(No. 14.)



1886.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CASCADES:

REPORT FOR 1885.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.



REPORT of the Managers of the Boys' Training School, Cascades, 1885.

In preparing their Report of the Boys' Training School for the year 1885, the Managers desire to confine themselves mainly to facts and figures, as the Superintendent has furnished them with a somewhