.5.61		
	Charity									18.11.54	26.12.55
208	Hartridge, Penelope	61	26.3.59							15.1.56	6.3.57
209	Howard, Ellen	42	28.7.68							19.7.57	20.4.61
210	Harris, Theresa	50	8.11.51			250	Stanley, Ellen	67	8.9.63		
211	Holder, Jane	45	20.11.67			251	Sheppard, Elizabeth	78	8.2.56		
212	Hayes, Mary Ann	64	22.11.69			252	Scott, Catherine	31	12.8.57		
213	Jones, Elizabeth	45	24.3.68			253	Sullivan, Mary	67	29.5.57		
214	Jeffrey, Johannah	38	15.2.70			254	Stanley, Martha	13	15.5.65		
215	Johnstone, Charlotte	34	14.11.70			255	Thorn, Johanna	33	26.8.56		
216	Kelly, Bridget	38	7.7.68			256	Thompson, Maria	18	2.3.61		
217	M'Loughlin, Rose	68	1.6.56			257	Towie, Madge	45	22.7.65		
218	M'Donald, Ellen	41	22.3.69			258	Vincent, Sarah	56	30.5.56		
219	M'Wharrie, Mary	53	16.11.69			259	White, Mary	50	22.9.59		
				25.2.64	3.7.65	260	Wilson, Jane	53	30.8.54		
220	M'Quade, Alice	65	26.3.57			261	Wallace, Hannah	26	10.2.63		
221	M'Kenzie, Elizabeth	27	15.11.64								
222	Morris, Mary Ann	57	10.11.54								

G. F. HUSTON, Superintendent and Medical Officer.

NOMINAL Return of Persons who were in receipt of Aid from Public Funds on the 1st day of December, 1870. Prepared for the Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions.

No. of Case.	Name of Recipient.	District.	By whom recommended.	Weekly Amount now given.	Date Allowance was first granted.	Amount then given.	Cause necessitating Grant.
				s. d.		s. d.	
18	Mary Hodson	New Norfolk	Warden	3 0	22. 5. 62.	10 0	Husband under sentence; 4 children under 12. Recipient is now a widow, and has 3 children under 12 years of age.
20	Mary Hillier	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	6 0	15. 9. 64.	5 0	Widow, unable to work owing to partial loss of right hand from rheumatic gout. Two children under 12; has now one under 12.
30	Martha Jackson	Gordon	Stipendiary Magistrate	3 6	1. 12. 64.	10 0	Desertion of husband; 4 children; 1 now under 12.
34	Mary Lynch	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	2 6	21. 1. 65.	8 0	Widow with 4 children, 3 of whom are now under 12; one of them earns 3s. per week.
36	Margaret Grarman	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	7 6	26. 1. 65.	10 6	Widow with 7 children; has now 3 under 12.
45	Janet Holloway	Gordon	Ditto	3 6	1. 4. 65.	10 0	Widow aged and infirm. Her husband was alive when the allowance was first granted; he was unable to work on account of his age. Recipient is now 80.
48	Sophia Suter, for the maintenance of two children, Eliza Field, b. 26. 4. 60, and Mary Jane Field, b. 2. 4. 62.	Launceston	Police Magistrate	8 0	15. 5. 65.	8 0	Desertion of father, who absconded to New Zealand; mother dead; no relative in Colony.
50	Rosanna Ann Barrett	George Town	Rev. J. Fereday	7 0	1. 5. 65.	10 0	Widow aged and blind for many years; her husband, who was an imbecile cripple, was alive when the allowance was first granted.
52	John Gee	Hobart Town	W. Tarleton, Esq.	7 0	1. 6. 65.	7 0	Old age, now 98. Allowance granted for life.
53	Margaret Clements	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	10 0	15. 6. 65.	8 0	Husband in hospital, since discharged; unable to work; has 5 children under 12.
63	Elizabeth Townley	Hamilton	Warden	5 0	1. 7. 65.	7 6	Desertion of husband; she has since lived with a man named Preece, by whom she had 3 children. He is now in the Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk.
64	Honora Cotton	New Norfolk	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	7 6	Widow with 4 children; she has now only one under 12.
65	Thomas Davey	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	7 6	1. 8. 65.	7 0	Blind; has 3 children. Wife expects to be confined in a few months.
67	Margaret Williams	Ditto	Benevolent Society	5 0	Ditto	7 6	Widow with 5 children under 12; has now 3 under 12. She is not in good health.
73	Catherine Connor	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	5 0	1. 9. 65.	2 6	Husband suffering from consumption; two children. Husband since dead. Another child born since.
77	Mary Johnston	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	7 6	Widow with 4 children; has now 3 under 12.
79	Emma Kenmure	New Norfolk	Warden	3 0	Ditto	6 0	Widow with 3 children; has now one under 12. Recipient cannot obtain much work.
85	John Currie	George Town	Stipendiary Magistrate	3 6	1. 10. 65.	3 0	Old age and infirmity; is now 85.
88	Margery Byrne	Gordon	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	10 0	Widow with 6 children; has now 2 under 12. She cannot obtain full employment.
95	Ann Harvey	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	4 0	25. 10. 65.	2 0	Widow, aged 75. Now 80.
96	Mary Ann Harbour, for maintenance of Emily Amelia Shaw, b. 23. 8. 65.	New Norfolk	Warden	3 6	26. 10. 65.	3 6	Death of parents.
97	Margaret Taylor	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 11. 65.	3 6	Widow, unable to earn sufficient to support herself. She is 74 years old.
98	Margaret Rose, for maintenance of Mary Ryan, b. '61	Ditto	Ditto	4 6	Ditto	3 6	Desertion of both parents.
100	Catherine Ackland	Oatlands	Warden	10 0	1. 11. 65.	15 0	Widow, left with 7 children. Has now 5 under 12. She is described as "unable to work continuously from ill-health."
101	Mary Maria Grig	Gordon	Stipendiary Magistrate	3 6	22. 11. 65.	6 0	Widow, now 80 years of age. Her husband was alive when the allowance was first granted.
105	Jessie Mills	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 0	1. 12. 65.	6 0	Widow, has 3 children; 2 now under 12.

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106	Sarah Bannister	Glenorchy	Warden	s. d. 4 0	1. 12. 65.	s. d. 7 0	Widow, aged 79. Her husband was alive when the allowance was first granted.
111	Mary Ann Darley	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 1. 66.	5 0	Widow, aged and in delicate health. Her late husband was schoolmaster at Glenorchy and Bridgewater.
119	John C. Woods and wife	Ditto	Ditto	10 0	9. 1. 66.	7 0	Old age and chronic rheumatism, from which both are suffering. Woods is now 63 years old, and his wife 84.
120	Mary Murphy, for maintenance of Catherine Kincaide, b. 3. 6. 59	Campbell Town	Warden	5 0	1. 1. 66.	5 0	Desertion of father, who absconded; mother dead.
121	Ann Burns	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	3 6	Blind; age 64.
126	Thomas Coglan	Glamorgan	Warden	8 0	1. 3. 66.	12 0	Disease of lungs; unable to provide for wife and family, 5 children; 2 now under 12.
127	Bridget Cusick	Deloraine	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	5 0	Widow, with 3 children; has now 2 under 12.
129	Bridget Lynch	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	7 6	14. 3. 66.	7 6	Desertion of husband; has 4 children under 12.
135	Susannah Brooks	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	28. 3. 66.	5 0	Desertion of husband, who is a drunkard, and is constantly in Gaol for neglecting to provide for his family; 3 under 12 years.
140	Ann Dawson	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	15. 1. 65.	5 0	Husband under sentence 15 years, and again 6 years' penal servitude: she has 4 children under 12.
142	Samuel Handford	Green Ponds	Warden	4 0	4. 4. 66.	4 0	A cripple; now upwards of 70. He requires constant attendance; nursed by his wife.
144	Elizabeth Burrell	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 5. 66.	8 0	Widow with 6 children; has now 3 under 12.
146	Mary M. Mason	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	In delicate health; has now 2 children under 12.
147	Eleanor Willis	Ditto	Benevolent Society	6 0	8. 5. 66.	8 0	Widow with 5 children; 4 now under 12. The allowance is given in rations, the recipient reported to be a bad woman unfit to be trusted with money.
150	Mary Walsh	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	10 0	17. 5. 66.	10 0	Desertion of husband, who absconded from the Colony in 1865 leaving 7 children unprovided for. Recipient has now 5 under 12. She only gets occasional employment.
151	Elizabeth Kendal	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	1. 5. 66.	6 0	Widow, unable to support herself. Her husband was alive when the allowance was first granted. Both aged and in bad health.
153	Ellen Marooney, for maintenance of child Susan Page, born 25. 12. 64.	Launceston	Police Magistrate	4 0	Ditto	4 0	Child illegitimate. Mother dead, killed by a man named Harrison, who was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude on 5 July, 1866, for manslaughter.
156	Thomas Holt and wife	Glenorchy	Warden	7 0	1. 6. 66.	7 0	Holt blind, now aged 68; wife aged 66, in bad health.
157	Catherine Hanley	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	2 6	Husband in General Hospital, since dead. Had 3 children under 12, now 1. Received aid from the Benevolent Society in addition to allowance, but that has been withdrawn.
159	Catherine Moss	Ditto	Benevolent Society	1 6	Ditto	3 0	Allowance in rations. Husband constantly under sentence. Had 4 children under 12; has only 1 now. Recipient is only fit for light work.
160	Mary Ann Hill, for maintenance of boy William Stokes, a helpless cripple, now aged 19 or 20. Date of birth unknown	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Death of father and desertion of mother.
163	Maria Bruton	Westbury	Warden	3 6	14. 6. 66.	5 0	Widow, old and infirm. Has bad sight and is unable to do much work. Had 2 children under 12, now only 1.
164	Kate Tynan	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	7 6	Desertion of husband, who left her with 6 children unprovided for; she has now 3 under 12.
166	Thomas Baldwin	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	2 6	1. 7. 66.	4 0	Old age and infirmity; now 72 years old. His wife was alive when the allowance was first granted.

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178	Mary Handley	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	4 6	26. 7. 66.	4 6	Old age and infirmity ; now 84.
180	Edmund Chestney	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	6 0	15. 8. 66.	7 0	Old age, now 66. Described as decrepid. Had 3 children under 12; now 1. Wife suffers from defective eyesight.
181	Mary Cann	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	10 0	24. 8. 66.	10 0	Widow with 5 children; has now 4 under 12. She suffers from <i>prolapsus uteri</i> and general debility.
182	Harriet Bradshaw	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	14. 8. 66.	3 6	Widow suffering from chronic rheumatism and failing eyesight. Age 64. Was at one time in comfortable circumstances.
183	Catherine Connor	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	7 0	1. 8. 66.	10 0	Disappearance of husband, who, it is believed, was murdered. Had 5 children under 12; now 4.
185	William Major and wife	Sorell	Warden	7 0	1. 9. 66.	7 0	Old age. Both now 86 years old.
191	Frances Thompson	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	14. 9. 66.	5 0	Illness of husband, fractured thigh; since dead. 3 children under 12 and one aged 16, who is suffering from disease of the lungs and is unable to do any work.
193	Margaret Hopkins	Ditto	Ditto	3 6	Ditto	3 6	Widow with 2 children, one under 12, the other aged 15, idiotic, dumb.
194	Jude Hurlehy	Glenorchy	Warden	3 0	15. 9. 66.	5 0	Widow in delicate health, age 64. Has only one child, William, born 12. 8. 54, but he is dumb.
196	Samuel Smith	Deloraine	Ditto	5 0	1. 9. 66.	7 6	Loss of eyesight. 5 children under 12. Wife received a sentence of two years on the 17th. July, 1866.
198	Margaret Smith	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	4 6	15. 9. 66.	2 6	Desertion of husband. She is 74 years of age.
199	Elizabeth Parker	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	23. 9. 66.	7 6	Husband in Hospital; 7 children; now has 4 under 12. Husband now in Invalid Depot, Cascades.
202	Elizabeth Stubbings	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	17 6	1. 8. 66.	15 0	Husband nearly blind and right leg crippled, nearly 10 inches shorter than left. Wife suffering from heart disease. 8 children; have now 10, the eldest only 16, youngest born on 31st March. 1870, 7 under 12. One of the boys was lately in the Hospital, and another, one of those over 12, has been obliged to leave service on account of bad health. The recipient's husband is now quite blind.
207	Harriet Hargraves	Sorell	Warden	3 6	8. 12. 25.	12 6	Widow with 6 children under 12. Has now 4 under that age.
211	Esther Edwards	Hobart Town	Benevolent Society	5 0	1. 11. 66.	10 0	Husband under sentence of 10 years penal servitude. 6 children. Now 4 under 12. Allowance given in rations.
215	Ann Davis	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	2 0	1. 11. 66.	2 0	Widow, blind; age 44.
217	Phoebe M'Minn	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	15. 11. 66.	7 6	Widow, unable to support herself. Medical certificates state her to be feeble and in a delicate state of health.
219	William Owen	Ditto	Ditto	10 0	1. 11. 66.	7 6	Suffering from chronic disease of lungs; 5 children; now 4 under 12. Recipient's wife ill, suffering from dyspepsia.
225	Louisa Polsten	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	1. 12. 66.	5 0	Left with 3 children under 12. Husband supposed to be dead.
228	David Lourie	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	1. 1. 67.	3 6	Old age and infirmity. Now nearly 85. Wife nearly 77.
229	Valentia Bacon	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	24. 12. 66.	5 0	Widow, old age. Now 74.
237	Ann Mallet	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	1. 1. 67.	5 0	Desertion of husband; 3 children under 12.
239	Sarah Green	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Widow. Now aged 85.
243	Fanny Murphy	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	1. 2. 67.	6 0	Widow, 3 children, 2 now under 12. She suffers from heart disease.
245	Mary Hillman	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	13. 2. 67.	17 6	Desertion of husband, leaving her with 8 children, 7 under 12. Has now 4 under 12 at home and one in Industrial School, Cascades.
246	Mary Meaney	Ditto	Ditto	3 6	15. 2. 67.	2 0	Widow. Present age 65. Suffers from dyspepsia.
250	Sarah Beckett	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	14. 2. 67.	5 0	Widow with 4 children, 2 under 12.
253	Peter Mackey	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	1. 3. 67.	3 0	Past work, 84 years old. 3 children.
254	Cecilia Sans	Ditto	Ditto	3 6	Ditto	3 0	Widow aged 56. Suffers from chronic bronchitis.
256	Mary Ann Watt	Gordon	Stipendiary Magistrate	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Widow with 5 children under 12.
257	Elizabeth Boag	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Widow with 6 children. Has now 4 under 12.
258	Jude Laburn	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	4 0	14. 3. 67.	6 0	A cripple, paralysis right side. 3 children under 12. Husband aged 70, unable to work.

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264	Sarah Reis	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 3. 67.	7 6	Widow with 5 children. Now 3 under 12.
265	Rose Ann Morgan	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Widow suffering from general debility.
266	Maria Brown	Westbury	Warden	5 0	1. 3. 67.	5 0	Husband in Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk. She has 3 children, and is delicate-looking, not capable of much work.
269	William Jordan	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 6	1. 4. 67.	3 6	Old age; now 76.
270	Sarah Ward	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	10 0	Widow, with 5 children. Has now 3 under
274	Bridget M'Teague	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	Ditto	10 0	Ditto. Ditto. [12.
277	Jeremiah M'Auliffe	Bothwell	Warden	5 0	Ditto	3 6	A cripple, aged 65; now 68. Wife 66, unable to work.
281	Martha Carter	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	7 6	1. 5. 67.	12 0	Husband, to whom the allowance was first granted, quite helpless and unable to work; since dead. 6 children, 5 under 12; now 3. Allowance to be reduced to 5s. from 1. 1. 71.
282	Mary Ann Hickey for maintenance of George Thomas Knight, born 10. 12. 62.	Campbell Town	Warden	4 0	Ditto	7 6	Death of parents: 4 children were left. A Mrs. Edwards took 3, and the other was adopted by a neighbour. One of the three has since been apprenticed, and another admitted to the Queen's Asylum. The third is the one now in the care of Mrs. Hickey; Mrs. Edwards being of drunken habits and not fit to have charge of the child.
289	John Wise & wife	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	5 0	1. 5. 67.	5 0	Old age and infirmity; unable to earn anything. Have been living upon the charity of their neighbours. Wise aged 75, wife 56.
294	William Hare	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 6. 67.	5 0	General debility. Wife has a bad leg: she maintained her husband and 2 children as long as she was able to work. Both children are over 12, and are employed at home assisting their mother to do washing.
296	Jane Ford	Ditto	Ditto	12 0	Ditto	12 0	Widow with 6 children. 5 now under 12.
301	Bridget Riley	Ditto	Ditto	5 6	19. 6. 67.	Rations.	Husband out whaling. 6 children. Recipient an habitual drunkard. Allowance given in rations. Since the return of her husband he has been constantly under sentence. He is now in the House of Correction.
305	Joseph Lester	Sorell	Warden	3 6	1. 7. 67.	3 6	Old age and debility. Age 64.
306	Margaret Cairns, for maintenance of Mary Ann Connor, born 1. 4. 63.	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	24. 6. 67.	3 0	Allowance originally granted to the mother of the child, Mrs. Connor, through the agency of the Benevolent Society, for the maintenance of her two illegitimate children, one of whom is now with the present recipient; the other was admitted to Boys' Home on 7. 4. 69. The mother is a bad character: she absconded some time ago. Warrant issued for her apprehension but not yet executed. Residence of the father of the children unknown.
307	James Grimes	Sorell	Warden	3 6	1. 7. 67.	3 6	Old age. Now 70. Has been a cripple all his life.
308	Margaret Wilson	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	10 0	18. 10. 65.	12 6	Husband deserted her. He is now under sentence of 5 years' penal servitude from 3. 7. 67. 6 children. 5 under 12.
316	Bridget Driscoll	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 6	1. 7. 67.	2 6	Widow unable to support herself. Age 58.
318	James Davey, for maintenance of Ann Dowdell, born 27. 9. 63.	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	24. 7. 67.	4 0	Death of parents.
321	Ann Kirk	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	23. 7. 67.	7 6	Husband a drunkard and subject to epileptic fits. 6 children. Now 4 under 12.
322	Bridget Burke	Brighton	Warden	2 6	1. 8. 67.	4 0	Husband under sentence of 20 years from 1865. 4 children. 3 now under 12. She is described in report "as an industrious woman."
328	John Hyatt	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	2 6	17. 8. 67.	7 0	Blindness. Has a wife and 3 children. None now under 12.
330	Mary Sidney, for maintenance of Mary Ann Phillips, born Feb. 1861	Green Ponds	Warden	5 0	1. 8. 67.	5 0	Death of parents.
331	Catherine Fitzpatrick	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 6	31. 8. 67.	3 6	Widow aged 67. Suffering from general debility.
334	Annie Vallack	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	1. 9. 67.	5 0	Husband in Hospital. 2 children under 12. She is in delicate health. Kept a school, but in consequence of illness she lost the few pupils she had.

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338	George and Sarah Williams	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 6	1. 9. 67.	3 6.	Man blind on arrival in Colony. Wife aged 87; has a very bad leg.
341	Elizabeth Marriott	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	23. 9. 67.	3 0	Old age. Now 70. Husband a very old man; unable to earn sufficient to support himself and wife.
343	Martin Connolly, for maintenance of James Grimshaw, born about 1859	Launceston	Police Magistrate	£10 a yr.	1. 10. 67.	£10 a yr.	Death of parents. The lad Grimshaw was charged with attempting a criminal assault upon a girl at Westbury. He is described in a letter sent to the Colonial Secretary, 5. 8. 67, by the Visiting Justices of H. M. Gaol, Launceston, where he was sent by order of the Attorney-General for safe keeping, as being of precocious development. It is further stated that his conduct is enough to corrupt a whole community of children.
344	Eliza Crockett	Hobart Town	Rev. Mr. Bromby	5 0	9. 9. 67.	5 0	Old age and blindness.
345	Elizabeth Brooks	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	2 6	23. 9. 67.	5 0	Husband in General Hospital. Had 5 children; 3 now under 12. Husband at home now, but bedridden. He has a pension of 8½d. per diem.
350	William Wilby	Bothwell	Warden	3 6	1. 10. 67.	5 0	Old age. Now 73.
352	Thomas Wright	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 9. 67.	7 0	Had 2 children under 12. He is suffering from chronic rheumatism and chronic hepatitis. Wife afflicted with disease of the heart. Both unable to earn a living. Wright was compelled to leave the Police Force, in which he served many years, on account of the state of his health.
353	John Bilby	Ditto	Ditto	3 6	14. 10. 67.	5 0	Old age, now 77, and hernia. When the allowance was first granted his wife, aged 58, was alive.
358	Emmia Clayton	Ditto	Ditto	8 0	17. 10. 67.	5 0	Husband blind. Had 8 children, 5 under 12. Mother described as a poor miserable object. Two of her sons were drowned on the 9th November, 1867. 4 children under 12 now.
362½	Wilhelmina Punshon, for maintenance of Hannah, born July, 1860, and Lavinia Lowrie, born Feb. '64	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	16. 11. 67.	4 0	Desertion of father and inability of mother to support the children. The father has been apprehended, but he is unable to work, having chest affection. Mother now absent from Colony, supposed to be in Victoria. Recipient is the children's grandmother.
364	John Robt. Cooper and Ann Smith	Longford	Warden	3 0 each	10. 10. 67.	3 0 each	Old age, Cooper 73, Smith 91. Have received assistance for years from the Offertory Fund.
369	George Molineux and wife	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	4 0	1. 12. 67.	2 0	Old age, both 70. Molineux suffers from incurable hernia. Wife very feeble.
371	Mary Ann Kilpatrick	Deloraine	Warden	5 0	5. 6. 66.	5 0	Husband under sentence 6 months. On completion of sentence allowance discontinued. Husband committed for trial, Dec. '67, and sentenced, 1. 2. 68, to 2 years. He is now an absconder. 5 children under 12.
376	Lydia Farrell	Oatlands	Ditto	7 6	1. 1. 68.	5 0	Husband confined to bed suffering from disease of the heart (since dead). She has 4 children under 12, the youngest not 2 years old, the oldest 8 years.
377	Ellen Ray	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Bad health. Age 53.
378	Johanna Moran	Deloraine	Warden	7 0	Ditto	7 0	Husband under sentence 8 years from 7th February, 1868. 4 children under 12. Recipient is suffering from chronic ulceration of the legs.
382	Catherine Pettard	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 6	1. 2. 68.	3 6	Widow, aged 68, suffering from chronic rheumatism.
383	Patrick Leary	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 6	1. 2. 68.	3 6	Suffering from enlarged prostate and chronic inflammation of bladder. Age 79.
385	Hannah Rushbrook	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Chronic rheumatism. Age 67. Husband alive but unable to support her. He is kept out of charity by his son-in-law.
386	John Oldknow	Sorell	Warden	5 0	Ditto	3 0	Old age, 72. Had a paralytic stroke a few months ago. Wife obliged to be in attendance upon him.
389	Charles Bates	Brighton	Ditto	2 0	7. 2. 68.	2 0	Blindness. Age 56. Received like amount from Offertory Fund.
391	Elizabeth Churchman	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	2 0	1. 2. 68.	3 0	Widow aged 62. Allowance was originally granted to late husband who suffered from ulcerated legs.

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394	Mary Cosker	Oatlands	Warden	5 0	10. 2. 68.	5 0	Husband under sentence of 10 years for felony passed on 17. 10. 67. 2 children under 12. Recipient subject to occasional fits of insanity.
396	Maria Oakley	Westbury	Ditto	7 6	1. 2. 68.	10 0	Widow, 7 children. 4 now under 12. The eldest, born in 1853, is "mentally incapable of doing anything for herself."
400	Maria Smith	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 3. 68.	5 0	Widow suffering from "umbilical hernia." 3 children under 12. Has now 2. One was admitted to Boys' Home, 27. 4. 69.
401	Margaret Crocker	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	Ditto	4 0	Widow, aged 70. Described as "a helpless old woman."
402	Ann Griffiths	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	25. 2. 68.	2 0	Chronic rheumatism, unable to work. Husband blind.
403	Winifred Ellard	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	General infirmity. Described as a very respectable person.
404	Christina Thomas	Green Ponds	Warden	5 0	1. 10. 65.	7 6	Husband a cripple from rheumatism. 4 children. 2 now under 12.
406	Jane Bailey	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 0	1. 2. 67.	3 0	Suffering from paralysis.
407	Catherine Shaw	Westbury	Warden	3 6	1. 3. 68.	3 6	Widow, aged 70, unable to work.
417	Alice Tilyard	Hobart Town	Benevolent Society	3 0	4. 4. 68.	5 0	Widow, suffering from phthisis. 2 children.
418	Mary Ann Harvey	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	5 0	16. 4. 68.	7 6	Husband suffering from extensive "valvular disease of heart," (since dead). 4 children. 2 now under 12. Mother suffering from chronic rheumatism.
424	James Edwards & wife	Sorell	Warden	5 0	1. 4. 68.	3 6	Old age. Edwards 78; wife 62. She suffers from palpitation of the heart.
427	Sarah Lenton	Brighton	Ditto	4 0	1. 5. 68.	6 0	Widow; 4 children. Has now 3 under 12. She gets a precarious living by doing needle-work. Is in bad health.
432	Mr. Charles Crosby, for maintenance of John, b. 21. 7. 57, and Percy White, b. 16. 9. 59.	Hobart Town	Mr. Crosby	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Death of parents.
435	Louisa Fisher, for maintenance of Emily Tims, b. 8. 5. 59.	Brighton	Warden	4 0	9. 6. 68.	8 0	Desertion of father; death of mother. There were two children when the allowance was originally granted; one is now over 12.
437	Catherine M'Tea-gue	Hobart Town	Secretary, Gore House Institute	3 6	17. 4. 68.	3 6	Suffers from incontinence of urine. She is an inmate of the Gore House Institute. Is unfit for service.
441	Bridget Mahoney	Westbury	Warden	5 0	1. 5. 68.	5 0	Husband under sentence of 6 years. 3 children under 12.
444	Eliza Miller	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	16. 5. 68.	5 0	Desertion of husband. 4 children under 12; now 3. Recipient suffers from phthisis.
447	Mary Cunningham	Richmond	Warden	3 0	1. 6. 68.	3 0	Old age, now 77, and debility.
449	Mary Ward	Westbury	Ditto	4 0	28. 5. 68.	5 0	Husband under sentence of 3 years. 3 children, 2 now under 12.
454	Rachel Bear	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	3 0	1. 6. 68.	3 0	Old age, now 78, and debility.
455	James Chaplin	Bothwell	Warden	3 6	9. 6. 68.	3 6	Suffering from stricture and general infirmity; age 72.
456	Bridget Hicks	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	2 6	10. 9. 68.	2 6	Widow, suffering from ulcerated legs; age 59.
457	Elizabeth Evans	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	4 6	16. 6. 68.	3 0	Widow, very infirm; age 74.
458	Ann Judge	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow, suffering from chronic bronchitis; age 62.
459	Johanna Nash	Westbury	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Desertion of husband, and failure of her health. 3 children, 1 now under 12.
461	Margaret Jones, for maintenance of Charles M'Allen, born 2. 7. 60.	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	4 0	Ditto	4 0	Death of parents.
463	Henry J. Worboys and wife	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	10 0	1. 7. 68.	7 0	Respectable people in reduced circumstances. Worboys aged 82, wife 76. Unable to work.
466	Catherine Whit-taker	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	5 0	3 children under 12, illegitimate. Cannot prove paternity.
467	Ellen Costello	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Debility, unable to work; age 55. Now suffering from paralysis.
469	Jane Bates	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	6. 7. 68.	2 6	Widow, general debility; age 64.
472	Joseph Hill	Ditto	Ditto	6 0	1. 7. 68.	3 6	Debility and old age, 72. Subject to epileptic fits.
473	Esther Gathercole	Spring Bay	Warden	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Husband under sentence 6 years from 7. 5. 67. 5 children under 12.
475	Mary Ann Wood-head	Launceston	Stipendiary Magistrate	5 0	Ditto	10 0	Husband in a dying state (since dead). 5 children. Now 3 under 12.

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478	Esther Humphries	Hobart	Benevolent Society	3 0	16. 7. 68.	5 0	Husband under sentence 14 years. 3 children under 12. Allowance given in rations. The children are in a delicate state of health.
480	John Cadden	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	3 0	23. 7. 68.	3 0	Old age and inability to work.
483	Christina Gracie	Richmond	Warden	3 0	24. 7. 68.	3 0	The same.
484	Ann M'Crane	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow. The same. Suffering from chronic rheumatism.
485	Eliza Wood	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	7 0	1. 8. 68.	7 0	Husband just discharged from General Hospital as an out-door patient. He is suffering from pleurisy. 3 children; 2 now under 12.
486	Ellen Webster	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Widow. She keeps a small school, but cannot earn sufficient. Age 65.
488	Julia Clancey	Ditto	Ditto	3 6	Ditto	3 6	Widow, suffering from chronic rheumatism. Age 65.
494	Catherine Downey	Brighton	Warden	7 6	1. 7. 68.	7 0	Desertion of husband. 4 children; now 3 under 12.
496	Mark Solomon	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	11. 8. 68.	7 6	Suffers from rheumatism, is almost a cripple. 2 children under 12. No wife.
498	Ann Muir	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	14. 8. 68.	2 6	Husband unable to work. Recipient is upwards of 60.
499	John Freeney, for maintenance of Annie and Margaret Collins, twins, b. 8. 7. 66.	Ditto	Ditto	8 0	13. 8. 68.	5 0	Death of parents.
506	Maria Bleasby, for maintenance of Robert Lewis, b. 30. 7. 68.	Oatlands	Warden	5 0	1. 8. 68.	5 0	Death of mother; and the father having other children dependent upon him was unable to take proper care of this child and his twin brother (see next case). The mother died in giving birth to the children.
507	Ann Arber, for maintenance of William Lewis, born 30. 7. 68.	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	The same.
508	Joseph Balmforth	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 9. 68.	3 6	Has 2 children under 12. He suffers from chronic rheumatism, and was laid up for a long time from the effects of an injury to his hand received whilst on duty as a Volunteer, for which he received a gratuity of £50. Unable to work.
510	Richard Bradshaw	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Blindness.
511	William Sharland	George Town	Stipendiary Magistrate	3 6	Ditto	3 6	A confirmed cripple; age 85.
512	Mary Sumpter	New Norfolk	Warden	5 0	Ditto	7 6	Husband in Hospital, New Norfolk. 4 children under 12.
513	Ann Nangles	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 9. 68.	2 6	Chronic rheumatism, unable to work. Age between 50 and 60.
514	Jane Smith	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	7. 9. 68.	3 0	Unfit for work, suffering from uterine disease.
515	Milicent Hanaley	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	1. 9. 68.	3 0	Old age, now 76, and infirmity.
517	Mary Ann West	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	15. 9. 68.	5 0	Widow in delicate health, quite unable to work. Has 2 daughters, 1 under 12. The eldest is unfit for service, as, amongst other diseases, she suffers from that of the spine.
520	Joseph Nee or Mee	Evandale	Warden	3 0	10. 9. 68.	3 0	Old age and disease of the heart. Now 72.
522	Mary Aldridge or Taylor	Oatlands	Ditto	10 0	15. 9. 68.	10 0	Desertion of husband many years ago, leaving her with 8 children; 6 under 12. She has since lived with a man named Aldridge, by whom she has had 6 children; but she has been obliged to leave him in consequence of his ill-treatment.
523	Thomas Lancaster	Longford	Ditto	3 0	1. 10. 68.	3 0	Inability to work from weakness. Age 66.
524	Eliza Mullane	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	5 0	Widow suffering from palpitation of the heart. Age 65. Husband was alive when the allowance was first granted.
527	John Britton	Bothwell	Warden	3 6	1. 10. 68.	3 6	Age and infirmity. Now 80.
532	William Davis	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	2 6	Age and infirmity. Age 72. Wife suffering from fracture of right arm.
533	Bridget Minahan	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	4 0	8. 10. 68.	5 0	Inability of husband to provide for family. He is in bad health. 4 children under 12. Now 3.
534	Mr. James Hurst, for maintenance of the late Charles Farrell's children; John born 26. 8. 60, Thomas born 8. 6. 62, and Charles born Sept. 1866.	Tasman's Peninsula	Enquiring Officer, Hobart Town	10 0	1. 10. 68.	13 0	Death of parents. 4 children left unprovided for. Now 3, 1 dead since.

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				s. d.		s. d.	
536	Anastasia Stack	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	7 0	9. 10. 68.	7 0	Widow with 6 children. Has now 5 under 12.
539	Thomas Scott	Sorell	Warden	2 6	15. 10. 68.	3 6	Inability to work. Age 69.
542	Mary Rudd	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	19. 10. 68.	3 6	Widow in bad health. Age 54.
546	Mary Ann Malcolm	Launceston	Police Magistrate	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow, 5 children. She is a dissipated character. The allowance is given in rations in addition to food supplied by the Benevolent Society, Launceston.
547	Catherine Miles, for maintenance of John M'Carthy, born 27. 10. 65.	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	27. 10. 68.	2 6	Death of father and desertion of mother. Recipient, who is a widow, is the child's aunt, and has a large family of her own.
550	Bridget Ryan, for maintenance of John Bradshaw's three children. Sarah, born May, 1858; Mary, born Nov. 1859; and Elizabeth, born Nov. 1862.	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	7 6	1. 11. 68.	5 0	Inability of father to work, suffering from phthisis. Mother dead. Recipient is the children's grandmother.
551	Ann Smardon	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	1. 11. 68.	3 0	Age and infirmity.
552	James Fox & wife	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Both suffering from chronic bronchitis. Fox aged 80, wife 76.
553	Mary Kelly	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Widow aged, and suffering from paralysis.
556	Henry Porter and wife	Longford	Warden	5 0	20. 11. 68.	5 0	Old age and infirmity. Porter now 69, wife 62.
558	James Milner	Launceston	Police Magistrate	7 0	Ditto	7 0	Blindness. Described as a respectable person, formerly a schoolmaster. Has a wife and 2 children. One now under 12.
559	John Hodsell	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Blindness. Age 73.
565	Sarah Edwards	Hobart Town	Ditto	5 0	1. 12. 68.	3 0	Husband in General Hospital. 4 children under 12. Husband since discharged incurable, suffering from chronic disease of bones.
569	Jane M'Cormack	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	21. 12. 68.	3 0	Debility. Age 71.
570	Thomas Carew	Ditto	Benevolent Society	2 6	24. 12. 68.	2 6	Loss of use of one hand. Age 72.
571	John Robinson	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 1. 69.	2 6	Ulcer of leg and old age. Nearly 72.
578	Elizabeth Warren	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	Ditto	3 0	Widow suffering from chronic hepatitis. Age 70.
580	Mary Roberts	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	11. 1. 69.	5 0	Husband under sentence 7 years from 11. 2. 69. 4 children. 3 under 12.
581	John Pattern and wife	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	1. 1. 69.	5 0	Old age and great infirmity. Pattern 80, wife 70.
586	Selina Pearson	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	24. 1. 69.	10 0	Widow, 5 children. Now 4 under 12.
588	Ann Garlick	Hobart Town	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 1. 69.	5 0	Desertion of husband who is now in England. 1 child. This allowance is to be repaid to the Government when the order made against the husband for the maintenance of recipient is put in force.
590	Catherine Savage	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	29. 1. 69.	3 0	Desertion of husband. Extensive ulcers on legs.
591	Emma Beard	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	1. 2. 69.	3 0	Debility; age about 50. Husband a pauper in Invalid Depôt.
593	Eliza Cusack	Westbury	Warden	5 0	1. 1. 69.	5 0	Widow; too infirm to work. Age 60.
594	Robert Beans, for maintenance of Alice Ford, b. '63.	Deloraine	Ditto	5 0	1. 2. 69.	5 0	Death of father; desertion of mother.
595	William Clancey	Oatlands	Ditto	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Suffering from paralysis. Wife deserted him. 3 children. 2 now under 12.
598	John Burns	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Age 57. Born a cripple.
600	Ann Harkins	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Husband in General Hospital. Has a son suffering from deafness. The allowance is now granted for the son, who is upwards of 21 years of age, but not able to support himself. He was in the Invalid Depôt.
602	Ann Webb, ux. Quinn	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	16. 2. 69.	3 0	Debility. Widow; age nearly 72.
608	Catherine Duggan	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	26. 2. 69.	2 6	Debility. Age 57.
610	Elizabeth Roberts	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	21. 2. 69.	3 0	Chronic bronchitis. Age 74.
615	Margaret Elliott	Westbury	Warden	5 0	1. 3. 69.	5 0	Widow, in a weak state of health. 3 children; one an infant at the breast. Now 2 under 12.
616	Margaret Sowell	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	7 6	Widow; 5 children under 12. Has now 3.
617	Thomas Miller	Longford	Warden	3 0	8. 3. 69.	3 0	Old age and rheumatism. Now 67.

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618	Mary Denholme	Oatlands	Warden	s. d. 5 0	1. 3. 69.	5 0	Widow, in bad health. Has one child under 12, also in bad health.
620	William Baker and wife	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Debility. Baker 75; wife 71 years of age.
624	Catherine Kennedy or Butler	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	1. 4. 69.	5 0	Chronic rheumatism. Has two children under 12 (illegitimate).
625	Johanna Mulroy	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Widow; debility. Age 67.
628	John Blewitt	Bothwell	Warden	5 0	1. 4. 69.	5 0	Acute rheumatism. Age 80.
629	Margaret M'Gladery	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Desertion of husband. She is unable to work from the effects of rheumatic fever on her hands. 3 children under 12.
631	Mary Buchanan	Hobart	Benevolent Society	5 0	13. 4. 69.	2 6	Widow suffering from phthisis. Age 59.
633	Patrick Kieley and wife	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	4 0	1. 4. 69.	4 0	Infirmity. Kieley now 64, wife 96 years of age.
634	Joseph Turvey	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	Ditto	4 0	A cripple. Age 70.
640	Ann M'Kenzie	Richmond	Warden	7 6	Ditto	10 0	Desertion of husband. 5 children. 4 under 12. Recipient is in delicate health.
645	Samuel Nicholls	Sorell	Ditto	3 6	1. 5. 69.	3 6	Old age. Now 82.
647	John Main	Richmond	Ditto	7 0	Ditto	7 6	Cancer in nose and accident to hip. 5 children under 12. Now 6. Youngest born 17. 8. 70.
648	James Lingard	Hobart	Benevolent Society	3 6	Ditto	5 0	Inability to work, subject to epileptic fits. The allowance was withdrawn in March last in consequence of the drunken habits of Lingard and his wife. They have 4 children under 12, who (the parents not being fit to be entrusted with money) are fed daily at the Benevolent Society's Depot.
653	Joseph Collidge	Ditto	Ditto	2 9	1. 5. 69.	2 6	Suffering from weak eyes and chronic bronchitis. He is unable to work. Has 3 children under 12. The allowance is now given in rations, being in the habit of drinking to excess.
654	Mary Ann Cuthbertson, for the maintenance of her grandchildren; Thomas James born 27. 8. 62, Mary Ann born 5. 8. 64, and Harriet born 16. 4. 68.	Launceston	Police Magistrate	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Desertion of father. Death of mother. Children illegitimate.
655	Mary Stevens	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	7 6	Ditto	5 0	Husband in General Hospital, (since dead). 4 children, 3 under 12. The eldest, aged 15, is a cripple suffering from diseased bones of both legs.
656	Emily M'Keon	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Death of husband, late Sub-Inspector of Police, Hamilton. Allowance first granted on the recommendation of the Warden of that Municipality. 4 children under 12.
658	Mary Ann Buckley	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	10. 5. 69.	10 0	Widow. 7 children, 5 under 12, now 4, and one aged 16, who is subject to fits, and cannot get employment.
660	Johanna Fox	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 5. 69.	2 6	Desertion of husband. Age 66. Suffering from prolapsus uteri.
661	Rosanna Dunn	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	4 0	1. 5. 69.	2 6	Chronic bronchitis and dropsy lower extremities. Age 65.
662	Edmund Lewis, for maintenance of adopted child, b. 2. 6. 63.	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	2 6	Child illegitimate, adopted by recipient. Father unknown; mother out of Colony. Recipient is totally blind. His wife works for the support of herself and husband.
665	Ann Brown, alias Hamilton	Ditto	Benevolent Society	2 6	22. 5. 69.	2 6	Has two illegitimate children, one now under 12. Their father is dead. The other child is in bad health, likely to be subject to tubercular disease. Recipient suffers from prolapsus uteri.
666	Ellen Wickens	Oatlands	Warden	5 0	25. 5. 69.	5 0	Husband under sentence. 5 children, 3 under 12. Husband supposed to be dead.
669	Joseph Bennett	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	20. 5. 69.	3 0	Suffering from ophthalmia; unable to work for a living. 2 children under 12 at home. One child, born 17. 2. 58, admitted to Queen's Asylum, February, 1870; removed from evil influence of her mother, who is a confirmed drunkard.
671	Catherine Jackson	Richmond	Warden	7 6	25. 5. 69.	5 0	Desertion of husband. 5 children; 4 now under 12.
672	Catherine Tierney	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	20. 5. 69.	5 0	Widow with 3 children under 12, one of whom is confined to bed, suffering from hip disease.
679	Ellen Gray	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	1. 6. 69.	2 6	Widow, aged 57; suffers from chronic bronchitis.

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680	James Bradbury and wife	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 6. 69.	5 0	Bradbury suffering from debility; wife from cancer in the head.
682	Elizabeth Horan	Deloraine	Warden	5 0	16. 6. 69.	5 0	Husband unable to work (since dead). 3 children under 12.
683	Daniel Newman	Sorell	Ditto	4 0	1. 7. 69.	4 0	Old age, nearly 78.
684	Johanna Carroll	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	26. 6. 69.	2 6	Widow, aged 51. Suffers from chronic bronchitis.
686	Bridget M'Tighe	Oatlands	Warden	5 0	1. 7. 69.	5 0	Widow, in bad health. Age 61.
690	Agnes Lampert	Launceston	Police Magistrate	7 0	Ditto	10 0	Husband in Hospital (since dead). 4 children under 12, now 5; eldest born 24. 7. 58, youngest 30. 10. 69.
691	Agnes Morris	Green Ponds	Warden	7 6	Ditto	5 0	Desertion of husband. 2 children. Recipient is deaf and dumb.
692	Selina Turner	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Rheumatic fever and failing eyesight. Confined to bed. Age 62. (This woman died on 23rd December, 1870.)
697	Charles Clarke and wife	New Norfolk	Ditto	6 0	1. 7. 69.	6 0	Infirmities of age. Clarke now 87, wife 71.
701	Daniel Woodruff	Longford	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Nearly blind. Cannot maintain himself.
702	Salome Jane Scott	George Town	Stipendiary Magistrate	12 6	10. 7. 69.	12 6	Widow; has only one arm. Left with 7 children, 5 now under 12.
704	William Aylward	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 7. 69.	2 6	Chronic rheumatism. Age 76.
705	Jane Ellis	Ditto	Benevolent Society	5 0	21. 7. 69.	5 0	Widow with 2 children. Near her confinement. Has now 3 under 12; the youngest was born on 14. 9. 69. Allowance given in rations, the recipient being addicted to drinking.
706	Ellen Watts	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Desertion of husband. She has 2 children, both very young. Is not able to obtain sufficient work.
707	Mary Rollison	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	4 0	14. 7. 69.	4 0	Desertion of husband. 4 children; 3 now under 12.
708	Sarah Giles	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	23. 7. 69.	2 6	Widow, suffering from chronic bronchitis. Age 64.
709	Jane Bell	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Suffers from disease of the heart. Age 61.
710	William Archer	Westbury	Warden	5 0	1. 7. 69.	5 0	Nearly blind. Has a pension of 1s. per diem. 5 children; 4 under 12. Wife consumptive.
711	Thomas Pritchard	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	26. 7. 69.	2 6	Suffers from chronic rheumatism. 1 child, now over 12 years of age. His wife cannot earn sufficient to support the family.
716	Mary Hunt	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	1. 8. 69.	2 6	Widow, suffering from chronic rheumatism. Age 64.
717	William Reason	Richmond	Warden	6 0	Ditto	6 0	Illness and inability to work. 4 children under 12.
721	Ellen Madden	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Debility, unable to earn a living. Age 51.
722	Margaret Battle	Longford	Warden	4 0	14. 8. 69.	4 0	Desertion of husband. 3 children under 12.
723	Georgiana Stacey	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 8. 69.	2 9	Husband in Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk. 2 children under 12. Recipient is of rather weak intellect.
724	William Booth	Oatlands	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Old age, now 93; wife 52.
726	Eliza Madden	Hamilton	Ditto	7 6	20. 8. 69.	10 0	Widow of late Sub-Inspector of Police, Hamilton. 5 children, 4 of whom are now under 12.
730	John Goddard	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	23. 8. 69.	2 6	Authority not acted upon until 13. 10. 69, in consequence of drunkenness on the part of Goddard. He is 73 years of age, and suffers from rupture and rheumatism.
735	Mary Coghlin	Richmond	Warden	2 0	26. 8. 69.	2 0	Of weak intellect. Age 61.
740	William Skudder	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 9. 69.	2 6	Debility. Age 82.
741	William Marshall	Ditto	Benevolent Society	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Old age and inability to work.
742	Catherine Reynolds	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Widow, with 4 children under 12.
743	Louisa Ray	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Widow; age 53. Suffers from chronic rheumatism.
744	Lucy Bull	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	Ditto	7 6	Widow with 4 children. 3 now under 12.
745	John Priest	Ditto	Benevolent Society	5 6	Ditto	5 6	Suffers from asthma. Has 5 children under 12.
746	Robert Cockburn	Sorell	Warden	3 6	Ditto	3 6	Bad health. Age 72. 6 children, 5 of whom are under 12.
747	Joseph Patterson	Ditto	Ditto	3 6	Ditto	3 6	Bad health. Age 69.
749	William Wilson	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	3 0	Suffers from chronic hepatitis. Is fit for light work only.
751	Victoria Edwards	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	10. 9. 69.	2 6	Husband a cripple, suffering from palsy (since dead.) 2 children under 12; youngest born 23. 9. 70, eldest on 21. 2. 67.

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753	Alice Moy	Oatlands	Warden	s. d. 7 6	1. 9. 69.	s. d. 2 6	Husband in Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk. Has one child 10 years old, a cripple. Recipient is now suffering from cancer. Old age, 81; wife, 66.
755	Thomas Poley and wife	Longford	Ditto	5 0	9. 9. 69.	5 0	
756	Elizabeth Chambers	Hobart	Benevolent Society	3 0	24. 9. 69.	3 0	Widow; aged 71. Suffering from chronic rheumatism.
758	Ellen Donovan	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow; aged 66. Suffering from debility and chronic bronchitis.
760	Mary Button	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	1. 10. 69.	2 6	Widow; aged 59. Infirmary.
762	Henry Brown	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Nearly blind. Age 71.
764	Robert Watts and wife	Oatlands	Warden	7 6	1. 10. 69.	5 0	Old age, 77, wife 75.
770	Isabella Robb	Launceston	Police Magistrate	2 6	Ditto	5 0	Widow with 4 children; has now 2 under 12 to provide for.
773	Francis Boyer and wife	Evandale	Warden	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Boyer suffers from paralysis; has lost his speech, and the use of his left side; age, 71; wife aged 76, very feeble.
776	Eliza Jones	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	7 6	Ditto	5 0	Husband in hospital; since discharged unfit for work, has heart disease; 4 children under 12 years of age.
777	John Malone	Green Ponds	Warden	4 0	Ditto	4 0	Rheumatism in hands; age 69.
778	John Abbott and wife	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Abbott nearly blind, age 51; wife 50; in bad health and unable to work.
780	Wm. Humphreys	Launceston	Police Magistrate	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Blindness; wife living with him and attending upon him; 1s. per diem allowed from Church Fund.
781	Mary Ann Bannon, for maintenance of Arthur, born 13. 7. 60, Charles, 25. 12. 62, and Sarah Fisher, born 18. 7. 65.	Longford	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	The father of these children is a widower; cannot earn sufficient to support his family; he is gardener to A. Douglas, Esquire.
782	Susan Groves	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Widow with 3 children under 12; she is not strong enough to do anything but needlework.
783	Jane Wright	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Desertion of husband; 5 children under 12.
784	Christina Redding, for maintenance of Sarah Pilkington, b. 2. 5. 54.	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	2 6	1. 7. 70.	2 6	Death of father; mother not of sound mind; child of weak intellect. See case No. 821.
787	Christina Freeborough	Russell	Ditto	10 0	1. 10. 69.	10 0	Widow, with 5 children under 12.
788	William McClure, for maintenance of her grandchildren, Henry born 1861, and Edmund Hayes, 1863	Deloraine	Warden	9 0	26. 10. 69.	9 0	Desertion of father; mother in service; she supports a third child.
790	Luke Bates	Longford	Ditto	3 0	21. 10. 69.	3 0	Almost blind, age 72.
792	Ellen Archer	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	20. 10. 69.	2 6	Widow, aged 61. Allowance granted to pay her rent, as she cannot earn sufficient to keep herself without assistance.
793	Jane Mitcham	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow, aged 60; suffering from chronic bronchitis.
794	William Downing	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	4 0	27. 10. 69.	3 0	Suffering from chronic rheumatism. Age 61.
797	Sarah Brown	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Wife aged 54, suffering from debility.
800	John Lane	Green Ponds	Warden	4 0	1. 11. 69.	4 0	Desertion of husband. Age 66. She suffers from debility.
802	Catherine Costain	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	2 0	Suffering from chronic rheumatism. Age 63.
803	Hannah Shepherd	Bothwell	Warden	5 0	Ditto	10 0	Infirmities of age. 71.
804	George Layton	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Husband in Hospital, (since discharged unable to work), 5 children. 4 now under 12.
805	Jane Hamlyn	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Partial loss of use of legs. Age 71.
807	Sarah Donaldson	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Inability to work. Age 66.
808	Mary Fitzgerald	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Desertion of husband. 3 children under 12.
811	Robert Burnie	Deloraine	Warden	7 0	17. 11. 69.	5 0	Has now only one under 12. One boy was admitted to the Queen's Asylum Dec. 1870.
813	Francis Lambert	Launceston	Police Magistrate	7 0	18. 11. 69.	7 0	Recipient is a cripple, having lost one leg, amputated at General Hospital in 1867.

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				s. d.		s. d.	
815	Margaret Cairns, for maintenance of twin children, William and Julia Cohen, born 24. 9. 67.	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	8 0	28. 1. 70.	8 0	Death of father and desertion of mother. Two other children of this family were admitted to Queen's Asylum 15. 1. 70, and two others are now in the care of Mrs. Hellier. See case No. 860.
816	Mary Dooling	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	20. 11. 69.	2 6	Inability to work from debility. Age 55.
817	William Lander	Richmond	Warden	2 6	1. 12. 69.	2 6	A cripple unable to work. One child under 12. His wife does occasional work.
818	John Gilbert	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	24. 11. 69.	2 6	Suffering from chronic rheumatism. Age 76. His wife has chronic ulcer of the leg.
819	Martha Hill	Ditto	Ditto	2 0	Ditto	2 0	Widow suffering from debility. Age 61.
820	Mary Johnson	Ditto	Benevolent Society	1 6	Ditto	1 6	Suffering from uterine disease. Age 55.
821	Sarah Pilkington	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	2 6	25. 11. 69.	2 6	Death of husband. Recipient of weak intellect. Allowance given in rations as she is not fit to have the control of money.
822	Sarah Ann Pead	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	4 0	26. 11. 69.	2 6	Widow, aged 69. She receives 2s. or 3s. per week from St. John's Offertory Fund.
824	Martha Hall	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	24. 11. 69.	3 0	Widow, very feeble, age 89. Described as a very respectable person. She formerly kept a shop, which she was obliged to give up.
825	Bartholomew Griffin	Ditto	Ditto	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Suffering from asthma, unable to work. Has five children under 12.
827	Honora Garity	Spring Bay	Warden	5 0	1. 12. 69.	7 6	Desertion of husband. 5 children under 12. Has now 3.
830	Julia Kating	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	4 6	Ditto	5 0	Desertion of husband. 3 children under 12. Mother in service. She assists in the support of her children, who live with their grandmother.
831	Fanny Burt	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	1. 3. 67.	7 6	Husband under sentence; afterwards a pauper in Invalid Depôt; now discharged, nearly blind, and unable to work. 5 children; 4 under 12.
833	Elizabeth Pain	Oatlands	Warden	3 0	1. 12. 69.	3 0	Inability to work. Age 69. Has been living on private charity for years.
834	Thomas Jones	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Rheumatic gout and heart disease. Age 63. Unable to work.
836	James Canterbury and wife	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	1. 12. 69.	5 0	Debility. Canterbury aged 71; wife 66.
838	Hannah Smith	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	15. 12. 69.	3 0	Widow aged 70; almost past work.
840	John Moore	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	18. 12. 69.	2 6	Debility. Age 75.
841	Ann O'Brien	Glenorchy	Warden	4 0	Ditto	4 0	Widow, aged 55. 2 children, one under 12. Described as a woman of unblemished reputation, who supported herself and children as long as she was able to work.
843	Mary Harrison	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	18. 12. 69.	2 9	Desertion of husband. 3 children under 12.
844	Thomas Chim	Macquarie Plains	Rev. Mr. Garrard	3 6	15. 12. 69.	3 6	Effects of a severe burn, having fallen into the fire. Age 80. Very feeble. Has a wife, but she is stated to be unable to do much work.
845	James Taylor	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	20. 12. 69.	2 6	Old age, 65, unable to work.
847	Mary Ann Groaner	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	1. 1. 70.	2 6	Blind and deaf. Age 67.
849	Samuel Heyho and wife	Clarence	Warden	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Old age and inability to work, 73; wife 75.
851	John Jago, for maintenance of his grandchild, John Batt, born Feb. 1863.	Deloraine	Warden	3 0	1. 1. 70.	3 0	Desertion of father, leaving seven children unprovided for. Mother dead. Recipient keeps two others of the family without assistance.
852	Mary Whittaker	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	3 0	Desertion of husband. 2 children under 12. Recipient is now in service, but she cannot earn sufficient to keep her children. They live with their grandfather.
853	Jane Dempsey	Green Ponds	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Chronic rheumatism. Age 43. Unable to do any work. She is assisted by friends.
854	Elizabeth Chevans	Gordon	Stipendiary Magistrate	2 6	22. 1. 70.	10 0	Has one child (illegitimate) who suffers from gravel. He was in Hospital for upwards of 7 years, and after his discharge had to be brought to Town twice for operations to be performed. 10s. per week was granted on each of those occasions.
855	Catherine Anderson	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	7 6	1. 2. 70.	7 6	Death of husband. Has 5 children under 12.
857	Richard Turner	Sorell	Warden	3 6	1. 1. 70.	3 6	Old age. Unable to earn a living.
859	Dinah Hart	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	1. 2. 70.	3 0	Debility. Age 72. Widow.

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860	Mary Hillier, for maintenance of Frances Ellen, born 9.3.62, and Henry John Cohen, born 10.4.65.	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	10 0	10. 2. 70.	10 0	Death of father and desertion of mother. The same family as in case No. 815.
861	Hannah Cole.	ditto	Ditto	2 6	1. 2. 70.	2 6	Death of husband. She suffers from chronic rheumatism. Has one child under 12. Is unable to earn sufficient for the support of herself and child. She is described as a useless indolent woman.
862	Ann Seymour	Clarence	Warden	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Widow with 5 children, 4 under 12.
866	William Hannah	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Old age, 76; wife 78; unable to earn a living.
867	Henry Parsonage	ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Chronic rheumatism. 3 children under 12. Now 2. The eldest is obliged to stay at home to attend to recipient. The wife earns 14s. a week.
868	George Hewitt	ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Physical infirmity. Age 71, wife 60.
869	Margaret Leahy	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	7 6	14. 2. 70.	7 6	Husband in hospital. 5 children under 12.
870	Mary Rosman	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	18. 2. 70.	5 0	Widow. A respectable person. She has 4 children, 3 under 12.
872	Sarah Webb	Westbury	Warden	4 0	6. 2. 70.	4 0	Widow; age 51. Nearly imbecile.
874	Mary Bryan	Sorell	Ditto	5 0	1. 1. 70.	8 0	Death of husband. 4 children at home under 12. Four others, aged 14, 12, 11, 9 respectively, at work for their victuals.
875	Ann Carter	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	23. 2. 70.	5 0	Admission of husband to Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk (since dead). 4 children; 3 under 12 years of age. Described in medical certificate as not a strong woman.
876	John Smith & wife	Longford	Warden	6 0	1. 3. 70.	6 0	Old age. Smith 84; wife 76.
877	Dorothy Longmore, for maintenance of child (illegitimate) William J. Thorpe, b. 18. 3. 65.	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Desertion of parents.
878	Mary Ann Jones	ditto	ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Widow, with 4 children under 12.
879	John Durgan	ditto	ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Chronic rheumatism, unable to work. Age 58.
880	Ann Grimes	ditto	ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Debility. Age 75.
883	Mary O'Leary	Launceston	Police Magistrate	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow, with 2 children under 12; the youngest born 8. 1. 70.
884	John Thomas	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Debility. 3 children under 12. Wife a bad character.
885	George Gray	ditto	ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Chronic ophthalmia; age 69. Wife unable to support him.
886	Thomas Lewis	Clarence	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Old age, 79; very feeble.
889	Ludwig Kromer	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	21. 3. 70.	5 0	Injury to hip joint. 5 children under 12.
891	Elizabeth White	ditto	Rev. H. B. Bromby	3 0	24. 3. 70.	3 0	Old age,—76.
892	Eliza Dean	ditto	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 4. 70.	2 6	Chronic bronchitis; age 70. Husband subject to epileptic fits.
894	James Hill	Longford	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Heart disease and asthma. Age 71; wife 80.
896	Bridget Clay	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	24. 3. 70.	7 6	Husband suffering from internal cancer (since dead). Has 3 children under 12.
898	Harriet Warburton	Westbury	Warden	5 0	6. 3. 70.	5 0	Husband in Hospital (since dead). Has 5 children under 12.
899	Isabella Jones	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 4. 70.	7 6	Death of husband. 4 children under 12; has now only one, born 23. 4. 69; the other three were admitted to Queen's Asylum on 10. 5. 70.
901	William Hooper	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Suffering from perineal fistula. 2 children under 12, and 1 aged 14, in bad health. Hooper died on the 18th December, 1870. 2s. 6d. per week allowed to eldest daughter since for the youngest child, born 16. 12. 68. Mother deserted family some time.
903	Esther Seal	Oatlands	Warden	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Widow in bad health; age 65.
905	James Bevan	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Chronic rheumatism; age 70.
906	Mary Jane Ready	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	17. 4. 70.	7 6	Death of husband. 5 children under 12.
907	Mary Ann Key	Ditto	Ditto	12 6	23. 4. 70.	10 0	Desertion of husband. Since, viz., in Sept. 1870, he was sentenced at Launceston to 18 months imprisonment. 6 children under 12; youngest born 20. 11. 70.
909	Elizabeth Alomes	Sorell	Warden	5 0	25. 4. 70.	5 0	Husband just discharged from hospital; unable to work. 5 children under 12; eldest born 25. 7. 62, youngest, 20. 7. 69.

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910	Ann Keegan	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	s. d. 7 6	14. 4. 70.	s. d. 5 0	Death of husband recently. Has 3 children under 12, now 4, one born on 5. 8. 70; the reason for increased allowance.
914	Benjamin Shire	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	1. 5. 70.	3 0	Old age, 75, <i>paralysis agitans</i> . Wife aged 70, suffering from debility.
915	Margaret Garth	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Death of husband. Has 3 children under 12.
917	Margaret Chandler	Gordon	Stipendiary Magistrate	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Husband in General Hospital; disease of eyes; since discharged, but not cured. 3 children under 12.
923	John Cooper <i>alias</i> Kelly	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	13. 5. 70.	2 6	A cripple, confined to bed. Age 71.
924	William Legg	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	1. 5. 70.	2 6	Asthma. Age 57.
927	Robert Booth	Deloraine	Warden	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Paralysis. Age 72.
931	William Brooks	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	20. 5. 70.	2 6	Disease of stomach. Age 78. Wife blind. No children.
932	George Smith	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	24. 5. 70.	2 6	Disease of knee-joint. One child under 12. Described as a man who would not accept Government aid if he could possibly do without it.
933	Richard Davis	Clarence	Warden	2 6	21. 5. 70.	2 6	Inability to work. Age 55.
934	John Paul	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 6. 70.	2 6	Old age, 80, and infirmity. Has only one arm.
937	William Pearce	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Asthma; unable to work. Age 65.
938	George Weaver	Clarence	Warden	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Old age, 73.
939	Michael Arthur	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Old age, 72.
940	Jane Johnston	Oatlands	Warden	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow, aged 39. Cannot obtain employment, having lost her nose, and being otherwise disfigured in the face.
942	John Tinker, for maintenance and instruction of Patrick Kennedy, born 17. 3. 56.	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	£20 per annum for 4 years from 1. 9. 70. 2s. 6d. per week was allowed to the boy from 1. 6. 70. for 3 months, but it was not sufficient for his maintenance.			Recipient is a basket-maker, and the lad, who is a cripple suffering from permanent disease of the knee joint, has been apprenticed to him so that he may learn a trade and be able to support himself, otherwise he would be a permanent charge upon the Government. The lad's father is dead, and the mother is a pauper in the Invalid Depot, Cascades.
943	James Sadler	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	1. 6. 70.	5 0	Old age, 85, and debility. Described as a very respectable person. He is unable to work.
944	James O'Brien <i>alias</i> Doneen	Glenorchy	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Death of wife in confinement, 8. 5. 70; child alive. He has 5 other children, the eldest born 2. 2. 58. Recipient earns only 24s. a week, and is obliged to pay a woman to attend to the wants of the infant.
945	Mary Bree or Atkinson	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	18. 6. 70.	5 0	Husband under sentence of 6 years from 29. 9. 68. Has 4 children under 12. She is described as a respectable and industrious woman.
946	Mary Kay	Longford	Warden	3 0	20. 6. 70.	3 0	Widow, suffering from paralysis one side. Age 45.
947	George Potter	Macquarie Plains	Rev. Mr. Garrard	6 0	1. 7. 70.	6 0	Very ill and bed-ridden. Age 80.
949	Hannah Ryan	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Old age, 76.
951	Francesca Drury	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Unfit for work; without means; age 56. She was once in good circumstances in this City.
953	James Thelkeld	Westbury	Warden	3 6	Ditto	3 6	Infirmity. Age 68.
955	Joseph Dutton	Sorell	Ditto	3 6	1. 6. 70.	3 6	This man is childish. Age 80.
957	Elizabeth Lamberd	Fingal	Ditto	5 0	1. 7. 70.	5 0	Old age, 95. Her husband died August, '70, aged 96.
958	William Groves	Ross	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Almost blind. Age 59.
959	George Borrows and wife	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	6 0	Ditto	6 0	Old age and debility. Borrows 70, wife 66.
961	Titus Toogood	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 7. 70.	5 0	Old age, 76. Wife 70. Both unfit for work.
962	Mary Rooney	Oatlands	Warden	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow. She gets occasional work. Has two children, the eldest born 2. 12. 53. is not of sound mind; youngest born 2. 4. 62.
964	Ellen Walsh	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Chronic bronchitis and deformity. Unable to work. Age 34.
965	Henry Moore	Bothwell	Warden	3 6	16. 7. 70.	3 6	Inability to work. Age 70.
966	John Buckhurst	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	4 0	Ditto	4 0	Rheumatism. Age 65. His wife earns a little by her needle.
968	Joseph Hawkins	Franklin	Ditto	2 6	1. 7. 70.	2 6	Rheumatism and general infirmity. Age 60.
969	John Furlong	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Old age and debility, 73. Wife 53.

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970	Johanna Waterman for maintenance of an illegitimate child Emma Birch, born 22. 11. 66.	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 7. 70.	2 6	Mother dead. Father a pauper in Invalid Depôt, Cascades, suffering from impaired vision.
971	Margaret Innis	Brighton	Warden	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Husband under sentence of 15 years from 22. 1. 61. for manslaughter. She has 5 children under 12. Cannot obtain full [work.
974	Phœna Cole	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 8. 70.	2 6	Heart disease. Age 66.
975	William and Catherine Dunn	New Norfolk	Warden	6 0	Ditto	6 0	Old age and inability to work. Dunn 83; wife 66.
976	John Kirk	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Asthma. Age 64.
977	Eliza Hargraves	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Desertion of husband. 4 children under 12. Youngest born 30. 7. 70.
979	Elizabeth M'Neill	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Weak intellect and defective eyesight. Age 43.
980	Grace Thomas	Ditto	Ditto	4 0	Ditto	2 6	Partial loss of the use of left side. Age 64.
981	Henry Cohen	Glenorchy	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Bronchitis. Age 67.
982	Honora Hartnett	Westbury	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Widow, 4 children under 12. Her late husband's mother lives with her.
983	Mary Ann Hickey	Campbell Town	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow unable to do any hard work. Age 57. Has the care of a child for the Government. See Case No. 282.
984	Robert Diniant	Ditto	Ditto	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Age 60, and infirmity.
987	Ellen Keris	Bothwell	Warden	3 6	1. 8. 70.	3 6	Age 72, and infirmity.
988	William Squires	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Chronic rheumatism. Age 70. He was an inmate of the Invalid Depôt, Brickfields.
989	Mary Ann Smith	Green Ponds	Warden	4 0	15. 8. 70.	4 0	Age 67, and debility.
990	Julia Donahoo	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 8. 70.	2 6	Age 70, and debility.
991	Robert Walsh	New Norfolk	Warden	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Age 82, and debility.
992	Mary Mahoney	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Departure of husband to New Zealand in search of employment. He was in the City Police. 5 children under 12.
993	Samuel Hall	Longford	Warden	3 0	20. 8. 70.	3 0	Age 70, and infirmity.
996	Ellen Duffy	Westbury	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Absence of husband, who is supposed to be in the hospital, Melbourne, Victoria, to which Colony he went in search of employment. Has 6 children under 12, and is near her confinement.
997	Jessie Harrington	Clarence	Warden	7 0	Ditto	7 0	Committal for trial of husband for murder at Fingal. Since convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude. 4 children under 12.
998	Daniel King	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	1. 8. 70.	2 6	Chronic rheumatism. Age 68.
999	Ann Heslop	Clarence	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Widow; aged 66. Debility.
1000	Richard Rider and wife	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	23. 8. 70.	5 0	Old age, &c. Rider 73; wife 71.
1001	Ann Kenny	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	4 0	15. 8. 70.	4 0	Desertion of husband, who has left the Colony. 3 children under 12.
1003	Thomas Higgins	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	24. 8. 70.	2 6	Old age, 73.
1004	William Forster	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Only able to do light work. Age 60; wife aged 40. Nearly blind.
1005	Margaret Smith	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Only able to do a little sewing. Age 60.
1006	Michael Deegan	George Town	Warden	3 6	Ditto	3 6	Between 70 and 80 years of age; unable to work.
1007	Thomas James	Bothwell	Ditto	3 6	1. 9. 70.	3 6	Disease of lungs. Age 64.
1008	Martin Campbell	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	3 0	Ruptured. Age 93.
1009	Francis Yarnell	New Norfolk	Warden	3 6	1. 9. 70.	3 6	Past work. Age 80.
1010	George and Sarah Palmer	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Both too old to work. Palmer 74, wife 66.
1011	Richard Waycott and wife	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Waycott old age, 70, and rheumatism; wife 72.
1013	Ellen M'Givern ux. Howard	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Old age, 75.
1014	Ellen Duggan, for maintenance of Margaret Curtis, born May, 1864	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Father of child unable to work; living upon charity. Suffering from diseased limbs. Mother dead.
1016	John Barry & wife	New Norfolk	Warden	5 0	1. 8. 70.	5 0	Old age. Barry 93, wife 83.
1017	Catherine Nicholson	Launceston	Police Magistrate	5 0	1. 9. 70.	5 0	Committal for trial of husband for burglary. 4 children under 12.
1018	Elizabeth Wilson	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Widow. Weak-minded. Age 61.
1019	Joseph Raybould	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Rheumatism and inability to work. Age 67.

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1020	Mary Pearce	Campbell Town	Warden	4 0	1. 9. 70.	4 0	Bad health and deformity. Husband under sentence of 6 months in House of Correction, Launceston. One child under 12.
1021	Nappy Harvey	Torquay	Stipendiary Magistrate	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Husband under sentence of 6 months. One child under 12. The authority for the payment of the allowance in this case expired 31. 12. 70.
1022	Dorothy Longmore	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	2 6	Chronic ulcer. Age 62. Husband in hospital. (Since discharged suffering from disease of hip-joint.) She has the care of a child for the Government. See case No. 877.
1024	Eliza Beale	Launceston	Police Magistrate	1 6	20. 9. 70.	1 6	Husband in General Hospital, Launceston. She is helpless, nearly blind; is provided with food by the Benevolent Society, Launceston. The sum allowed by the Government is for lodging and firing.
1025	Henry Channer	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Infirmary. Age 72.
1026	William Taylor	Clarence	Warden	3 0	21. 9. 70.	3 0	Inability to work. Feeble. Age 80.
1028	Christina Glenn	Westbury	Ditto	4 0	27. 9. 70.	4 0	Husband under sentence at Port Arthur; 6 years from 10. 9. 66. Two children under 12. She suffers from prolapsus uteri. Cannot work.
1029	Robert Rose & wife	Longford	Ditto	6 0	Ditto	6 0	Old age and infirmity. Rose 84, wife 75.
1030	Ann Reid	Westbury	Ditto	2 6	1. 10. 70.	2 6	Widow described as a helpless creature. 2 children under 12.
1031	Henry Douglas	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	5 0	1. 10. 70.	5 0	Old age, 70, and infirmity.
1033	James Grimstead	Sorell	Warden	3 6	Ditto	3 6	Ill and unable to work. Age 67.
1035	Clementina Smith	Waterhouse	Stipendiary Magistrate	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Husband committed for trial. 6 children, 5 under 12.
1036	Elizabeth Deverill	Deloraine	Warden	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Recipient is the eldest daughter, and has the care of her three brothers, two of whom are under 12. The father is in the Hospital, Launceston, and the mother is under sentence for larceny, 3 months, from 7. 10. 70.
1037	Mary Ryan	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	6 0	Ditto	6 0	Husband bedridden, suffering from paralysis. 5 children. Now 4 under 12.
1038	John Paul	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Loss of one leg. Age 68.
1039	Timothy Doyle and wife	Longford	Warden	6 0	Ditto	6 0	Old age, &c. Doyle 78, wife 55.
1040	Jane Burchett	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	10 0	Ditto	10 0	Widow in bad health, 5 children under 12.
1041	John Gleaves	Spring Bay	Warden	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Inability to work, owing to old age. Mother deserted family four years ago. 2 children under 12.
1042	Elizabeth Turner	Evandale	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Old age, 70.
1044	Henry Dennis	Deloraine	Ditto	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Partial blindness and inability to work. Wife reported to be in a dying state. 7 children, 6 under 12 years of age.
1045	Matthew Jackson	Evandale	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Inability to work. Age 77.
1046	Stephen Dickers	Glenorchy	Ditto	10 0	18. 10. 70.	10 0	Advanced stage of disease of heart. Unable to work. 9 children, 7 under 12: the eldest 18 years of age.
1047	Johanna Power	Richmond	Ditto	10 6	Ditto	10 6	Husband in Hospital. 8 children, 7 under 12: eldest born 12.8.58, youngest 29.1.70.
1048	John Mitchell	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	2 6	19. 10. 70.	2 6	Old age, 68. Has been in Depot.
1050	Elizabeth Mary Humphreys	Launceston	Police Magistrate	3 0	1. 11. 70.	3 0	Widow, reported, as unable to earn living, sells tapes, &c. Has two children under 12.
1051	Nathaniel Bryant, for maintenance of Thomas Hewson, born 4.1.65, and Ann Hewson, born 11.1.67.	Ditto	Ditto	8 0	Ditto	8 0	Father in gaol, committed for trial for manslaughter. Mother dead.
1052	Benjamin Corbett	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Inflammation of eye. 3 children under 12.
1053	Eliza Turner	Hobart	Ditto	2 6	1. 11. 70.	2 6	Chronic ulcer and old age, 76.
1056	Mary Cunningham	Ditto	Ditto	7 6	Ditto	7 6	Desertion of husband; 5 children; 4 under 12. Recipient is suffering from abscess of the breast.
1057	Ellen Robinson	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Inability to earn a livelihood; age 73.
1059	Thomas Randall	Kingston	Stipendiary Magistrate	4 0	Ditto	4 0	Deaf, and blind of one eye; age 72.
1060	James Friend and wife	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Infirmary; Friend 70, wife 69.
1062	Richard Ellis	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Chronic ulceration of legs; age 78.
1063	James Hinds and wife	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Hinds 71, eyesight failed; wife 61, very infirm.

No. of Case.	Name of Recipient.	District.	By whom recommended.	Weekly Amount now given.	Date Allowance was first granted.	Amount then given.	Cause necessitating Grant.
1064	Edward Allen and wife	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	s. d. 5 0	1. 11. 70.	s. d. 5 0	Allen is suffering from paralysis, age 70; wife 75.
1065	James Povey	Ditto	Benevolent Society	5 3	14. 11. 70.	2 9	Out of work; has chronic ulcers of leg; 2 children under 12. His wife deserted her family; she is described as a drunken dissolute character. 2s. 9d. of the allowance is given in rations.
1066	William Marslan	Ditto	Enquiring Officer	3 0	1. 11. 70.	3 0	Chronic ulcer of legs, and confined to bed; age 57. Wife in attendance upon him.
1067	Julia Johnson	Ross	Warden	8 0	17. 11. 70.	8 0	Widow with 5 children under 12 years of age.
1068	George Sanson	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	3 0	15. 11. 70.	3 0	Chronic ulcer of legs; age 63.
1069	John Woods	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Injury to thumb. Two children under 12. Only granted temporarily for one month. Discontinued 15. 12. 70.
1070	Ellen Pherris	Franklin	Stipendiary Magistrate	5 3	1. 10. 70.	5 3	Husband in Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk. The allowance given in this case is the amount of the husband's pension, which is paid into the Colonial Treasury.
1071	Eliza Wimburn	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	1. 12. 70.	5 0	Widow with one child under 12; she lives with her father Dr. Steward, who is over 70 and without means.
1072	William Leake and wife	Clarence	Warden	4 0	Ditto	4 0	A cripple; age 73. Wife 60, legs diseased. These people were once in good circumstances.
1073	George Barrett	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Severe illness, confined to bed; has a wife and three children under 12 years of age.
1074	John Turner and wife	Hobart	Benevolent Society	2 6	1. 12. 70.	2 6	Husband suffering from paralysis. Age 54. Wife works when she can get it. Allowance in this case given in rations.
1075	Elizabeth Browne	New Norfolk	Warden	4 0	Ditto	4 0	Bad leg, incurable. She kept an infant school as long as she was able. Age 70.
1076	Henry Hanson, for maintenance of an illegitimate child, William Henry Priest, b. Feb. '70	Hobart	Enquiring Officer	5 0	Ditto	5 0	Father under sentence for failing to comply with magisterial order for the child's support. The mother has deserted the child.
1078	John Thos. Brooks	New Norfolk	Warden	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Old age, 74. Wife earns a little, but not sufficient to support herself and husband.
1079	John Digney	Launceston	Police Magistrate	3 6	Ditto	3 6	Old age, 79. Has a pension of 6d. per diem from 91st Regt. in addition to allowance. Described as a "very respectable" person.
1081	William Evans	Clarence	Warden	3 0	Ditto	3 0	Too old and decrepid to work. 70 or 80.
1082	Eleanor Foster	Ditto	Ditto	2 6	Ditto	2 6	Infirmity; age 65. Her husband is sexton at Kangaroo Point, but he cannot earn sufficient to support himself and wife.
1084	Maria Garcia	Longford	Ditto	7 6	1. 12. 70.	7 6	Death of husband. She has four children under 12.

NOTE.—The allowances granted in the cases named herein have not been paid continuously from the dates of the original authorities to the 1st December last. From time to time many of them have been reduced or discontinued altogether, as the circumstances of the recipients have improved so as to justify such reduction or discontinuance; but in a great number of cases the withdrawal has only been for a time: in other cases temporary increases have been granted. These intermediate alterations have not, however, been set forth in this Return, as the explanation of the reasons of each change would have entailed a large amount of extra labour, and have caused considerable delay in the completion of the Return; but the facts are fully set forth in the papers affecting each case, and can be referred to if required.

W. TARLETON.
31st January, 1871.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.

Present—Hon. F. M. Innes, Hon. James Aikenhead, Adye Douglas, Esq. (*Launceston.*)

J. J. HUDSON, *Esq., J.P., called in and examined.*

1. You are Chairman of the Launceston Benevolent Society? I am.
2. How long have you been so? Nearly twelve years.
3. The Society is partly maintained by voluntary contributions, and partly by contributions from Government? It is now supported partly by private contributions and partly by Government, but it has not always been so.
4. Will you be good enough to state the relative amounts derived from these sources during these years? In 1860 the Government contributed one-half the amount distributed: since that time the proportions have gradually altered to upwards of two-thirds contributed by the Government, and less than one-third by the public.
5. What are the ostensible objects of the Society,—do they contemplate only the relief of temporary, or do they embrace cases of continued want or suffering? The primary objects of the Society are to relieve cases of temporary distress, but in practice we find that we have to deal with permanent cases.
6. Will you be kind enough to supply a Return showing cases of protracted relief, and the amount and form of the relief extended? At the present time we have 1 widow and child that have been relieved with 1 ration ever since 1860; 2 orphan children from 1861, 2 rations; 1 widow and 3 children from 1862, 2 rations; 10 widows, 10 men, 11 women, and 69 children who have been relieved from two years and upwards: the men all either very old,—having a wife; or disabled from work by illness,—having children.
7. How many cases are there to which relief was extended, say, last week, distinguishing periodical from casual cases, and the amount of relief? Of the 68 cases to which relief was extended last week, about 60 had been relieved for protracted periods, and the remainder received single rations and lodgings at 6*d.* per night. Of the 60 relieved for protracted periods, about an equal number received single and double rations.
8. What machinery does the society make use of to ascertain the fitness of persons to receive relief from its funds? A paid Secretary is employed, whose duty it is to find out the necessities of cases: besides which each Member of the Committee relieves a certain number of cases, and visits.
9. Does the Secretary make a verbal or written report of cases? The Secretary makes a verbal report to the Committee at their weekly meetings.
10. In dispensing relief, what facilities have you for ascertaining whether the recipients are not in receipt of help from other charitable sources—Church collections, &c.? In dispensing relief we have no absolute and certain information as to whether the applicants are in receipt of relief from other sources, but we generally elicit the facts through the constant communication which we keep up with other sources of relief.
11. Does the Government avail itself of the services or of the local knowledge of the Society in dispensing the sums appropriated to Out-door Paupers in and around Launceston? In very few instances.
12. Has the Society any knowledge of who the recipients of that relief residing within the sphere of the Society's operations are? We have no other information than that we obtain by making enquiry.
13. It follows then, I presume, that relief may unawares at the same time be extended from two or more sources to the same individuals? It does follow, to some extent.
14. Have any cases of that kind been detected in the operations of your Society? I am not aware that such cases have been detected.
15. In many cases to which the assistance of the Society is extended are there young families? In many cases there are.
16. Has the Society, through its agents, used any influence with persons in receipt of prolonged relief to induce them to send their children to school—has it, in fact, ever been made a condition of relief that the children should attend school? No.
17. I perceive by your last Report that the Committee “regret to state that no provision has been made for the education of the children of the poorest class in the town.” Are you aware how many schools there are in Launceston supported by the Government? There are three schools supported by Government—two day schools and an infant school.
18. Is there no Ragged School? Was there not one at any period within your knowledge; and if so, how came it to cease? There is no Ragged School now. A year or two since there was one supported by voluntary contributions, which ceased from want of funds.

19. Are not children of the poorest class admitted free to the schools supported by Government? Such children may be admitted free, but there is no room for them; and I doubt very much that, even were there room, children shoeless and deficient of clothing would be admitted.

20. In considering the claims made upon the Society for relief, are any pains taken to ascertain the circumstances of the relatives (especially of those who may stand in relationship under the Act 26 Vict. No. 3, involving legal liability) before extending relief for a protracted period? In all cases where we know that relatives are able to contribute to the relief of applicants we require that they should do so previous to our rendering any assistance.

21. Has the development of the Invalid Pauper Establishment in Launceston relieved the Society of any former charges upon it? I do not think so: indeed, the development of the Male Invalid Pauper Establishment may have in some respects brought additional charges; for instance, in the shape of bringing paupers here who want temporary relief.

22. Are you personally acquainted with the working of that establishment? I am not.

23. Are you aware of any cases in which a member of a family in receipt of periodical relief from the Society has been an inmate of the establishment? I am not aware of any such cases.

24. Does the Society ever recommend cases for admission to the Queen's Orphan Schools? For two or three years no recommendations have been made for admission to the Queen's Orphan Schools, the Society having been under the impression that they were full.

25. Is the relief dispensed by the Society given pecuniarily or in commodities? In nearly every case in commodities. In cases where money is given, it is not handed to the individual.

26. Where intemperance has been detected on the part of the recipients of relief, has the Society discontinued or suspended its aid? Where intemperance has been detected, the Society frequently suspends relief entirely in the endeavour to induce sobriety. Cases may occur, perhaps, where a mother is a drunkard, and the Society takes means to relieve the children. We have one case at the present time, in which a woman receiving relief is such a confirmed drunkard that relief has to be doled out to her day by day.

27. I notice that the principal expenditure of the Society during the past year consisted of three items—groceries, bread, and meat—obtained from specified dealers: were these parties the lowest tenderers for the supplies quoted? In all cases they were the lowest tenderers.

28. How did the amount of their contracts for the different commodities stand to the Public Service contract rates? I think they were supplied at the same rate.

29. In the report of the Society for 1870, the Committee state that "the present mode of relieving the distressed through the medium of a Benevolent Society, subsidised by the Government, is only suited to a community in its earlier stages of existence." Do you think that the Colony remains in that state, or has the period arrived in which a systematic change has become expedient? I consider that the Colony is still in a transition state, and that the time has scarcely arrived for adopting another system of relief. The present mode however is, I think, not so perfect as it might be; for instance, with respect to the dispensing of relief from different sources. My private opinion is that it is hardly fair to the benevolent class in the community that they should be called upon to supply a sum of £200 in addition to being taxed for the support of public charities. Most of the subscribers to the Benevolent Society are members of churches who support their own poor, and also pay taxes. There is always room for private benevolence after the Society has done its work. If we relieved only the deserving poor the task would be light, but by far the majority of those whom we relieve are the bad, the improvident, and the dissolute, and their children.

30. Has the fact of the Government subsidising the Society not tended to counteract voluntary benevolence? I do not think it has.

31. What is the rule observed by the Government in respect to the sum contributed by it towards the Society's objects? Government contributes unconditionally a sum of £250, and supplements the amount collected by an equal amount.

32. Is any report furnished to Government of the Society's operations beyond that from which I have quoted? No other report is furnished, except that of the Statistician.

33. In cases of temporary distress is relief at any time granted on the condition of a loan to be refunded at a future period, or in the shape of provisions at rates below the market rates? Never.

34. Is it the duty of the Secretary, or of whom, to disburse relief, whether in the shape of money or provisions, to the persons who receive the same? A ticket is given to the recipient of relief, and he goes to the contractor for the article specified.

35. Are there any stated periods for these disbursements? Tickets are issued for rations for from one day to a week.

36. If I place in your hands a return of the persons receiving out-door pauper relief from the Government within the Launceston District, with the periods within which they were in receipt of such relief, will your books enable you to identify the individuals if they have at the same time been receiving assistance from the Society? Our books would enable us to identify them if they applied for relief under the same names in all instances, but some of these people may have aliases.

37. Is any system of visiting carried out by the Society? Each Committee-man is a visitor, but I should like to guard against giving you the idea that there is much visiting done. Men in business, like myself, have not much time to attend to such duties, and it was in consequence of this that a paid Secretary was appointed.

38. Has there been any decrease in the applications for relief since the establishment of the Pauper Depôt? I do not think the establishment of the Pauper Depôt has led to any decrease. We do not relieve the same class of men as those received at the Depôt, and the number of old men who are unable to do anything at all is very small. We have a rule not to relieve single men, and any such applicants we refer to the Invalid Depôt.

39. Have you formed any idea as to a desirable system of relief? I think that the present system of dispensing relief through a Benevolent Society is an economical and efficient one, but one which might be improved in its details. It is wrong that there should be more than one source of relief: we have people receiving relief who obtain Government relief of which we have no official notice.

40. Do you get any returns from the churches of the names of those who are relieved by them? We get no such returns. I think it would be a matter of great delicacy to deal with. We have had cases of highly respectable families brought to want, who have tided over their difficulties, and who are now again in comfortable circumstances.

41. Do you ever relieve those who also obtain relief from the churches? It is very rarely that those whom we relieve are likely to be obtaining pecuniary relief from the churches.

42. What was the total amount disbursed by you last year? £656 6s. 9d.

43. Do you know what amount was disbursed by Government in the Launceston district for charitable purposes during the same period? I do not.

44. Do you relieve many poor people from the surrounding country districts? The race is so nomadic that we do not know. The principal part of the relief which we afford, however, is to people connected with Launceston. If a man comes in from the country, we set our faces against relieving him except to the extent of a night's lodging. We were at one time so overwhelmed with applications from the country, that we had to make a rule that none but people connected with Launceston should be relieved. The expenses for lodging before the Depôt was opened were very great.

45. Have the claims upon the Society for, say, the last five years increased or decreased? The claims upon the Society for the past two or three years have been, I think, rather less. Prices having fallen will account for that partly.

46. Have you ever met with instances in which children relieved by you would otherwise have gone to the Queen's Orphan Asylum? I have on one or two instances known children to be relieved by the Society who were also receiving "compassionate allowance" from Government, and who would otherwise have gone to the Orphan Asylum. They are now being trained in private families, which I consider a good system. If this system could be extended I think it would be a great boon.

47. Does the Society grant any medical relief? Some years ago we had no means of giving medical relief, but now we have; and during the past year this department greatly extended, 400 tickets having been given to applicants who, on presenting these tickets at the Hospital, receive advice and medicine. We find a tendency amongst people who can afford to pay to apply for medical relief.

48. Then, by giving tickets you are assumed to certify to the inability of the recipients to pay? Yes. I believe the Government has held a police enquiry into the question of hospital relief, and did not find many cases in which it was improperly extended.

49. Do you ever relieve the necessities of people who have just been discharged from Hospital? We frequently do.

JOHN F. COX, *Esq.*, called in and examined.

50. You are, I believe, Superintendent of the Male Invalid Depôt, Launceston? I am.

51. How many men have you in that establishment? There are one hundred and fourteen (114).

52. Upon what system are these men admitted to the Depôt? If from the town the men are admitted in the first place upon application to the Police Magistrate, or if from the country districts by applying to the Wardens of the districts in which they reside; the applications are then forwarded to the Government, and on approval the men are admitted.

53. Have you ever known these recommendations to be negatived? Never to my knowledge.

54. Do you make any report to Government as to the nature of these cases? None whatever.

55. Then what is the object of sending these applications to Hobart Town? The object of sending them to Hobart Town is that they might be approved of by the Government. Urgent cases, pending approval, are taken in at once.

56. How long has the Depôt been in existence? About two years and a half,—since June, 1868.

57. Is the tendency in the number of applications to increase or otherwise? The tendency is to increase. There are at the present moment authorities issued for the admission of eighteen or twenty men whom I cannot receive for want of accommodation.

58. Are you aware of the existence of the Act 26 Vict. No. 3, entitled "An Act to provide for the maintenance by their relations of indigent persons in public charitable institutions?" I am aware of the existence of the Act, and may state that it is about to be put in force in one instance.

59. Whose duty is it to see that that Act is put in force? It is the duty of the Police Magistrates and Wardens to see where the Act can be put in force, so as to diminish the number of cases requiring admission to public charitable institutions.

60. How many of the inmates of the Dépôt are employed for the general purposes of the institution? Six men are so employed,—five wardsmen and a gate-keeper,—who are remunerated at the rate of 4*d.* per day.

61. How many others, not being inmates, are employed? There is an overseer or warder and one wardman besides. Acting on a suggestion made by me, and approved of by Mr. Forster as Sheriff, a well-behaved prisoner from the gaol is employed to cook, at a saving of 2*s.* per day, and one invalid assists him. It was first suggested to pay the cook 1*s.* per day, but I could not find a well-behaved man to take it under 2*s.*

62. Have any of the men got families in town, and if they have, could you ascertain the number and names? A few of the men have families in town: I could ascertain their number and names.

63. Are the men confined within the precincts of the Dépôt? Yes; about once a month they have permission to go out.

64. Do the men seem to cling to the establishment, or do they wish to get out? Many of them cling to the establishment; others go out and immediately apply again for admission. Many go out and apply from other districts to be re-admitted—districts where they are not known. About Christmas a dozen men went away, nearly all of whom are back again.

65. During your experience have you ever known undeserving cases to be admitted? During the two and a half years that the Dépôt has been open I have never, from my own experience, known a case to be admitted that was not really deserving. The men are all infirm or of old age. The average age of the inmates during last year was sixty-five. The youngest inmate is eighteen years of age; he is blind, and partly chargeable to Imperial Funds.

66. From what districts do you receive men? They come from all districts north of Campbell Town, and from all parts of the coast.

67. Have you ever made a calculation as to the average number of years men remain in the Dépôt? I never have made that calculation.

68. Do you ever experience trouble in the management of the inmates? I have at times experienced some trouble; for instance, if I have tried to employ some of the men in any kind of work.

69. There is a piece of cultivated ground attached to the Dépôt; are any of the men employed upon that? The ground is entirely cultivated by prison labour, the inmates of the Dépôt are unfit for such work; if they were able to do it they would not be proper cases for the Dépôt.

70. What may be the cost per head of supporting these men? The cost per head per diem is 8½*d.*—including the cost of superintendence, about 9½*d.*

71. How are the inmates supplied with medical attendance? Dr. Maddox visits the Dépôt twice a week, or oftener if necessary. We have a hospital-ward constructed for receiving twelve patients, which is always full.

72. Can you say what the rate of mortality is? About 2½ per month.

73. The men, I presume, are supplied with clothing? They are always deprived of their own clothing upon entering the Dépôt, and are supplied with other clothing—a uniform.

74. What hours are observed by the inmates for rising and retiring? They rise at 6 o'clock in summer and 7 o'clock in winter. At 9 o'clock in summer and 8 o'clock in winter they go to bed. The gates locked at these hours.

75. You do not find any imposition practised by these men? Never.

76. Are visitors admitted to see the men? Visitors are at all times admitted.

77. Do many of the connexions or relatives of the men go to see them? Very few.

[Mr. Cox volunteered the statement that “in the Hospital of the Female House of Correction we have ten women, who are admitted in the same way as the men are to the Dépôt. At the present time there are applications from five others, who cannot be received for want of room. One of these women—an old servant of Mr. Theodore Bartley’s—is paid for by Mr. Bartley at the rate of 4*s.* per week.”]

78. These women have the right of going away when they please? Certainly.

79. Are women ever sent from the Hospital of the Female House of Correction to the Cascades Factory? Yes; recently a draft went from the General Hospital here to the Cascades.

80. Previous to the establishment of the Invalid Dépôt what means had the class of men who are now received there for obtaining relief? Before the Dépôt was established many of the men now there were in the House of Correction, the number of inmates in the latter having now decreased. They used to be sent to the House of Correction as “disorderly persons,” having no place of abode or means of support.

81. Have any of the men now in the Dépôt ever been inmates of the Brickfields or Cascades Establishments? Some of them have.

82. Do most of the inmates come from this side of the Island? Generally speaking, they have been old residents on this side.

83. If you had a nominal list of the inmates of the Brickfields Establishments, could you tick off the names of those who have been in the Dépôt here? I could by referring to our books.

[N.B.—Subsequently Mr. Cox, upon examination of the Brickfields Returns, found he could not identify individuals owing to the omission in them of the names of the ships by which the inmates arrived in Colony.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

DR. MADDOX called in and examined.

84. You are the responsible Medical Officer of the General Hospital, Launceston? Yes, I am the Resident Medical Officer.

85. Are you the sole Medical Officer of the Institution? I am the sole Medical Officer in charge. There are two consulting Surgeons.

86. Have Medical Practitioners in this town any part in the medical treatment of the Hospital inmates? Or, have they free access to the wards? Or, are there any medical pupils taking part in attendance on the patients?—As I stated before there are two consulting Surgeons, Dr. Miller and Dr. Wigan, one or both of whom attend cases of great emergency if sent for. The Medical Practitioners of the town do not have free access to the wards. There is one medical pupil attached to the Hospital, who likewise performs the duties of dispenser.

87. By what right have the two consulting Surgeons admission? By right of their appointment.

88. To whom are you responsible as Medical Officer? To the Government. There is a Board of Management, but all my correspondence is with the Government direct.

89. You have a Hospital Board; what are its functions, and what arrangement is carried out as to their performances? The Board assembles once a month; they see that the arrangements of the Hospital are properly carried out, visiting the different wards, hearing complaints, if any, and recommending or transacting any business connected with the institution before forwarding to Government. The Chairman and Members have the power of visiting the Hospital at any time.

90. Who are the present Members of the Hospital Board? Messrs. Wm. Hart, (Chairman) W. S. Button, Henry Dowling, James Robertson, John Murphy, J. T. Sale, and the Mayor of Launceston *ex officio*. The Board meets in the Board Room of the Hospital.

91. What is the process of admission to the Hospital, distinguishing urgent from non-urgent cases? Urgent cases, such as accidents or sudden and severe illness, are admitted at once. Out-patients, if on examination their cases are urgent, are also admitted at once. In non-urgent cases the Police Magistrate in town grants admission, and the Justices of the Peace and Wardens in the Country Districts. Their recommendations, however, must be approved by Government. Before granting these recommendations the Magistrates and Wardens ought first to ascertain if there is a vacancy, but they don't often do that.

92. Has not the Mayor of Launceston the right to recommend patients for admission? I do not think so. At all events, while I have held the appointment of Surgeon Superintendent I have had no recommendations from him. I believe, at the same time, that all the Members of the Board can give orders for admission, but I hardly ever get one except from the Police Magistrate.

93. Before the Government decide upon these recommendations do they have any report from you? None.

94. You attend other establishments besides this in virtue of your appointment from Government. What are they? I attend the Invalid Depôt, the Gaol, and the Male and Female Houses of Correction.

95. Are the Patients in the Hospital all non-paying, or have you both paying and non-paying? We have both paying and non-paying Patients.

96. To whom, and through whom, are the payments of the paying Patients made? The payments of paying Patients pass through my hands to the Colonial Treasurer. The fixed charge is one guinea per week; but in certain cases a difference is made which it is left to the Surgeon Superintendent to adjust. For instance, members of various Lodges are allowed £1 per week during their illness, and that sum is taken as payment when they become inmates of the Hospital. Sometimes the Police Magistrate endorses upon a recommendation that the recipient is able to pay some very small sum, say 1s. per day; in such a case the payment is never accepted, and the Patient is received simply as a pauper.

97. So far as Hospital Patients are concerned you have no emolument or recompense excepting the salary which you receive from the Public Revenue? None whatever.

98. Are you allowed private practice? And if so, under any and what restrictions?—I am allowed no private practice except consulting practice. At the same time I may state that I have never received any official intimation that I am not to practise privately. I know from what I have heard that private practice is forbidden to the Surgeon Superintendent of this Hospital; but I have had no intimation from Government upon the subject. At present I am in a kind of transition state with respect to my appointment, having some three months ago sent in my resignation to Government; and since then I have been acting as Medical Officer to various benefit societies.

99. You are in the habit of dispensing medicines as well as giving advice to persons assumed to be in poor circumstances referred to you from the Benevolent Society? I am.

100. Could you estimate in round numbers the cost of the relief thus supplied,—I mean in medicines? The medicine for Out-Patients estimated for 1870 was £120. The number of new Out-Patients for 1870 was 900, and the number of visits made was 4421.

101. Have you reason to believe that the cases thus recognised are those of persons who could not by self-denial and prudence pay for medicines at the Chemists' shops? I believe that certain of those who are thus recognised might pay for medicines. Sometimes we make up a list of cases and send it to the Superintendent of Police, in order that he might make enquiries about them.

102. You are aware that a different system of hospital management is pursued in Hobart Town and here? Which, in your opinion, is the better for the efficient and economical purposes involved?—I am

aware that a different system is pursued in Hobart Town and here; but so much depends upon the size of a place and other surrounding circumstances that I am not prepared at once to express an opinion as to the relative merits of the different systems.

103. Have any other medical men an opportunity of reviewing your treatment of hospital cases? None except the Visiting Surgeons have an opportunity of seeing my system of treatment.

104. If an inexperienced and incompetent or a negligent person were to succeed you, by what means would the professional results become promptly known under a system which practically surrenders the patients to a Practitioner whose treatment is exempt from professional review? You would have no means of ascertaining the professional results except from the number of deaths, and perhaps from cases in which the Resident Medical Officer had to call in the assistance of the Consulting Surgeons, and in this manner expose his incompetence or ignorant system of treatment.

105. In your opinion is an efficient check maintained against the admission at public cost of patients whose circumstances, or those of their immediate relations, ought to prevent their becoming a public charge? There is not sufficient precaution taken against admitting patients who might pay; but, generally speaking, those admitted to the Hospital as non-paying patients are incapable of paying; they belong chiefly to the working class. I think that amongst the out-patients, however, there are numbers who might pay.

106. The lad John Ward who was injured while exercising a race-horse belonging to Mr. William Field, and who, I see, is now an inmate of the Hospital—is he a paying patient? No; but I think that Mr. Field ought to be held responsible for payment in a case of this description. When accidents occur to men on board vessels in port the owners pay for the treatment of the men in Hospital. For accidents happening to men employed on the railway the Contractors have always paid.

107. Were I privately to furnish you with a name in point, would you by reference to your books inform me whether the individual was a public or private charge for the period that he was an inmate, and for his funeral? Yes.*

108. What is the mortality rate in the Hospital for the last three years severally? In 1867-8, 66 deaths; in 1868-69, 61 deaths; in 1869-70, 64 deaths.

109. Have you any patients in Hospital for protracted periods? There are now twenty-two patients in the Hospital who have been in for periods ranging from six months to six years.

PATIENTS over Six Months in Hospital, Launceston, during the Year 1870.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Date admitted.</i>
Mary Cahill	35	Pauper	August 10, 1864.
Mary Ann Edgecombe.....	85	Ditto	July 23, 1866.
William Dalton	82	Ditto	March 18, 1868.
Andrew Wilkinson.....	67	Ditto	September 9, 1868.
Matilda Watson	45	Ditto	August 20, 1869.
William Frampton.....	60	Ditto	November 20, 1869.
Samuel Caville	37	Ditto	December 24, 1869.
Ann Cleaver	70	Ditto	December 27, 1869.
James Anderson.....	57	Ditto	February 5, 1870.
Thomas Wall.....	67	Ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Brooks	80	Ditto	February 16, 1870.
Edward Dowling....	70	Ditto	April 22, 1870.
Mary Ann Knight.....	11	Ditto	May 1, 1870.
Robert Osbourne	38	Overend & Robb	May 21, 1870.
Edward Brandt.....	60	Pauper	May 23, 1870.
Ann Gadd.....	64	Ditto	June 7, 1870.
Henry Davis.....	36	Overend & Robb	June 13, 1870.
John Walsh	40	Pauper	June 16, 1870.
John Hunt	67	Ditto	June 21, 1870.
Edward Dumas	62	Ditto	August 12, 1870.
John Lee.....	58	Ditto	August 24, 1870.
Isabella Holmes	25	Ditto	August 26, 1870.

W. G. MADDOX.

110. In the Hospital, I see, you have several children—why were they brought here instead of being treated at home? Children are frequently brought here because they cannot get proper treatment in their own homes. At the present time we have two cases in from the country in which no medical assistance was to be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of their homes. One of these children has no mother.

111. Are these children paid for? No.

112. There are several young men in the Hospital: do they pay? No; they are here as pauper patients. I believe the number of paying patients would increase if we could put them in separate wards. We have no wards in the Hospital with fewer than three beds, and there is a strong disinclination on the part of the patients who can pay, and are willing to pay, to occupy such wards.

* On reference it was found that the relatives had borne all charges.

113. Do you consider then that it would be desirable to have separate wards? I do; and not only for the reason just mentioned, but for the treatment of contagious diseases. Were a contagious disease to break out in the Hospital now, we could not separate the patients for want of separate wards. Venereal diseases should be treated separately, but we cannot do it. Some time ago an attempt was made to treat them separately by keeping together the different kinds of disease, but the cases increased so that the experiment had to be given up.

114. Do you ever receive any lunatics here? Occasionally a lunatic is sent here for a night when *en route* to Hobart Town, but very seldom: they are generally sent to the gaol.

115. Upon what principle, or for what reason, were the present Consulting Surgeons appointed? Both the Consulting Surgeons were appointed by Government before my time. Dr. Miller was, I believe, first appointed in consideration of his long services in this Hospital, and subsequently Dr. Wigan was appointed.

116. Under what circumstances do you generally call in the assistance of the Consulting Surgeons? I call in their assistance in cases where important operations have to be performed. In medical cases they are very seldom called in; hospital cases of that description are generally so acute or so chronic that it is unnecessary to call them in.

117. Do the Consulting Surgeons obtain any remuneration for their services? None.

118. Of the patients who pay, can you give any information as to their previous condition? whether they are free to the Colony, free by servitude, or what?—No, there is no record kept as to the previous condition of paying patients; only of the pauper patients.

119. You have stated that at the present moment there are patients in the Hospital who, properly, ought to be inmates of the Invalid Dépôt; why do you not send them there? Because I have no power to do so. I can only forward their names to the Government at Hobart Town, and if my recommendation is approved of they are then sent to the Dépôt.

120. Do I understand then that your recommendations are not always adopted? My reports on these cases are not always complied with. The last I sent to Hobart Town was not, and some females who were here had to be sent down there.

121. When you say you send in these recommendations to Government, I suppose you refer to some one individual? By "Government" I mean Mr. Solly.

122. Had you any answer to your last application giving a reason for non-compliance therewith? I had none.

123. How many of the inmates of the Hospital do you think should be transferred to the Invalid Dépôt? There are at present twelve male patients in the Hospital who are invalids.

124. Your patients come principally, I presume, from the northern side of the island? All hospital cases on this side of the island, north of Campbell Town, from Fingal, and from the coast are sent to the Launceston General Hospital. The coasting steamers never come in without bringing a patient for the hospital.

125. Do you consider the accommodation in the Hospital sufficient for the requirements of the district? For purely hospital cases I believe it to be large enough,—quite large enough if the Surgeon Superintendent had it in his power to send such cases to the Dépôt. As things now are there is not sufficient accommodation.

126. Are medical comforts amply provided, and also surgical instruments? Medical comforts are amply provided, and requisitions for surgical instruments are always attended to.

127. Are you decidedly of opinion that there ought to be separate wards in the Hospital? I am decidedly of opinion that there ought to be separate wards for paying patients. I believe if there were separate wards we would frequently have people from the country who can well afford to pay a guinea a week for hospital accommodation, medical attendance, and medical comforts, but who cannot afford to pay a fee of 5s. for each visit of a medical man at their own homes.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

REV. MR. PRICE *called in and examined.*

128. How long, Mr. Price, have you been resident in this Colony? It is more than 38 years since I first arrived in the Colony. Excluding two temporary absences, I have been fully 36 years here.

129. And you are generally acquainted with the condition of the population of Launceston? I am.

130. Is it your opinion that, in proportion to the population of Launceston, there is much destitution calling for charitable relief? In proportion to the population I do not think that the charity called for is very great.

131. Has your attention been directed much to the condition of the children of the poorest classes? My attention has been directed to the condition of such children, but more with reference to education than anything else: so much so, that some time ago I called the attention of the Board of Education to the necessity of providing schools for the children of the poorest classes. The result of that application is expressed in a letter addressed by Mr. Murray Burgess, Inspector of Schools, to the Chairman of the Board of Education, in which he says that he cannot report favourably of either of the proposed buildings—the brick chapel on the Wharf, and the Union Chapel in Lower Brisbane-street.

132. But he admits the necessity of making provision for the education of the children of the poorest classes; it is only the proposed buildings that are objected to? Just so.

Launceston, June, 1870.

To the Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ministers of religion of all denominations, and a number of lay gentlemen, have had under consideration for a long time the uneducated and neglected state of a very great number of children in Launceston, and are now induced to apply to the Board of Education for the establishment of two free ragged schools in this town, for the following reasons:—

1. Attempts have been made from time to time to establish and maintain such schools, by voluntary contributions, and have failed.
 2. There are no school houses erected in Launceston by the Government for the education of the great number of children in destitute circumstances.
 3. Some years since the Government purchased a piece of land for a school, and had plans prepared, and voted a sum of money for its erection, but it is not built.
 4. The schools in Launceston supported by the Board are full; they receive a few free pupils; and refuse altogether to admit the ragged class for whom application is now made.
 5. It is found elsewhere absolutely necessary to have separate schools for the ragged classes, both to afford opportunity for their peculiar teaching, and to maintain the good character of the regular schools.
 6. The compulsory clauses of the late Acts of Council cannot be carried out in Launceston, because there are no schools to receive the children.
 7. Many children of this class being neglected, and allowed to wander about the streets, are exposed to great temptation and fall into habitual crime.
 8. The School Boards in Launceston can afford no assistance in this matter.
 9. The number of the population in Launceston render necessary the extension of the care of the Board of Education for the teaching of this increasing class of poor, destitute, and neglected children.
 10. There are two rooms in Launceston which can be occupied as ragged schools, in suitable situations, and at low rents.
- Your memorialists anxiously invite the immediate attention of the Board of Education to this appeal, on the behalf of those who have no means of helping themselves.
- Signed on behalf of the memorialists.

ALEX. WEBSTER, *Chairman.*

FREE SCHOOLS, LAUNCESTON.

Inspector of Schools Office, Launceston, 16th August, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

IN obedience to the instructions of the Board, I have examined the buildings proposed for occupation as Free or Ragged Schools in Launceston, and have placed myself in communication with the Rev. Mr. Price, the principal promoter of these schools.

I regret I cannot report favourably of either of the proposed buildings.

The brick chapel on the wharf requires substantial repairs, has no yard, closets, or enclosure whatever, and I believe there are no means of remedying these deficiencies.

The Union Chapel in Lower Brisbane-street is a wooden building in fair state of repair, well lighted and ventilated, and would accommodate 80 children; but the allotment on which it stands only covers a space of 63 feet by 47 feet, and it is surrounded by brothels. In their play hours the children would be exposed to the worst influences. There are two closets, but both are in bad order.

I have made inquiries with respect to other sites. Only two occur to me as at all eligible, the old Hospital in Wellington-street, and the Commissariat Stores on the wharf. The Hospital is in a very dilapidated state, and would require a large outlay to adapt it to school purposes. The position, however, is central, and it has the advantage of a large play-ground at the back. The Commissariat Stores appear to me still more suitable, inasmuch as they stand quite apart from other buildings in a large open paddock (1 acre 3 roods by 30½ perches) securely fenced all around. The upper room of the Stores would accommodate 250 children. The only use to which this room is at present applied is as a drill-room for the Volunteers, who, I am informed, are few in number, and only meet once a week in the evening. The room is so large that I do not think the operations of the day school would at all interfere with the Volunteer arrangements. The stairs are wide but would require improvement to render them safe for children. The necessary alterations would be trifling.

The necessity of making further provision for the instruction of the poor and neglected classes in Launceston has long forced itself on my attention. And as soon as the question of site is determined, I shall be prepared to offer suggestions for the organization of a Free School.

I would propose to transfer to it all children, infants excepted, attending the other Public Schools who are borne upon the free list in order to reduce the expense. There are probably many parents who in view of such a contingency would continue to pay school fees.

MURRAY BURGESS.

*The Chairman, Board of Education.**Education Office, Hobart Town, 20th July, 1869.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication to the address of the Board of Education, dated June, applying for the establishment of two Free Ragged Schools in Launceston, and am directed by the Chairman to state that the matter will receive early consideration by the Board.

In the meanwhile the Chairman will feel favoured by your affording him particulars of the dimensions and accommodation of the two rooms mentioned in the 10th section of your letter, also a description of their situation, and the amount of rent demanded for each room.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. RICHARDSON.

*His Worshipful ALEXANDER WEBSTER, Esq., Mayor of Launceston.**Launceston, 7th July, 1870.*

SIR,

I AM requested by Alexander Webster, Esq., to supply the following particulars for the Board of Education in reference to the two school rooms. One situated on the wharf is of brick 42 feet by 20 feet. In this a Sunday Ragged School is held. The Board could occupy it during the week as a Ragged School, upon condition of keeping it in repair, and leaving it clean for the Sunday School. The other room is situated in lower Brisbane-street, it is of wood 40 feet by 20 feet. The rent of this would be six shillings per week and keeping it in repair. A Sunday School is also held in this building, not belonging to any particular denomination. There are forms in each school which could be used during the week.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

CHARLES PRICE.

G. RICHARDSON, Esq., Board of Education, Hobart Town.

133. At one time there were Ragged Schools in Launceston? Two or three Ragged Schools have been commenced in Launceston on the voluntary principle and have failed.

134. If one or two Ragged Schools were to be subsidised by the Government, do you think they would succeed? I do not think there is any present prospect of their being established here.

135. Not even if the Government took the initiative of offering the same proportionate assistance as in Hobart Town? I do not know what proportion of assistance is given by the Government in Hobart Town, but I do not think a Ragged School could at present be established in Launceston unless the Government were to provide a building and a schoolmaster. Were this done I think the school would be subsidised in different ways. The difficulty is to find an efficient and suitable person to take charge of a Ragged School. I have had applications from persons wishing such employment, none of whom, however, would have been suitable. I may take the opportunity of stating that I believe there is an absolute necessity for a Ragged School in Launceston independent of the public schools. Children attending a Ragged School require some place to wash in,—in fact, some place to make themselves clean. In walking about the town I have met with numbers of children up to eleven years of age who could not read; and in general you find these very children making use of the very worst language. I have sometimes asked these children why they don't go to school, and the reply very frequently is, "They won't take us at school because we haven't any shoes or clothes."

136. To what do you impute principally the destitution that exists in Launceston? The primary cause of distress and destitution in Launceston is, I believe, intemperance; but I suppose that many women and children are brought to the same condition through desertion.

137. Is there, in your opinion, a disposition amongst people of the poorer classes to send their children to Government schools, or otherwise? So far as I can judge, there is a disposition on the part of the parents to send their children to Government schools if they could go just as they are; but they don't like to send them to schools where they must come in contact with other children better clothed. Indeed, the intermingling of ragged children with those who are better clothed has a very bad effect on the poorer children, by producing the very worst feelings towards the better clothed children.

138. At a rough calculation, how many destitute children do you think there are in Launceston? I should think, making a rough guess, that there are in Launceston seven hundred (700) absolutely destitute children leading the kind of life I have described; and I would take this opportunity of impressing upon the public the awfully demoralising education that these children are getting. From the number of our population I consider that we have a claim upon the Board of Education for far greater assistance than we at present receive. Some time ago there was a piece of land in Tamar-street, forming part of the Public Gardens, given by Government and located for an Infant School, which was subsequently exchanged for another piece below the gate; but in consequence of it being neglected it was finally given to the Corporation.

139. There are Ragged Sunday Schools in Launceston I believe? There are two Ragged Sunday Schools in Launceston, one on the wharf and one in Brisbane-street. They are well attended, I believe; but many more children would go if they could only get clothes.

MR. TEVELEIN *called in and examined.*

140. You are Secretary to the Launceston Benevolent Society? I am.

141. And as such you are specially employed in investigating applications for relief and in dispensing it? I am engaged in investigating applications for relief, and in dispensing it through the visitors.

142. In what manner is that relief for the most part given,—in provisions? Relief is to a great extent given in provisions. Tickets are given by the visitors to the applicants, who take them to the shops which have contracted to supply meat, bread, or groceries, and receive the rations ordered.

143. Are there any stated periods for issuing these tickets? The visitors attend once a week for that purpose,—on Wednesday or Thursday, as may be convenient.

144. Do you think that the relief thus extended is always made use of properly? I think that in fifty-nine cases out of sixty it is.

145. What means are taken to ascertain whether or not the applicants for relief are deserving? On application for relief being made I visit the case, and on the following Wednesday report upon it to the Committee. They consider the case as reported on by me, and either hand it over to the Visitor of the Committee to be relieved, or do not entertain it.

146. Have you reason to believe that those persons relieved by the Benevolent Society receive assistance from no other source? In all cases those relieved are not exclusively relieved by the Society. Some receive "compassionate allowance" from Government through the Police Magistrate; others receive trifling allowances from Churches, but not frequently as the Churches generally relieve their own poor; others have a few friends, and so on. The Benevolent Society's allowance is not intended to pauperise the recipients, and it is not sufficient to support them entirely, but simply to temporarily relieve them.

147. What is the maximum amount of relief in provisions granted by the Benevolent Society? The Society never go beyond a double allowance, which is 14 lbs of bread, 7 lbs. of meat, 2 lbs. of sugar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tea.

148. How is the proportion of relief regulated? In any case where there is affliction or a large family double rations would be allowed.

149. But in one case the family may consist of two, and in another of seven? We do not vary the allowance in either case.

150. Do you find that there is an inclination on the part of the recipients of this charity to depend upon it entirely, and make no other efforts? In some cases we find it so, but not often. Many of those who receive double rations are old people, and that is just sufficient to keep them: they beg a trifle for rent, and also get clothing in the same way.

151. In affording relief do you make it a condition that the children should be sent to school? Always, if they can get clothing. Many of them would willingly go to school, but the difficulty is to get clothing. I have been Superintendent of a Sunday School for many years, and have experienced the same difficulty in connection with that.

152. Do your Returns embrace the ages of the heads of families relieved? No. We do not relieve any who are able to work. Most of those whom we relieve are very old people, or if not incapacitated to work on account of old age they suffer from some affliction, such as fits for instance.

153. What is the total number of cases at present being relieved by the Society? Sixty-eight.

154. Will you state the number of cases in which the relief granted has extended over a period of three months; in which it has extended over a period of six months; and in which it has extended over a period of twelve months? In 61 cases it has extended over three months; in 56 over six months; and in 51 over twelve months.

155. How many children in families receive relief at the present time? The number of children at present relieved is 181, amongst 49 families.

156. Of that number how many between the ages of five and twelve attend no school? About 58; and of these, some of the older ones are compelled to stay at home to look after the younger children and assist their mothers generally.

157. Are you supplied with any list of those persons in your District who obtain Government relief? I have no such list, but I always learn their names from the Police Magistrate, who keeps a list. There are, I think, about eight receiving Government relief.

158. How long have you been Secretary of the Benevolent Society, and out of that time how long have you been a paid Secretary? With the exception of two short spaces, during which the Society lapsed, I have been Secretary for twenty-five years, and of that time I have been paid Secretary about eight or ten.

159. During that time have you come across many cases of imposition? Very few; I do not think one in fifty.

160. You have stated that most of those relieved by the Society are old people: for what reasons are others, not aged, relieved? The others are people afflicted in some way or another; amongst the women not so much from dissipation as from desertion. Many of the men relieved are ruptured or have bad legs.

161. You have stated that many of the children don't go to school because they are ragged: is it from a disinclination on the part of the parents to send them, or because the children don't like to go? I think it is more because the children don't like to go where they will be brought into contact with the children of respectable people.

162. Those children, I presume, would be generally uncleanly in their habits? Yes; but I think that if towels and water were provided at the school it might do.

163. There was a Ragged School on the wharf once: how was it that it fell through? It fell through twice from want of funds; during the last time it was in action the attendance was good.

164. How do you assemble the children for the Sunday Ragged Schools? do they come voluntarily, or do you require to go out and collect them from the streets? A few men who take an interest in them go about collecting the children.

165. The Brisbane-street Ragged Sunday School was not originally built for that purpose? I believe it was built in the first instance for a day school.

166. How is the Sunday School supported? Entirely by voluntary contributions.

167. Have you formed any idea as to a better scheme of relief for the poor than through the instrumentality of the Benevolent Society? I do not think there could be a better plan adopted at present. I do not think the pauper population is sufficiently large to require such an institution as a workhouse or union.

168. The cost of carrying on the Benevolent Society last year was about £650. Supposing Government were to supply a similar sum, upon what principle do you think it should be raised? I have always thought that money for the support of the destitute should be raised by a direct tax. I have always thought it very unjust that a few benevolent people, perhaps out of their hard earnings, should have to support the destitute population, while others, who probably are much better able to afford it, give little or nothing. There is sufficient population in Launceston by a very light tax to raise enough money for the relief of the poor.

169. Would you like to be supplied with a list of those persons who receive compassionate allowance from Government? I do not think it necessary to see such a list, because I always have the required information from the Police Magistrate.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1871.

J. L. MILLER, *Esq., F.F.P.S.G., called in and examined.*

170. You were Medical Officer of the Launceston Hospital for many years? For twelve years.

171. Were you the sole Medical Officer? I was.

172. To whom were you officially responsible? At first, for about four years, to the Board of Management; after that there was a mixed responsibility to the Board and to the Government; and since 1864 to the Government only.

173. In cases requiring in your judgment the opinion of another professional man, what provision was there for that object? In such cases I was authorised to call in the assistance of any other medical practitioner, and to pay for it at the usual rates.

174. You are acquainted with the system pursued at the Hospital in Hobart Town as regards medical care and supervision: what is your opinion of the relative economy and efficiency of that system, and of the one in force here? I am acquainted with the systems pursued at the two Hospitals, and I may say that I am not favourable to the employment of honorary medical officers in an institution entirely supported from the public funds, because without payment there is no responsibility; and I think that under such a system there is much greater probability of extravagant expenditure than where the medical officers are directly responsible to the Government.

175. Was it part of your duty to check the admission to the Hospital as free patients of persons who could afford to pay either as in or out-door patients? It was not strictly part of my duty to do so, but wherever circumstances came under my knowledge which led me to believe that those who could pay were receiving gratuitous treatment, I took care to acquaint the proper authorities.

176. Did many instances come under your notice in which you had reason to believe that persons were supported and tended at public expense where they or their immediate relatives were in a position to help them? A few such instances came under my notice.

177. As an extensive practitioner in this town can you say whether there is much destitution in Launceston besides that which immediately springs from intemperance? I do not think there is much destitution besides that which springs from improvident and intemperate habits; in improvident habits I include desertion of wives and families by husbands and parents.

178. From your observation of the classes of persons in this colony from which the paupers in our hospitals, depôts, &c. proceed, does it occur to you that there is any special risk of organised charity proving an incentive to improvidence and pauperism? Decidedly. My experience is that the greater the accommodation provided the greater will be the number of applicants. If a poor-house were opened to-morrow it would very soon be filled.

This closed the examination, and Dr. Miller, addressing the Commissioners, said—"If within the compass of your enquiry, I would like to express my feeling, based upon long experience, against the management of hospitals by boards. They are a complete farce, and the members themselves are quite aware of it. In making this remark I do not for one moment reflect upon the gentlemen composing these boards. The Board here has for some time past met once a quarter at the Public Buildings, and not at the Hospital where they might have an opportunity to inspect it, so that the entire charge has devolved upon the Resident Medical Officer. It is right to add, however, that the Board has recently altered this arrangement, and intend hereafter to meet at the Hospital. If the Resident Medical Officer in every Hospital were deserving of confidence everything would go on well, but if not the Hospital would really be left at his mercy."

THOS. MASON, *Esq., P.M., called in and examined.*

179. You are Police Magistrate of Launceston? I am.

180. How long have you filled that office? About two years and a half,—since June, 1868.

181. You have been very many years a Magistrate in this Colony, and have had unusual opportunities of knowing the condition of the classes who principally fill the hospitals and charitable institutions, or become the recipients of out-door relief? Yes.

182. Are you consulted by the Government in respect to cases of this kind? They all pass through my hands. The applicants come to me, and I examine them as to their own circumstances and their ability to work; also, into the circumstances of their relatives and their ability to contribute to their support. I then fill up two printed forms containing the name and residence of applicant, names of children dependent upon the parents for support, civil condition of the parents, their condition as regards their means, the cause necessitating application, &c. Upon these I found my report of the case for the consideration of the Government. The forms so filled up are then forwarded to Mr. Tarleton, sometimes with a recommendation as to the amount to be allowed, and sometimes leaving it to him to fix that. There is a fixed scale in the cases of mothers with children; all children under 12 years of age are allowed for at the rate of 2s. 6d. for one child up to 7s. 6d. for four children. In this manner I pay away some £28 per month.

183. What agent do you employ in instituting enquiries? I examine applicants personally; and some six months ago, believing that a good deal of imposition was being practised, I went round and visited the persons receiving government allowance. My suspicions were verified to such an extent that I was able at once to reduce the aggregate monthly allowance from more than £30 to about £26. Amongst the enquiries which I make is one as to what allowance they receive from the Benevolent Society, for in some instances I find they receive from that source what I think a too liberal allowance.

184. After a case has been admitted are steps taken from time to time to ascertain that it continues a

proper one for public relief? After a case has been admitted, at every renewal, at intervals of from 3 to 6 months, I have sent in a fresh application stating all the circumstances that have occurred in the interim; and I recommend the allowance to be stopped, continued, or reduced according to these circumstances. I see the applicants at my office, and see that the children are properly kept and attended to.

185. Are many of the out-door paupers the parents of young children? About twenty. There are also a number of aged people quite incapable of working, and it is more economical to give them a trifle than to put them into a public charitable institution. There are three or four cases in which children who are orphans are put out to be cared for by others at a charge of about 4s. per week.

186. Is it made a condition of relief that the children be sent to school, if of sufficient age? I invariably require them to send their children to school, and I find that they are sent to the Infant School; but for children above that age there is a difficulty. There was a case the other day in which I gave a woman authority to send her boy to the Elizabeth-street School. Next day I met Mr. Brownrigg, who told me there was no room. I then suggested that as soon as a vacancy occurred the boy should be admitted, when Mr. Brownrigg remarked that it was very hard they should have to take such boys when others could be got who were paid for. I think an order should be issued by Government that a certain per-centage of pauper boys be admitted to the public schools.

187. How many cases of relief have you at the present time? Twenty-seven, fifteen of whom are widows. In two cases the husbands are at Port Arthur, and there are some children whose parents cannot be found or are dead, and who are taken charge of by poor persons who are paid for it.

188. Is there much distress in town not arising from intemperance? A great deal. Most of the cases I refer to do not arise from intemperance. The parents are very respectable people, or I would not recommend them for relief. Previous to my coming there were two cases in which the parents were practically privileged to misconduct themselves, for the reason that if put in the lock-up their children had no one to look after them. I have now got rid of them by sentencing them for offences to imprisonment, and have either sent the children to gaol with them, or have made arrangements to give money to people who will look after them.

189. Does detection in intemperance lead to a pauper being deprived of relief? Yes, except where there are children.

190. Have you any established means of ascertaining their behaviour in that respect, or is it learned by mere accident when they have misconducted themselves? The Detective Constable knows the names of all the persons receiving relief, and lets me know when any misconduct on their part occurs.

191. Do you think that the agencies employed in this matter are sufficient, or comparatively so, to protect the Government from imposition? As far as I am concerned, I think so.

192. Is the bestowal of out-door pauper relief made an affair of secrecy as respects any of its recipients? There is no secrecy; they come in person to the Police Office to apply for it, and once a month they come to sign the abstract.

193. How is the relief given,—in money or in provisions? Always in money.

194. Who pays it over? The Bench Clerk pays it over from the fines and fees. An abstract is signed by all who receive it and by me. The abstract goes to the Colonial Treasurer, who sends up a cheque for the amount, and I pay it into the bank.

195. Your office in relation to the public paupers in this district is a gratuitous and supererogatory one? It is. The same duty was done by the late Mr. Gunn, and I continue it.

196. Have you any opinion to offer on the present system or suggestions to make for its amelioration? I think no person should be admitted to the Hospital by the Resident Medical Surgeon, except in cases of accident or approaching death, without a Magistrate's certificate, for the reason that he has no means or opportunity of enquiring into the circumstances of the applicants or their families. Again, I think that no admission orders should be signed by any one but an officer responsible to the Government: at present it is done by any Justice of the Peace, Municipal or otherwise. I have often had orders of admission returned to me for enquiry, and on applying to the signer for information respecting the case, have been told "I know nothing of it: I was asked to sign it and I signed it." I have known many cases in which persons who have applied to me for admission and have been refused went to a gentleman who is now dead and obtained orders of admission. In all cases the forms of admission after being sent to the Hospital are sent to Mr. Tarleton, and when approved returned to me to forward to the Hospital or Invalid Dépôt, as the case may be. With respect to children, I think it very desirable that advertisements should be published informing settlers in the country, and also people in town, that they can get children who might be useful as servants for mere board and clothing, and also for the mothers to be employed as charwomen or in needlework in town. The difficulty is to get them to work.

197. Does the fact of charitable relief in various forms being more attainable in town bring persons into town who could find employment in the country? I do not think so. There is a rule of the Benevolent Society that no assistance should be given to persons in town who have not resided here at least a month. Many persons have come into town with orders for the Hospital or Invalid Dépôt, and where there is no room for them, and who have applied to me for assistance which I have no means to supply. The town is inundated with paupers from the fact of country Magistrates sending the paupers in their districts into town,—either giving them an order of admission to the charitable institutions or telling them they can get them in town. They come to the Police Office, and I have no means of assisting them: they sleep in the cells and beg during the day.

198. Mr. Mason stated,—I know of many cases amongst females and young persons with families which arise from early and improvident marriages. When they have children the mothers can't go out and work. I believe that it sometimes happens that husbands desert their wives by collusion in order to compel the Government to support the family. When married women come to me I always insist upon their taking out informations against their husbands for desertion; upon which warrants are issued, and in several cases the husbands have been found and apprehended.

MR. WHITAKER, *Town Missionary, called in and examined.*

199. You are Town Missionary: how long have you been so? Only about five weeks this time. I was City Missionary from 1854 to 1860, and have been away since 1860 until about five weeks ago.

200. Have you had opportunities of seeing much distress since your return to Launceston? I have.

201. What is your impression as to the principal cause of this distress? Improvidence.

202. Do you find a good tone of character amongst the destitute classes generally? No. I think I have found the distress and poverty just where I left it.

203. Amongst the cases of distress with which you are acquainted do you find a disposition to seek employment? Not in all cases. I know of one case of four children who ought to be working, but are not.

204. In your labours are you at all guided by the books of the Benevolent Society? In no degree.

205. Since your return can you say that you have recognised individual cases of distress and poverty with which you were previously acquainted, or have you merely observed that the general prevalence of distress is similar? I have observed it in the very same families. I have known families for fifteen years in which there has been no change: they are lost in filth and wretchedness. I spoke the other day to the parents about a girl whom I have seen grow up, and suggested that she should go into service. The answer was that she had no clothes.

206. Had the girl you refer to received any education? Only at the Sunday School.—Mr. Whitaker said—This morning I met with another very distressing case. The husband is a very hard-working man, but cannot obtain constant employment. The wife is very anxious that the children should go to school if they could obtain a free education. The ages of the children are respectively 7, 9, 11.

207. Are there very many children growing up without any education? Great numbers. I have had several applications from parents wishing to send their children to school, but I have no authority.

208. Do you believe that if a school were put within the reach of children of that class many would attend? I believe so. Many parents have told me that since the Bethel closed their children have been nowhere.

209. Is yours a house to house visitation? It is; and I constantly see the families of the lower classes.

210. Have you any special beat? I have not; I take the suburbs of the town, and make my way wherever there are any poor families.

211. During your absence from the Colony, while in any town or township, have you been led to notice if the amount of distress and want here is greater or less than elsewhere? I do not think it is greater than in all large towns.

212. Do you visit any of the public charitable institutions? I visit the Dépôt and the Hospital.

213. From communication with men in the Dépôt do you learn that many of them have relatives abroad in the Colony? I think very few of them have.

214. The inmates are generally of an age and physical condition that compel them to be there? Yes.

215. You do not visit the Gaol? No.

216. I suppose you can confirm Mr. Mason, the Police Magistrate, in the opinion he expressed, that to increase the means for the relief of the poor would, in many cases, lead them to depend upon it? I do, indeed. I have no doubt that there is a great deal of imposition. I have even known of people selling their rations.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1871.

MR. R. LEACH *called in and examined.*

217. You are Head Master of the Elizabeth-street public school, Launceston, I believe? I am.

218. What is the average number of all the children on the rolls of the school,—free and paying? The average of all the children on the roll during the quarter ended 31st December, 1870, was 274.

219. The average number of free or Government-paid children for the same period was? 57.

220. The averages you have mentioned were for the quarter; what may have been the average of all the children present during each week of that quarter? 240.

221. And of these the free children numbered? 52.

222. What number of children can be accommodated in the Elizabeth-street school? Not more than 180 can be properly accommodated.

223. Did increased school accommodation exist in the locality, is it your opinion that a much larger number of children would apply for admission than are now accommodated? Yes, if we admitted children under six years of age, but not otherwise.

224. Have you any means at your disposal for enabling you to form an opinion as to the means of the parents of those children who are admitted free to your school? I think there is no great abuse of the privilege.

225. With whom is it left to discriminate as to the eligibility of children to be admitted as free pupils? With the Local Board.

226. The free pupils attending your school—is it your opinion that they come from the most destitute class in the community? I think there are some who come from the most destitute class, but not many.

227. Is there any rule of exclusion applied to children not properly clothed? None have been refused admission on that score; but, so far as I remember, none have applied who were not properly clothed. I should object to any children coming to school without shoes, for I think they would drive away others, and thereby do as much harm as good.

228. Do you think that the want of decent attire restrains any children from attending school? I am not aware of any instances in which it has.

229. Supposing there were a ragged day-school established in Launceston, do you think it would attract many children? I should think it likely, but have no positive knowledge on the question.

230. I presume that you occasionally walk about the town: at these times do you see many children idle in the streets who are of an age when they should be attending school? I very seldom am out, and when I do walk in the streets it is of course after school hours, when it is impossible for me to say whether the children whom I see in the street attend school or not; I can only say they do not attend the Elizabeth-street school. On any occasion, however, upon which I have been out in school hours I have seen plenty of children who ought to be at school, idling in the streets. I should like to see a free school established at Launceston with compulsory attendance.

231. How long has the accommodation in your school been so deficient as it now is in respect to the numbers attending it? About four or five years.

232. Have you any free children attending your school whose parents receive relief from either the Government or the Benevolent Society? There are some whose parents receive relief, but I do not know from what quarter.

233. You have no knowledge whether any influence is exercised by the donors of such relief to induce the parents of any of your children to send them to school? I am not aware of any.

234. Have you at any time special enquiries made as to whether such and such children are at your school? Very rarely; and then it is by some one specially interested in a particular child.

235. It would be, I presume, a matter of no difficulty to you to furnish from week to week a statement as to whether certain children attended your school? It could be very easily done.

236. What effect has the system of compulsory education, as at present applied, upon the attendance at your school? None whatever.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

WM. HART, *Esq., J.P.*, called in and examined.

237. You are Chairman, Mr. Hart, of the Launceston Hospital Board? I am.

238. These (produced) are the Minutes of the Board's Proceedings during 1871? They are.

239. How often does the Board meet? Once a month.

240. Is there any professional Member of the Board—any medical man? Only the Surgeon Superintendent of the Hospital, who is a Member of the Board *ex officio*.

241. What supervision or control is exercised by the Board over the management of the Hospital? They visit the Hospital; seek information from the Surgeon Superintendent as to its management since their previous visit; go through the wards and make enquiries from the patients; listening to complaints, and investigating them if there be any, and so on.

242. You say the meetings of the Board are held once a month? Yes.

243. In your arrangements for supervising the management of the Hospital, is it assigned to any one, or two, or three of your number to make periodical visits to the Hospital throughout the month, between the meetings of the Board? No. I have been asked by the Board, as I live so near the Hospital, to visit it as often as possible,—which I mean to do.

244. Does the Board exercise any control over or check upon the admission of patients to the Hospital? Yes; the Board issues the admission-tickets, and institutes enquiries into the nature of the case before granting these tickets,—or *should* do so.

245. Is there not power vested in the Justices of the Peace and Wardens to send Patients to the Hospital? Yes, I believe so; but I am not sure whether all Magistrates have the power,—I think only the Police Magistrates and Wardens.

246. In such cases, supposing there be accommodation in the Hospitals, are their orders for admission at once complied with? Yes.

247. Without being reviewed by the Board? Yes.

248. From the experience you have had of the operations of the Board of Management, have you formed any opinion as to whether proper discrimination is exercised by the Board so as to prevent abuse of the charity extended through the Hospitals? So far as my experience goes, no investigation is instituted by the Board as to the fitness of persons to be received into the Hospital as the recipients of charitable relief.

249. Did I understand you to say that there is no definite visit of the Hospital made by Members of the Board between the regular Monthly Meetings of the Board? None.

250. Do you think the Board constitutes an efficient check upon the management of the Hospital by the Surgeon Superintendent? I should question it. The Board usually make enquiries of the Housekeeper; but I should think it questionable whether a man in the position of the Housekeeper would like to make any statements reflecting on the conduct of his superior officer.

251. Do you know very much of the condition of the Town, particularly of the people living in the lower localities? I have not any knowledge as a local visitor.

252. Are you not a Member of the Committee of the Benevolent Society? I am.

253. Supposing Ragged Schools were established in Launceston, do you not think it possible for the Benevolent Society to insist upon it as a condition of relief that the parents receiving it should send their children to such Schools? In some cases I think it might be done, but not in many. In most cases the very ragged children would not receive relief from the Society on account of the immoral conduct of their parents.

254. Have you, when Mayor of this Town, been led to reflect upon the mode by which relief is extended to the poor between the Government and the Benevolent Society? I have often considered the question.

255. Are you of opinion that to make the relief of the poor a matter of local management and local liability would be an improvement? I believe it would.

256. As a Member of the Committee of the Benevolent Society do you not feel, as a man of business, that you, and Committee-men similarly situated, cannot bestow the necessary time to enquire into the fitness of applicants for charitable relief? There can be no doubt about that. As far as the Committee is concerned it is not done to any great extent. The Secretary makes the necessary enquiries, and reports.

257. When were you appointed Chairman of the Hospital Board? About two months ago.

258. You have said that you visited the hospital and made enquiries as to whether there were any complaints against the management? Only once.

259. And you mean to continue that visit once a month? It is probable that I shall visit the hospital oftener, although the Committee may not.

260. Do you not think it desirable to appoint two or three of the Committee to visit the hospital once a week? I think so.

261. You are aware that the bulk of the patients at the hospital are received as paupers? I am.

262. If there were separate wards for paying patients, do you not think that that class of patients would be more inclined to go than they now are, and that the hospital funds would consequently increase? I believe there would be a greater number of paying patients. I have known many who would go to the hospital if they could be kept separate from the paupers.

263. Then you are quite satisfied that if separate wards were erected for paying patients the revenue of the hospital would be increased thereby? Yes.

264. Are you officially aware that Dr. Maddox has resigned the appointment of Surgeon Superintendent? Dr. Maddox informed me in January that during the previous November he had sent in his resignation; but the only communication I have had with the Government on the subject was the receipt of a copy of the hospital Rules to be revised previous to the appointment of another medical officer.

265. Were you a member of the Hospital Board last year? I was appointed in December.

266. This book which I hold in my hand purports to be the minutes of the Board's proceedings down to the end of 1870? Yes.

267. From this book I gather that there was a meeting of the Board on the 20th May, and that the next meeting was on July 7. I am, therefore, justified in concluding that no meeting was held between these dates? I think you are.

268. Again I find that between July 7 and October 6 there was no meeting? None.

269. The next meeting was in January, 1871? That was the first meeting after my appointment.

MR. TEVELEIN *called in and re-examined.*

270. Do you put in these books as the Journals and Accounts of the Benevolent Society's transactions? I do.

271. What period may elapse between your periodical inspections in cases where relief is extended by the Benevolent Society? It never exceeds two months.

272. Referring you to the Society's Journal (1870), January 8, case of Rheuben Birane, where it is stated that he will require assistance, I would next refer you to the entry of November 10: does it not run thus:—"Upon visiting this case I found that Mrs. B. and her husband were both at work, and consequently they should be no longer relieved. They should have informed their visitor when ready to work." It does.

273. In this case, do you know what period elapsed before the discovery was made that these recipients of the bounty of the Benevolent Society were in a condition to do without it? About ten days, or perhaps nearly a fortnight.

274. Referring you again to the Society's Journal, do you find these entries:—"Mrs. Kirby (793), a married woman, 4 children. From information that she was conducting herself badly, and had increased

her family since her husband's imprisonment, found to be the case, warned her that allowance would be discontinued ;" and again, at page 46, "Mr. Hubbard having stated that the daughter of this woman was visiting the theatre with bad company, I visited and informed her if she encouraged the girl in that line of life the Committee would discontinue her rations?" Yes.

275. Is this woman still in receipt of assistance? No. Her husband was at that time under sentence, and since his release relief has been discontinued.

276. Can you inform us what school her children attend, and what has become of the elder ones? Two of them went to one of the public schools as free pupils. The eldest girl is at home assisting her mother, but I do not think she is of good character.

277. Will you refer to your Journal, July 14th, 1869, case of Mary Fullerton, a single woman with three children, who is reported there to have applied to you, as Secretary of the Benevolent Society, to interest yourself with the Police Magistrate to obtain some compassionate allowance. Your entry, I perceive, goes on to state that "Mr. Mason declined to recommend the application, as the female referred to had given birth to three children by different men." Will you state whether this is the same woman who is mentioned, under date March 10, 1870, thus: "From a complaint I received, I again visited Mrs. F., and found she was cohabiting with a man named Guinness, by whom she had given birth to another child. As it is his intention to marry her, she will not require any further assistance from the Society?" She is the same woman.

278. Can you trace what has become of this woman or of her children? She is still living in Launceston, and receiving relief. Guinness is under medical treatment as an out-patient.

279. At date March 10, 1870, do you find the case of Mrs. Lewis (967), who had been relieved since November, 1867, on account of her husband, who was suffering from jaundice then? I do.

280. You discontinued the relief at the date given (March 10), did you not? Yes.

281. Will you read from the Journal the reason why? Because we ascertained that her husband, Patrick Daly, was living; and that she had been cohabiting with Lewis for some years, passing as man and wife.

282. How long previously had Lewis died? Perhaps three months.

283. Was she not capable of earning her living when relieved from the care of Lewis? No. The children were all small, and she could not leave the house to go out and work.

284. What period elapsed between her marriage to Patsy Dally and her name being removed from the Society's relief list? About 7 or 8 years. We stopped the relief as soon as we discovered that she had been cohabiting with Lewis under the pretence of being married to him.

285. Can you afford any information to the Commission as to the woman Catherine Simpson and her female children, who are mentioned in the following entries in your Journal,—I mean as to their situation and mode of life at the present time:—July 18, 1869.—"Mrs. Simpson, a married woman with five children, residing in Brisbane-street, was relieved by the Society two years since, &c." And, Dec. 8.—"From reports that Mrs. Simpson had gone to live with a widower as man and wife, I visited her former dwelling in Brisbane-street and found she had removed to Middle-street, and was there living, with her five children, with a man who is Wardsman* of the Invalid Depôt, he having also several children. After some conversation with her she admitted having changed her way of living, and would endeavour to do without the rations." "March 15, 1870.—Mrs. Simpson again applies for relief, as the man she cohabited with has left her: she has five children, aged 15 girl, 13 ditto, 12 ditto, 9 ditto, 5 boy. I informed her that it was unlikely the Committee would assist her unless she sent the three eldest girls to service, &c.?" She has three children at home now, one of whom assists her mother, and two others have been sent to service.

286. She is on the books of the Society now? Yes.

287. Will you read from the Journal (p. 50), which gives the Ration Returns for the quarter ending June 30th, 1870, the scale of rations allowed to Mrs. Simpson for herself and two children? The rations allowed her were 14 lbs. bread, 7 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, and 4 ozs. tea.

288. The following entries appear in your Journal, do they not?—

"Feb. 14, 1870.—Emily Smith, 1214, (a woman with four children) associating with bad company; gave her to understand that if she continued so to do allowance would be stopped, upon which she promised better. April 26, 1870.—Mrs. Smith, 1214.—Having heard that Mrs. Smith was leading a disreputable life, I visited her house (brothel) in George-street, and also obtained information from Mr. M'Leod, he having visited and found it to be the case, we recommend a discontinuance of rations. May 10.—Mrs. Smith applies again to be relieved, she having been taken off the list for misconduct. On visiting she promised to conduct herself properly if the Committee would again relieve her. I waited on the Police Magistrate, who recommended her application for the compassionate allowance. June 8.—The Committee having decided on May 11 to allow her rations upon her conducting herself, and provided she did not do so, again to discontinue her allowance; when I informed her of the Committee's decision she threatened to leave the children. I believe all that could be done to assist this woman has been done, but she seems determined not to leave her abominable habits. June 8.—Committee decided upon discontinuing relief to Mrs. Smith, as she still continues to misconduct herself. August 17.—Mrs. Smith (1214)—I waited on the Police Magistrate to inform him in reply to a note I received from him inquiring what was the reason the Committee discontinued her rations. I informed him she was leading an immoral life; he also objected to recommend any further compassionate allowance, wishing me at the same time to watch over the children that they might not want."

The entries you have just read appear in the Journal.

289. Where are the woman's children now? I don't know; they have left the neighbourhood.†

290. Does she receive relief? No.

291. In the Journal for 23rd August the name of a single girl is given who makes application, through her mother, for the loan of the bag containing clothing, &c. for her confinement, which appears to have been granted,—are cases of this kind of frequent occurrence? They often occur.

* A Javelin Man.

† This woman and her family are reported to have transferred themselves to the Nine Mile Springs Diggings.

292. At the date of November 11, 1870, the case is given of a girl who, having given birth to a child which is being suckled by hand, the girl is willing to appropriate the whole of her wages to pay for the keeping of it if the Committee will sanction the allowance of a ration to the old people (named Jeffries) to assist them, as they are quite unable to do it without some assistance,—is this instance a solitary one of the kind? Yes, it is a solitary one; although we have had cases where applications have been made with a promise to pay part of their wages, or to assist in keeping the child, which have always been granted.

293. Would the Society endeavour in such a case to trace the parentage before granting relief? Always.

294. You do not remember any other case in which a girl having a bastard has been relieved in this manner? We have had no case except the one mentioned, where old people have been allowed rations in consideration of taking charge of an illegitimate child.

295. The name of the parent in this case does not appear in the relief list of the Society, but that of George Jeffries does, as the recipient of a weekly ration of 14 lbs. bread, 7 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, and 4 ozs. tea,—is that allowed in consideration of the maintenance of the child in question? The Jeffries had been allowed one ration for some years, and they get the additional one in consideration of the maintenance of the child.

296. I give you the name of the girl, ———, do you know where she is in service or living now, and anything as to her conduct? She is now living in service at Evandale, and I believe leading a very respectable life.

297. In your Journal, March 9, 1870, will you refer to the case of Mrs. Robb, (1181), who wishes to go into service, reported as having four children at home with her, and one living at Mr. Hatton's, who is willing to take her also into his service, the four children to be left with Mr. Partridge, who will provide and look after them for the rations now allowed and five shillings per week received from the Government as compassionate allowance,—was this arrangement acceded to by the Committee of the Society? It was.

298. The rations allowed Mrs. Partridge were—14 lbs. bread, 7 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, 4 ozs. tea? Yes.

299. Who is Mrs. Partridge? Her husband was formerly a Chief District Constable.

300. Is Mrs. Partridge entrusted with any more children than the Robbs in a similar manner; that is, for payments or allowances from the Government or the Benevolent Society? No.

301. Is there anyone in the circuit of the Society who pursues a business of that kind,—boarding children? No. Cases similar to Mrs. Robb's seldom come before us, or we would easily find people on the books of the Society who would be willing to take charge of children on the same terms.

302. Mrs. Healds, a widow with seven children, receiving 14 lbs. flour, 7 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, is entered in your journal, Feb. 2, 1870, as "having her hands quite full to maintain and keep her family in order: in fact, they are almost above her control. One of the boys is now under confinement for goose-stealing." Can you furnish any information as to the ages and sexes of these children; how many are at home; if they attend any and what schools; and what is the age of the lad who was sent to gaol, and where is he now? I only know, from having visited the case, that three of the children are at home: one of them, the eldest girl, assists her mother in taking charge of the two younger ones. The boy when sentenced was about eleven years of age. I know nothing with respect to their schooling.*

303. The rations allowed to Mrs. Cuthbertson appear by your books to be 14 lbs. bread, 7 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, 4 ozs. tea. Is this the same woman whose name appears on the list I now hand to you of "persons in receipt of public funds:—654, Mary Ann Cuthbertson, for the maintenance of her g and children—Thomas James, born 27.8.62; Mary Ann, born 5.8.64; and Harriet, born 16.4.68," receiving 7s. 6d. per week,—the cause necessitating the grant being desertion of father, death of mother. Children illegitimate? It is the same person.

304. Some cases appear to remain on your books for many years. I find, for instance, that Mrs. Huskisson, who receives 20 lbs. bread, 4 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, 4 ozs. tea, since October, 1864,—a widow with five children, residing in William-street, who is entered on July 14, 1869, as misconducting herself, in consequence of which you warned her that her rations would be stopped; and again, on January 26, 1870, from reports which had reached you, as again misbehaving herself,—what kind of misconduct was she guilty of? Drunkenness.

305. Can you inform the Commission of the ages and sex of her children severally, and if they attend any schools or pursue any occupation? Her three eldest children are girls, the eldest of whom is between 11 and 12. Her husband died about four years since of cancer.

306. You don't know whether or not she keeps a disorderly house in York-street? I am not aware: she has not been there long.†

307. On June 14, 1870, you appear to have relieved Margaret Butler, entered as "a married woman afflicted with paralysis, her husband having left her with a poor half-witted daughter, who are living in Bathurst-street." These persons are again reported by you on December 19 thus:—"From information

* Robert Heald, native of the Colony, aged 13 years. Received at H. M. Gaol, Launceston, on 31 January, 1870, under remand, charged with stealing a goose. Tried for the above offence on 1st February, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in House of Correction, at the expiration of which to be forwarded to the Reformatory at Cascades for a period of two years. The lad, with another, Robert Handley, same age, charged with same offence, and sentenced to the same period of imprisonment, was, on the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Hales, removed to Hobart Town on the 18th February, in consequence of there being no means of regular instruction or occupation here.—JOHN F. COX, Superintendent H. M. Gaol, Launceston. 17th February, 1871.

† Reported by the police as keeping a disorderly house in the locality named.

I received, visited Mrs. B., and found her and her daughter living (adulterously) with a shoemaker, in Cumberland-street. I gave notice to her Visitor, Mr. M'Leod, to discontinue her rations." I remember the case.

308. How long might this woman and her daughter have been living in this manner before you discovered it? About a fortnight.

309. It was not the Visitor of the district who appears to have made the discovery? No, it was made by myself.

310. Is there any regular visitation of every case in which relief is extended? and how frequent is it? There is no regular visitation, and in cases where my suspicions are aroused I have to be very quiet in my movements or they would be too much for me. If it were not for the police I should often be unable to get the required information.

311. In your former evidence you stated your belief that there were about eight cases only on the Relief List of the Benevolent Society wherein Government relief was at the same time given;—having referred to the Return obtained by this Commission, how many do you find? In my former evidence the statement that there were only eight was a mistake owing to a clerical error made in copying the cases from the records kept at the Police Office: on examining the Return obtained by the Commission I find there are 18.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

WILLIAM TARLETON, *Esq., J.P., called in and examined.*

By the Chairman.—312. Do you hold any office under the Local Government in connection with Out-door Pauper Relief? Yes. I administer the Charitable Out-door Relief Funds of the Government, and have done so for upwards of two years; and I also authorise the admission of children into the Queen's Asylum, and of persons into the Hospitals and Invalid Stations. My duties, according to my letter of appointment from the Executive Government, "involve the consideration and disposal of all applications for admission into the Hospitals, the Invalid Depôts, and the Queen's Asylum, and the examination and decision of all cases in which out-door relief may be sought or may be deemed the most suitable method of alleviating the wants of the applicants. To conduct all correspondence with the Heads of the Charitable Institutions, as also with all Wardens of Municipalities, Magistrates, Clergymen, and others relating to eleemosynary relief in whatever form it may be sought for. To draw weekly from the Treasury the amounts authorised for the relief of the Poor in Hobart Town, and arrange for its regular payment."

313. Will you be good enough to state to the Commission what means are entrusted to you for the discharge of these duties? A staff, consisting of Mr. O'Boyle as Chief Clerk; Mr. Cattley, a Clerk at the Office of the Inspector of Police; and Mr. R. Edwards, who holds rank as a Serjeant of Police, who examines into the circumstances of the different applicants for aid.

314. By a Return which you have furnished to this Commission it appears that on the 31st January there were upwards of 500 recipients of out-door relief, besides their children or others more or less dependent upon them: do you recollect the number in Hobart Town? I do not recollect the number in Hobart Town, but the amount expended for Hobart Town and its Suburbs is upwards of £2000.

315. To whom is the inspection of these cases left, and how often is it made? The inspection is left to the Examining Officer, Mr. Edwards, in the city, and outside to the District Constables, Messrs. Jones and Carsons. Their supervision is supposed to be constant, and they are presumed to have their eye on every case, and to report any change in the circumstances of the parties, who come every Saturday to the Inspector's Office for payment of their relief money. Our staff is sufficient now. Edwards has a horse and vehicle which enables him to perform his duty rapidly.

316. Is character taken into consideration before granting or withholding Pauper relief, or is it granted in cases of want irrespective of their character? Character is always enquired into; but, for the sake of the children, aid is often granted to families the heads of which are known to be undeserving: the more depraved the character of the parents the worse is the position of their children, who, in many cases, would starve without assistance.

317. Are persons in receipt of relief for themselves and children required to send the children as free scholars to the Public or Ragged Schools? It is always a matter insisted on that the children should attend a school. I don't think I should cause the children to suffer if the parents omitted to send them to school. I find it difficult to get over the parents' excuses sometimes, but they are invariably threatened with a withdrawal of aid if the children are not sent to school.

318. Before extending relief to necessitous persons, is any enquiry instituted by you, or any one acting under your instructions, with a view to enforcing the obligations of relatives under the Charitable Institutions Act? That Act does not apply to out-door relief. There are cases where people who are comparatively well off leave their relatives to seek aid from the Government, but who cannot by the present law be compelled to contribute to their support.

319. It is within your province to recommend at any time the admission of children into the Queen's Asylum in preference to their being supported by out-door relief. Are there not many cases in this list in which both the destitution and the immorality of the parents would render it expedient that the children should be removed from their custody? Yes. There are cases where the grossly immoral conduct of parents leads me to order the removal of the children to other care than that of the mother or parents; they are then either sent to the Queen's Asylum or given into the charge of some well-conducted person. The latter course is the cheapest and best.

320. You have not been influenced in your decision of such cases by any understanding as to the wish of the Executive to keep down the numbers in the Orphan School? I have had no intimation whatever of the wish of the Executive in the matter.

321. Is any concert maintained between the operations of the Government and those of the Benevolent Society? No; except that the operation of the Benevolent Society is made use of where money cannot safely be given to the parents. In such cases I use the Staff of the Benevolent Society to give rations instead of money. There is no concert between the Benevolent Society and the Government, but it is always ascertained and known to the Government where parties applying for relief are aided by the Society.

322. In many instances it appears by the return you have furnished to the Commission that pauper relief is extended from public funds on the recommendation of the Benevolent Society. Will you explain this? In what cases does the Society resort to the Government?—I don't know of any definite rule. Government aid is never granted in the first instance on the recommendation of the Benevolent Society; but the allowances are increased from time to time upon the reports of the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Witt. In some few cases I refer to the Executive Committee of the Benevolent Society for information, and act on their report. I may say I have been at issue relative to one or two cases with the Benevolent Society, which declined to give aid where the fathers had received short sentences, on the ground that those cases should be supported by the Government. Here I differed with the Society, conceiving that temporary cases of distress of that sort were very proper ones for the Society to take charge of.

323. Relief is granted in some cases in the shape of provisions, and others in money,—in what proportion do the two forms of relief stand? The number of cases in which provisions are supplied is, I should think, speaking from memory, not more than one tenth.

324. By whom is it determined in which form the relief shall be given in the respective cases? By myself, on the representation I receive of the character of the parties.

325. In page 31 of this Return the case is given (No. 306) of Margaret Cairns for maintenance of Mary Ann Connor, to which the following explanatory remarks are appended:—"Allowance originally granted to the mother of the child, Mrs. Connor, through the agency of the Benevolent Society for the maintenance of her two illegitimate children, one of whom is now with the present recipient, the other was admitted to Boys' Home on 7. 4. 69. The mother is a bad character; she absconded some time ago. Warrant issued for her apprehension, but not yet executed. Residence of the father of the children unknown." At whose instance has a warrant been obtained in this case, and with what view? The warrant was directed by myself to be obtained by D. C. Jones to apprehend the mother, in order that she might be compelled to make provision for the maintenance of her children whom she had deserted. The girl M. A. Connor was given into the charge of Mrs. Cairns, who I know to be a decent woman, and who brings up the child very creditably.

326. Does the Enquiring Officer fill any other situation? No; it is his sole duty to enquire into and report on the cases.

327. I observe that a distinction is made of children over and under 12 in the column of this return showing "Cause necessitating Grant,"—what is meant? Are children over 12 as a general rule not allowed for?—Children over 12 are presumed to be able to work and earn their own bread. As soon as I find a case where the child is over 12, I cause the allowance to be reduced. The system is to allow 2s. 6d. for each child; but except in special cases it is not extended to children above 12, unless they are in bad health.

328. In page 33 (No. 432) the case appears of two children for whom 10s. a week is drawn, the age of one of them being nearly 14 years. Is there anything special in this case? The case is peculiar. They are children of a better class. I spoke to Mr. Crosby, Jun., through whom the allowance is granted, about the case very lately. The eldest boy is not strong, and very small of his age; they are orphans of a Captain of a ship. He thinks he will be shortly able to obtain an apprenticeship for the eldest.

329. Are you aware that there is a very considerable diminution in the number of children in the Queen's Asylum now as compared with former years,—in 1860 the number there on 31st December having been 496, while in 1869 the number at the close of the year was 385? I have heard so, but having no control over the Asylum I have no means of knowing the fact.

330. Have you been led to form any opinion as to the relative advantage, not only as respects immediate economy, but the future career of children, of a system such as that now in operation of out-door maintenance, or one of in-door relief, education, and general training? I certainly have formed my opinion on the subject. As I have no control over the Queen's Asylum, I am not thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the training carried on therein, but my opinion is favourable to out-door relief rather than to send children to that Institution. My reasons are—1st, that it is unquestionably cheaper to the State; and, secondly, what is of much greater importance, that, even where the parents are not what they ought to be, they still exhibit some natural affection toward their offspring, and the principle of loving and being loved is implanted and encouraged in the minds of the children. In certain extreme cases I have hesitated as to the best mode of dealing with children, but in the majority of cases I believe that it is best to let children reside with their parents, taking such care as is possible that they should go regularly to school; whereas in the Asylum a child grows up a mere unit amongst a large number destitute of every kindly home influence, and feeling that no one has any individual affection for him, he, on his part, loves no one, and thus the best part of his nature is not drawn out.

331. By the Returns you have furnished, some of these children, females as well as males, belong to profligate mothers, who are not worthy to be trusted with relief in the form of money. What counteraction does the present system supply to these children maturing into the same character as those who are

made the channels of support to them? No doubt such an association would operate with greater evil on female children, but I always insist on children going into service at 12; and the cases of those remaining at home above that age and receiving aid are few: girls are thus removed from the evil example of profligate mothers in most cases at too early an age for much moral injury to have been caused to them.

332. Have you any suggestion to offer calculated to further the objects of this Commission, which are to check pauperism, and regulate its relief in cases of imperative necessity? There are one or two important points:—1st. There is an absence of a labour test to applicants for relief. It often happens that able-bodied men and women apply for relief, stating that they cannot get work. I have no means of testing the truth of their statements. If I had, I should be able to sift out the industrious from the idle. It would be of infinite advantage to establish some test labour system, if one could be devised. 2nd. The system of administering relief in Country Districts is unsatisfactory,—the Authorities recommending aid are, in most cases, wholly irresponsible, and are, moreover, dealing with funds which the District has no part in providing. Proper care is thus often not taken in the investigation of cases, and a liberality exhibited in dealing with them, which, at the risk of giving umbrage, I have frequently been compelled to resist.

By Mr. Kennerley.—333. In what peculiar shape should the labour test be? The Benevolent Society have adopted one of employing the men to cut up firewood in their yard. Some such system might be established as regards the men applying to the Government. The women could be employed picking oakum, or light work, at certain fixed rates. Any description of factory would be good. In conversation with the late Premier, Sir Richard Dry, I suggested the establishment of a Woollen Factory, but not in writing.

334. From the experience you have had in the matter, do you think farming out better than placing in Institutions? I certainly am strongly of opinion that, due regard being had to the character and description of the people to whom children are entrusted, it is infinitely better to train them up by farming out than by placing them in an Institution, where it is utterly impossible that individual care can be taken of any boy or girl. Farming out is, in my judgment, the best by far,—looking to the future career of the child. This more particularly regards boys; but still the same principle might be applied to both sexes as supplying the best substitute for parental care. I base my opinion on my experience as Police Magistrate for 10 years of both large Towns of the Colony, and as administrator for more than two years of charitable funds under my present appointment.

335. Do you not think it would be difficult to find proper persons in the Country Districts? Not any serious difficulty unless the number of children to be provided for was very large. I would farm them out at an early age. At 12 or 13 the character begins to form. Up to a certain age children are not likely to be seriously contaminated, and, if placed with well-conducted people at the age of 6 or 7, will have a good chance of growing up useful and respectable members of society. In many instances I have adopted this system in the Country, by allowing a small sum to decent persons for support of children. I have found it a good plan, and have not had any difficulty in finding persons ready and willing to take charge of them.

By the Chairman.—336. Is there at the present time any effective and responsible control over the whole of the Charitable Institutions in the Colony? I think not. I believe it is utterly impossible for a Responsible Minister to exercise any practical control over these Institutions,—since any real control presupposes a degree of personal inspection which no Minister can possibly give. The Heads of the various Institutions are therefore in a great measure virtually independent and irresponsible. The system of management is, moreover, unnecessarily complex, and devoid of all uniformity,—hardly any two Institutions being governed alike.

MR. R. T. EDWARDS *called in and examined.*

I have been Enquiring Officer of the Hobart Town District since October last, having succeeded my brother in that appointment. I am exclusively occupied in visiting the several applicants for aid, and advise as to the giving or withholding relief according to the number in family. I furnish the information to Mr. Tarleton, and dispense the relief ordered. This is done by Mr. Cattley and myself, in money only, at the Office of the Inspector of Police. Where provisions are ordered, these are issued by the Benevolent Society in kind, and charged to the Government.

I have under my individual inspection about 400 cases, of which nearly 300 are in the city. I visit new cases at their homes, and insert them on the books. I also visit the old cases, and enter my visits in the book. I see the whole of the cases once or twice in the month at their homes, independent of their personal appearance at the Office weekly to receive the money. In all cases I am bound to visit at the time of renewals, that is, when relief is granted for a certain time and then renewed for another term. In many instances the parties have been profligate, and if found out, the allowance is withdrawn if they do not improve.

Where there are children we have to watch and caution the parents, who are visited even at night. Some of the cases I visit belong to the Benevolent Society.

I always ascertain if the children go to school, and when I find they do not I report to Mr. Edgar, who acts under the Board of Education.

I think the cases are on the increase since I came into office. The cause I believe is, that men get into trouble and get sentences, then the large families are thrown on our hands, and we have to see that they don't starve.

It is usual to compel parents to get employment for children over 12 years old, or to give up the relief for such children. We give no aid to either male or female children after 12 years of age.

I have got several boys and girls employment. It seems generally the desire of the parents to get employment for their elder children. At 12 a child is not of much use, but at 13 or 14 they can be made useful in service. I frequently get services for them, or jobs in washing, chairing, &c., in which girls are very useful; but the boys are of little use.

I am in concert with the Benevolent Society's Officers, and frequently consult, so as to secure that there are no cases of double aid. We check each other's lists. If there is a case helped by a small supply of food from the Benevolent Society, our money aid is less.

Amongst the parents there are more women deserted by their husbands than widows. Some of the husbands are good mechanics, who desert their wives from various causes,—bad habits of some. In some cases the husband commits a small crime to get a light sentence and throw his family on our hands.

I think the machinery at the disposal of the Department is sufficient to prevent imposition to a great extent. I have found cases, which are under investigation now, of attempted imposition. My system of visitation is an efficient check.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

DR. JOHN COVERDALE *called in and examined.*

By Chairman.—337. How long have you been Superintendent of the Queen's Asylum? Upwards of six years.

338. How many children is the Establishment fitted to accommodate? 500 or more.

339. What number of inmates (children) were there on your taking charge, and how many are there at the present time? There were 583 when I took charge; there are now 356.

340. To what cause do you ascribe the reduction? To the grant in aid, given in the form of outdoor relief.

341. From what sources do you receive children into the Schools? From many sources: from the streets, from the Cascades, Hospitals, gaols, and when not suitable for the Boys' Home, from that Establishment. With regard to the Gaol, children of tender age, say 8 or 10, having been convicted of larceny have been recommended by the Magistrates to be sent to the Asylum in place of a Reformatory, and have been received accordingly.

342. You say you receive them from the Boys' Home. On what grounds? We received a boy from the Boys' Home on account of imbecility, with his younger brother; and within the last three weeks we received a boy from the Hospital whose reception at the Boys' Home had been sanctioned, but from disease was refused and sent to us.

343. What is the cost per head of the children in the Orphan Schools, including or excluding supervision, education, &c.? The cost per head for 1870 is a fraction more than £16 16s., of which the cost for clothing and maintenance is £8 15s., of which £1 15s. is produced in the shape of milk and vegetables on the farm; consequently the actual cash outlay for the keep and clothing to the Government is £7, or 2s. 9d. per week. This, of course, does not include the present Staff, which is sufficient for a much larger number of children.

344. What are the daily occupations of the children? About one-third of the boys go to the Outdoor Inspector, who employs them in weeding, wheeling ashes, and odd jobs, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. One-third go out every third day, from the age of 10 upwards. The larger boys are employed in the House, washing, cleansing premises, in the kitchen; remaining out of school for the day for the purpose. I would recommend the same principle for the boys as the girls; that is, secular instruction in the forenoons and industrial occupation in the afternoons. The girls are in school only in the mornings, in the afternoons they are employed in needlework. A portion of the boys are in school both morning and afternoon. We employ boys of 12 and upwards on the farm, milking. None of the boys dig; this is done by prison labour. All the farm work is ploughing. The men groom the farm horses. We employ the boys on the farm when they reach 12, or as soon after as possible.

345. What trades are now taught in the Schools? None; no mechanical trades. The boots are mended by the shoemaker with a boy to help him. The boots are supplied by contract.

346. At what age are the children apprenticed out? Seldom under 12½: oftener 13 and 13½ of late.

347. What is your opinion as to the age at which they are eligible for employment? I think 13 should be the minimum. You generally find children of 12 and 12½ too young to be of any service. It is difficult to tell the exact ages of some of the children. I have ascertained a child said to be 6 who was proved to be 10 years old.

348. Do you find any difficulty in procuring situations for them? None whatever for boys, for whom there is a greater demand than we can supply. Protestant girls are also in demand. People who make application for Protestant girls are themselves Protestants. We invariably supply Catholic applicants with Catholic children; and if no objection is raised by the guardians, we also send them to Protestant Masters. In one case an objection was raised by the Catholic guardian in a case where no Church was near, and a Priest only visited the locality occasionally,—the people being Protestants.

349. Many of the children are literally orphans, or have no near relatives—does your observation agree with that of the Poor Law authorities in England, namely, that such children turn out better than those who have relatives? Yes, I think so, from the fact that in many cases of misconduct on the part of apprentices it is traced to the interference of mother or parents. Applicants frequently ask for children who have no parents.

350. What proportion are illegitimate? I should think at least one-third, but it is very difficult to ascertain the exact number.

351. State the number of cases in which parents contribute to the maintenance? I can give the exact number of cases in which parents contribute. At present only two, who are legitimate parents and contribute 3s. 6d. a week for each. There is a third case contributing through a Clergyman 3s. a week. Besides, occasionally, payments in two other instances.

352. Have you seen much of the parents or immediate connections of the children? Not lately. When I took charge there used to be a number of visitors coming in cabs, well-dressed, to see their children. I communicated with the Government, and insisted on those well able to keep their children taking them from the School. Every year there was, consequently, a number discharged to their relatives. There have been less lately. There is now a man who has had three children in School for 5 years. He was a Shepherd with £37 a year, and has lately bought land. I reported the case to the authorities, and the children will be discharged. The average number of discharges under similar circumstances for the past 3 years has been 23; whilst for a corresponding period—1865 to 1867, inclusive—it was 73.

353. What supervision is taken of children after they have been apprenticed? None, except voluntary by the Clergymen. Each of the Chaplains writes to the Clergyman of the District into which a child has been apprenticed.

354. Do you hand in this Return as a correct statement of the children apprenticed during the years 1868, 1869, and to 1 December, 1870? Also the other Returns now shown to you?—I hand in these several Returns, which I believe to be correct.

355. Have you the accommodation for trades being prosecuted and taught, such as carpentering, shoemaking, and tailoring, on the Establishment? We have. At one time it was the practice, and we have the apartments still. I think great benefit would be derived from it, if a fair number are kept up in the Institution. There would be little extra expense. We should only require one Schoolmaster instead of two. A carpenter is employed on the premises.

By Mr. Kennerley.—356. What is the state of the Establishment in respect to physical and general condition of the children now as compared to former years? The children are employed about 10 years of age, if physically and mentally able. It is to the advantage of the children that they should be two years in the Establishment. We now give them from 6 to 12 months in washing and cooking, and lastly on the farm. There is a great demand for boys who can milk and work on a farm. I think the elder boys should be kept on the farm till they are proficient,—a discretionary power being left to the Superintendent. It is sometimes for the good of other boys to separate those that are troublesome. We have a great many applications for boys even from as far as Ringarooma and other northern portions of the Island. There is no question there has been a great improvement in the health of the children. Ophthalmia and scald heads, the bane generally of large establishments like ours, are unknown; and in fact, considering the history of these children, it is wonderful how healthy they are. The locality is healthy, and we have a fine airy hospital, and the slightest appearance of sickness is immediately attended to.

By Mr. Lewis.—357. Have many complaints been made as to the conduct of the children after their apprenticeship? I have heard of complaints occurring, but not to a great extent. The complaints are, generally, running away from Masters or Mistresses. The reports are generally favourable, and we have had several applications lately for boys in lieu of others whose term has expired. With solitary exceptions, the girls turn out well. I only know of one bad case at present. Objection is taken to apprenticing in town on account of greater temptation, and very few are therefore apprenticed in town. Not many are returned to the School; not six in the last two years. The system of transfer is a good one, for where a child does not suit one master, he is found useful under another. The children are apprenticed until they shall have arrived at 18 years old. In case of a girl, marriage breaks the contract. I should recommend a term of two years only as likely to work well by transfers. I consider apprentices entitled to small wages at the end of two years; and the present system in this matter might be improved, as it would tend to prevent children deserting. We give the farm boys 6d. a week each for pocket money, and stop it for misbehaviour. I always recommend the same course to masters taking out boys, when the opportunity offers.

358. *By Chairman.*—Is there any rule requiring that officers residing on the Establishment should not be absent after a given hour at night? There is no specific rule, though it is certainly understood. The resident male officers are Mr. Roberts and Mr. Mulhall, the schoolmasters, and Mr. Swan, the baker. The resident female officers are the two matrons and sub-matron, the schoolmistresses, and servants, who are all required to be on the Establishment. The masters are responsible for the children in the dormitories, and are required to visit them the last thing at night. I expect them to be on the Establishment and remain at and after 10 o'clock at night, without special permission to the contrary. There are three outer doors on the Male Establishment. The matrons keep the front doors; the back door leading into the yard on the boys' side is always open, but not on the girls. I have heard of the schoolmasters being out after midnight, and I must now act on the information I have received. I wrote to the Government two months ago as to pupil teachers, but have not yet had any reply. I had hoped that by the suggestions then offered the establishment of trained teachers in place of monitors would have taken place on 1st April next,—in which case the necessary changes in respect of the masters would have saved me the unpleasantness of reporting a circumstance that I can no longer withhold from the Government.

MR. GEORGE W. EDWARDS states:—

I formerly held the office of Enquiring Officer for the Hobart Town District in connection with Out-door Relief. I held the office for three years. My duties were to enquire into the actual condition of applicants for relief, and to report to the Executive Government. I had to sift cases so as to prevent imposition, and I had to dispense the relief ordered.

In January, 1869, there were 153 cases, including 428 persons, and the amount then paid per week was £35 4s. 6d.

Relief was ordered according to the nature of each case for three or six months, at the end of which period the case was again reported upon, and the amount continued, reduced, or stopped according to circumstances.

Now I find there are upwards of 270 cases in the district, and the weekly expense more than £50. The cause of this is principally from the death of men leaving widows and large families. There are also a few desertions. I hand in a return showing these cases.

I had to visit them as frequently as possible night and day, and sometimes I used to see them at 10, 11, and even 12 o'clock at night, when they did not expect me.

The relief is always paid at the office of the Inspector of Police.

Whilst I held the office I found many cases of attempted imposition.

Very many cases recommended by clergymen, city missionaries, and respectable inhabitants turned out to be attempts at imposition.

On my receiving an appointment as an officer of the Supreme Court, my brother succeeded me as Enquiring Officer. I had been Superintendent of Police at Richmond.

I suggest in a paper, which I beg to hand in, a scale by which both economy and the prevention of waste of money will be secured.

It was always required that the children of applicants should attend some school. I visited the schools, and if I found children not attending I used to caution the parents that their allowance would be stopped. This was not enforced generally, or except in one or two instances.

I consider the out-door relief system better than to send to Boys' Home or Queen's Asylum, unless in cases of depraved, profligate parents. The present system contains as fair a check as possible, but it is too much work for one man.

I have been employed very many evenings in each month at clerical work at home up to 11 P.M. and after. The cause of this is, that at the end of each month many cases (the period for which allowances have been granted) expire, and have again to be reported upon; some, through change in circumstances, &c. are not renewed.

I find, upon perusal of my duty-book, that in one half year I made upwards of fourteen hundred visits during day and night. The work of Enquiry Officer leaves him no time for himself, both body and mind are constantly employed.

There are persons under the impression that the charitable aid is abused, and that many are in receipt of aid who are actually not in need, or are unworthy, &c.

I have often been asked if such and such a person received aid, most unworthy character, and so on. This I was not ignorant of, as far as the parents were concerned; the parents were not really the recipients, but the children. In these very cases, if aid had been refused, and the children allowed to starve, there would be a cry out against all concerned in relieving the poor. These persons could not suggest a remedy in such cases—(I tried them).

I remember a woman who was a prostitute, residing in one of the low places in the city, who broke her arm; she had a child. This woman must have starved had I not entertained her case, for she was refused assistance at ——— because she was an immoral character. Whilst receiving 2s. 6d. per week I often reasoned with her, and advised her to forsake her evil ways; she often cried and promised. Her arm got well, and I do not know now where she is.

These cases alluded to were as follows:—A woman has five children, one of whom is at the breast; her husband has just received a sentence of three months; the family is very destitute; the mother of the children is given to drink occasionally, and is otherwise not of good repute. In this case an allowance for the support of four of the children is granted in food at intervals during the week, and the mother is expected to support herself and one child. If it is discovered that the mother sells any of the food for drink, the children are then fed daily at the Dépôt of the Benevolent Society, and charged to the Government. I would ask what more could be done? I have never found one amongst those who have complained that could suggest an improvement under such circumstances.

There are some cases receive aid begin well and end bad; it is such that cause persons to talk about unworthy characters receiving relief. A young widow has just lost her husband, she has four children—one at the breast; husband was some weeks or months ill; furniture has been disposed of to provide medicines, food, &c.; the family is now destitute; the mother is a woman of good character; assistance is given; in the course of six months she forgets her deceased husband, and the temptations of the world press upon her and she yields; she goes from step to step until she becomes a gay dressed prostitute. In visiting such I could discern a change in her manners: I suspected, then watched and proved her to be as I have described; reported in her case, and the allowance was at once stopped by order of W. Tarleton, Esq. Months after persons would say to me, "It is a great shame that such and such is getting aid." Of course I informed them that such was not the case, and no doubt they thought this widow was carrying on soon after the death of her husband.

There are many cases of attempt at imposition as follows:—A woman with an infant in arms; mother died in hospital; father has another child; out of work, or ill, or does not know where he is; this infant was taken by applicant when the mother was dying; she cannot afford to keep it. Upon enquiry I found the father in constant employment, earning 25s. or 30s. per week.—Application refused.

An aged woman recommended by a clergyman as being very destitute, and unable to earn her support: upon searching her house I find concealed one bag fine flour, 200lbs., which has not been opened; better than half a ton of cut wood, &c., &c.—Application for the present refused.

This person applies again in a month or two, when I find again that her circumstances are no worse, she having money in the Bank.—Application refused.

I may mention I had some difficulty in getting information respecting applicants' deposits in the Bank, but I hit upon a plan which answered my end.

An aged man I found had about twenty pounds in the Bank.—Application refused.

A woman applies for the passage of a child to New Zealand to her father; after much enquiry and writing into the country, I find that the father had repeatedly written for his child, and had arranged for the passage.—Application refused. This woman and child soon left the Colony after.

Another woman recommended strongly, having 4 or 5 children, husband has met with an accident and is in Hospital. Upon enquiry I find he is a good tradesman and his employer is advancing to the family one pound per week until the husband's recovery.—Application refused.

A woman strongly recommended, states she is in ill health, has with her a medical certificate; has five children, husband a poor delicate man out of work, gets a job occasionally assisting in unloading crafts, &c. I visit the house at 8 P.M. on Saturday night, and find in the house a leg of mutton, fore-quarter ditto, one bag potatoes, and several loaves of bread; in the yard about six tons firewood, a dray loaded with ditto, a wheelbarrow, and some cut for sale; also a horse, hay, and harness; the husband a strong, healthy, middle-aged man earning a good living.—Application refused.

I would here mention that in all applications upon the grounds of sickness the applicants are examined by the Medical Superintendent at the Hospital, who reports on a printed form upon their state of health, which I receive and annex to my report.

A stout, healthy-looking, aged female, is a good hand at needle-work, is in receipt of aid from the Church, also in receipt of twenty pounds per annum interest in property.—Application refused.

A very old man, quite an invalid, is brought under my notice demanding that he must either have immediate relief or be removed to the Dépôt, as he is confined to his bed and starving. This man has received relief from the Benevolent Society for some years, and is struck off the books there at the time the Committee make reduction; he is then considered a fit subject for the Dépôt. Aid in this case is granted, 2s. 6d. per week; he prefers this to going into the Dépôt. I find he has a good sum of money, and is a miser, has been living on charity for years. I report upon the case, aid is stopped, I get the amount he has received refunded to the Government, which does not amount to one pound.

A man applies for relief, and I find he has twenty-five pounds in the Bank.

A woman (and her daughter) prays for a passage, or part thereof, to Victoria to join her husband there, recommended by a clergyman; upon communicating with the Victorian Police I find that the husband has remitted money to his wife for her passage. This woman left the Colony before this information reached me.

A husband deserts his family at the Huon, five or six children and wife, and they come to Town to reside. Aid is granted; the wife hourly expecting to be confined. A warrant is issued for the husband for deserting his family. Soon after there is a draft order for nearly fifty pounds from England which can be drawn only by the husband.

I would here state that many such cases come from the country to reside in Hobart.

A woman recommended by a clergyman applies for relief. Upon my requesting her to furnish me with certain information according to a Memo. I give her, she refuses to go with it, saying she has no money, and that I am opposed to her because she belongs to a certain Church. The day following she goes to the Bank and draws her money out, nearly twenty pounds. She continues to call upon me, pressing her application. I refused to entertain the case until she furnished me with the information required,—there was no difficulty in doing this. In a short time she applies again, and says she will get me the information if I will give her another Memo., as she has lost the first. I then give her one, but my questions thereon reach to the same date as at first, and after all she was defeated, for she had in the Bank on the very day she applied for relief nearly twenty pounds. This case is on record, and proof is attached to my report. I know the name and number of the case.

I have sometimes found it very difficult in reporting in some cases where persons have continued to repeat their applications time after time at intervals of about a month, and when respectable charitably disposed persons and Missionaries have joined in, after my conviction that the case was not one demanding relief. Yet these following petitions set forth that if aid be not granted the man must be admitted into the Dépôt, and the cost would be more to the Government. I have been asked to state the actual or average earnings of the applicant in one case; this was a difficult task to perform, where a man is not in employment anywhere. The case specially referred to has since proved that I was right, for it is now very many months since and the person has not yet gone into the Dépôt. I knew he would not; he is in business yet, earning a good living in a central situation in the city. I remember when the last application in this case was made, and strongly recommended, the applicant closed his place, made everything appear as gloomy as possible, and was, of course, much worse in health. I still opposed the application, and the man is alive and doing well without the aid.

With a view to economise and reduce the present amount granted for out-door relief, I trust I may not be considered presumptuous in suggesting that in lieu of money the annexed scale of goods be issued (except to respectable widows, &c.), which will reduce the present amount of aid distributed to about one-half. The scale will show a reduction of *nine shillings* in every one pound, or a saving for the year according to the sum paid for Hobart Town District alone of eleven hundred and seventy pounds, which is a reduction of £22 10s. per week.

The wood I have calculated at the rate of about 10s. per ton; but I believe the average cost for the year to be about 8s. 9d. I have allowed each case at the rate of 100 lbs. instead of 112 lbs., taking into

consideration waste in cutting, drafts in weighing, &c. The wood could be cut up by invalids from the Dépôt, or by prison labour. Recipients to find bags for supplies.

The issuing and preparing supplies for each case will cause some extra labour, but in this I can suggest a way in which it can be done at a moderate charge.

DESCRIPTION of Persons, Number of Cases, &c., in receipt of Charitable Aid from the Government.

Infirm Widows	96
Infirm aged Men	63
Widows with Children	54
Deserted Families	12
Sick	9
Infirm married Couple	18
Husbands under sentence	7
Orphans and deserted Children in the care of persons ...	11
Total number of cases	<u>270</u>

SUGGESTED Scale of Allowance in lieu of Money, and at a reduced Rate, which will show a Reduction of (according to Amount of present Aid given) £22 10s. per Week, or £1170 per Annum.

Number of Children in each Case.	Number of Children in each Case allowed for.	Amount allowed in each Case weekly.	Scale suggested for each Case weekly.	Supposed Cost of Items in each Case.	Reduction made.
		s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
2	1	2 6	<div> <div>2 lbs. Oatmeal</div> <div>1 lb. Sugar</div> <div>3½ lbs. Flour</div> <div>25 lbs. Wood</div> </div>	<div> <div>0 6</div> <div>0 4½</div> <div>0 4½</div> <div>0 1½</div> </div>	1 1½
				1 4½	
3	2	5 0	<div> <div>4 lbs. Oatmeal</div> <div>2 lbs. Sugar</div> <div>7 lbs. Flour</div> <div>50 lbs. Wood</div> </div>	<div> <div>1 0</div> <div>0 9</div> <div>0 9</div> <div>0 3</div> </div>	2 3
				2 9	
4	3	7 6	<div> <div>6 lbs. Oatmeal</div> <div>3 lbs. Sugar</div> <div>10½ lbs. Flour</div> <div>75 lbs. Wood</div> </div>	<div> <div>1 6</div> <div>1 1½</div> <div>1 1½</div> <div>0 4½</div> </div>	3 4½
				4 1½	
5	4	10 0	<div> <div>8 lbs. Oatmeal</div> <div>4 lbs. Sugar</div> <div>14 lbs. Flour</div> <div>100 lbs. Wood</div> </div>	<div> <div>2 0</div> <div>1 6</div> <div>1 6</div> <div>0 6</div> </div>	4 6
				5 6	

The above shows a reduction of Nine Shillings in every One Pound.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

MR. WM. WITT *called in and examined.*

By the Chairman.—359. You fill the office of Registrar in connection with the Benevolent Society? Yes.

360. How long have you been there? In January last eleven years expired since my appointment. I have been Registrar since the Society was formed.

361. What are your duties? My special duty is to dispense relief to the poor according to the necessities of the case, as directed by the Executive Committee of the Society at their weekly meetings. I keep a Register of every case brought before them. In the Register there is a column for the name, one for age, nature of case, number in family, and nature of relief ordered by the Committee. I dispense the relief in food at the Depôt in Bathurst-street. Every case is visited and investigated by myself, as I am the only Visitor to the Society. Every case receives my personal inspection, and I have power to grant temporary relief in the shape of food till the grant can come under the review of the Committee.

362. Is it made a condition of relief the character of the person relieved? No. But a distinction is made. If the parents are drunkards we feed the children at the Depôt.

363. But in other cases relief is given to the children through the parents. In what form? Yes; where the parents are trustworthy, they are allowed to take home the rations; only food is given, no money. Fuel given to the needy in the winter.

364. Do you make it a condition that the children should attend School? Always; but I am afraid the attendance is not carried out in many instances. I frequently get them to send children to School by threats of withdrawing aid.

365. Among the objects of the Society set forth in its rules and regulations one is stated thus:—"To encourage industry among the indigent." What means do you adopt to give effect to this? The Society has a wood-yard open all the year round, which we employ as a labour test. An able-bodied man comes to me for relief, saying, he can get no work. I put him in the wood-yard to cut up fuel, and pay him in food at the rate of 4d. an hour. The food is supplied at contract prices, and the man is employed according to the number in his family. It is a loss to the Society, but we employ it as a labour test.

366. Do you act in concert with the agents employed by the Government in administering out-door relief, so as to prevent imposition? I do. I know all their town cases, and they know mine. Nominal Returns pass between us.

367. Does the Society extend relief both in temporary and protracted cases. By protracted I mean exceeding six months? Not in permanent cases; by permanent I mean exceeding six months. There are a few cases but we don't call them permanent cases; old folks we cannot very well get rid of. The Committee does not now recognise permanent cases.

368. Can you furnish a statement of the relative amount of voluntary subscriptions and of Government contributions for the purpose of the Benevolent Society for each year since the Society was established? Yes; I have the ten years' reports bound up, from which I will send the information to the Commissioners.

369. What is the reason of the diminution in voluntary subscriptions to this Institution? The badness of the times, removals by death and otherwise of subscribers; many that did give have withdrawn, stating they could not afford to subscribe any longer.

370. The maximum age to which relief is given in the case of children is 12? Yes.

371. What cases are there in which relief is given jointly by the Government and the Society? About 18. I have to deal with these cases. Many of them are children of drunkards, and receive a daily allowance of food at the Depôt.

372. You have no cases in which relief is made on account of children to persons not related to the same children? No; the Government take these cases,—our Executive Committee refer the applicants to the Government.

373. To what cause do you attribute the prevalence of distress? To intemperance, principally; then desertion of wives and families by husbands. Widows used to be at one time a great source of expense to us. We have very few widows on our books now. Then there are accidents, sickness, infirmity, &c. In the Report for 1870, page 6, the nature of the cases will be seen,—viz., 43 cases through illness, 12 widows, 19 husbands away, 10 husbands in prison, 4 accidents, 15 of destitution from various causes, and 7 for children being neglected by their parents who are drunkards.

374. Do you invoke the services of the Police to enforce the liability of husbands or relatives? Frequently.

375. You say that relief is given to children the offspring of dissolute parents at the Depôt: how many cases of this kind have you at present? About 6.

376. From your experience can you say whether in some cases it would not be expedient to remove the children from their parents? Desirable in many cases, as the children are growing up in vice and misery, and if placed in some asylum for a stated period they might become useful members of society.

RETURN of Amounts received from Government, and Voluntary Subscriptions, by the Benevolent Society of Hobart Town, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1870.

Year.	Voluntary Subscriptions.			Government Grant in Aid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860.....	839	17	2	800	0	0
1861.....	808	19	9	600	0	0
1862.....	593	10	3	800	0	0
1863.....	533	1	4	400	0	0
1864.....	485	11	8	773	0	10
1865.....	476	10	0	645	11	8
1866.....	669	6	5	800	0	0
1867.....	415	4	11	800	0	0
1868.....	425	11	0	900	0	0
1869.....	402	8	2	800	0	0
1870	339	16	7	600	0	0
	£5989	17	3	£7918	12	6

25th March, 1871.

WM. WITT, Registrar.

DR. GEORGE TURNLEY called in and examined.

By Chairman.—377. What offices do you fill in connection with the Hospitals and Invalid Depôts in Hobart Town? Surgeon Superintendent of the General Hospital, Medical Officer of the Brickfields Depôt, and Medical Officer of the Police and Gaols so far as the Gaol for Males is concerned.

378. How long have you been attached to the medical branch of the Public Service in this Colony, and at what places and times? I have been in the Civil Service for 12 years. During that period (with the exception of the time from October, 1867, to June, 1870, when I was Surgeon-Superintendent of the Hospital at Launceston) I have been at the General Hospital at Hobart Town.

379. To whom were you immediately responsible when in Launceston for the proper discharge of your duties? To the Board of Management.

380. What control did the Hospital Board exercise over you? I could not absent myself without their sanction. They saw that I was attentive to my duties. I could make no alterations without their sanction. All requisitions for stores or medicines had to be approved by the Board before being sent to the Government.

381. Were there any professional Members on that Board? None.

382. How often did the Board meet in Launceston? Once a month was the regulation, but the meetings were frequently irregular for want of a quorum. The late Mr. Sherwin was Chairman of the Board, and he was very regular in his attendance.

383. Did it hold its meetings at the Hospital? It did for some time after my going to Launceston, but it was thought more convenient to hold the meetings in Launceston, so as to secure quorums; and they were held in the Public Office Buildings in Launceston, which is a good mile from the Hospital.

384. Between these meetings was the Chairman, or were any Members of the Board, deputed to visit the Hospital at fixed or uncertain periods? No, there was no regulation; but Mr. Sherwin did visit the Hospital at intervals.

385. Did the Board exercise any control in respect to the admission of patients free of charge, or as to the rates of charges which they should be required to pay? The Board exercised no control as to the admission of patients, but they fixed the charge in respect to paying patients who could not pay the full charges.

386. What check is now exercised, and by whom, upon improper admissions to the Hospital? Really no practical check at all. A patient being recommended to the Hospital by a person authorised to recommend, and bringing the letter to me, I am obliged to take him or her in; but the Police then make enquiries, and if the patient or his friends have means they are required to pay, or are sued for the amount.

387. Are the services of the Police often invoked? Yes, frequently. There is an Officer specially appointed for the City and Suburbs; Mr. Chief District Constable Jones for Hobart Town.

388. Do meetings of the Board take place more regularly in Hobart Town than they did in Launceston? Oh, yes; much more frequently.

389. Is it part of your duty to give medical advice to poor patients outside public establishments? No; I do not visit any patients.

390. Are medicines dispensed from the Hospital to out-door patients gratuitously? Yes.

391. And medical comforts? When I first came from Launceston I found this to be the case, but I reported it to the Board of Management, and a Resolution was passed by the Board preventing the issue for the future of these medical comforts. Previously to my going to Launceston the practice was not in force.

392. Are these issues in accordance with the prescriptions, or subject to modification when expensive in character? No; the prescriptions are made up as sent in.

393. Upon any and what certificate are these supplies found—upon those of *any* qualified practitioner? Yes, as I understand it, any qualified medical practitioner. There is no specific rule on the subject as to prescriptions and medicines.

394. You are satisfied in such cases that the recipients are *bonâ fide* non-paying in respect to medical advice as well as medicine? No. I know nothing of my own knowledge on this point; but I firmly believe that many cases do pay for medical advice, and come to the Hospital for medicine.

395. Can you suggest any means by which abuse in this respect might be checked? The only means would be to make pauper patients come to the Hospital for advice, and not choose their own medical men and then bring their prescriptions to the Hospital.

396. Can you afford any illustration of the extent to which this practice has been carried? The number of original prescriptions received from 1st December, 1870, to the 24th March, 1871, were 324: as the great majority of these prescriptions are repeated every few days, the issue of mixtures, &c. would probably reach to 2000 in this period of barely four months.

397. In respect to patients in the Hospital who ostensibly pay nothing, or on a reduced scale, is the practice allowed of their paying fees to the medical man who especially attends them? There is no regulation on the point; but some months ago a Member of the Board asked the question if such was the practice, and one Honorary Medical Officer said he had taken payment for two cases which were of an exceptional character. The Board deprecated the practice, but made no order. The two exceptional cases were paying patients in the Hospital.

398. Have you any suggestions to make for the more economical management of the Institutions under your professional charge, without impairing their usefulness? I think since the removal of the females to the Hospital we can make no further reduction. The Hospital is in good condition, the number of invalids in it being much decreased. The practice before mentioned of medical men sending their prescriptions to the Hospital has, from a small beginning, rapidly increased, and if not put a stop to is likely to assume such proportions as to become a serious item of hospital expenditure. No doubt the Hospital can be managed more economically under one responsible Medical head than having many masters. I cannot check the expenditure by Honorary Medical Officers of medicines and comforts, because it is not for me to interfere with their practice.

399. Has the transference of the female branch of the same building been attended with beneficial economical results? Yes; with a saving of seven or eight hundred pounds a year, or about a fifth of our total expenditure. It would be right so state that the efficiency of the Hospital has not been impaired, and the Hospital is still considered to come within the rule of the Royal College of Surgeons as containing upwards of a hundred beds.

400. How many Honorary Medical Officers are there attached to the Hospital now. How are they elected, what is the duration of their office, and what are their duties? There are three, who are elected by the Board of Management; they hold office for two years, and retire by rotation. Their duties are to attend upon certain wards assigned to them by arrangement amongst themselves. They write their prescriptions for medicines and diet, and I see that the patients get the medicines and the diet. The whole of the patients are under my care, and prior to the Honorary Medical Officer coming in I have to treat their cases. The Honorary Medical Officers do not visit daily.

401. How many medical pupils have passed through the Hospital, and are now passing? There are four now, and since 1860 eight others have commenced their professional studies at the Hospital.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

DR. R. S. BRIGHT *called in and examined.*

By Chairman.—402. You are one of the Honorary Medical Officers of the Hospital, are you not? I am.

403. For how many years have you been so? For 11 years and more.

404. In that capacity how often do you visit the Hospital? About 4 or 5 times a week; but every day, and frequently twice a day, whenever the state of any of the patients requires it.

405. Your attendance there is given generally among the patients, but especially to particular patients being your own? I attend my special patients. Each Honorary Medical Officer has his own individual patients. The method of dividing patients now in use is, that each Medical Officer in rotation takes all the patients admitted during a week.

406. Have you at any time had a private patient in the Hospital? I have never had a private paying patient in the Hospital, and I have never made any charge to or for one. Even from patients who have paid the Hospital charges for maintenance I have never received any payment whatever.

407. Have you had patients in your knowledge receiving either medicines or medical comforts from the Hospital? I have sent patients seeking gratuitous medical advice to the Hospital for medicines, but only in cases where I felt sure that they were unable to pay either for advice or medicines. I have never ordered medical comforts from the Hospital for out-patients.

408. Has it come within your knowledge that any medical practitioners in this city have received payment for advice from patients referred by them to the Hospital dispensary for gratuitous medicines? I have been so informed. Patients have come to me for advice, saying they were ready to pay for advice if I would get them medicines gratuitously from the Hospital. I have always refused to do this. I have then been told that this practice has been followed within the knowledge of my informant.

409. Is it within the province of the Medical Visitors to ascertain the existence of such a practice and to repress it? It is not. It has been from patients seeking advice at my house that I have heard it.

410. Are you Medical Officer to any of the Lodges in this City? Not any. I have not been so for 9 years.

411. Are you aware of the nature of the arrangements usually made by these Lodges with their Medical Officers? I am. The arrangement in most cases is to advertise for tenders; but I believe the sum of £1 for each Member of the Lodge is generally paid per annum, to cover medical attendance to himself, wife, and family, and finding medicines.

412. How is out-door relief in medicines and medical comforts now obtained from the Dispensary at the General Hospital? No medical comforts are given now. They were issued to out-door patients for about two years only. The practice is that any medical practitioner in town, or indeed in the Colony, may send a prescription addressed to the Dispenser or to the Resident Medical Officer, and it is made up at the Dispensary, no matter what the nature or expense of it is. I never heard of such a practice elsewhere, and I do not think it would be allowed in any Hospital in England. I have no knowledge of a Board's order here for the issue of medical comforts to out-door cases.

413. What provision is there under existing arrangements at the Hospital to prevent abuse in dispensing medicines, either by supplying them particularly to members of Friendly Societies and thus relieving the medical officers of such Societies of a pecuniary liability, or by supplying them to private patients in a condition of life enabling them to pay quite as well for medicines as they apparently do for medical advice? No check practically. The only possible check would be one adopted by the Board some years ago, to refer to the police for information, and to enquire into the pecuniary condition of out-door patients; but this has not often been done, I think, although strictly carried out with regard to in-patients.

414. Can you suggest any means of repressing or preventing this abuse short of restricting the gratuitous issue of medicines to patients prescribed for by the Hospital Surgeons? It is so open to abuse that it should be restricted altogether to patients prescribed for by the Hospital Surgeons.

415. The patients in the hospital come, it is understood, from the southern districts of the Colony generally. How is the expense of their transport from a distance defrayed? I believe from Government funds. If the case is an urgent one, it is taken in on a Magistrate's or Warden's order. If otherwise, reference is made to Mr. Tarleton for an order. The patients are then usually sent by the public conveyances to town. But in many cases special conveyances are employed at additional expense; and this has been done when the cases so sent were by no means urgent ones. Persons with slight ailments or old chronic infirmities, wishing for their own convenience to come to Hobart Town, have obtained orders for admission into the hospital from the Wardens of Rural Municipalities; they are then sent to hospital, the expense of transport being defrayed by the Government. It has been found that many of these cases do not require hospital treatment, and they are discharged soon after admission. I have known a patient claim his discharge on the day after coming to the hospital, having then obtained what he wanted, namely, a free passage to Hobart Town from Swansea. I have also known of a patient being sent from Hamilton by special conveyance as an urgent case, and discharged when seen by the medical officer as not requiring hospital treatment.

416. Have you any duties to perform in connection with either of the Invalid Depôts? No; but I should like to make a remark as to the present mode of admission and discharge. None should be admitted till after examination by the Resident Medical Officer of the hospital; and when once admitted, the pauper should be kept there, and not allowed to go backwards and forwards to the hospital or depôt. At present, if the inmate is dissatisfied with the particular depôt he is sent to, he claims his discharge and gets admission again into the hospital, only to be again sent to the depôt. This continual change entails a very large amount of unnecessary work both in the hospital and in the public offices.

417. What has been the effect of the removal of the female patients from a separate building into the wards provided for them in the General Hospital? A most decided saving,—the staff is reduced, and fuel and light saved. It is of great advantage to the patients, who have better accommodation provided for them in the hospital. In every way it is an improvement. A still further improvement would be effected by having accommodation for what may be termed Lock cases, which it is not fair to the other female patients to have in the hospital wards. Special provision for these cases is urgently increasing.

418. Will you be good enough to express your opinion more fully on the alteration introduced at the Hospital some time since separating chronic invalids, and placing them in a different Institution? It is a very great improvement to the Hospital, enabling its benefits to be restricted, as they properly should, to real Hospital cases,—such as acute medical and surgical diseases and accidents. A very large number of chronic diseases and infirmities, such as cases of consumption, chronic bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, old ulcer of the leg, and many cases of cancer, do not require treatment within the Hospital, but can be treated as well in an Invalid Depôt, and with much greater economy. I believe, however, that there are now many inmates of Invalid Depôts who have either ceased to be invalids, or never were so in the sense of being physically unable to maintain themselves.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

B. T. SOLLY, *Esq.*, *Assistant Colonial Secretary*, called in and examined.

By Chairman.—419. You gave evidence before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council in 1867, on the subject of Out-door Charitable Relief? I did; and I hand in copy of the evidence I gave on that occasion.

MR. SOLLY'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS.

1. Can you suggest any method by which the system at present adopted can be simplified?
2. I would suggest an entire change in the present system,—one which would have the effect of relieving the Colonial Secretary of the duty of considering and deciding upon such cases.
3. But the plan I propose refers not only to out-door relief, but has reference to all Institutions for the maintenance of the sick, the destitute, and the orphan.
4. From the experience I have had I am convinced that, both on the ground of economy and to ensure the satisfactory working of any system for the relief of those requiring assistance at the public cost, all the Charitable Institutions in the Colony should be under one head, especially as relates to the issue of the authority for admission, or, in respect to out-door relief, the decision as to the amount to be granted.
5. The question frequently arises, whether it be the better course to admit an applicant into an Invalid Dépôt, or to afford out-door relief, or whether the children of an applicant should be admitted into the Queen's Asylum? And again, it often happens that the father is an in-patient of the Hospital, and that the mother and children are left destitute by his inability to labour for their support. In all these cases, the enquiry once made, and the requisite information obtained and recorded, it would suffice for the final settlement of any application on account of any member of the family; but if the control of Out-door Relief is separated from that of the Dépôts, Hospitals, and Orphan Asylum, two sets of enquiries would have to be made and two records kept, independently of which—unless a perfect understanding and interchange of information is maintained between the authorities controlling respectively the two sources of relief—assistance may be unduly or injudiciously granted.
6. I have said that, as regards the two principal towns, the machinery of the Benevolent Societies might be made available for the distribution of Out-door Relief. But there are objections, in addition to what I have already stated, even to that system; for persons from the country districts, where they have been in receipt of aid from Government, often remove to Town, where their antecedents are unknown; and if these persons were aware that, by thus changing their residence, they would change the spring or source from whence they derive the charitable allowance, they might and would, by false statements, seek to impose upon the Officers of the Society, who would not have the same facilities as the Government possess for obtaining accurate information from the authorities where the applicant formerly resided.
7. In all cases, unity of action is the best security against imposition; and as it could not be expected that the Officers of the Benevolent Societies could undertake to enquire into all cases in the respective divisions of the Island, there would still exist the necessity for two separate organisations,—and the result would, I fear, lead to but slight improvement in the existing system.
8. I would therefore propose that an Officer should be appointed, in whom the Government had perfect confidence, to be called the "Comptroller of Charitable Institutions." He would be Ministerially under the Colonial Secretary, but as "Head of a Department" he would have charge of the Hospitals and Invalid Dépôts in Hobart Town and Launceston, and the Queen's Asylum, as well as the disbursement of all Government Out-door Relief. It would be his duty to inspect the various Establishments frequently, and conduct all correspondence with the Executive Officers in charge, submitting all matters of importance connected with the internal economy of the Institutions to the Colonial Secretary, but conducting all routine duty and authorising all admissions without reference.
9. He would, of course, require clerical and other assistance, but, I think, less than is now employed, while the duty would be, I anticipate, more efficiently performed.
10. I would suggest that, as regards Out-door Relief in the two towns, the Comptroller should issue an authority to the Registrars of the respective Benevolent Societies for the expenditure of a definite weekly sum in each case, forwarding at the same time, for the information of the Society (but to be returned), the documents connected with the application; and it would rest with the Officers of the Society, unless special directions were given, whether the relief was afforded in money, in payment of rent to the landlord, or in provisions.
11. By adopting this course, the Society would be made acquainted with every Town case entertained by the Government,—and that fact being once known, it would tend to check attempts at imposition.
12. If practicable, it would materially assist his labours if such an Officer had the benefit of the advice and support of (say) four gentlemen who would afford their services once a week gratuitously, their functions being to aid him in the consideration of doubtful questions; and while the actual responsibility to the Government would remain with him, their practical assistance and experience would tend to ensure sounder decisions in cases of difficulty and importance.
13. The Estimates for the several Institutions would all pass through this Office; and suggestions, based upon a thorough knowledge of the internal economy and working of each, would, I believe, lead to economy in their preparation, and prove more satisfactory both to the Executive and to Parliament.
14. Of one thing I am confident, that, independently of increased efficiency in the general management of our Charitable Institutions, the saving that might be effected would far exceed the amount of salary that would have to be paid to an Officer such as I have suggested.

420. Can you add any thing to the replies you have handed in? I question whether the suggestion contained in the 10th paragraph would be practicable; but there should, of course, be a thorough understanding and frequent communication between the Officers of the Government and those of the Benevolent Society with reference to applications for relief, and the decisions arrived at; and since offering the suggestion contained in paragraph 12, I have been induced to alter my opinion.

The ultimate responsibility must rest with the Comptroller, and should he differ from the views entertained by the Members of the unpaid Board, he must either act, and accept the responsibility of acting, contrary to his judgment, or ignore the advice tendered by the Board. The probability of such a collision would, I think, outweigh the anticipated advantages.

I see no reason to alter my views as expressed in the remaining paragraphs of the foregoing "Reply to Questions."

421. I beg to hand in a Return showing the progressive increase in the amount expended for Out-door Relief from 1862 to 1870:—

RETURN showing the Amount paid for Out-door Relief from the Year 1862 to 1870, both inclusive.

	£	s.	d.
1862.....	48	14	6
1863.....	235	14	1
1864.....	452	16	9
1865.....	1154	5	4
1866.....	2119	6	3
1867.....	3832	14	9
1868.....	4443	6	2
1869.....	4955	3	9
1870.....	5679	5	6
	<u>£22,921</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>

March 23rd, 1871.

422. With reference to this Return, have you considered the question of out-door relief to pauper children as to the economy and general advantages of the present arrangements? I believe, as matter of present economy, it is cheaper to make allowance for their maintenance in the form of out-door relief; but in many cases if children could be received into well-ordered respectable families, on payment by Government of a moderate amount, their ultimate welfare would be materially enhanced; or if arrangements could be made for the establishment of an Industrial School on the principle of the Red Hill School in England, where children are not aggregated together in larger numbers than 25 to 35 in one dwelling, under a responsible man and his wife, several of such dwellings being situated on the same farm, and forming one Institution, that system would be far more advantageous than the concentration of large numbers, as in the Queen's Asylum. The expense of this system would be greater than that of the Asylum; but I do not think the difference would be material, say £4 a head. I would extend the system to children above seven, and relieve the Government of their maintenance at fourteen. I consider twelve too young for children to lose the advantages of discipline and education.

423. Do you consider the check at present on imposition upon the various charities in the Establishments or in out-door relief efficient? No; I do not. I consider there is a great want of some labour test, without which the most efficient officers will never be able to secure the Government against imposition.

By Mr. Whyte.—424. I think that families in considerable numbers could be found in the country districts who could carry out this farming-out system; but I question its operation in the towns. It would be better for the children that their protectors should reside in the country, as they would be removed from the numerous temptations inseparable from a child's life in a town. I don't know the country so well as I know the towns, but I believe more suitable persons could be found in the former than in the latter.

I think children could be farmed out at an expense not exceeding £3 or £4 more than they at present cost in the Queen's Asylum. The class of persons should be small farmers, or freeholders of small allotments, who would be glad to supplement their earnings by the contribution granted by the Government for the maintenance of the children.

425. Has it come under your observation that this class of persons do not send their own children to school at the present time? No, it has not. I should make the contribution dependent on the children being sent to school; and as their names would appear on the school registers shewing when the children attended, the necessary check could be secured.

426. What machinery would you propose to check the system of farming out? Two travelling Inspectors, one for the north and one for the south. Men of talent would not be required, but men of integrity. Such men, I believe, could be found for £180 a year, forage for a horse, and travelling expenses.

By Mr. Kennerley.—427. Would your system be economical on the whole as to immediate expenditure, or do you look to future results? To the future. We pay now a large sum, but the results are not equivalent. If a little more were paid, the results would be far more satisfactory. I refer to the out-door relief and the Queen's Asylum. The children would, I consider, be placed in a much more favorable position for acquiring a knowledge of those duties and pursuits upon which their future success in life must in great measure depend.

By Chairman.—428. Are you aware if the present system under which Patients are sent to Hospitals and Invalid Depôts, and applicants for out-door relief are recommended by Justices of the Peace and Wardens of Municipalities, is abused? It has not come under my review since Mr. Tarleton's appointment. I am not prepared to answer the question, as the papers do not pass through my hands now. Cases of imposition in former times occasionally came under my notice, which I considered was owing to due care not having been taken to ascertain the state of the case.

429. Do you think that such abuse can be checked by any means short of a liability being imposed on the funds of the District? I do not. I have always advocated the adoption of a general charitable rate, to be expended at the discretion of the Government. I don't think it would do to make a rate sufficiently high to meet all the required expenditure, nor that assistance should be afforded to any District only in proportion to the amount of the rate levied thereon, because it is generally found that the poorer the District the greater is the demand for charitable aid. However obnoxious such a rate may be considered, the necessity for its adoption is becoming daily more apparent, and the local interest excited in keeping the rate as low as possible would, I believe, very materially tend to check and expose imposition.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

Dr. E. S. HALL called in and examined.

By the Chairman.—430. You are a Member of the Committee of the Benevolent Society? Yes. I am Chairman of the Executive Committee, and have been so for 8 or 9 years out of the 11 years the Society has been established.

431. You have a knowledge of the various cases brought before the Committee for relief? Yes. A most intimate knowledge of all the persons requiring relief.

432. You issue relief to families for all children up to 12 years old? Yes; according to the number in each family, also to older children if ill or crippled.

433. You make yourself acquainted with the moral character of the parents? We do; and if the character of the parents is such as to preclude relief being given to them, we feed the children daily at the Dépôt with soup and bread. Whatever the character of the parents may be, we see that no child wants food, if the Society is made in any way acquainted with the case.

434. Are you aware that there has been a diminution in the numbers at the Queen's Asylum of late? I am aware that there has been, and a consequent increase in the expense of out-door relief. My opinion is that this latter system is a penny wise and pound foolish system, in many cases saving a penny to the Government now, and causing pounds of expense hereafter for paupers and criminals. The Executive Committee of the Benevolent Society has spared no pains to get the children of many of these out-door recipients of government aid to school, and out of their vagrant, begging, and idle habits, but in vain. The Compulsory Education Act has been inoperative, and private remonstrances set at nought. The greatest enemies many of these children have are their own drunken and dissolute parents.

435. Do you not think if greater facilities were afforded to parents to get their children into the Queen's Asylum, they would neglect their own obligations to provide for them? It would be open to some objection,—the same as applies to indiscriminate relief. There were numbers of families deserted by their parents for the purpose of getting children into the Asylum: it was patent to our Committee, and we represented it to the Government. A law was passed by Parliament to prevent desertion, but the Act has not been put in force. Numbers leave the Colony and desert their families; the expense of bringing them back would be enormous. Men have been traced to other Colonies who have again married there, and even there deserted their new families. The facility with which such fathers on their return to Tasmania years afterwards, when their children were old enough to be made use of, (in the case of girls, shocking to say, immorally,) was well exemplified in the case of the man Hayes, subsequently tried and convicted for attempted rape on his daughters. No payment was exacted from him for the support of his children for so many years, though I understand he represented himself to be well off.

436. Is out-door relief open to the same objection as in-door relief? More so, in the case of intemperate and immoral parents. At Home, in various Institutions of a like nature, there is a provision made for enforcing payment from parents, and this has been attended with beneficial results, and the same could be done here. "The contributions obtained from parents for children in Reformatory Schools in Great Britain for the year 1868 is stated to have been £3017 12s. 1d." The Inspector, Rev. Sydney Turner, remarks,—“That a very marked advantage attends the employment of a special local agent for the investigation of the cases, and the applying for and following up the magistrate's order of contribution. Two such agents are now regularly engaged for the Metropolitan District; a third has charge of Liverpool, and a fourth of Glasgow and its vicinity. The contributions from these places are comparatively large and well maintained. It is very desirable that similar agency should be employed in each of the larger towns or cities, but it is attended by the drawback that the expenses of the proceedings and collection would be largely increased, and in some cases more than balance the amount collected. *The moral effect on the parents might, however, fully compensate for this.*”

437. I see by the Appendix to your Society's last Report that a petition was presented to Parliament respecting a contemplated amendment of the Queen's Asylum Act? Yes. We considered that the already too limited powers of the Guardians would be nullified by giving the Colonial Secretary the legal power to over-ride the decisions of the Guardians as to the fitness of children to be discharged or apprenticed, or the fitness of the persons applying to have children apprenticed or discharged to them. We had always understood that undue pressure (see Parliamentary Paper, No. 118, of last year) was exercised by the Executive Government on the Guardians to get children out of the Establishment and rid the Government of their support, and this through the instrumentality of their paid servant the Principal, whom we considered ought not to be a member of the Board but Secretary only. A very warm and lengthy correspondence had taken place some time before between our Committee and the Guardians, through the medium of the Colonial Secretary, on the case of William Hayes, tried and convicted of an indecent assault upon his two daughters, aged 12 and 14 years respectively, alluded to in Query 6. (Copy of first letter, 15th September, 1869, appended.)

Committee Room, Benevolent Society, 15th September, 1869.

SIR,

By the desire of the Executive Committee of the Hobart Benevolent Society, I have the honor to direct your attention to the trial and conviction at the Supreme Court, on Tuesday last, of William Hayes for indecent assault upon his two daughters, aged 12 and 14 years respectively.

It appears that Winifred Hayes, the girl 14 years old, was (with her sister Maria, now aged 16) admitted into the Orphan School on the 5th December, 1859. That on the 16th July, 1869, she was discharged to her father, recently returned from New Zealand, where he had been for many years without contributing anything to the support of his wife and three daughters. The youngest, now aged 12, not being admitted into the Orphan School has always lived with her mother,—a woman of well-known immoral character, in fact so abandoned that she has been found by members of the Detective Police cohabiting with men in the presence of her child.

This man, it is stated, returned from New Zealand without any means of supporting his wife and children but by his earnings as a shoemaker. He and his wife and two daughters occupied the same room by night. After taking Winifred from the Queen's Asylum he was in the habit of taking her with him to public-houses. On the 12th August last he beat and turned

out his wife. He states that she had given him disease. On the next night the offence for which he was tried and convicted was committed. Since the time of her father's apprehension Winifred and her younger sister have both lived with the mother somewhere about Wapping, and application for relief on their behalf was made to this Society by one of the City Missionaries.

The Committee of this Society have frequently before had occasion to bring under the notice of the Government the ruin and misery inflicted upon girls brought up in the Queen's Asylum at a great expense for many years through discharging them to parents and other persons notoriously unfit from their immoral habits to have care of them. As a result the community is burdened with them afterwards, either as mothers of illegitimate children, prostitutes, or criminals. All but one of the girls referred to in former communications have ever since been alternating between the brothels of the City and the Cascade Prison.

Maria Hayes, the eldest of the three daughters of the Convict Hayes, was apprenticed from the Queen's Asylum on the 20th April, 1867, to a place in Argyle-street, and re-admitted to the Queen's Asylum on the 12th August of the same year. She was again apprenticed in Hobart on 29th January, 1868, but transferred to another master 30th April, 1869, but withdrawn from the latter service on Saturday last, and is now in the Queen's Asylum, but about to be apprenticed again to a person at New Town. This girl, therefore, has always been apprenticed within reach of the evil influences of her depraved mother and father. The latter in an intoxicated state visited her at her last place, and since his apprehension has written to her respecting the crime for which he was in custody. These two girls have cost the community for their maintenance and education in the Queen's Asylum little short of £400, and yet, when fitted to earn their own living by virtuous industry, are so placed as to be in the most imminent danger of being contaminated by the worthless parents who have so long thrown them upon the support of public charity.

The Committee would therefore most earnestly and respectfully urge that Winifred Hayes should be at once taken from the care of her abandoned mother, and apprenticed in some distant part of the Colony where she may be out of reach of her parents' corrupt example and influences, and possibly yet be saved from leading a life of sin and crime, and being an endless burden to the community.

The Committee would also most respectfully suggest that Maria Hayes should not again be apprenticed anywhere within easy reach of her parents.

The Committee would also again recommend in the most urgent terms, as they did in 1865 (the compromising steps then taken having proved of no avail), that a well-qualified and duly legalised Inspector should be appointed to frequently visit and use his protective influence over all children apprenticed from the Queen's Asylum. They gladly cite from the last Annual Report of the Principal the following corroborative paragraph:—"At the same time, satisfactorily to solve the problem as to the training received in the Institution, it is essential that an improved system of surveillance should be exercised when the recipients are out of it. The contaminating influences to which they are subjected, oftentimes by their parents and others of a like stamp, and the inconsiderate treatment they experience at the hands of their employers, are sufficient reasons in some instances to account for unsatisfactory results."

Unless something of this kind be done (which has been found by the experience of the Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and other kindred Institutions to work so beneficially in the United Kingdom), the many thousands of pounds that are annually expended on the support and education of destitute children in the noble Institution honored by bearing the name of our exemplary and philanthropic Sovereign, will continue to be of comparatively little use in ensuring their being honest, virtuous, industrious, self-supporting members of the community.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant,

E. SWARBRECK HALL, *Chairman of the Executive Committee
of the Hobart Benevolent Society.*

*The Honorable JAMES WILSON, Esq., M.L.C.,
Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.*

The Colonial Secretary forwarded the foregoing letter to the Guardians, and they sent him in reply a letter which, though not refuting a single statement in ours, was both offensive in language and unjust in its conclusions. The Colonial Secretary sent us a copy of it, accompanying it with a letter from himself censuring us for our letter of the 15th September, &c. This reproof the Committee would not silently submit to, and I wrote again by the desire of the Committee, giving reasons for adhering to our first communication, as follows:—

Committee Room, Benevolent Society, Hobart Town, 20th October, 1869.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1859, dated October, 1869, in reply to mine of the 15th ultimo, together with a copy of one from the Guardians of the Queen's Asylum.

These letters were laid before the Executive Committee of the Benevolent Society at the weekly meeting held to-day, and I am authorised to reply thereto.

In the first place the Committee cannot acknowledge the justice of the censure you have expressed with regard to my letter of the 15th September last. The letter of the Principal of the Queen's Asylum on behalf of the Guardians does not refute a single statement contained in mine; and the Committee cannot acknowledge that it was either "disingenuous, libellous, sensational, or prolix." There was no attempt surely to give "instructions" to the Guardians in the execution of the duty entrusted to them by "earnestly and respectfully urging that Winifred Hayes should be at once taken from the care of her abandoned mother and apprenticed in some distant part of the Colony,"—and the same with respect to the elder sister Maria, at that time in the Asylum, just withdrawn from service at Sandy Bay.

That the Guardians were "as careful and particular in the discharge" of Winifred Hayes to her father "as circumstances permitted," the Committee cannot admit. The mother's character so well known for many years,—"notorious" to the Police, the City Missionaries, the Benevolent Society,—could have been ascertained by the Guardians by ordinary means, as well as the character and means of support of the father, and the sort of home to which this girl of fourteen years old was to be transferred after sojourning in the moral atmosphere of the Queen's Asylum from her infancy. Due enquiry into the mode of life of the parents would have shown that they were not "fit and competent persons" to have charge of Winifred Hayes, but notoriously unfit from their immoral habits to have care of her. Moreover she was then past the age (12) when the rules of the Asylum provide that children shall be apprenticed, and so earn their own support and no longer be a burden on the public. It was certainly "within the scope of probability" to suppose that unchaste feelings and habits would be engendered by sleeping in the same room with her parents, though the "exceptionable results" might not have been anticipated.

The 5th clause of Dr. Coverdale's letter is beside the question. My letter neither stated directly nor by inference "that the appointment of a duly legalised Inspector would have protected the two children from the indecent assault of their father." The recommendation we made did not apply to Hayes' case at all, but to children apprenticed from the Queen's Asylum, which Winifred Hayes was not.

The Committee cordially approve of compelling parents when able to support their children, and feel surprised that the Guardians did not require from William Hayes some repayment for the many years this girl had been supported by public charity in the Asylum, seeing that in other very similar cases this judicious plan has been adopted. In the most successful Reformatories and Industrial Schools in the United Kingdom this principle is rigorously enforced, and with the most beneficial results.

It surprised the Committee that Dr. Coverdale should state, "that with respect to the contaminating influence of the mother, nothing is before the Guardians to show that she ever went near her daughter Maria when in service at Sandy Bay." The girl then in the Asylum could have given them the necessary information; and it is absurd to suppose that her being now apprenticed close to the high road at New Town will prevent the mother visiting or communicating with her ("interfering") any more than residence in the Asylum itself prevents abandoned parents from visiting them there.

Were the present condition and history of all the children apprenticed and discharged from the Asylum, as enumerated by Dr. Coverdale, faithfully recorded, it would be found that the few flagrant cases which have been brought under the notice of the Government by us would be considerably augmented of children brought to ruin and misery after their being discharged or apprenticed.

In one instance known to the Committee a girl was apprenticed to a man living "notoriously" in a state of double bigamy and adultery. Others are known to us where no legal deed of apprenticeship, that would suffice for a prosecution under the 15th Clause of "The Queen's Asylum Act," was executed. In another the order for apprising the Warden of a district of an apprentice sent to his district was neglected. A few weeks ago only a child was discharged from the hospital of the Asylum and conveyed in a car with the mother direct to the latter's residence; this woman, "Edge," being a notoriously immoral character, living at the time in concubinage or adultery. All her children are illegitimate, and she was only married to the father just before he died in hospital. She then received an out-door allowance from the Government, and was on the books of the Benevolent Society, but her habits were so intemperate, and her neglect of her children so gross, that she was struck off, and the children (3) sent to the Asylum. With these samples of cases known to the Committee, we cannot feel that due care has always been exercised in discharging and apprenticing children from the Queen's Asylum. Of course the present clerical Guardians are not responsible for those cases that occurred in the time of their predecessors in office.

The Committee would be glad to know whether Winifred Hayes has been taken away from her mother, as your letter is silent on that point.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,

E. SWARBRECK HALL, *Chairman of the Executive Committee
of the Hobart Town Benevolent Society.*

To the Hon. JAMES WILSON, M.L.C., *Colonial Secretary.*

The foregoing forms only a small part of the voluminous correspondence alluded to in the Society's last Annual Report as having been moved for but not laid before Parliament before the Session closed, notwithstanding which the "Bill," with only the slight modification alluded to, was passed into law; so that the Guardians now, though nominally responsible, have really no independent power whatever.

438. In the first paragraph of your last Report I see you remark, "The Treasurer's account will show that the financial condition of the Society was better at the termination of the year than at the end of any preceding one." How do you explain this? Principally from the experience gained by the Committee, who have been able to get at the history of so many persons of the class applying for relief. Imposition is nearly impossible now. The receipts of the Society by subscriptions are falling off, and I believe the Government out-door relief is increasing. There are many cases which we consider should be aided by the Government, and not treated as subjects for temporary aid from the Benevolent Society; these are cases where the father gets a long sentence. If the Society helped all such as these, the funds would be soon swamped. The definition of such cases is tacitly made by Mr. Tarleton and the Society in concert. We give relief to families of persons who have been sentenced to not more than three months imprisonment, and old single people who have been on our books have been sent to the Dépôt or Infirmary. To old married couples, incapable from age or infirmity of earning the whole of their necessary support, we contribute food.

439. At what age do you think children should be apprenticed from the Queen's Asylum? I consider 14 ought to be the *minimum* age. They are sent out much too young now; there is no adequate protection for the children when apprenticed. The Guardians are the only persons supposed to be the protectors. We have urged the Government to appoint Inspectors of Apprentices to check improper conduct on the part of masters, as well as to encourage the children in good behaviour. The beneficial results of such appointments at home are incalculable. Cases within our knowledge have occurred showing how impossible, almost, it is for an apprentice to take efficient steps to obtain protection against maltreatment from employers.—In one case where it was stated that the master had debauched his apprentice, and the mistress had afterwards beaten her and turned her out, the girl set off to walk some five miles to lay her complaint before a Magistrate, but the master mounting a horse got to the Magistrate first and became the complainant. The girl's principal witness was also charged with some offence, tried before the girl, and sent away from the district.—In another case a boy named Hamilton, son of a former Superintendent of the Hobart Town Police, ran away from his master at Oatlands to seek protection from maltreatment from the Guardians, and gave himself up for that purpose at the Asylum in a miserable state: the only protection he obtained, I believe, was to be returned by the police to Oatlands and tried for absconding.—In a case at Clarence Plains of an attractive girl, a man claiming some interest in her, first complained to the Principal of the Queen's Asylum that she was maltreated in her service, and finding that of no avail, he then carried her off with him and delivered her up to Dr. Coverdale: she was subsequently apprenticed to this *friend*, who was then living with another man's wife, his own wife also being alive: it is true that a form of marriage had been undergone at Sydney, though neither of the parties were divorced from their previous marriages, the husband of one still living in Hobart Town, the wife of the other at Green Ponds. I believe that these facts were all known to the Guardians before they apprenticed her the second time. She was subsequently seduced, and ever since has been either an inmate of a brothel or the Cascades prison. In her first service at Clarence Plains her master took from her the woollen petticoat she had from the Asylum, and made it into a jumper for himself; used to send her into the bush alone for hours to hunt up the bullocks; for three weeks at one time she was only allowed as food the refuse pig potatoes, not even a cup of tea; though living in sight of the Church she was never sent to it during the months she was there, and the Clergyman of the district was entirely ignorant of her being an Orphan School apprentice. Yet this master was never prosecuted for such conduct.—Another girl, just before she attained her 18th year of age, was turned into the streets of Hobart Town by her mistress, homeless and friendless, with the gift of a few shillings, and the burden of a child by her master, and an abscess in her breast; this was on a cold winter night. When we took up her case it was found that the Indenture of Apprenticeship had never been executed by the master, though she had been allowed to remain years in his service.—In the case of a youth 16 years of age, charged by his mistress with a horrible crime, and tried therefor but acquitted, it was found that the Indenture of Apprenticeship was worthless from palpable illegality. In this case the youth appeared at the Police Station, when given into custody, with trowsers so ragged and disgusting that he could not stoop without exposing his person, and yet there were adult daughters in the house. This boy had to sleep, during winter even, in a loft over the stable and coach-house, open to the winds of heaven.—These

few samples of the maltreatment apprentices may be subjected to, unredressed, may suffice to show the worse than black-slavery they have to endure, and how much more protection was afforded to criminals, even, when in assigned service. I called it *white-slavery* at the Annual Meeting of the Benevolent Society, but a master or mistress under the slave system had to pay a good price for a bond-servant, and self-interest alone would be a strong motive to give such good treatment as would preserve health and life: no such motive need weigh with the masters or mistresses of apprentices from the Queen's Asylum, for if the boys or girls die, or get crippled or disabled from neglect or maltreatment, it costs the employers nothing to obtain another apprentice from the same Institution.

440. Will you favour the Commission with any general suggestions by way of improvement in the present system of apprenticing, the arrangements for teaching trades, and the dormitories at the Queen's Asylum?

1. CROWDED STATE OF THE DORMITORIES.

The first of the defects in the internal management of the Queen's Asylum I shall refer to, is the crowded state of the dormitories in the old buildings. The Royal Commission that sat for so many months in 1859, came to the conclusion,—“That the dormitories are quite inadequate for the proper accommodation of the number of inmates occupying them,” and advised “that such alterations and additions as will secure a space of 500 cubic feet for each child” be adopted. In a Parliamentary document (No. 80), under date 30th August, 1860, signed by Wm. Henty, then Colonial Secretary, and Chairman of the Board of Managers, together with the ten other Members of the Board (Drs. Bedford and Crowther amongst the number), it was stated,—“the absolute necessity for increased accommodation, &c.—the number of the children being now 468, as compared with 440 on the 1st January,—that in the boys' division each child has only 282 cubic feet of air; in the girls' the allowance is 332 feet, and in the infants 369 feet, and that this space is so far below the lowest standard requisite for the preservation of health, &c.” Consequent upon this recommendation, new buildings were erected to accommodate 200 inmates for the infant department, at the expense of many thousands of pounds to the Colony. (Estimated at £12,000; actual cost £ . . .) Yet to this day, every Superintendent of the Institution in succession has disregarded this important recommendation, and at my very last visit a few days since I found no dormitory where the sleepers had the 500 cubic feet of breathing space. For instance, in one of the boys' dormitories I found 69 beds occupied, and the bedsteads so close together, in four rows, that no boy could stand between them, but must get in or out at the foot. The air inlets near the floor were also obstructed by them. Calculating the cubic contents of air space of this attic-room, as the Board alluded to stated it, each boy would have only about half the breathing space that Board considered so necessary, and this at the end of eleven years management of the Colonial Government. In the Visiting-book I have frequently drawn attention to this matter. Visitors from other Colonies have done so likewise, and yet it remains as I have stated, and that without any possible excuse, for the adjoining as well as other rooms are at the present time empty. What the condition of the atmosphere of this dormitory must be after a few hours' occupation by 69 boys, with their vesical and alvine evacuations, and the emanations from their lungs and skins, all persons experienced in such matters well know, and the Army Sanitary Commission had forcibly described to them. In the Convict Service I had amply disgusting evidence on the subject. I am told that when these dormitories are entered in the morning, after the oftentimes twelve hours or so of occupation, the air is absolutely sickening. I cannot believe that if Dr. Coverdale was in the habit, as he ought to be, of occasionally visiting the dormitories during the night, or at early morn before the occupants leave them, that he would so long have needlessly continued this over-crowding, so unanimously condemned by all sanitary authorities. Whenever the constitutional stamina of these children is tested by the invasion of a severe epidemic disease (which has not happened since Dr. Coverdale has had charge of the Institution), it requires no hygienic prophet to foretell, that the deaths will be as they have always been under similar circumstances, both here and elsewhere, appalling, a disgrace to science and humanity. The strength of the establishment at the end of March, 1871, as per *Gazette*, was:—Male Division, 161; Female, 112; Infant, 75; total 348. Yet the Principal has boldly announced through the public press, that the Institution could accommodate double its present number, *i.e.* 696! So that, supposing the new buildings of the Infant department to be occupied by the 200 it was built by calculation to accommodate properly, there would then be 496 for the old buildings, which the Royal Commission of 1859 considered so insufficient for the number of children then in them, the mean daily strength of that year being 431, or 65 less than Dr. Coverdale would now crowd into it if he could. What the breathing space in the dormitories would be then reduced to, surely he never gave a moment's consideration to, paramount as it is in the estimation of all sanitarians. In the Queen's Orphan Schools Report for 1860 (No. 114), the first year after its transfer to Colonial Management under a Board, the “sizes of each dormitory in each Division of the Queen's Orphan Schools was given” in page 9, Appendix 4; and at page 15 under the head of “Sleeping Accommodation” it was shown, “that at the rate of 500 cubic feet for each child, exclusive of 10,000 cubic feet for the servants, proper accommodation for only 257 could be given.” Since that time, however, much of the sleeping space devoted to the new Infant Department has been converted into other purposes.

2. PAUCITY OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

The second of the defects in the internal management of the Queen's Asylum is the small number of officers and servants in relation to the number of children. It is now generally admitted by the best authorities on the subject, that congregating children together in large numbers is destructive of all family habits and affections. The endeavour now is to group them in houses with as near an approach as possible to ordinary domestic relations, so as to bring good personal knowledge, influence, and example to bear upon them at all times. Mettray, in France, so successful in its results, is on this plan; and the Reformatory of the Philanthropic Society at Red Hill Farm School, in Surrey, the largest establishment of this kind in England, has followed the Mettray example. Others have done the same. Charitable individuals have

founded "houses" at Red Hill, which are called after them, *i.e.*, Gladstone's, Garston's, Gurney's, Waterland's, &c. In 1868 there were on daily average 280 boys in the conjoint establishments, from 10 years old to 18, yet the officers numbered 33, being *two* to every 17 children. In the Queen's Asylum, where the children are so much younger, mainly from 6 to 12 years old only, officers and servants, even at the present reduced strength, are only about *one* to 16! In Parliamentary Paper, No. 59, 1867, I gave the proportion of officers, &c. to children in 42 institutions in the United Kingdom, and several other European and American States (I subjoin a copy), and the average was about 1 to 10. At the present time in the Queen's Asylum boys and girls are under no real surveillance for the greater part of every twenty-four hours. Monitors only are with them during the many hours they are confined in the dormitories, and the tyranny and corruption that may arise under such circumstances, even in such schools as Rugby, &c. &c. is well known. Tasmania afforded an appalling example of it some years ago. Dr. Smart gave some examples from the Queen's Asylum in his evidence to the Royal Commission of 1867. In every dormitory there ought to be an adult officer with the children all the time they are there, and also when they are in the play-ground and at work, otherwise cruel, vicious, and demoralising habits cannot be repressed. To expect that Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, after their day's labours, can by night efficiently supervise the children, by sleeping in adjoining apartments, is a fallacy. The experienced Inspector of Reformatories in Great Britain, Rev. Sydney Turner, who was formerly the Chaplain-Superintendent of the Red Hill Reformatory, makes the following pertinent observation on an official visit to it in 1868:—"I regretted to find that some of the smaller dormitories were left to the *supervision of Monitors*, none of the industrial Teachers being resident." It was long ago suggested to employ Pupil Teachers at the Queen's Asylum instead of Monitors, and it is rumoured that this improvement is about to be adopted. However, no boy or girl brought up in the establishment ought to be employed in that capacity, but youths from other schools, so that their moral influence should not be nullified by old familiarity.

According to the scale of similar but more successful Institutions elsewhere, the officers and servants at the Queen's Asylum should be doubled, and every one be resident from the Superintendent downwards.

It would appear from the evidence given by Dr. Coverdale to the Royal Commission in 1867, that he does not consider it his duty to actively supervise the management of the establishment, but "relies on Reports being made to him," if anything is wrong. "I do not interfere with the various officers without a Report;" "I should have no means of knowing of any breach of discipline without being told of it." The Commissioners report—"It appears to us from the evidence, including his own, that the Principal has confined his attention almost exclusively to the performance of his medical duties, leaving the other departments in the hands of the respective officers, with as little interference on his part as possible, rightly conceiving, it may be, that they were much better acquainted with the duties to be performed than he was." On this view the costly office of Superintendent is unnecessary, and might be abolished: such, however, is not my opinion.

3. DIETARY.

The third defect I shall treat of in the internal management of the Queen's Asylum is that of the dietary. The Royal Commission of 1859 adopted a scale which was not to be tampered with, except on scientific calculation in the substitution of one article of food for another. Nevertheless it has been tampered with for a long time past, by reducing one-third of the allowance of milk without substituting anything else of equal nutritive value, also by a change in the Friday's dinner considerably diminishing the amount of nourishment. The former was promised to be only a temporary measure to enable the Government to defeat a combination of contractors to extort an undue price for milk required at other public Institutions, but it has now become a permanent reduction. The children have only a pint of warm slop, called tea, night and morning, with dry bread, the year through; and surely such dieting cannot be considered sufficient to enable children's bodies to develop into proper physical proportions! Into this pint of warm beverage there is mixed about half a tumbler-full (4 ounces) only of milk, the slightest flavouring of tea, and some sugar. Formerly the allowance was three-quarters of a pint of milk per day for the older and one pint for the younger children. During last year (1870) the allowance of milk for all purposes at all ages, inclusive of extras to sick in Hospital, &c., averaged about 8½ ounces per day, while the allowance for children at the Cascades, supplied from the Queen's Asylum, was one pint (16 ounces) per day. The Superintendent of the Cascades in his Report for 1869 says:—"I would beg to suggest that, in the next year, the Establishment should supply its own milk. This, I think, could be done with a profit to the Establishment." This wise and economical suggestion has not been complied with, wherefore I know not; but the poor children at the Queen's Asylum still continue to be deprived of the full allowance of milk ordered by the Royal Commission of 1859, on which were three experienced medical practitioners.

In almost every year's report for the Queen's Asylum since Dr. Coverdale has been its Superintendent, the increased productiveness, &c. of the farm has been set forth in self-laudatory terms. To show how little solid ground there has been for such boasting, I shall cite from the reports for several years, the first two of which preceded Dr. Coverdale's superintendency, the quantity of milk produced, and the balance of profit in favour of the farm:—

			£	s.	d.
	1863.....	milk produced 134,806½ pints; balance	1103	3	6
	1864.....	123,277½ " "	1086	4	7
Dr. Coverdale—	1865.....	138,141½ " "	1333	14	6½
	1866.....	116,727 " "	1046	6	10
	1867.....	120,914½ " "	529	9	11
	1868.....	138,239 " "	415	8	2
	1869.....	138,496 " "	466	15	2
	1870.....	136,288 " "	561	2	8

The number of cows has gone on increasing since the first year in the list until it has reached about one-third more, while the quantity of milk has not increased in anything near the same proportion; and the balance in favour of the farm has been reduced to about one-half. Part of the latter, however, it must be remarked is owing to a different valuation of the milk, it being lately calculated at two-pence (2d.) per pint, instead of three-pence (3d.) as formerly.

The expenditure on the farm in—1863	was	£629	7	0
1864		£576	0	0
1865		£592	15	6
1866		£455	10	3
1867		£657	17	7
1868		£896	6	4
1869		£796	18	8
1870		£703	8	3

In 1867 a bull and 4 cows, &c. cost only £33 8s. 6d., while in 1870 £30 was paid for a bull only. Seeing that this is not a stock-breeding farm, all the calves being sold as soon as dropped, why this extravagant price for a bull,—about five times as much as for the one purchased only three years before? The irrigation, much as it added to the cost, appears to have failed in increasing the productiveness of the farm.

I would refer the Commission to the very numerous facts I adduced on the question of dietary to be seen in the evidence given by me to the Royal Commission on the Queen's Asylum in 1867. An overwhelming mass of evidence was there given as to the value of milk as an article of food for children, and its comparative cheapness as produced at the Queen's Asylum Farm, when compared with other articles of food of equal nutritive value.

Persons casually visiting the Queen's Asylum generally remark on the satisfactory appearance of the children when compared with their condition before the Institution was transferred to the Colony. Visitors have their attention mostly concentrated on what is called the Infant Department. Infants statistically classed are all children under five years old, but scholastically considered all under six. The latter is supposed by visitors to be the ages in this division of the Queen's Asylum, while the real fact is that about seven to eight tenths of the children are usually above 6 to 8 years old.* Judging therefore from supposed age of the children they are considered well developed physically,—which for their real ages they are not. In this way many well-meaning people are greatly deceived. Of the 364 children in the whole establishment on the 31st December, 1870, there were 26 only under 6 years old, 37 from 6 to 8, while 219 were from 8 to 12 years old, and 82 above 12. Compared with children of corresponding ages in the well-fed classes of the Colony, they are not as tall and strong, and have not equal constitutional stamina. Seeing that they are to be the servants and labourers of the Colony hereafter, and the parents of others, it is penny wise and pound foolish to stint them in their strength and growth while young. The stock-breeders of the Colony are much wiser in their proceedings.

4. DRY EARTH CONSERVANCY.

With so much facility for adopting the dry-earth conservancy system, and its profitable application to the farm, I can see no reason why it should not be in operation, and the offence to sight and smell in the present much improved cloacinae be altogether abolished. In the Twelfth Report (1869) of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council this subject is exhaustively discussed and illustrated.

5. WARMTH.

During many visits on cold winter days I have found the boys' and girls' mess-rooms without fires, and boys without socks or stockings. On some occasions I have counted 40 to 50 boys crippled from chilblains. Dr. Edward Smith, the celebrated Poor-law Inspector, says:—"Continued coldness of the body tends to exhaustion, and in children retards growth."

6. MEALS.

In the Boys' and Girls' Reformatories in Hobart Town table-cloths are used at dinner, and such ought to be the case at the Queen's Asylum, particularly for the girls who are to become domestic servants, and should be taught habits of decency and tidiness. I have witnessed the salt laid on the bare table and the bits of food dipped into it, and children too often using their fingers instead of knives, forks, and spoons. In the Girls' Reformatory in Murray-street crockery is used, and consequently the girls are accustomed to handle brittle ware. In the Asylum nothing but tin plates, pannikins, &c. are in use, consequently when in service they destroy much glass, china, and earthenware, thereby causing great vexation on the part of mistresses, great scoldings of the apprentices, and a constant source of contention between them. As the Commissioners in 1867 said, with little effect however, "The Establishment retains too much of the prison discipline character." Even in such a matter as the uniform of the Band, the convict-grey was adopted, and the first time the children appeared so arrayed before their companions, there was a general exclamation of "Tench," "Tench."! Yet so it continues.

7. TEACHING TRADES, &c.

Formerly when the boys and girls were not apprenticed from the Institution until 14 years old, Industrial Teachers for baking, tailoring, shoemaking, sempstress-work, cutting-out, &c. were employed. But as all the children in succession had to be taught, the period of instruction for any single child was too short for any useful purpose, but the mere coarse mending, &c. required in the Establishment. I have heard many tradesmen say they preferred apprentices who had not been taught their trade at all, as the work was of too coarse a kind for them, and it was all the more difficult to teach them fine work. I know that the results at "Randwick" have been cited as an instance of success; but if I remember right, all the children who show an aptness for sempstress-work, shoemaking, and tailoring are kept in the Institution as apprentices

* At the end of the second year of Board management the children in the Infant Department numbered 142, of whom 46 were above, and 96 under, six years old.

until 18 years old, and so the work produced by *them* (not by the mass of the children) makes a good show in the Annual Report, and these youths become valuable workmen and workwomen when of age to be discharged. Up to 14 years of age I think little can be accomplished beyond mental, moral, and religious instruction, to be of much service in after life. Of course they all take turns in the household and out-door work of the Establishment,—washing, scouring, cleaning, cooking, sewing, gardening, milking, farm-work, &c., for which otherwise hired labourers would have to be employed. A most mistaken notion exists with many well-meaning people as to the self-supporting character of many Institutions of this kind elsewhere. Even in Muller's Orphan Schools, where the children are kept to such an age as to be capable of doing much payable work, the cost of each, after all deductions, is £12 15s. 6d. At Red-Hill Reformatory School Farm, the earnings of the youths (10 to 18 years of age) was only £4 14s. 8d. each, while the total cost per head was £24 8s. 7d. Few of the Reformatories had greater profits, more much less, on their industrial pursuits. "The average industrial earnings amounted to £1 15s. 4d. per head,—varying from a profit of £7 5s. 4d. per head at the Bedford Reformatory (on an average of 34 boys) to a *loss* of £1 3s. 3d. per head to the Hants Reformatory (on an average of 54 boys)." The average total cost per head for English Boys' Reformatories, including the expenses of rent and disposal, and taking into account the loss or gain on the employment of the inmates, was £18 19s. 10d. (see Report for 1868).

8. APPRENTICING.

In the District Pauper Schools in England boys are not apprenticed until 16 years old, and are taught various trades. Military drill, so highly applauded by that veteran philanthropist and sanitarian Edwin Chadwick, is regularly taught, and, with the lesson forced upon us by the present war, should not be omitted in any school. In the Orphan Schools of the philanthropist, George Muller, at Bristol, where there are five establishments capable of accommodating 2050 fatherless and motherless children, and all supported by voluntary contributions, it is said:—"The girls who are received into the establishment are kept till they are able to go to service. Our aim is to keep them till they shall have been sufficiently qualified for a situation, and especially also, till their constitution is sufficiently established * * *. The girls, generally, remain under our care till they are about 17 years old: they very rarely leave sooner; and, as we receive children from their earliest days, we have often had girls 13, 14, yea above 17 years under our care * * *. The boys are generally apprenticed when they are between 14 and 15 years old; but *in each case* we consider the welfare of the *individual* orphan, without having any fixed rule respecting these matters. The boys have a free choice of the trade they like to learn; but, having once chosen, and being apprenticed, we do not allow them to alter."

To expect children to be sufficiently instructed and fitted for service at 12 years old is absurd. Little chance is there during service of perfecting their knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, when discharged so young. Most of them cease to be able, ere long, even to sign their names. More useful knowledge is acquired between the ages of 12 and 14 than in all the years preceding. Certainly 14 years old should be the *minimum* age for discharge of either boys or girls; but I am much more in favour of Muller's system—fitness for service, not age merely.

9. CLOTHING OUTFIT FOR APPRENTICES.

When children are apprenticed, the outfit of clothing supplied to them should be of such a description as is worn by children of decent mechanics of corresponding ages, and no article characteristic of their having been brought up at the Queen's Asylum. I have seen children apprenticed from the Asylum going about Hobart Town months afterwards in the peculiar garments of the charity they were formerly inmates of, in fact until the clothing was worn out; and this exposed them to the scoffs and insults of other children, and of adults of an infamous character: it was equivalent to advertising them as without natural protectors,—fair game for the machinations of evil-disposed persons.

10. PAYMENT OF APPRENTICES.

Children apprenticed from the Queen's Asylum ought to be paid at the same rate as children apprenticed or hired out by their parents,—less, of course, the cost of clothing supplied to them. To what temptations must not girls and boys be subjected, who, during a six years' apprenticeship, are not entitled to receive one shilling for their services. It is wonderful that all do not become thieves and worse. Nearly all these girls get little clothing but the cast-off garments of the family; and, of course, this creates bitter feelings,—when they see other girls of their own class and age neatly and smartly dressed,—and they are thus tempted to do wrong. At 18 years old, when out of their apprenticeship, I have known many so ill supplied with decent clothing that they could not get places in respectable families, and had not a shilling to pay for lodgings until they could get service. I would propose that, for the first year of apprenticeship, when commencing at 12 years old, they should be entitled to Sixpence per week,—two-thirds of it to be paid into the Savings' Bank quarterly on their behalf, the other third to be paid to them every week by the master or mistress for pocket-money, to spend as they like. For the second year the payment should be One Shilling per week; for the third year One Shilling and Sixpence; for the fourth year Two Shillings; for the fifth year Two Shillings and Sixpence; for the sixth year Three Shillings. For every year the apprentice to receive weekly as pocket-money one-third of the wages, the other two-thirds to be quarterly paid into the Savings' Bank. Thus, supposing an apprentice to have continued in one service for the whole six years, there would have been accumulated at the end of his or her apprenticeship, in the Savings' Bank, £18 4s., with the interest thereon. This would be a nice sum to commence the world with on their own account,—the boy for a trade, the girl for that, or as a wife. Where an apprenticeship is cancelled by a Magistrate for misconduct on the part of an apprentice, the next apprenticeship to commence with wages only the same as at 12 years old; but where apprentices are removed or transferred from no misconduct on their part, then their wages to be in accordance with their ages. Should an apprenticeship not commence until 14 years old, then the wages would commence at 1s. 6d. per week. It would be the duty of the Inspector employed by the Guardians to see that these conditions were faithfully complied with, and for the Guardians to draw the money out of the Bank and pay it to them when the apprenticeship had expired. I would gladly see a fund provided by generous individuals (like the late Mr. Fox) to augment the sum accruing to each as a *douceur* for special good conduct during apprenticeship.

Were this equitable system of payment for services adopted, many unfit persons who now apply for apprentices would cease to do so. I have heard of children apprenticed to country places, particularly the Huon District, where the employers cannot afford either to clothe, lodge, or feed them properly. The children thus become mere drudges, lose all the intellectual knowledge they have previously acquired, and ever afterwards are only "hewers of wood and drawers of water," if they do not become criminals or paupers.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The following Petition embodies my ideas as to the constitution of the Board of Guardians, &c. Seeing that the Governor in Council, if dissatisfied with the decisions of the members of the Board, had before the power to remove them and appoint others, I cannot see the propriety of empowering him, as the amended Act does, to annul the decisions of the Board as to the discharge or apprenticeship of children. I would not hold the office of Guardian on such conditions. The Inspector of apprentices should be appointed by the Guardians and paid by the Government. He should be under the control and direction of the Guardians only. His duty should be to visit all the apprentices of the Asylum frequently without notice, and ascertain from them the treatment received as to clothing, food, lodging, &c. The latter is of great importance, for apprentices are often put to sleep in places utterly unfit for the purpose; girls often in outbuildings away from master and mistresses' supervision, and exposed to the seduction of immoral men. He should also hear the sentiments of the master and mistress on the conduct of the apprentice, and advise and encourage both parties in just and honorable conduct. He should also be the prosecutor where masters and mistresses maltreat apprentices. He should also enquire as to the capability of parents paying for children in the Asylum, and have power to sue them for it. Many immoral and intemperate parents who are not fit to be entrusted with the care of their own children could be made to contribute to their support, and should not be allowed to throw the burden of their maintenance and education on the community, while they spend their earnings in drunkenness and debauchery. While engaged in these duties he would acquire very much information as to the character and fitness of persons applying for apprentices of much use to the Guardians, and be able to check and expose the worthlessness of many of the recommendations given.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly of Tasmania, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Undersigned.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :

THAT your Petitioners are Members of the Executive Committee of the Hobart Town Benevolent Society.

That in this capacity your Petitioners have had voluminous correspondence at various times with the Executive Government of Tasmania respecting the inadequate protection afforded to the Children of the Queen's Asylum when apprenticed, and when discharged to immoral parents and other improper persons.

That the great success attained by kindred institutions in the United Kingdom in preserving Children apprenticed from moral ruin, and from becoming habitual criminals or paupers, has been mainly owing to the watchful care exercised over them when serving their apprenticeship by the visits of official Inspectors armed with legal authority.

That in the Draft Bill for amending the existing Queen's Asylum Act, now before your Honorable House, no provision of this kind is introduced, and your Petitioners pray that a Clause for that purpose may be enacted.

That your Petitioners pray your Honorable House not to pass Clause 4 of the Amended Draft Bill, by which the office of Guardians would be so nullified that independent persons with proper self-respect could not retain or accept such a highly responsible but really powerless appointment; but that the authority of the Guardians may be improved by making the Principal of the Queen's Asylum Secretary only to the Board of Guardians, and by appointing as third Guardian in his place a person unconnected officially with the Institution or the Government.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

E. SWARBRECK HALL, *Chairman.*

T. J. CROUCH, *Hon. Sec.*

JNO. WITHRINGTON.

JAMES SMITH.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

R. ANDREW MATHER.

I shall now offer a few remarks on the other charitable institutions; viz.,—The General Hospital, the Invalid Establishment at the Brickfields, and that at the Cascades, in all of which I am known to have taken a deep interest, and about the management of which I have published my sentiments freely.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

For some time during the Imperial rule over this establishment I was Resident Medical Officer. When it was transferred to the Colony I suggested to the Board of Management many improvements, which are on record. Excellent as is the site, and good as the erection is as a building, there were original defects in the structure, which are at variance with the best modern plans of what hospital wards should be. By the additions made for the accommodation of females the original defects have been aggravated, and I greatly regret that the Female Hospital on the other side of the street was given up.

THE MALE INVALID ESTABLISHMENT AT THE BRICKFIELDS.

Under the able Superintendency of Mr. Withrington, as far as he has the means at his command, this Institution is a model of good and economical management. The accommodation, however, for those hopelessly diseased is altogether insufficient. Of all classes of sufferers these are those who should command the warmest sympathy, and every appliance to relieve the tortures, mental and bodily, that such a state entails. For bed-ridden old men, some nearing their hundredth year (one aged 92 died last month), to have only straw beds and pillows, and those who can sit up no easy reclining chairs, &c. is a condition I am sure that any feeling person who knows the uneasiness resulting from confinement to bed for a few days only, with everything to relieve hard pressure on the body, can readily appreciate and deplore. There is not a hair-mattress, a water bed, an air-bed or pillow, &c. in the establishment for the comfort of any

sufferer, though his flesh may be rotting for want of it. If such things are deemed essentially requisite for the treatment of the sick in hospitals where acute diseases only are admitted, how much more necessary must they be in Institutions where the hopelessly diseased are treated? Months, nay years, of physical torture is undergone by cancerous and other diseased beings without hope of cure, but whose sufferings ought to be mitigated by every appliance and comfort that human skill and Christian kindness can devise. I refer to what I published in the newspapers some years ago on this subject, when reviewing the "Report of the Commission on Charitable Institutions" drawn up by Mr. Henslowe.

The medical attendance is not sufficient. Two hundred (200) and more invalids require a much better provision for their treatment than the present arrangement admits of. When so many duties are forced upon one person, some must be neglected. The Resident Medical Officer of the Hospital ought to be confined strictly to the attendance on that establishment alone.

MALE AND FEMALE INVALID ESTABLISHMENT AT THE CASCADE PRISON.

It is a positive cruelty to make this misplaced, gloomy old prison, with all its penal associations, a refuge for invalids. On sanitary grounds alone, any experienced Health Officer would condemn this building for such a purpose. The defects I have alluded to at the Brickfields are the same here, with the additional aggravation of the inmates being shut out from any pleasant surroundings. The Military Barracks would now be a most suitable place for the accommodation of the poor creatures who are from disease and old age incapable of supporting themselves, and who are without relatives or friends to aid them. The site is healthy, and commands a view that would be most cheering to those who have so little pleasure to relieve their monotonous lives and daily sufferings. It is the duty of every Christian Government to do all that can be done to smooth the hard passage to eternity of those whose bodily ailments are pronounced by medical judgment to be hopelessly irremediable.

These Barracks would also form a suitable place for what is strangely misnamed a "Training School" for children at the Cascades Prison. I rejoiced much to hear that such a removal has so far been initiated that some of the boys are already in course of instruction at the Barracks as ropemakers.

THE VERY REV. WILLIAM J. DUNNE, *Vicar-General, called in and examined.*

By the Chairman.—441. You are one of the Guardians of the Queen's Asylum, are you not? I am.

442. How long have you filled that office, or any other in connection with those Schools? I have been Guardian about three years, having succeeded Venerable Archdeacon Hunter in 1868.

443. What are your duties as Guardian? In general I act *in loco parentis* towards the children. My particular duty is to watch over their apprenticeship, and over their conduct afterwards when in service. The Rev. P. R. Hennebry acts as Chaplain, and has charge of the moral and religious training of those children.

444. Do you find any difficulty in procuring situations for the children eligible for apprenticeship? No: the demand for them is always in excess of the supply.

445. When they are apprenticed out you extend your supervision to them? Yes. Those who are apprenticed in Hobart Town I watch over myself. Those sent to the country districts I place under the clergy of those districts.

446. How do they generally behave themselves so far as your knowledge and observation enable you to judge? Since I have been Guardian the children apprenticed have conducted themselves generally well; but very much depends upon the temper and consideration of their masters and mistresses. With kind and considerate masters and mistresses they become good and useful servants. I consider it an important part of my duty to procure for them the best situations that are available. As a rule, every application must be recommended by the resident clergyman of the district from which it is made. Catholic children are generally apprenticed to Catholic masters, and Protestant children to Protestant masters. Exceptions are made to this rule as regards Catholic children when a Protestant family live in the vicinity of a Catholic Clergyman or Church; but where there is no resident Catholic Clergyman, and no facility of attending a Catholic Church, I object to the apprenticing of Catholic children to Protestant masters. Experience proves, beyond all doubt, that Catholic children work better with masters of their own religious persuasion. I hand in a list of thirty-seven children apprenticed at present in Hobart Town and its vicinity, of whom seven are apprenticed to Protestant masters. All of these are working satisfactorily with the exception of one who lapsed into public crime.

447. What is your opinion as to the age at which they should be apprenticed? I think children are too young to be apprenticed at twelve years of age, but very much depends upon the religious instruction and the industrial training which they have previously received at the Asylum. If they be, at the age of twelve, well grounded in the principles of religion and morals, and if there be no industrial training in the Asylum, it would be better to apprentice them at the age of twelve, because their detention any longer in the Asylum would only have the effect of confirming them in idle and indolent habits; but if, owing to their being only a short time in the Asylum, they be ignorant of those religious and moral truths which prove the surest check against vice and the strongest shield to virtue, and if the industrial training at the Asylum be such as to afford them useful employment, I am of opinion they should not be apprenticed at so young an age as twelve. On the whole, I should prefer *thirteen* to *twelve* years as the age at which the children should be apprenticed. That is the age at which children are apprenticed at the Randwick Asylum near Sydney, and at which they are better fortified against temptation, and more skilled in the requirements which recommend them to the forbearance of masters and mistresses, as well as more docile, and less liable to lapse into vice.

448. Have you and your fellow-Guardians ever remonstrated with the Government on the age of apprenticeship? We have not remonstrated on that head, but we have frequently remonstrated with the Government on the impropriety of surrendering children to immoral and dissolute parents. A great many cases of this kind have occurred. One case is that of James Baker, a shoemaker, whose wife was in the Lunatic Asylum, New Norfolk, and who had two girls in the Queen's Asylum aged respectively eight and six years. This man had no settled home, and was addicted to periodical fits of intoxication, and yet in opposition to the strongest remonstrances of the Guardians the Government insisted upon the children being discharged to him.* The correspondence respecting this case was laid upon the table of the House of Assembly by the Colonial Treasurer, 4th October, 1870, and ordered by the House to be printed.—Another case is that of a woman named Jacobs. This woman had gone through the form of marrying a man with whom she had previously lived in a state of adultery, whilst her first husband was not known to have been dead. One of her daughters had died a prostitute in the Hospital, and another daughter was a prostitute on the streets in Hobart Town. To such a woman the Government forced the Guardians to surrender her children. The Guardians consider the action of the Government in these and similar cases as exceedingly unstatesmanlike and impolitic, inasmuch as these children, with such examples before them, must necessarily become criminals, and cost the State much more eventually in punishing them than it would cost it in educating and training them in the Asylum to be useful members of society.

449. It has been shown in evidence before this Commission that there is now a large diminution as compared with former periods in the number of inmates in the Asylum, and it also appears that the system has grown up of granting relief to destitute children through their parents or friends outside the establishment. From your experience as a clergyman in this city do you think this system an expedient one? With respect to out-door relief to those who are old, decrepid, and incapable of labour, whilst there is no poor-law in existence, it is quite a necessity; but the system of dispensing relief as at present adopted by the Government is very frequently abused. The aid which is thus given, instead of providing actual relief for destitute families in the shape of food or clothing, often finds its way to the public-house. In illustration of this fact a case came lately under the consideration of the Guardians. It is that of a woman named Eliza Egan, of Victoria, in the Huon District. Her husband was dead, and she had three children named Charles, Catherine, and Lucy, for whose maintenance she was for some time in receipt of Government aid. The following report of her conduct is given by E. A. Walpole, Esquire, the Police Magistrate of Franklin:—"I beg to refer Mr. Tarleton to my report of the 20th October last on this woman's case as regards her total unfitness to have the management of children. She is an habitual drunkard, and otherwise a vile character, and had scarcely returned to Franklin before she was again incarcerated for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The charitable allowance she formerly received was of little service to her children though issued in the shape of necessaries, as she was known to dispose of them to procure spirits, and desert her offspring for days together. I therefore recommend the Government to admit the three children named in the application to the Orphan Asylum. (Signed) E. A. WALPOLE, S. M." It is quite true that there are many families receiving Government aid who are deserving objects of charity, and who make proper use of it; but it is equally true that very many pervert it to the worst of purposes. So various and unreliable are the influences employed that to distinguish between the deserving and the undeserving is a most difficult task, however discriminating and wise a man may be. In fact, a decision in most cases must be founded upon the report of some agent who has his own prejudices or preferences to gratify. The system, therefore, which obtains at present of distributing out-door relief is radically liable to abuse; and I am decidedly of opinion that it would be better in the case of widows or women deserted by their husbands, or poor men whose wives are dead, to administer relief to them by placing some of their children in the Queen's Asylum, where they would receive a religious and moral education, and be trained to habits of industry, than by the direct manner in which it is administered at present.

450. Comparing, however, the two systems, and keeping in view that it is inexpedient to encourage dependence upon eleemosynary provision in any form, would you not apprehend that pauperism would be more encouraged by relieving parents in some cases of their children altogether by taking them into the schools, than by the present system of allowing so much per week for their maintenance? No. I do not think that pauperism would thereby be more encouraged; I think rather it would be greatly discouraged. Pauperism is engendered, and becomes chronic and insatiable, by an injudicious system of Government relief; whereas self-reliance, self-respect, thriftiness, and industry would be promoted by its withdrawal, and charity from private sources encouraged and increased.

451. In your opinion, is there sufficient industrial training at the Queen's Asylum at present to render the children desirable as apprentices? Although I have never closely criticised the arrangements made at the Asylum for industrial training, I have no doubt these arrangements could be greatly improved, and that the children's work could be utilised to greater advantage. Surely, children from ten to thirteen years of age could be more advantageously employed than keeping them all the day long massed together in the schoolroom and playground; and their labour could be directed so as to lessen the cost of their support at the Asylum. I have read the Annual Report of the Directors of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children at Randwick, near Sydney, for 1868. In that Report, I find that during the year eight hundred pairs of boots were made, and many more repaired, by the boys, and that not only the requirements of the Institution were met, but that upwards of one hundred pounds' worth of boots were sold at public auction or private sale. As to the girls, the Report says that the active part taken by them in domestic arrangements fits them for service, and diminishes the amount of wages payable to servants; and that every article of clothing worn by the children, with the exception of bonnets and hats, was made on the establishment by the inmates themselves. Now, at the Queen's Asylum not only all the articles of clothing required for the children are not made, but, as I find in the Report for 1869, the sum of £81 2s. 8d. was paid that year for needlework done at the Cascades Factory and Reformatory. Thus, whilst at Randwick the cost of the maintenance of the children was £14, the cost at the Queen's Asylum was

* These children have just been brought back to the Asylum covered with vermin, and in a state of filthiness most shocking to behold.

£16 12s. 11½d. per head. In an establishment possessing so much house accommodation, and to which a large farm is attached, there can be no doubt that the industrial training of boys and girls could be carried on to a greater extent than it is at present. But, however advantageously industrial training would be conducted at the Asylum, the children could never be rendered desirable apprentices whilst the system continued of their receiving no wages from their masters during the whole term of their apprenticeship. I regard the apprenticing of children for six years without wages as a species of slavery productive of the worst results. To the children it serves as a temptation to steal and tell lies, and to the masters and mistresses an occasion of treating the children with contempt and undervaluing their services, whilst it leaves the children utterly destitute and unprovided for at the end of their servitude. In lieu of this system I should strongly recommend that which has been adopted at Randwick, with the exception of making it obligatory upon each applicant for a child to become a subscriber of £1, and which is as follows:—Employers to provide board, lodging, washing, clothing, and medical attendance, and to pay monthly for—1st year, 6d. per week; 2nd year, 1s. per ditto; 3rd year, 1s. 6d. per ditto; 4th year, 2s. per ditto; 5th year, 3s. per ditto; 6th year, 4s. per ditto: one-third of which to be given to the child for pocket money, and two-thirds to be placed in the Savings' Bank to the credit of the apprentice. Under this system the children would become better servants and be more contented, and at the end of their apprenticeship they would find a considerable sum to their credit in the Savings' Bank. And to prevent their mispending this money at the end of their apprenticeship it could be lodged in the Savings' Bank in the names of the children conjointly with those of the Guardians, who would exercise a check over it until the children either got married or attained the age of twenty-one years, when full control of the money would be given to them. The greatest hardships frequently occur under the present system of apprenticing without wages both to boys and girls, but especially to the latter. For instance, under "The Queen's Asylum Act," 25 Vict. 16, two Justices can discharge an apprentice guilty of gross misconduct, and of a boy, he can be imprisoned for a month. Now for one or the other there is no provision made when discharged, and not a penny of wages falls to their disposal, and the consequence is that they are thrown into the immediate danger of moral ruin. These evils would be greatly mitigated, if not altogether prevented, by the system of paying the children wages during their apprenticeship in accordance with the scale which I have recommended.

452. Have you any views to express to the Commissioners calculated to promote either economy or efficiency in the Asylum? Economy would be promoted by the adoption of an improved system of industrial training, both on the farm and in the establishment itself. The more the boys do in preparing the ground for and growing vegetables, in milking cows, in feeding cattle and swine, and in shoemaking and tailoring, and the more the girls do in needlework and other domestic requirements, the more the cost of their maintenance is lessened; and, as a necessary consequence, the more economy is promoted in the Asylum.

Efficiency would be promoted—1. By the appointment of a second female teacher for the secular instruction of the girls. At present the whole task of teaching the girls devolves upon Mrs. Parsons, who is manifestly incapable of so great a labour. The consequence of such an arrangement is that the reading, writing, and arithmetic of the children are very defective. In reference to the reading, Mr. James Rule, in his Report for 1869, says:—"There is from the lowest to the highest a wonderful inability to grasp the meaning of very simple sentences." As to the writing, he says:—"It is from dictation good in the *monitor classes*, fair in the fourth, and defective in the third." And as to the arithmetic, he says:—"It is very inaccurate throughout the Schools." The teacher appointed should be a Roman Catholic, for half the number of girls being Roman Catholics it is only fair that they should have a Catholic Teacher. It is manifestly unfair to leave their secular education to the sole direction of a Protestant Teacher, and as this is done irrespectively of the wish and right of the Bishop of the Diocese, it gives rise to a suspicion that religious prejudices, favouritism, and a spirit of proselytism are predominant at the Queen's Asylum. In fact, the present regulations shake the confidence of Catholics in the character of the education which is afforded to the Catholic children there. Now such a teacher can be provided without any additional expense in the person of Miss Horan, who performed the same duty for half the day heretofore, and who, for some unaccountable reason, was withdrawn from it and placed over the infant children. 2. By carrying into effect the recommendation made by Mr. James Rule in the following paragraph of his Report of the examination of the children in 1869:—"It would be much to the advantage of these Schools if Pupil Teachers were appointed instead of Monitors; or if, as has been suggested, passed Pupil Teachers from the other Schools were appointed assistants here before being sent to take charge of Schools in the country." 3. By a total separation of the Catholic from the Protestant children, and leaving the secular and religious education of the Catholic children in the hands of Catholic Teachers. On this subject I beg to refer the Commissioners to the following portion of a letter addressed by the Most Reverend Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Hobart Town, to the Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Queen's Asylum, in 1867:—

It is an acknowledged principle that religion and education cannot be disunited, and no religious body can be fully satisfied until its children are brought up under its own exclusive management. If, then, I were asked to suggest a remedy, I would propose the separate system as the only one suited in a mixed community to remove the principal sources of discontent, and, at the same time, the most satisfactory to the Government and to society. To educate the youth of the wealthier classes, who are able to support their own schools, the aid of Government is not required, and consequently they could not be expected to submit to Government control, but with respect to the poor this aid is necessary, and all civilised Governments acknowledge the justice of granting it.

The only objection to the separate system worth noticing is that it tends to engender bigotry and rancour. I do not believe this; I believe such an objection to be a mere party cry, and one hostile to the interests of religion. On the contrary, I think that the indiscriminate mixing of the unreasoning young in schools where different religions are taught, is strongly calculated to create and foster those feelings which follow the rule of other irregularities that are frequently met with in institutions where large numbers congregate together.

The Separate system has been adopted by the Government of India, with respect to military orphans. It is carried out in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Agra, and other places, and is giving universal satisfaction. Its principle is acknowledged in the Reformatories of England and Ireland, and in many of the public schools of those countries. It is the same system which is universally adopted by communities which are rich enough to found and maintain charitable institutions for destitute children.

Were the Queen's Asylum conducted on the separate system, I have no hesitation in saying that as far as its Catholic inmates are concerned it would be productive of incalculable benefit—to them, socially and morally, as well as a considerable saving to the public treasury of the colony. I would have them placed under the care of religious communities, trained to conduct educational and industrial establishments, under the direction of their ecclesiastical superior in the colony, and subject to the

inspection of a Government officer, in those matters which relate to the health and condition of the children, and that general training which would fit them to become useful members of society in after life.

The rule of such communities which their members bind themselves by sacred and solemn obligations to observe, requires that they should devote their time and attention to the advancement and improvement of those entrusted to their charge. These latter are grounded, not only in their religion and in the principles and practices of morality, but also in secular knowledge. Besides what is usually taught in schools, they are taught trades and other useful occupations by which they would be enabled to obtain a respectable livelihood. Being at all times of the day under the eyes of a superior they are guarded against vice; and the treatment observed towards them, partaking more of the parental than magisterial character, gives full play to the affections, and creates and fosters love for their teachers, and at the same time respect and reverence for authority. The rule for these communities also forbids the acceptance of salaries, and requires of their members to content themselves with what is sufficient for their maintenance.

Both economy and efficiency would be promoted at the Queen's Asylum by carrying into operation the arrangements proposed by the Bishop.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

MR. JOHN WITHRINGTON *called in and examined.*

By Chairman.—453. What situation do you fill, and for what period have you held it, at the Brickfields Depôt? I have been Superintendent of the Brickfields Depôt for twelve years.

454. What is the ordinary course of receiving Invalids there? Through Mr. Tarleton, who sends an authority in each case.

455. Do they generally remain permanently there after they have been once received, or do they go out and in at pleasure? There is no hindrance at the Brickfields as to admission, because when the order of Mr. Tarleton is presented they must be at once taken in. They get leave once a month, 6 men at a time, during each week in the summer to go out for the day.

456. How many have you employed, and at what employment? About 40 are employed, of whom 20 are mending the road to the Depôt, and some in the garden; others are employed in cleaning the wards and drains, and such other work as may be required.

457. Are the men allowed the liberty of going in and out of the Establishment? How do they conduct themselves when they go out and return?—Many don't come in correct; they had been drinking. They only go out to beg. Parties frequently complain of the old men begging. Very few go out without leave, but having leave men frequently do not return; and when they then come back I refuse them admission, when they in most cases go to Mr. Cattley's office for an order for re-admission, which is sometimes granted at once, and sometimes deferred.

458. Is there a uniform system of rationing the inmates?—Is there no difference of diet? The system is uniform and there is no difference, unless the Medical Officer changes it for the health of the men. Any change is regulated by the Medical Officer.

459. Are there facilities on the Establishment for purchasing additions? No facility for purchasing additions on the Establishment. Nothing is sold in the Depôt, not even coffee. No Officer is allowed to sell to the men. There is a messenger in the Depôt, and if friends of the old men give them a few coppers on their visits, the messenger is allowed to go out and buy them a bit of tea or coffee or sugar. In 1859, when I took charge, there was an Officer who kept a shop, and he was told to give up the practice or go,—and he went.

460. What distinction is there between the Cascades and Brickfields in respect to the treatment of Paupers? None that I know of. I have not been up at the Cascades. I have heard that the Cascade Paupers sleep in cells; ours sleep in wards.

461. Have you not had men removed from the Brickfields to the Cascades, and why? Only two or three. One was a man not right in his mind who was always getting away,—not bad enough for the Asylum at New Norfolk; and another man for constantly striking the others. Where men frequently leave the Brickfields without permission, the Government give them an order to the Cascades.

462. What number of Invalids will the Brickfields accommodate? 234.

463. What number have you at present? 230. Four spare beds are kept for country cases which may come in. 232 is the largest number I have had at any time within the last 12 months. I had 231 on Saturday night last.

464. Have many of these Invalids relatives in town? I don't think they have. Visits by relatives are not frequent.

465. What is your opinion of the sufficiency of the diet? I think it is quite sufficient; there is no waste.

466. Have you any suggestions to make?

First.—That no man be allowed leave of absence until six months after admission, and then only for one day at a time.

Second.—That the name of every man applying to the Government for admission into a Pauper Establishment be sent to the Superintendent to ascertain if the man has been in before, if so,—why he left, and what was his conduct, and if he had done any work; with any other information which the Superintendent may be able to give.

Third.—That all men on admission be brought before the Medical Officer on his first visit, to be placed in one of the following Classes:—

1st. Totally unable ever to work.

2nd. Temporarily unable; and

3rd. Able to do light work, such as may be directed by the Superintendent.

N.B.—Those in the 2nd to be placed in the 3rd Class when able.

Fourth.—That a short Act of Parliament is very much required for the control of Paupers in Government Establishments for the following offences; namely,—

1st. Refusing to work; behaving in a refractory manner; assault; and returning to the Establishment drunk.

2nd. Making away or destroying clothing or other articles being the property of the Government.

3rd. Leaving the Establishment without permission with the Government clothing.

That the Act give the power to the Superintendent to lock up in the nearest Police Station any inmate so offending, to be brought before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to the nature of the offence.

My reason for suggesting such is, that the Government may be protected as much as possible from the admission of the idle and lazy, who in some cases prefer the quiet of a Pauper Establishment to earning their own bread. Many of the Paupers bring themselves into a bad state of health for a time by their drunken habits; again, many will not work unless they receive the same wages as an able-bodied man, yet they may earn about farms and other places, if so disposed, sufficient to keep themselves from want, and not be a burthen on the public funds.

The time is come when the Pauper element must be grappled with, to prevent as much as possible the continual increase which is constantly taking place.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871.

DR. GEORGE TURNLEY *called in and examined.*

By Chairman.—467. Can you inform the Commission whether the abolition of the Female Hospital has “materially abridged the space allotted to the sick, closed the only private apartments available for females labouring under temporary aberration of mind or diseases requiring isolation, narrowed down the accommodation to a couple of Wards in the Male Hospital, and left no provision for some of the most painful maladies that afflict humanity?” Of course, the alteration has reduced the space for the accommodation of patients by the number of beds in the old Female Hospital; but the fact is, we had too much space before for cases really requiring Hospital treatment. Formerly at least 50 per cent. of the inmates were invalid cases not amenable to treatment. The accommodation for females is now about the same as was the case at the former Hospital, where there were 32 beds,—we have now 29. With regard to the accommodation for particular cases, and insane females, we had no more accommodation then than we have now. As to the present apartments for paying patients, they were nearly all persons of a better class; and during a third of the year we had the apartments vacant,—whilst the nurse, costing 2s. 6d. a day, was kept on. The patients in those apartments were generally such as could afford to pay for lodgings and medical advice, and merely came to the Hospital for their own convenience. I may say that the Hospital is now far more effective than previously, in consequence of the exclusion of a large number of invalid cases.

468. You visit the Brickfields: how often? Twice a week, unless when I am oftener required.

469. You have an Infirmary Ward there? Yes: it is a good one for such cases as I have there.

470. What are the relative advantages afforded at the Brickfields and Hospital for the alleviation and comfort of the invalids there? I consider that the invalids at the Brickfields, when worse than usual, are placed in as favorable a situation as patients at the Hospital. Their cases are chronic, and do not require daily visits. They have a good wardsman; they are ordered the same diet and extras; the prescriptions are made up at the Hospital: the only difference is that the ward is not so large, but there is plenty of air. There is a larger number of beds in that ward than should be the case if they were all confined to bed; but it is not so,—for many of these cases are able to go out during the day. Should the number of these cases increase, a larger ward could be appropriated to them; and there is nothing to prevent their being placed in the same position as they would be in at the General Hospital. If it were considered advisable that they should be visited daily, I could so visit them if the Government gave me forage allowance.

471. With whom does it rest to determine the removal of cases from the Hospital to the Brickfields? With the Honorary Medical Officers. If I see the wards full, and there are cases which may be drafted to the Brickfields, I suggest the removal; and, on the sanction of the Honorary Medical Officer in whose ward the patient is, the removal takes place.

472. Have you any explanation to give upon the following statement which appears in a letter from Dr. Crowther in the *Mercury* newspaper of 10th April? “It is now well known that there are numerous cases, both in the Cascades and the Brickfields, such as cancer, paralysis, ulcers, heart and chest diseases, that cannot be considered, although chronic, other than fit and proper ones to be placed either in a Hospital or Infirmary, and consequently demand and admit of considerable relief under regular treatment.”—I know nothing of the Cascades, as I do not visit that Establishment; but as regards the Brickfields, there is not a single case which would be considered by English Hospital authorities fit for a Hospital. There are such cases as are referred to in the letter at the Brickfields, but they are not cases amenable to medical treatment. Where medical treatment is required, the patient always receives it. An Infirmary is really a Hospital: the terms are almost synonymous. If I think it necessary that a patient at the Brickfields should have daily medical attendance, I at once order his removal.

473. As the Resident Medical Officer of the General Hospital, would you, apart from all considerations of economy, but on grounds of humanity, advise the restoration of the Female Hospital to its former purpose? Decidedly not: the accommodation at present is amply sufficient for all cases requiring Hospital treatment.

The number of beds, as I have before stated, is only three less than in the old female wards. The new wards and conveniences attached are in every way superior; and the patients are placed under more favourable conditions as regards their comfort, and the prospects of their restoration to health. Even those who were at one time adverse to the change, now willingly admit its superior advantages. On the grounds of humanity I would strongly object to the restoration of the Female Hospital to its former position.

The two wards taken from the male division will not injuriously affect that part of the establishment. In the six wards left there are seventy-two beds,—a number amply sufficient for all cases of accident and diseases which are legitimate ones for retention in Hospital. If such cases as those mentioned by Dr. Crowther are to be retained at the Hospital (as chronic bronchitis, paralysis, chronic ulcer, heart disease, &c.), a large number of whom live on in nearly the same condition for months and years, the restoration of the Female Hospital would make but a trifling difference: an Hospital three times the size of the present one would be required for their accommodation.

474. You are acquainted with the General Hospital for a period long prior to its present mode of management by the Hospital Board and Honorary Medical Officers? Yes: I have been connected with the Hospital for upwards of 30 years.

475. Does the present system compare disadvantageously in respect to the humanity and liberal treatment extended to the patients? No: I cannot say that the present system contrasts disadvantageously, except as regards the visits of the medical men. At present the Honorary Medical Officers visit when they choose. Under the old *regime* the Medical Officers visited the Hospital daily, and remained there for some hours, whether there were cases requiring their attendance or not. So far the old *regime* was better than the present, but I don't hold that it is necessary now for the Honorary Medical Officers to visit daily.

476. My question was intended to elicit from you whether on grounds of mere economy there has been any abridgment lately of the comfort of patients? No: I decidedly think not. The patients are treated most liberally. They have exactly what the Honorary Medical Officers order, and as if they were their private patients. The females, instead of suffering by it, are benefited: they have better apartments, better water-closets, better baths, &c.

477. What are the present regulations under which medicines are issued gratuitously to Out-door Patients? The regulation is that a patient bring with him a printed form signed by one of the persons authorised by the Medical Board to issue orders for advice and medicine at the Hospital. The system of prescriptions has crept in since Dr. Crowther left the Hospital. When he was an Honorary Medical Officer he did not take all this care of the poor,—but since. Before I left for Launceston, the prescriptions received from outside were very few indeed.

478. But, even under all your vigilance, it is impossible to check abuses under the present regulations? Yes: I cannot. The Regulations are useless. Any man can go to one of the authorised gentlemen and say he cannot pay for medicines, and get an order for them. Sometimes an order is given by a medical man, not an Honorary Medical Officer, for medicines to persons apparently well able to pay for them. In another case, I am aware of an order for an expensive medicine being given to a member of a Friendly Society by the Surgeon of the Society, who by his contract is bound to find medicines, and who is not an Honorary Medical Officer.

479. Would the imposition be checked if the cases referred to the Hospital for medicines were inspected, where the patient was unable to attend at the Hospital, by a recognised Medical Officer? Yes: I think it highly advantageous to appoint a medical man to visit pauper patients who cannot attend at the Hospital: it would save much distress, especially to women and children, the latter of whom are sometimes in the winter brought to the Hospital through the cold air suffering from inflammation of the lungs or other dangerous diseases.

DR. THOMAS CHRISTIE SMART *called in and examined.*

By Chairman.—480. You are one of the Honorary Medical Officers of the General Hospital, are you not? I am.

481. For how many years have you been so? About nine years.

482. In that capacity how often do you visit the Hospital? During the period of my service two systems have been in vogue; by one, all or any of the Medical Officers received patients into their wards daily, and often twice a day. During the last two years the Honorary Medical Officers have taken the whole of the patients in rotation weekly; consequently, during the two weeks in which any Medical Officer received no new patients into his wards fewer visits were required; nevertheless, I usually visit my patients daily, especially when it is my week to receive.

I believe the Resident Medical Officer visits the wards twice a day, and oftener if necessary; and I have an understanding with him to the effect that in my absence he attends to all cases without delay or ceremony.

483. You suggested a variety of improvements in the physical character of the Hospital at one period,—the commencement of the system of Board management? When the General Hospital was first placed under Board management I suggested a number of improvements, which were carried into effect.

484. What is your opinion as to the buildings and wards, as regards accommodation for the sick? The buildings and wards of the Hospital as regards accommodation for the sick are as good as can well be, and as good as they have ever been. The cubic space and ventilation are about as good as could be desired.

485. So that visitors from other Colonies would approve of the state of the Hospital as a Public Institution? The Hospital in its present condition and as a whole, viewed as a Public Institution, could scarcely fail, I think, to elicit the approval of visitors from the other Colonies.

By Mr. Kennerley.—486. Are you of opinion that female nurses could be introduced into the Hospital instead of wardsmen with advantage to the patients, especially if they were trained nurses of a superior class? If a staff of trained female nurses, under strict female supervision, could be introduced into the General Hospital in place of wardsmen, I believe the change would be productive of comfort and advantage to the sick.

487. Since the removal of patients from the Female Hospital across the street, is there sufficient accommodation for females in the General Hospital at present, or have they suffered by the removal? The removal of the female patients from what was the Female Hospital to their present accommodation in the Male Hospital has been productive of no bad results whatever. Sufficient accommodation has been provided, and on the whole the comfort and condition of the sick have been much improved by the alteration. The nursing is quite equal to what it was on the other side, and the general care and treatment of the patients has not suffered in the slightest degree by the change. The cubic space and ventilation are sufficient, and the patients are extremely comfortable and well looked after.

488. As to the removal of the invalids and chronic cases from the Hospital to the Cascades and the Brickfields,—do you consider that they should have been kept in the Hospital? As to whether invalids and patients labouring under chronic diseases should have been removed to the Cascades and Brickfields or kept in Hospital, I am unable to say, knowing very little of the internal working of these Establishments. If the accommodation at the Cascades and Brickfields is sufficient, and the professional care taken of the sick adequate to their wants, I see no objection to the system of removal from the General Hospital. A careful professional visit twice a week, or oftener when necessary, with good nursing and general supervision by competent persons, might be sufficient for the wants of such cases.

489. Then, with regard to the chronic cases at the Cascades or the Brickfields, it would be more desirable to have a building set apart for their reception in which they could receive more medical attendance? With regard to chronic cases sent to the Cascades and Brickfields, I believe it would be advisable to have a building set apart for their reception and treatment.

By Chairman.—490. You are aware that it is the custom to dispense medicines to out-door patients at the Hospital. On what certificate? I believe that medicines are supplied to the outside public from the Hospital Dispensary on the prescription of any medical practitioner, and on the recommendation of any Member of the Board, Clergyman, or City Missionary.

491. Do you not think the system liable to abuse? Not only is the system liable to abuse, but I am convinced it has been greatly abused, though I believe that lately some check has been put to it.

492. Is it a practice in any other Hospital that you know of, to dispense medicines and medical comforts in this way? I am not aware of any Hospital in which it has been the practice to dispense medicines and medical comforts in the same indiscriminate way.

493. I believe it is the duty of the Resident Medical Officer to attend and prescribe to out-door patients, and the Hospital supplies medicines to those patients. Do you not think the issue of medicines should be restricted to out-door patients treated by the Resident Medical Officer? I do not see how the issue of gratuitous medicine could be restricted to those patients treated by the Resident Medical Officer only without inflicting a great, though unintentional, privation on many poor sick persons unable to attend at the Hospital. Were such restrictions in force, it would be necessary to provide one or more Visiting Medical Officers, to see and to prescribe for many sick and destitute persons at their dwellings.

494. Has this system of out-door relief increased during the last few years in your opinion? I believe it has.

495. Would it be desirable to divide the City into Districts, and appoint a Medical Officer to visit out-door cases? To meet amply the wants of the poor, it would be necessary to provide such medical attendance as could reach them at their own dwellings. In many cases this would be an advantage to the sick, and might be a saving to Government, as it would frequently prevent cases coming into Hospital.

496. Is it assumed that in any case in which a Medical Practitioner certifies that a person is unable to pay for medicines, that he is also unable to pay for advice. Would there be any hardship in such a case for the Medical Officer of the Government to visit the case, and substitute his own prescriptions? It would, I think, be better to have District Medical Officers to visit and attend on such cases.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871.

ROBERT ANDREW MATHER, *Esquire*, called in and examined.

By Chairman.—497. You are a Member of the Executive Committee of the Benevolent Society? I am; and have been so for seven years.

498. You have seen much of the condition of the poor? I have; both in connection with the Benevolent Society and privately.

499. What is your opinion of the present system of Out-door Relief? By the present system the Government is exposed to a large amount of imposition, and the public also. In many instances relief is granted to persons irrespective of character; those persons having children; and aid is given to them on account of the children only. It is, I suppose, considered cheaper to maintain them by Out-door Relief than in Public Institutions; but it would be far more desirable to place them in some institution where their education and moral training would be attended to, and remove them from the pernicious effect of home influences. It would be a gain to the country to have such children sent to institutions like the Queen's Asylum and the Industrial Schools. All cases requiring aid should be enquired into by a Commission,

which should have power like a jury to enquire into the circumstances of every case, and advise upon it; and where the Commission considered it right that children should be removed from the custody of their parents, power should be given to order it, or rather their recommendations should be carried out.

500. Do you know anything of the Boarding-out system? I think such a system very desirable as calling out the best feelings of children; but I see great difficulties in carrying it out here. There are few who would take them to whom they could be entrusted. There is also a difficulty in proper supervision over the Boarders, which is required as well in their rooms as at work or school. I dare say there are many small farmers who would take children at a small amount per annum and train them up as their own children; their education would be elementary, but their labour would be valuable to the farmer. This might be done on a limited scale by boarding children with persons selected by and known to the Wardens of Municipalities, who would possibly watch over their interests.

501. Do you know anything of the Queen's Asylum? I have visited it; but I am not acquainted with the details of its management. Evils have been brought under my notice in connection with the Benevolent Society's operations, arising from care not being exercised to ascertain that the parties to whom children from the Queen's Asylum were apprenticed (particularly girls) were suitable parties.

502. You are a Member of the Hospital Board? Yes.

503. As a Member of that Board you know about the Invalids at the Dépôts? I know that the Invalids at the Dépôts go out and in at pleasure—some restrictions should be placed upon this. I mention the following case:—"John De la Hunt per Lord Auckland, admitted to Cascades Dépôt 25th January, 1871, states his age to be 55; discharged 29th January, 1871; re-admitted 23rd February, 1871, states his age 62; discharged 6th March, 1871; re-admitted 10th April, 1871, states his age 50: discharged 17th April, 1871." I think that they should not leave under 6 months, and then only on recommendation of the Officer in charge, or on any friend guaranteeing their support—persons leaving otherwise and found begging to be punished as vagrants.

504. Are you aware that the amount for Out-door Relief has largely increased? I am; alarmingly so, and calls for Legislative supervision.

505. How long have you been a Member of the Hospital Board; and what are your duties? More than two years. My duties are to attend the Board Meetings. As a Member of the Weekly Committee to go into the question of the capability of patients to pay full fees, or to recommend a remission of a portion or the whole of them. As a Member of the Finance Committee to check the expenditure. There is not a sufficient check as far as the Finance Committee is concerned,—a summary only, without vouchers, is laid before them. I think the items and vouchers should be produced. I presume it is the duty of the House Steward to see that the contractors supply proper food, &c., and to check any waste.

506. Were you acquainted with the Hospital before you were placed on the Board? I have visited the Hospital every week for the last ten or eleven years,—sometimes twice, and oftener, in the week.

507. As compared with your knowledge of its management in former years, what do you think of the present? I consider it under much better regulations. The attendance on Patients is, without doubt, much better. There will always be grumblers; and there have been complaints against some of the Honorary Medical Officers not attending their wards,—of Patients coming in and remaining some days and not seeing the Honorary Surgeon,—but they are exceptional; and if an Honorary Medical Officer is absent, his place is always supposed to be supplied by the Resident Surgeon. I may say that, when I first used to visit the Hospital, the wards were filled with chronic cases, purely invalids, some of which had been there for four or five years, to the exclusion of persons requiring active treatment.

508. Has the transfer of the Female Hospital, in your opinion, been attended with inconvenience to the Patients? No: but to their great comfort; there is an air of comfort in their wards, which are well ventilated. It is quite pleasing to go into the female wards,—to see the great conveniences the female Patients have, of baths, &c., with cheerful and airy day-room, and pleasant grounds for exercise. Ward-cells are required for refractory and insane Patients,—which have been under the consideration of Government, but not yet carried out. The Male Hospital has suffered no inconvenience from want of room; and, should any epidemic break out, the Board have under their control the old building.

509. How often does the Hospital Board meet? Once a month. The Weekly Committee meet whenever any business requires them to be called together: the Finance Committee similarly, generally quarterly.

510. Is there always a quorum? At these Meetings it is quite exceptional to have no quorum: I don't remember such a case. No irregular visits are, I believe, made by Members of the Hospital Board, except by the Chairman (Mr. Kennerley).

511. Is not the issue of medicines to persons outside open to great objection? I think so; and open to a great deal of abuse. I give more Hospital Orders than any other Member of the Board, because my house is central. I believe there is no provision for Out-patients being visited, except gratuitously, by Medical Men of the City. I would restrict the issue gratuitously of medicines from the Hospital to cases from a certified Medical Officer, or by the Resident Medical Officer, to whom Patients should apply. If the parties are unable to go to the Hospital to see the Resident Surgeon, a recognised Medical Officer should visit them. Statements have been made of Medical Men taking fees for advice, and sending Patients to the Hospital for gratuitous medicine, but no specific evidence has been given. When a party applies to me for an Order, I always enquire as to his ability to pay for medicines; but Prescriptions from the Medical Men of the City I esteem as Certificates.

512. Would it not fortify the Board in the discharge of its duties, and contribute to its greater efficiency, were it created by an Act of the Legislature which also defined its powers? The Hospital Board seems to have very little influence. Non-professional Members are guided by the judgment and opinions of the Honorary Medical Officers and the Resident Surgeon on medical matters. On matters of business the Board give an opinion. I think a Board better than a responsible Head without a Board,—as the former would give more confidence to the public, and by its being open to the presence of the Press.

513. Is any record made of the attendance of the Honorary Medical Officers, and of the Wards visited by them? I believe not. I think such a record very desirable, and is much required.

514. Has the omission arrested the attention of the Board? Yes. No proposition has been made by the Board, but the subject of Honorary Officers not being regular in their visitation has been brought under the notice of the Honorary Medical Officers at the Board Meetings.

515. Division of the City into Wards.—Is it, do you think, desirable that a Medical Officer should be appointed to visit the Out-door Paupers in the various Wards? I think it is highly desirable. The poor are much neglected where they are too poor to pay for medicine, and shrink, from former circumstances, to go to Hospital. Such a scheme would be of great advantage to the poor,—especially women recently confined, or those with sick babies, also mothers with families who do not like to leave; and it would be a saving to the Government, by preventing the necessity of admitting many cases into the Hospital. Wives would rather nurse their own husbands and children, and sick mothers would rather be in the midst of their families, and would, in some cases, tend to more speedy recovery,—as anxiety respecting their welfare would be spared, as far as their presence could satisfy them.

The Chairman having been deputed, at a Meeting of the Commission, to visit the Campbell Town Hospital, did so on the 20th and 21st April, when the following Queries were put to Dr. Valentine, to which his replies are annexed.

516. You are Medical Attendant at the Campbell Town Hospital, are you not? I am.

517. How long have you occupied that position? From the first establishment of the Hospital in 1855.

518. It appears by the the last Report of the Hospital that there were 65 cases treated in the Hospital during the eighteen months ending December 31st, 1870,—do you not give gratuitous attendance also to paupers outside that establishment? Yes; daily.

519. Can you state generally the number of such cases? I make no record of these cases, but I may safely say they average two daily all the year round.

520. From what funds is the Hospital maintained? Partly by subscriptions, partly by fees from paying patients, partly by fees from Government for paupers, and chiefly by the Government Grant; occasionally by concerts given by the ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, assisted by friends from Hobart Town and Launceston; and last, but not least, by the liberality of Mr. Page, who, having an interest in the District, remits a portion of the coach fare incurred by these assistants.

521. Can you account for the diminution in subscriptions to the Hospital? Yes; the hard times.

522. Will you be good enough to furnish a statement showing the sums obtained (1st) by subscription, and (2nd) aid from Government, respectively, towards the Hospital for the last ten years severally?

	<i>Subscriptions.</i>	<i>Aid from Government.</i>	<i>Government Patients.</i>	<i>Paying Patients.</i>	<i>Tickets.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866.....	245 1 0	200 0 0	72 10 0	4 17 6	10 10 0
1867.....	148 9 0	200 0 0	58 18 0	10 2 0	15 0 0
1868.....	123 8 6	200 0 0	47 5 0	4 12 0	2 0 0
1869.....	134 14 6	200 0 0	113 18 0	4 19 4	2 0 0
1870.....	85 6 3	200 0 0	71 0 0	9 18 0	1 0 0

523. By your Balance Sheet from 30th June, 1869, to 31st December, 1870, the amount of your receipts under the head of "Paid Patients" appears to have been £13 1s. 4d. only: what means are adopted to enforce the obligation upon patients of paying for the relief they obtain? They are sued by Trustees.

524. In your opinion was £13 1s. 4d. approximate to the sum which the patients in the time in question were able to pay? I think so.

525. Under the head of "Government Maintenance," for which by the Balance Sheet £110 14s. is set down, what is the Commission to understand? Fees for paupers paid by Government. It must be understood that these are for the far greater part not local paupers, but persons travelling about the country seeking work, and who are taken ill on the road, and who, were there no Hospital at Campbell Town, would have many of them to be sent to Hobart Town or Launceston. No doubt, many of these cases are attracted to Campbell Town by the Hospital, which gives them more speedy relief than they could otherwise obtain.

526. By whose authority are the Government Patients received at your Hospital? Mr. Tarleton's.

527. On whose investigation of the cases does Mr. Tarleton depend? By the Medical Officer and the Warden.

528. What is the daily charge for patients to the Government, and how is the rate fixed? Also, the rate in the case of paying patients? The charge is in both instances 2s. a day.

529. Will you supply the Commission with a statement showing, in respect to the 65 cases treated in the Campbell Town Hospital in the eighteen months ending 31st December last, the date of admission and of discharge, or death in each case?

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>
	1869.	1869.		1870.	1870.
H. Hanston	July 2	July 16	William Parr	Feb. 16	Feb. 28
R. Duer	14	Nov. 19	A. Allen	March 19	April 4
John Cox	August 3	August 25	William Macguire	April 3	26
George Ladlaw	7	11, D	John Knox	13	28
Thomas Handon	7	Sept. 11	Michael Burns	25	May 12
George Gear	10	13	Edward Davis	29	4
Mrs. Gear	10	13	Catherine Ferguson	May 5	June 18
John Dogherty	Sept. 10	Oct. 6	John Hawathorn	10	May 20
John Dinnes	11	Sept. 23	Mary Ann Long	12	26
John Connley	30	Oct. 18	William Turk	21	28
Mr. Fraser	Oct. 1	10, D	Mary Townsend	23	June 10
Mrs. Fraser	1	10	Mrs. Shipton	28	13
James Collier	9	20	William Harries	June 4	Oct. 19
Thomas Brady	11	28	John Hewlett	7	Nov. 13
Francis Carter	12	Jan. 11, 1870	Miss M. Hill	15	August 3
Catherine Stewart	Nov. 2	Nov. 8, 1869	William Macguire	27	July 11
Margaret Kelley	Oct. 12	8 "	John Smith	July 11	25
Thomas Hyden	Nov. 4	15 "	Thomas Blake	17	25
Edwin Colley	10	Dec. 14 "	William Short	28	Sept. 12
Lucy Bloomfield	13	Nov. 27 "	James Cook	August 3	9
Alice Jones	Dec. 8	Dec. 20 "	Robert Riddey	3	Aug. 13, D
Thomas Spritley	10	11, D	Daniel Labourtzkey	26	Nov. 19
Miss Douglas	12	13 "	John Allen	31	Sept. 1, D
Mrs. Douglas	12	13 "	Benjamin Passier	Sept. 2	5, D
Henry Ring	22	Feb. 9, 1870	James Steward	13	Oct. 18
William Bintley	23	24, "	Mary Dingel	22	Nov. 17
	1870.	1870.	Mrs. Gear	27	15
James Farmer	Jan. 4	Jan. 7, D	John Orchard	Oct. 15	5, D
Joseph Bates	15	15, D	James Brown	27	Dec. 20
James Smith	17	22	Thomas Hazlewood	Dec. 6	26
John Fallam	27	28	George Miles	7	19
James Baker	27	Feb. 2	John Smith	10	Jan. 18, 1871
			Thomas Phillips	20	Dec. 27, 1870

530. It appears by your books that the Hospital is resorted to in lying-in cases,—is this exceptional or frequent? Quite exceptional. The case referred to was that of a woman living in the bush, twenty miles from Campbell Town, whom I found about a week before her confinement flooding from "Placenta prævia," and whom I ordered to be at once removed to Campbell Town as her life was in imminent danger unless near professional assistance. When she arrived no one would take her in, because it was a dangerous case, and she was of course admitted to the Hospital and her life saved thereby.

531. What Staff is employed in connection with the Hospital? The Surgeon, a Master, a Matron, and one Male Servant.

532. The Trustees, I believe, are the Governing Body, are they not? Yes; subject to the Rules and Regulations laid down by the Subscribers at the Annual Meeting.

533. How often do they meet? Every quarter.

534. Are the patients seen frequently by visitors, and if so, will you generally describe the class of visitors? Yes,—chiefly by the Clergy of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, the Wesleyans, and by Lay Readers of the two first and the last denominations. There are also a fair number of promiscuous visitors.

535. Does any Medical Man visit the Hospital professionally besides yourself? Not as a matter of course. Dr. Macnamara is always ready to assist me when I require it at operations, or require a second opinion in a difficult case.

536. From what districts are the patients in the Campbell Town Hospital brought, and at what expense for conveyance? From all the districts in the Colony, and at their own expense or that of benevolent neighbours.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871.

The Honorable WILLIAM LODEWYK CROWTHER, Esq., M.L.C., called in and examined.

By the Chairman.—537. You are acquainted with the system of Hospital management at present in operation in the city? Yes, I am; principally with the General Hospital, more so than the other departments connected with the sick. I know the system of the management, by Board, of the Hospital.

538. In your opinion is that system the best calculated to accomplish the objects for which the Hospitals are provided? No; I have always been of opinion that the system of management by Board is

the best, if carried out as in England; it ensures public interest, is more liberal, and much more likely to correct any abuses that may exist. I do not speak of permanent Boards, but of Boards elected by those interested in the matter. Originally, the intention of Mr. Henty's Government was to adopt a plan of election different to that now in force, or nomination of members by the Executive Government. I think the tax-payers ought to have a voice in the management of these institutions. The Hospital should not only be an Hospital, but an Infirmary also, on the same model as those of Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Manchester. The elective mode would be the best, even though the Government find all the funds for the maintenance of the Hospital. One very great advantage of a Board over a Government department is in the publicity given to its proceedings. The civic body might be called in to nominate a portion of the Board of Management, or Governors, to the Executive for approval. Nine is a good number of members to be elected annually, and one-third to go out every year and not be eligible for re-election. A three years Board would be too long. I would make it annual, I think it is so in Great Britain. In the first Board there were 13 members, but seldom more than 7 or 8 attended. I would recommend the election by the civic body of one-third, the Executive Government one-third, and the remainder by allowing subscribers of £5 and upwards a vote.

539. Do you contemplate your proposal, notwithstanding the whole, or within a fraction of the whole, expense being borne by the Government? I have said so; I think subscriptions would not amount to more than £500 per annum, and all contributing ought to have a voice. By making this regulation a large public interest in the institution would be established.

In reply to Mr. Kennerley.—540. In Mr. Henty's Scheme the election element was not mentioned.

In reply to Mr. Whyte.—541. I believe persons would subscribe liberally, so as to have a voice in the election. Several persons have spoken to me on the matter.

In reply to Mr. Kennerley.—542. The idea on my mind is, that if a certain number went out in rotation annually there would be no difficulty in getting proper persons to act on the Board. There would be a benefit to the public, which has not confidence in the present system.

By Chairman.—543. Do you find a reason for the proposal you make in any proved defect of the existing system, as respects the main object in view,—the relief of the sick? I do. I believe after ten years' existence, it little matters of whom the Board is constituted, all institutions governed by the same individuals must lose public confidence; more particularly when it is known that such individuals have been nominated by, and are under the control of, the Government of the day; and as in the case of my extrusion from the Hospital, so long as political animosity was gratified, the sick poor were never for one moment thought of. The Hospital Board, in the matter referred to, having no opinion of its own, without doubt or scruple, simply registered the decision of the head of the Government.

Men acting in one routine, and continually under the same influences, become stereotyped in their ideas and are not liable to change, which is essential to the well-being of the sick or any public charity.

There has been a want of confidence in the management of the General Hospital for the last two years, and exists at the present moment amongst all classes, the trading and lower more so than others. If proof of this were needed, look at the number of paupers that attend daily at my house, especially on Mondays, seeking medical advice. Many of them have previously been to the Hospital as Out-patients. General dissatisfaction appears to prevail, and there is a growing want of confidence.

The work of the Hospital will never be properly performed until the House Surgeon (or Resident Medical Officer as he is improperly styled) be compelled to reside upon, and not be absent from, the premises.

I will give the details of a case that occurred a few days since, as illustrative of the manner in which out-patients are occasionally treated. A woman named Plinty called upon me for advice. She stated that she had been very ill since taking the contents of a bottle she then held in her hand. It was labelled "The Gargle," and had evidently not been intended for internal use. She asserted most positively that she had not received any other directions with regard to its use "excepting that she was to take it." I prescribed for her and her husband, both being ill and objects of charity. In about an hour she returned, bringing with her from the Hospital two pill boxes, wishing to know from me what she was to do with them. Although upon the prescriptions directions were written, neither box contained any; exactly a repetition of the Gargle affair.

By Mr. Kennerley.—544. Are you aware of the fact that a majority of the present Members of the Board have not been appointed more than two years, and since your exclusion from the Hospital? I am aware of the fact; but if it were only 6 months, I consider the whole mode open to objection. The Government allowed the Board Members to be reduced by death or resignation without for a long time taking any steps to fill their places; and when it did do so, or within the last two years, it nominated only such persons as were known to be favorable to the existing order of things.

545. What is your opinion as to the undefined powers of the Board? An anomaly, and invidious. That the Board for the Hospital for the Insane should have full powers granted to it, whilst the Hospital Boards are only partial. I think both Boards, if continued, should be put upon the same footing; but then the popular element should be introduced by election.

By Chairman.—546. You state in a letter to the *Mercury* of 10th April, "It is now well known that there are numerous cases, both in the Cascades and Brickfields, such as cancer, paralysis, ulcers, heart and chest diseases, that cannot be considered, although chronic, other than fit and proper ones to be placed either in a Hospital or Infirmary, and consequently demand and admit of considerable relief under regular treatment?" Yes: I offer this statement now as evidence. I am aware that both the Cascades and the Brickfields are ill-suited for their purposes. When I last visited the Brickfields I found 14 individuals in bed, a considerable number of which were in a ward 27 x 29, and only 11 feet high. One, a man named Howe, the subject of chest disease with spitting of blood, complained of the heat and stench at night, from the numbers the ward contained and the nature of their maladies. He had never left his bed since his arrival at the Brickfields. His was a case that ought to be in an infirmary. I maintain there should be plenty of space. There ought to be an Infirmary. Another point I observed,

that the medical diets at the Cascades and Brickfields were quite as high and expensive as at the Hospital, and there were many cases which it would be better to place under the care of a Resident Medical Officer.

547. As to the females removed from the Separate Hospital to the General Hospital, has there been no advantage? None. My reasons for objecting to the removal are, that in all cases of female disease the Patients should be separate from the Male Division; the space is limited; there is no superior female supervision. The closing of the Female Hospital deprived the public of the use of certain apartments which were urgently required for cases of temporary mental aberration, and diseases requiring isolation—syphilis, &c. In proof of this take the case of Pace's wife. She was the subject of extensive organic disease, with fierce delirium, and was brought from Fingal to Hobart Town for the purpose of being placed in the private apartments of the Female Hospital. Upon her arrival it was discovered that they had been closed. There is no accommodation in the Female Hospital at the present moment for a case of this kind. On the ground of State policy alone the Female Hospital ought not to have been closed. An Asylum is imperatively demanded for venereal cases, which require wards to themselves so as to avoid offence to other patients. There are no separate places in either the Male or the Female Hospital for cases of this kind; nor have any steps been taken to suppress this fearful evil: on the contrary, the Hospital will not receive them. If for no other purpose, the separate Female Hospital should be retained. I consider its abolition to be a national calamity; and, if an arrest is to be put to the spread of this disease amongst the whaling and seafaring people visiting and belonging to the Port of Hobart, not an hour should be lost without action being taken by the Government. With the known fact before it, that the physique of these men is steadily deteriorating from the effects of this disease, nothing can justify the closure of the Hospital. Since I have been excluded from the Hospital I cannot speak personally as to its state. I used frequently to visit the Female Hospital. Now I hear nothing but complaints of Hospital management generally.

548. You are aware of the regulations under which medicines are issued to out-patients on the prescription of any medical man: would it not be an improvement to have a Government Medical Officer to visit out-patients in the City? Certainly: it would be an improvement on the present scheme, which is one of the greatest scandals in the Colony. A man called upon me a day or two since (the subject of inflammation of the testis): he stated that he had been prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officer three times, but no examination had been made of the diseased organ. When he suggested the propriety of this being done, he was told that he was not a fit person to receive relief. If an out-door relieving Medical Officer were appointed, cases such as inflammation of lungs, croup, and extensive organic disease, would not have mischief added to by exposure and physical exertion. Out-patients are continually complaining of being shuffled off in the manner described above. I am persuaded that ten out of every fifteen will tell the same tale, and the Board knows nothing about it. I should make it a *sine qua non* that the Resident Surgeon lived on the premises at the Hospital; and, in order to ensure more care and attention being paid to the cases of out-door patients, that a proper record be kept of their maladies and the treatment adopted.

By Mr. Kennerley.—549. In the case of out-door pauper relief, would some of those cases in which children are fed and supported be better off if they were removed from their parents and sent to some Public Institution? My opinion is that the present system does not meet the end contemplated. It tends to pauperism. The sums placed at the disposal of the Relieving Officer are not wisely applied. I would remove a large number of the children to the Queen's Asylum, where there are numerous buildings and appliances, and their moral and physical training could be better carried out. The cost would not be much greater than at present. The elder children after a time could be utilised on farms, or at sea. The Orphan School would hold many more than are there at present. The State would be saved in the future expense of criminals, and a hardy and useful race would be springing up. The present system of adult pauper aid is defective. A labour test is required.

550. If there were an Infirmary you would have sufficient knowledge of the ability of each Patient to work? Yes; some light work. The old system was the best, where every case was received into Hospital, and after careful treatment, if it was found advisable, removed to the Invalid Dépôt. The chronic cases were not invalided until such time as it was ascertained that treatment was no longer needed.

Upon a careful review of matters in connection with the General Hospital and its management, I think public confidence would be restored were a similar system carried out, with the addition of the Out-door Visiting Medical Officer, as has recently been adopted at Launceston. It would entail but little increase upon the present expenditure, ensure efficiency both in supervision and the treatment of the sick, and be a vast improvement upon the present irresponsible position both of Board and Medical Officers.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEW NORFOLK.

Present—Hon. F. M. Innes, Chairman, Hon. James Whyte, and James Reid Scott, Esq., M.H.A.

MR. HUSTON examined.

551. What office do you fill in connection with the Hospital for the Insane at New Norfolk, and how long have you filled the same? I am Superintendent and Medical Officer, and have filled these offices for 15½ years,—in October next for 16.

552. What number of inmates are there in the Asylum, distributing the same into paying, non-paying, male, and female Patients? Total—258; 139 males, 119 females. Males self-supporting, 7; partially, 7; charged on Colonial Funds, 108½; Imperial, 16½. Females self-supporting, 4; partially, 11; Colonial Funds, 80; Imperial, 24.

553. The Hospital is under the control of a Board, is it not,—having its powers defined by an Act of Parliament,—how often does this Board meet, and what have been the attendances (say) since the beginning of the year 1870? Yes. The Commissioners meet monthly. The following have been the attendances for the period named :—

December 31, 1869, for January 1, 1870.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Dr. Moore, Mr. Jamieson.
 February 5.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Hon. F. M. Innes, Mr. Sharland, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Read, Dr. Moore.
 March 5.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Mr. Tarleton, Dr. Moore.
 March 21.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Dr. Moore, Mr. Sharland. (Special.)
 April 2.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Dr. Moore, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Read, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Sharland.
 May 7.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Dr. Moore, Mr. Sharland.
 June 4.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Mr. Sharland, Dr. Moore.
 July 2.—Mr. Sharland, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Read, Hon. Dr. Butler.
 August 6.—Mr. Sharland, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Hunter.
 September 3.—Mr. Sharland, Hon. F. M. Innes, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Read, Dr. Moore.
 October 1.—Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Read.
 November 5.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Read, Dr. Moore.
 December 3.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Hon. F. M. Innes, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Jamieson, Dr. Moore, Mr. Read.

At Quarterly Inspections, 1870.

March 29.—Dr. Moore, Mr. Jamieson.
 June 28.—Dr. Moore, Mr. Jamieson.
 September 30.—Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Read.
 January 17, 1871.—Mr. Jamieson, Dr. Moore.
 April 8.—Dr. Moore, Mr. Jamieson.
 January 3.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Mr. Sharland, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Read.
 February 7.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Hon. Dr. Butler, Mr. Sharland, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Read, Dr. Moore.
 March 7.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Mr. Sharland, Mr. Jamieson, Dr. Moore.
 April 4.—Mr. Tarleton, Dr. Moore, Hon. Dr. Butler, Hon. F. M. Innes.
 May 2.—Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Mr. Sharland, Mr. Read, Dr. Moore.

554. Do the Members of the Board not visit on irregular occasions as well? They do; besides which a special visit quarterly is provided for in the Act.

555. The President of the Board resides on the township, how frequently does he inspect the establishment? Yes; (Sir Robert Officer). He makes frequent visits.

556. Is any Journal kept in which such visits are recorded? No; only when business is transacted.

557. Can you furnish a Return of the original pursuits of the Inmates of the Hospital? Yes; the following are the details :—

Males.—Sawyer 1, Carpenters 3, Labourers 67, Labourers' Sons 3, Gardeners 2, Blacksmiths 4, Bricklayer 1, Gentlemen 4, Gentlemen's Sons 2, Sailors 4, Clerks 2, Soldiers 2, Shoemakers 4, Schoolmaster 1, Coopers 2, Groom 1, Brass Turner 1, Pensioner 1, Tailors 2, Domestic Servant 1, Innkeepers 2, Shepherds 2, Prisoner 1, Cabinetmaker 1, Q. O. S. 1, Tradesman's Son 1, Pauper 1, Pauper's Son 1, Grocer's Assistant 1, Wesleyan Minister 1, Bakers 2, Farmer's Son 1, Barrister 1, Splitter 1, Messenger's Son 1, Chimney-sweep 1, Hawker's Son 1, Farmers 3, Hawker 1, Butcher's Boy 1, Needlewoman's Son 1, Unknown 4. *Females.*—Dressmaker 1, Shopkeepers 2, Labourers' Wives 16, Tradesmen's Daughters 2, Tradesmen's Wives 3, Farmers' Wives 3, Farmers' Widows 3, Cook 1, Needlewoman 1, Miller's Wife 1, Domestic Servants 9, Groom's Wife 1, House Servants 2, Constable's Wife 1, Children 3, Farmer's Sister 1, Hawker's Wife 1, Pensioner's Widow 1, Pensioner's Daughter 1, Orphan School Girls 2, Pauper Invalid 1, Shoemakers' Wives 2, Gentlewomen 2, Servants 3, Governesses 2, Sailors' Wives 2, Charwoman 1, Farmer's Daughter 1, Unknown 48.

558. What occupations are pursued by any of them in the Asylum,—can you furnish a return in detail, say for fourteen days? This return will show the numbers and employment of Male Patients in the Hospital for the Insane, New Norfolk, on the 17th day of May, 1871 :—

Miscellaneous "General Labourers"	21
Assistant Wardsmen	11
Washermen	2
Blacksmiths	2
Charcoal burning	1
Carting	2
Wood Yard	12
Carpenter's Assistant	1
Assistant Cooks	2
Tailors	1
Gardeners	4
Assistant Cowmen	1
Shoemakers	2
Building Bath-house, Female Division	2
Total	64
Sick and Infirm	42
Unemployed	33
Total	139

Females—

Domestic work, cleaning, &c.	23
Washing and Laundry	8
Needlework	13
Total.....	44
Sick and Infirm and unemployed	75
Total.....	119

559. How are the supplies of clothing for the establishment made; are they made by the inmates, or purchased already made up? Chiefly made in the establishment; shoes and stockings are exceptions.

560. Furnish, if you please, a Return of the work done by the Patients during the last year.

RETURN of Patients' Labour performed for Private Individuals at this Establishment from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1870.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January	0	13	4	September	2	0	4
February	0	13	4	October.....	0	13	4
March	1	7	4	November.....	0	6	8
April	0	13	4	December.....	1	17	4
May	0	13	4				
June	1	14	10				
July.....	0	13	4				
August	0	13	4				
					£11	19	10

561. How is this Return prepared? Whose duty is it to keep, and whose to check, the account of the work set forth in this statement? The Senior Under-keeper for the men; the Matron for the women.

562. Could you not undertake to make all the clothing required to be furnished at public expense, in the Establishment? We have done so, but have not now sufficient tailors. Last year we had 70 jackets made at the Cascades. One paid attendant as tailor would enable me to make all the clothing in the Establishment.

563. Is any work executed by Patients for Officers of the Establishment, or for persons outside, and subject to what rules as to prices, &c.? Washing for myself and the clergyman only, who pay at a fixed rate of 1s. 4d. per dozen. Needlework to a very trifling extent. In both cases the scale was fixed in reference to that of the Cascade Factory.

564. Can you furnish a separate return of such work during 1870? The details are as follows:—

RETURN of Washing performed for Private Individuals at this Establishment from the 1st January to the 31st of December, 1870.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January	2	6	8	September	0	16	8
February	1	16	8	October.....	1	7	4
March	2	2	0	November.....	1	7	4
April	1	15	4	December.....	1	11	4
May	1	12	0				
June	1	8	8				
July	1	4	0				
August	1	2	8				
					£18	10	8

565. There are two Medical Officers attached to the Establishment,—what are their respective duties, and what rule is in force as to their attendance in Hospital? The attendance is constant; the Assistant Medical Officer performs the duties as well for which a Head Keeper was formerly included in the staff of the Hospital.

566. What number of deaths have you on an average? It ranges from 3 to 7 per cent. on the total number of cases treated.

567. Will you supply details of mortality for last year? Of those admitted during the year, 4 males; of previous admissions, males 12, females 5, total 17. Total deaths—males 16, females 5; total 21.

568. In cases of death what report is made? To the Board of Commissioners at their first meeting, the Magistrate or other person who signed the order of admission for the patient deceased, to the Coroner, and the Registrar of Deaths.

569. In case of anything special is there a *post mortem* examination by anyone but yourself? No case has arisen requiring special notice.

570. Is there adequate provision for the separation of the hopeful from the hopeless Patients in the Asylum? Generally so, and of late much improved.

571. Are you of opinion that the restraints and the course of treatment provided in this Hospital are necessary in regard to all the inmates you have at the present time? I believe so.

572. How many are there who could with safety be transferred to other establishments or restored to their own homes, assuming that they have any? I think not more than ten, including both sexes, and those with great caution.

573. Is it not consonant with your experience that the associations of a Lunatic Asylum are an impediment to the recovery of Patients sometimes? On the contrary; we have no Patients of the class which would be injured here.

574. What means of recreation are provided for the Patients? Various: dances, theatrical entertainments, walks in the country, pic-nics, &c.

575. How often are the Patients taken on walks into the neighbourhood, and in what numbers? In summer, three or four times a week, in parties of about 12 of the females, fewer of the males.

576. Are any of the subordinate Officers—Attendants—of the Establishment tradesmen or mechanics? As a general rule the Attendants are not tradesmen.

577. Have you any tradesmen or mechanics on the staff of the Hospital? Only one, a Carpenter.

578. How frequently have you worship conducted by a Clergyman in the Establishment? Three Sundays in the month by the Protestant Clergyman, who also reads prayers twice a week. Not so frequently by the Roman Catholic Clergyman.

579. What is the proportion of recoveries in the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 out of admissions in these years, and the same of deaths? The following Return will show:—

SPECIAL Return of Discharges of Admissions into the Hospital for the Insane, New Norfolk, during the Years 1868, 1869, and 1870 respectively.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS.	DISCHARGES.	REMARKS.
1868	34	8	Four were discharged in 1869, and two in 1870.
1869	47	11	Four were discharged in 1870.
1870	38	5	

580. What is the average daily cost of non-paying Patient in 1870, and how is that average arrived at? The general average based upon the whole cost of paying and non-paying Patients is 1s. 6d. per day. Taking credit for the receipts from paying Patients it is 1s. 3½d. per head.

581. Are the Medical Officers of the Establishment allowed private practice? I am, within the radius of a mile from the Asylum.

582. When is the process adopted in respect to the record of cases of personal restraint, and by whom is such record kept? The Return is kept by myself, entered weekly from books kept by the Assistant Medical Officer and Matron respectively.

583. The cases of personal restraint are very rare, are they not,—what number in 1870? The number in 1870 was only one of personal restraint.

584. Can you offer any suggestions calculated to improve the economy and efficiency of the Establishment? No; the Commissioners are always ready to receive any suggestions, and to give effect to them where they approve.

585. What means exist for enforcing the legal liability of relations for Patients in Hospital? Under the authority of the Commissioners proceedings can be taken for the recovery of fees due by persons liable for the maintenance of Patients, the amount of fee having been first decided on by the Commissioners and approved by the Governor in Council.

586. Are you of opinion that the obligation is brought home as widely as it might be? I think not. I think in many cases where a wife or child is the patient that the husband or father should be required to contribute a small amount towards their cost. An order for admission should always be accompanied by a statement of the circumstances of the relatives who are liable by law.

WEDNESDAY, 7 JUNE, 1871.

Dr. WM. BENSON called in and examined.

587. *By Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connection with the Government Establishments at the Cascades? Medical Officer.

588. Will you state what attendance you give at these establishments; and, generally, the duties which devolve upon you? My attendance depends on the cases of sickness. I attend at least twice a week usually, and daily when there are any serious cases, and also whenever I am sent for at other times. My duties are to give medical attendance upon the Male and Female Invalids, the Gaol, and the Reformatory for Boys.

589. What are your emoluments as Medical Officer? £104 a year.

590. Do you fill any other situation of a professional character under the Government? I am Health Officer,—in which capacity I visit and inspect all vessels arriving from infected Ports, or where Quarantine exists.

591. What salary or allowance do you receive as Health Officer? Nothing beyond the £104 as Medical Officer for the Cascades.

592. How long have you filled these offices severally? I cannot lay my hands upon my first appointment as Health Officer, but I think it must have been in or about 1854; the service, however, was broken in the beginning of 1860 and not resumed until about 4 years afterwards, when I also took charge of the Cascade Factory so far as relates to the medical duties.

593. What is your opinion of the Cascades in a sanitary point of view as a place for Invalids? I don't like it as such; I do not think it is a suitable place,—the site is too low, the buildings are erected on what was a morass, and the walls being high little sunshine finds its way inside them. The place is not cheerful.

594. Is it within your province to ascertain that the inmates of different classes there are adequately clothed, fed, and accommodated? It is. They are satisfactory at the present time as regards food and clothing.

595. Have you any suggestions to make as to how any improvement might be effected in these respects? None; except that the four Wards used as Hospital Wards are in the worst part of the building, where there is a want of air, and where the ventilation is bad. These are the Wards in which the bed-ridden Invalids are located.

596. What are the prevailing forms of sickness at the different Establishments? Rheumatism and catarrh—mere epidemics—though perhaps more severe in this establishment than elsewhere.

597. You have no duties in connection with the Brickfields Establishment? None.

598. What is the rate of mortality in the several Establishments at the Cascades, and have you any observations to make on this head? It depends on the cases sent. In one year there will be more deaths than in another. A fatal case may occur within 24 hours of a man's admission.

599. *By Mr. Kennerley.*—Most of the inmates are of considerable age, broken down in health and constitution,—is it not so? Yes; chronic complaints; few of them are able to work, even to do light work. I class them when they are admitted, and if they are able to do any sort of work they are employed. No reference is made to me on the discharge of an Invalid,—the Invalids will go in to-day and out to-morrow if they please. It would certainly be as well to have Regulations on this point, as a check upon their being helped when out, by the Benevolent Societies or by private charity.

600. *By the Chairman.*—What official inspection from without takes place, at present, of the Establishment? None, of the Invalids.

601. To whom, then, are the Officers immediately responsible? To the Colonial Secretary for the Paupers, and to the Attorney-General for the gaol portion.

602. There is no Board in connection with the Establishment? No.

603. Is the Invalid Department much visited? A great many people visit the female portion of the inmates. I am surprised at the number who visit that part.

604. It has been represented that mattresses of an unfit character are in use for Invalids at the Cascades. Have you any explanation to offer on this head? The habits of many of the Invalids are dirty, but the bedding is suitable and clean, and can easily be changed. There is always an abundant supply of dry straw on hand, and I have witnessed no ill effects which could possibly be attributed to the use of such for filling mattresses.

Answers to Questions put to the REV. F. HUDSPETH, M.A.

605. What offices do you fill in connection with the Queen's Orphan Asylum? I am Protestant Chaplain and a Guardian.

606. How long have you filled them? I have filled those offices during four years and a half.

607. What is the general character of the children in the School in respect to quickness and aptitude for instruction? Speaking of religious knowledge, I find among the lower classes, comprising generally children between 7 and 10 years, great facility in committing simple facts to memory, and in retaining the substance of such manuals, catechisms, &c. as are taught them from dictation. With the greater proportion there is little apparent intelligence at the age indicated. From 10 to 12 a marked improvement appears; those who have been some years in the School have then learnt to read with ease and intelligence, and to learn for themselves. This they do chiefly from the Holy Scriptures. These children form the second class. The first class, whose age varies from 12 to 14 (monitors included), are as quick in acquiring knowledge from their own reading as their coevals outside the Asylum, and, with few exceptions, are excellent readers. The above remarks apply to each sex. The present general standard of the upper classes is not quite so high as I have known it to be, owing to the circumstance that there has been a greater demand for apprentices, which has tended to decrease the number of elder and more intelligent children.

608. How frequently do they receive religious instruction from you? On Wednesday I instruct the senior School, the girls in the forenoon, the boys in the afternoon. I devote a portion of Friday morning to the Infant division in the junior School. On four days in the week all the children assemble in the Church and take part in an abbreviated service. They thus have practice in reading the Scriptures aloud, as they alternate the verses with the Minister.

609. Are there any Sunday Schools for these children, and if so, by whom is instruction given? All the children meet in Sunday School in the forenoon. The elder are taught in a large room, partly by assistance from outside, partly by monitors. The infants are instructed in another room among the village scholars by an extra-mural teacher.

610. Allow me to refer you to the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Queen's Orphan Schools in 1867, and to the following passage therein:—"We do not think it necessary to make any particular remarks as to the present mode of conducting the Protestant Sunday Schools, feeling assured that, as the Clergyman gets settled in the performance of the duties to which he has been so recently appointed, he will feel as strongly as we do the importance of assimilating it to the other Church of England Schools, and especially of securing a much larger number of teachers, as far as practicable, of persons who are not engaged in the business of the Asylum." In what respects do the arrangements for religious instruction at present differ from what they were at the date quoted? With reference to the passage quoted from the Report of the Commission of 1867, I must remark that to me it has always been unintelligible. The date of the Report and its recommendations was 7th September, 1867. At or near the commencement of my

chaplaincy, January 7th, 1867, I introduced the very system which the Commission subsequently recommended, as may be seen by reference to Mr. Roberts' evidence, (clause 9, June 1st, 1867.) The concluding words of the paragraph are:—"The teachers are the monitors usually, but lately there have been teachers introduced from outside; namely, two young gentlemen, and five young ladies." The present arrangements differ little from those of that date last quoted, except that in some cases the persons are different, and in others ill health frequently prevents attendance. I must, however, say that those who are inexperienced in Sunday School superintendence can form but imperfect conception of the difficulty in procuring regular and competent teachers, especially for the Asylum children; a difficulty increasingly felt owing to the changed domestic circumstances of the present times. Those who have persevered in this work merit the highest praise from myself and thanks from their country.

611. Is your appointment as Clergyman of New Town on terms which impose it as a special duty upon you to devote any part of your time to the religious instruction of the Orphans in the Asylum,—is any part of your stipend, and how much, taken to be a "consideration" for that service? My appointment as incumbent of the parish includes no terms which impose upon me as a special duty the religious training of the Asylum children. In January, 1867, I took charge of the parish as *locum tenens* for the Rev. F. W. Quilter, absent in England. In addition to his duties as Incumbent he was Chaplain of the Queen's Asylum. For two or three months I occupied that position also, under my *locum-tenency*, when the office was abolished. I was then appointed Chaplain by the Bishop, a procedure which proves the separate character of the Institution, as in the event of Mr. Quilter's return I should have considered myself as having spiritual custody of the Protestant inmates, though I should have ceased to have charge of the parish. The stipend from the Government was £150 per annum. The Asylum stands in the same relation to the parish as do the Brickfields, Gaol, Hospital, Cascades Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, &c. to the parishes in which they are respectively situate. It has been customary for the clergy of such parishes to visit these institutions—for which they receive some trifling remuneration—but it would be competent for the Bishop to appoint chaplains, or a chaplain for all, irrespectively of the parish clergyman, whose time is more than occupied by other calls. As things exist, however, certain Incumbents are appointed by the Bishop to attend to the spiritual wants of these several institutions, and the Synod pays a certain sum for the additional labour. As a "consideration" for my services in this respect the Synod allots the stipend of £37 10s. per annum.

612. What are your duties as a guardian of children apprenticed from the Asylum? The duties of guardians are defined by an Act of Parliament entitled "The Queen's Asylum Act," to which I respectfully refer the Commission.

613. Do you visit periodically the apprentices belonging to the Protestant communion and "ascertain their health and conduct;" or is there any officer nominated by yourself as co-guardian to discharge that duty? There is nothing in the Act aforesaid to render it imperative on the guardians to visit indentured apprentices. Their office is honorary, and it would be impossible, save with great expense of time and money, to carry out the recommendation of a former Commission to the above effect. My practice has been to introduce each apprentice of my own communion to the Incumbent of the parish in which the employer lives, requesting him to look after the said apprentice, and encourage him in a religious life.

614. What is your opinion as to the age at which the children are eligible under existing regulations for apprenticeship, and what is the general standard of educational and industrial fitness of those who have been apprenticed during the last three years? I do not think a child should be apprenticed under 13 years old. Its intelligence is not thoroughly awakened before that age, and its physical strength is not matured for hard labour. As with other children the inmates of the Queen's Asylum cannot be dealt with by the mere test of age. Some are well grown and strong at the age named, others suffer from the hardships of infancy, from which they never mentally and physically recover. It is unwise to force the guardians into apprenticing a child on the sole ground that it is a certain number of years old. I approve of the children being sent out as soon as possible after they have reached thirteen years, provided that discretion be allowed to the guardians to make exceptions to the limit of fourteen years. Of those who have been apprenticed during the last three years I should say that the "educational standard" was as high as could reasonably be expected, having regard to the age on admission, and antecedent experiences of each child. As to "industrial fitness" I can give no explicit reply. If a tradesman applies for a boy to be taught his craft, one is selected who is likely to take an interest in it. If a domestic servant is required, it is manifest that the arrangements of a private house must be strange to by far the greater number of children (boys and girls), those alone being excepted who have been officers' servants. The farm boys are sent to farms, or to gentlemen who keep horses and cows. The best proof of industrial fitness is the very few complaints which reach the ears of the guardians.

615. Do you find a prevailing tone of cheerfulness and content among the children, or the contrary? The children are, generally, cheerful, and seldom express discontent. They are usually anxious for the period of apprenticeship to commence, being tired of the monotony inseparable from any such establishment. I think the fact is often overlooked that the inmates of the Queen's Asylum are very much like other human beings. Were children of any other class to be separated from the associations of home, and from the age of four to that of fourteen to be confined to one institution, one system, and one corps of superiors, without the break afforded by holidays, or change of society and scene, it is difficult to conceive how they could attain to that buoyancy of spirit which characterises those who enjoy the pleasant alternations of study and vacation. The London needlewoman must be less cheerful than her sister in the country, and the miner and factory operative can scarcely bear comparison with the healthy open-air rustic. If comparisons are to be drawn, and conclusions from those comparisons, a different line of reasoning from that generally adopted suggests itself. The question is, what are the children *now* to what they were *when admitted*, or to what they *might have been if they had remained outside*? They may show symptoms of mechanism and drill. It would be difficult to manage such an assemblage, as it would be impossible to rule a regiment, without those. But when it is considered that from the waifs and strays of the streets so large a number can be rescued and trained to be decent and useful subjects of the State, and also that from

that number not *ten per cent.* turn out ill, there is little reason to find fault with a certain demureness of aspect, which is in great measure attributable to shyness, and therefore only noticed by visitors. With those they know and love the Asylum children are perfectly at their ease.

616. Have you any suggestions to offer for the improved management of the Institution? I should be sorry to suggest improvements which pecuniary economy seems to render impossible. It has been decided that pupil teachers would be more improving than the present monitors; with that I entirely agree. I think that the forenoon should be devoted to education, and the afternoon to skilled labour. I believe that with the water power available a woollen manufactory is possible, and the fabrics worn by the inmates—blankets, &c. capable of being produced on the premises. I think it undesirable that the present constitution of the Board of Guardians should be disturbed. No one could better read the various dispositions of the children than their respective Chaplains; and the Principal of the Asylum is their most fitting coadjutor. A large Board would scarcely be likely to act more concordantly than the present, and as the system hitherto has worked well there seems little necessity for a change. I should have no objection to be relieved from an onerous and frequently invidious duty; but taking, as I do, a deep interest in those poor children, I cannot, for the sake of personal relief, recommend any alteration.

Answers to Questions put to DR. COVERDALE.

617. Are any children now received into the Queen's Asylum with a view to their being apprenticed therefrom at an early date? Occasionally, yes: there are now in the Asylum seven awaiting apprenticeship under these circumstances; they are all girls.

618. State the number of cases of children received over ten years of age, specifying the ages, in the years 1868, 1869, and 1870? Answered by accompanying Returns.

619. State the number of those children who have been since apprenticed, and the period they respectively remained in the Asylum? Answered by accompanying Returns.

620. Do you receive children at any time who have been brought before a criminal Court? In a few instances children have been so received.

621. What is done with apprentices whose indentures may have been cancelled: have you had any returned to the Asylum, and if so, are they placed along with the other children in the wards, at school, or at meals? Returns herewith indicate the reply. In the case of boys they work and sleep separately from the others, but have their meals with them in the same hall. The girls are kept entirely in the Infant Division, and there being no means of complete separation, they are employed in company with the "working girls," who are so styled on account of their age and attainments, and having been drafted from scholastic duties are waiting apprenticeships.

622. Have any girls been returned and mingled with the other female inmates? Explained by foregoing.

623. To the best of your knowledge and belief, what was the character of the girls so returned? The character of the returned apprentices as a rule has not been so objectionable as of those that have been sent into the Asylum over 12 years of age for apprenticeship either from the streets or from the Cascades. The language used by the latter, I am told, has been of a profligate nature in the generality of instances.

624. As a general rule what are the educational attainments of the orphans when apprenticed out? They are supposed to have, and in fact have, the rudimentary elements of writing, reading, and cyphering, if they have been in the institution about 4 or 5 years previously to leaving it.

625. Have you anything to say as to the fitness of the age at which children are held to be eligible for apprenticeship? I think 13 years for boys, and 14 for girls, early enough for apprenticeship. At the present the age is fixed by Act of Parliament at 12 years; but as it is difficult in very many cases to arrive at the real age of those admitted, and as some children are far more precocious than others, the discretionary powers vested in the guardians have, as occasion required, been exercised in allotting children to services.

626. Are any books of an instructive and interesting character calculated to engage the children in leisure hours supplied to the Asylum? There are a few interesting and instructive books both in the Girls and Boys Division. There are also some of a lighter character in the Hospital, which are more used by the convalescents than those in the Divisions. The books annually given as prizes, however, afford alike amusement and instruction to the recipients and others in play-hours.

627. What convenience is afforded for the perusal of such books in hours when the children are at liberty from school or work? No convenience or system for encouraging the perusal of books out of school exists at present moment. In short, the younger children when released from school duties appear to enjoy themselves at play, whilst the elder ones are more or less engaged in industrial work connected with the establishment.

628. In respect to the industrial employment of the children what arrangements are in force: is there a division so as to employ certain children at one time in work while others are taking their turn in school, or how is this regulated? About one-third of the boys and girls are apportioned to work daily, and they go out in classes every alternate third day.

629. Has there been any extension of the ground devoted to horticultural purposes and the employment of boys therein since 1867? There has, but it avails little as respects the children, as those employed outside the building, excepting the farm boys, do not exceed 10 years of age, and are, consequently, too small to use a spade.

630. Referring you to the following recommendations bearing on the duties of guardians in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Orphan Asylum in 1867, has effect been given to them, and to what extent?

"The Guardians, or some person nominated by them, once in every year to visit every Apprentice, and ascertain whether the terms of the Indenture have been fulfilled, and also to ascertain the health and conduct of such Apprentice: the Master or Mistress of every such Apprentice to be bound by law to produce such Apprentice on the request of such visitor, or show sufficient cause for his or her absence.

"The Guardians, with the consent of the Government, should it hereafter be found practicable, to place any child, being an inmate of the Asylum, or whose admission shall have been authorised, to reside with some person who shall be willing to receive and take charge of, and qualified to provide for and take care of, such child for any term not exceeding the term for which such child could be lawfully kept in the Asylum, and to fix the amount to be paid for the maintenance, clothing, and education of such child."

No effect whatever has been given to the recommendations referred to in page xiii. of Report of the Commission of Inquiry in 1867.

REMARKS.—As shown in calculation made by the Head Schoolmaster, in paper attached, the average age of the boys in the Asylum, not including those in the Infant Division, is 10 years and $8\frac{1}{2}$ months; the average age of the girls, however, would likely be over 11 years, also not including those in the Infant Division.

A full account is also supplied in regard to the system of industrial occupation of the boys, which applies equally to the girls, with the exception that as the domestic occupation of the latter altogether occupies their time out of school hours, they are selected from size rather than attainments, which in the case of the boys is not necessary, as not only their numbers are greater to select from for performing household work, whilst to this work on the boys' side is added that of the laundry and wash-house on the girls.

Of the 26 girls apprenticed from the Asylum during the half year ending 30th June last, 5 were in the 5th or highest class, 16 in the 4th, 2 in the 3rd, and 3 in the 2nd, of whom 2 were only in the school a few months, and were over 12 years of age when admitted into it.

Queen's Asylum, 18th July, 1871.

SIR,

IN answer to your Memo. of 17th instant, I beg to state that, as a general rule, the educational attainments of the boys, when apprenticed out, may be measured by what is known as the Fourth Standard under the Educational System of Tasmania,—that is, they read the Fourth Book of Lessons, can write fairly from dictation, and can do a little ciphering. Amongst the number of boys who have been in the School long enough to attain to that standard, there are, of course, cases in which boys, from mental infirmity, do not, by the time their age qualifies them for apprenticeship. Instances also occur of boys being in the Asylum so short a time as to have made but little progress when they were apprenticed. An illustration of this is found in the Return of Apprentices from 1st January to 30th of June, 1871, given below, where George Miller, marked as in the lowest division of the 1st or lowest class, comes into the School over the age of 12 not knowing *any* of his letters, and is apprenticed before he can do any more than tell syllables of two letters.

2. Of the 23 boys who were apprenticed during the half year ending 30th June last, 6 had reached the 5th or Monitor standard, 11 had reached the 4th or next standard, 5 had reached the 3rd or next standard, and 1 was in the 1st or lowest standard (referred to above).

3. The arrangements at present in force in respect to the industrial occupations of the boys are, that as soon as a boy has advanced to the Second Reading standard (*i.e.*, is able to read the Second Book of Lessons), he has to take his turn at work during the school hours. At the present time, out of the 164 boys in the School only 15 (as shown by the table which gives the average age) are regarded as ineligible for work. Of the remaining 149, 9 are employed every day as monitors: the rest go to work in tripartite relays, as follows:—

The 4th Class, containing 37 boys, and the 1st division of the 3rd Class, containing 14, constitute the first relay = 51.

The 3rd division of the 3rd Class, containing 21, and the 2nd division of the 2nd Class, containing 25, constitute the second relay = 46.

The 2nd division of the 3rd Class, containing 24, with the 1st division of the 2nd Class, containing 19, constitute the third relay = 43.

This arrangement, however, does not apply to Wednesdays, when *all* the boys are engaged the whole day in religious instruction and exercises, with the exception of 6 boys in the bakehouse during the morning and 8 boys at the farm in the afternoon.

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. ROBERTS, *Head Schoolmaster.*

The Principal.

NOMINAL Return of Children admitted into QUEEN'S ASYLUM during the Years 1868, 1869, and 1870 over Ten Years of Age, and how disposed of.

1868.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Speed, Edward	14.6	10th January	8th January	Returned apprentice.
Bishop, Mary A.	10.3	22nd January	Still in Asylum	
Livesay, James	14.11	16th January	17th January	Dumb.
Williams, Maurice ...	14.11	26th January	5th February	Returned apprentice.
Edge, Emma	10.9	16th February	3 September, 1870	Apprenticed.
M'Dermott, George ...	13.8	13th February	21st February	Returned apprentice.
Woodruff, Rosetta	12.10	3rd March	26th March	Ditto.
Tiernan, Eliza	12.3	28th March	11th September	Apprenticed.
Rhodes, Richard	17.3	19th April	21st April	Returned apprentice.
Ros-, William	10.3	21st April	Still in Asylum	
Dyke, Amelia	13.3	22nd April	28th May	Ditto.
Donoghue, Michael	11.2	10th May	8th July, 1870	Apprenticed.
Cunningham, William .	10.6	10th May	16th Nov. 1870	Ditto.
Burwin, John	15.2	31st May	11th March, 1869	Returned apprentice.
Harrison, Elizabeth	14.	2nd June	13th June	Ditto.
Mitchell, Georgina	15.1	7th June	13th June	Ditto.
Millar, John	16.10	16th July	8th August	Ditto.
Harper, Peter	16.2	7th August	13th August	Ditto.
Dogherty, Stephen	14.9	24th September	18th November	Ditto.
Cook, John	10.8	6th October	Still in Asylum	
Dyke, Mary A.	15.2	13th October	22nd October	Ditto.
Pierce, Joseph	14.10	28th October	7th November	Ditto.
Bliss, Thomas	16.2	18th November	21st November	Ditto.
Dogherty, Stephen	14.11	29th November	6th January, 1869	Ditto.

1869.

Edwards, John	10.6	7th January	17th May, 1871	Apprenticed.
Whiteman, Maria	14.4	28th January	3rd April	Returned apprentice.
Smith, Elizabeth	12.8	10th February	Still in Asylum	Ditto, urinary debility.
Ashton, Charles S.	12.6	11th February	31st March	Apprenticed.
Terry, Elizabeth E.	15.2	18th February	2nd March	Returned apprentice.
Crutchley, John	13.	24th February	11th March	Apprenticed.
Revell, Henry	11.	27th February	Still in Asylum	
Clark, Julia	14.2	3rd March	7th March	Returned apprentice.
Williams, Gertrude	10.8	6th March	Still in Asylum	
Burns, John	14.7	21st April	1st May	Ditto.
Clabby, Henry	14.3	6th May	21st May	Ditto.
Jacobs, George	11.2	18th May	28th October, 1870	Discharged to mother.
Williams, Maurice	16.2	21st May	24th June	Returned apprentice.
Price, Edward	15.6	21st May	20th June	Ditto.
Clarke, Nancy	13.11	13th June	12th September	Ditto.
Todd, Elizabeth	12.	17th June	18th June	Apprenticed.
Day, Joseph	13.6	13th July	27th August	Returned apprentice.
Hull, Sarah	13.8	22nd August	30th October	Ditto.
Coote, Joseph	14.	31st August	25th November	Discharged to R. Q. Kermode, Esq.
Slaterry, James	11.7	11th September	5th May, 1870	Apprenticed.
Hayes, Winifred	14.	18th September	Still in Asylum	Re-admitted.
M'Dowell, Martha	13.7	23rd September	Ditto	Imbecile.
Hayes, Mary	11.	7th October	Ditto	
Padfield, Jane	15.	7th October	26th January, 1870	Returned apprentice.
Allen, John	15.6	9th October	26th October	Ditto.
M'Nill, John	13.3	13th November	30th November	Ditto.
Bradley, Mary	11.8	23rd November	Still in Asylum	
Warrener, Ellen	15.5	17th December	Still in Asylum	Suffering from epilepsy.
Baker, Charles	13.10	22nd December	21st January, 1870	Returned apprentice.
				Discharged to Police to be handed over to father. Returned apprentice.

1870.

Bayle, Jane	17.6	16th January	2nd February	Returned apprentice.
Cohen, Mary A.	10.11	22nd January	Still in Asylum	
Cohen, Mary J.	10.11	22nd January	Ditto	
Bates, Mary A.	13.6	4th February	Ditto	
Bates, Thomas	11.9	4th February	Ditto	
Burke, Ellen	11.	6th February	Ditto	
Bennett, Rebecca	12.	19th February	24th March	Apprenticed.
Carr, Charles	10.11	17th March	Still in Asylum	
Harris, Amelia	10.8	27th March	Ditto	
Ryan, Thomas	15.4	8th May	17th July	Returned apprentice.
Undrell, Samuel	13.11	17th May	2nd June	Apprenticed.
Davis, Mary	12.	14th June	Still in Asylum	
Davis, Daniel	11.	14th June	18th October	Removed by mother.
Brown, Benjamin	13.	1st July	29th July	Apprenticed.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Brown, Harriet	12	14th July	Still in Asylum	Apprenticed.
Jones, William John ...	13	23rd July	24th July	
Clark, Emma	11	29th July	Still in Asylum	
Burke, Edward	10	4th August	Ditto	
Jones, Robert	11	20th August	Ditto	Returned apprentice, imbecile.
Sturgess, Johanna	11	28th August	Ditto	
Bailey, Nathaniel	13	1st November	Ditto	
Berry, Robert	10	5th November	Ditto	
Molloy, Michael	10	16th November	Ditto	Apprenticed.
Miller, George	12	2nd December	15th January, 1871	
Anderson, Francis	10	28th December	Still in Asylum	
Carrick, Jane	12	28th December	Ditto	
Tiernan, Mary A.	12	28th December	Ditto	Apprenticed.
Tiernan, Stephen	10	28th December	Ditto	
Wilkinson, Mary A.	13	28th December	11th Feb. 1871	

<i>CLASS.</i>	<i>No. of Boys.</i>	<i>Total of Ages.</i>	
		<i>yrs.</i>	<i>mths.</i>
Monitor Class	9	116	11
4th Class	37	426	1
3rd Class, 3rd Division	21	244	11
3rd Class, 2nd Division	24	237	7
3rd Class, 1st Division	14	144	1
2nd Class, 2nd Division	25	249	4
2nd Class, 1st Division	19	190	6
1st Class, 3rd Division	8	83	0
1st Class, 2nd Division	6	54	8
1st Class, 1st Division	1	8	1
TOTAL	164	1755	1

Average Age 10 years 8½ months.

TABLE showing capacity for Work as indicated by Age.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Over 6 and under 7	2
" 7 " 8	3
" 8 " 9	25
" 9 " 10	32
" 10 " 11	36
" 11 " 12	29
" 12 " 13	19
" 13 " 14	14
" 14 " 15	4*

*Names and how occupied.

(Over 14.)

Henry Hefferon, R.C., 14 years 1 month, Monitor.
George Allen, P., 14 years 2 months, Monitor.
Charles M'Donald, R.C., 14 years 3 months, Farm.
George Henry Woodruff, P., 14 years, Shoemaker.

GEO. ROBERTS.

The Principal.
18. 7. 71.

Mr. F. S. EDGAR called in and examined.

631. You have resided in Hobart Town for many years,—how many? I have resided in Hobart Town nearly thirty-nine years, excepting about 2 years in Victoria.

632. Are you acquainted with the thoroughfares principally inhabited by the poorer classes of the community? Yes.

633. Do you know many cases personally in which out-door relief is given to families in such localities? Not many.

634. You fill an office in connection with the Board of Education, do you not? What are the duties of that office? I am Visiting Officer to the Board of Education, to assist the Local School Board in Hobart Town in carrying out the compulsory clause of the Public Schools Act; but I regret to state, from the looseness of the Act, my duties cannot be so satisfactorily performed as I could wish; and if the Act is not amended the next Session of Parliament I think it must become a dead letter. I have suggested several amendments to the Board of Education but cannot ascertain whether the Board purpose moving in the matter or not.

635. In fulfilling them are you provided with a list of the persons who receive out-door relief so as to exercise a control upon the attendance of their children at School? No.

636. Having placed in your hands that list, can you inform me whether the children referred to generally attend or do not? I know some of the recipients of Government aid, some of whom require it from the infirmities of old age, whilst in other cases it appears to me doubtful whether the parties really require it, or in other words deserve it; as I perceive by the printed Nominal Return of Persons who are in receipt of aid from Public Funds on the 1st day of December, 1870, that there are persons who could and ought to gain their own livelihood rather than be on the Public Funds. * * * It is openly avowed by many parents, "I'll make the Government keep my children; they shall support them, &c.," which threat, I regret to add, in many instances they manage to effect.

I am bound to state that free scholars generally, and some whose parents receive public aid, are the most troublesome and irregular in their attendance at school, and I have had to report one and got her pay struck off, and had to threaten others for such neglect,—some such children being ragged, dirty, and not sufficiently cared for, and in my rounds I am frequently pestered with appeals to get their children into the Orphan School, Boys' Home, or anywhere, whereby they can get rid of them. One illustration as to parents being glad to get them into Public Institutions:—In coming down Macquarie-street on "Fox's Day" last, as the Orphan School children were passing, one of a group of women on the footpath said to the others with all the action and pathos she could command, "Isn't that a fine Institution where so many mothers can be relieved of their care by sending them there?"

I sometimes pass the Relief Office on Saturdays, and on the first occasion was forcibly struck with the motley group there assembled, and on inquiry found it was pay time; the group being composed of old, middle aged, and young persons. Some of the young females were decked out more like peacocks than persons needing charity; namely, girls that should be at service or some proper employment, with their hair flowing down their backs in the very height of the present fashion, every colour of the rainbow being represented in their attire.

637. Have you, from your knowledge of the cases in which out-door relief is given, formed any opinion as to the prevalent causes of pauperism? Yes; idleness, intemperance, immorality, extravagance, and a determination on the part of some who are able-bodied persons not to work, but rather to obtain a precarious subsistence any way rather than provide for themselves or family by their own industry, as some will not work even when they can obtain a fair price for their labour, many such parents being given up to drinking to the ruin of themselves and their children, hence so many city Arabs in the streets.

638. Can you make any suggestions for its mitigation, relief, or repression? In mitigation of the direful evils of pauperism, I beg to suggest employment for the working classes instead of the dole system, where such persons can be employed by the Government instituting manufactures of blankets, serges, common cloth for the present, tweeds; the growing of hemp and flax, to be manufactured into rope, cordage, coarse towelling, &c.; paper, from common brown upwards; breaking of stones for metalling roads, &c., or anything else that will encourage industry and prevent idleness, with its train of evils, even if the Government does not get a profit.

Sabbath breaking, by boys playing marbles and other games in the streets unchecked by any authority, is a disgrace to our city authorities, and if allowed to continue will have the same tendencies that has brought Paris to that fearful state of anarchy and bloodshed so unhappily exhibited by the inhabitants of that city against themselves and that doomed city.

P.S.—I forgot to add that the reckless people will have the choicest food, nothing less than pickled salmon, rump steaks, mutton chops, sausages, and frequently meat cooked by the butchers; the butchers complaining that they cannot sell the heads, shins, &c., at any price, so that they are frequently compelled to send them to the bone-mills, and I have frequently seen cart-loads going there; such is the fact where the cry is kept up—"want of work and bad times."

* Where asterisks are introduced the Evidence omitted was irrelevant to the question.

Launceston, 29th August, 1871.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will find a Statement of Sums received on account of the Launceston Benevolent Society from July, 1861, to December 31st, 1870. The accounts were at the former period balanced annually on the 30th June, but, in order to bring them in accordance with the Government financial year, the time was extended to December 31st in 1863, a period of 18 months.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TEVELEIN, *Secretary.*

The Hon. F. M. INNES, *Hobart Town.*

	Local Contributions.			Government Aid.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From July, 1861, to June 30th, 1862	189	16	7	275	0	0	464	16	7
From July, 1862, to December, 1863	338	14	8	400	0	0	738	14	8
From January to December, 1864.....	307	3	0	390	0	0	697	3	0
Ditto, 1865.....	333	16	3	400	0	0	733	16	3
Ditto, 1866.....	385	5	0	400	0	0	785	5	0
Ditto, 1867.....	219	18	8	442	18	8	662	17	4
Ditto, 1868.....	182	10	7	597	19	11	780	10	6
Ditto, 1869.....	199	15	6	486	19	2	686	14	8
Ditto, 1870.....	198	13	10	457	3	7	655	17	5

APPENDICES.

A.

*RETURN of EXPENDITURE on account of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS for the Year 1860,
(including Expenditure for Additions to Buildings under Loans Acts.)*

	£	s.	d.
Hospital for the Insane.....	11,060	0	2
Queen's Asylum	12,943	8	5
General Hospital and Invalid Depôt, Hobart Town	11,983	15	4
Contribution to Launceston Hospital	2000	0	0
Hospital and Infirmary, Launceston, under Loans Act 23 Vict. No. 40.....	1452	6	7
Contribution to St. Mary's Hospital	414	18	4
Ditto Campbell Town Hospital	150	0	0
Ditto Hobart Town Benevolent Society.....	800	0	0
Ditto Launceston Benevolent Society	288	10	4
Maintenance, Transport, and Funeral Expenses of Paupers	386	11	8
Hospital Patients and Invalids, Port Arthur	1555	7	9
	£43,034	18	7

Less contributions from Home Government—	£	s.	d.
Hospital for the Insane.....	3719	17	9
Queen's Asylum	6478	2	11
General Hospital, &c.	1256	5	0
Less amount received for Pensioners in Hospitals, &c.	93	4	9
	11,547	10	5
	£31,487	8	2

In the above expenditure the following was under Loans Acts:—

	£	s.	d.
Queen's Asylum	673	9	3
Lunatic Asylum.....	3515	7	5
General Hospital, &c., Hobart	171	9	2
	£4360	5	10

W. LOVETT, Assistant Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury, Hobart Town, 6th June, 1871.

B.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE on account of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS for the Year 1870.

	£	s.	d.
Hospital for the Insane (including Stores, &c.)....	7092	13	6
Queen's Asylum	6071	9	6
General Hospital, Hobart Town	4110	6	7
General Hospital, Launceston	2613	2	0
Brickfields Pauper Establishment.....	2941	7	10
Cascades Pauper Establishment	3446	1	0
Invalid Depôt, Launceston	1392	12	8
Industrial Schools.....	589	3	3
Maintenance, Transport, and Funeral Expenses of Paupers.....	6653	18	11
Benevolent Society, Hobart Town	600	0	0
Benevolent Society, Launceston	437	9	10
Campbell Town Hospital.....	200	0	0
Orphan School Farm	687	13	7
	£36,835	18	8

Estimated amounts payable by the Imperial Government—	£	s.	d.
Hospital for the Insane.....	1200	0	0
Queen's Asylum	1000	0	0
Hospitals and Invalid Depôts	650	0	0
Pauper Children	180	0	0
Paying Patients in Hospitals	300	0	0
	3330	0	0
	£33,505	18	8

W. LOVETT, Assistant Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury, Hobart Town, 6th June, 1871.

C.

Colonial Treasury, Hobart Town, 21st September, 1871.

MEMO.

IN addition to the Hospital and Pauper Establishments maintained by the Government of this Colony, as shown in the Estimates for the year 1871, the Hospital and Pauper Establishments at Port Arthur are now maintained by this Government; the Imperial Government repaying to the Colonial Government the cost of maintaining the old prisoners who are chargeable to Imperial funds, under the Regulations made by the Secretary of State.

On the 1st of July last there were 257 Paupers in the Establishments at Port Arthur chargeable to the Imperial Government; viz. 88 in the Lunatic Asylum, maintained at a cost of £32 each per annum; 60 in the Hospital, maintained at a cost of £30 each per annum; and 109 in the Pauper Asylum, maintained at a cost of £21 each per annum.

THOS. D. CHAPMAN, *Colonial Treasurer.*

*The Hon. F. M. INNES, Chairman of the Commissioners
to enquire into the Charitable Institutions.*

(The Statistics for 1870, p. 113, give details.)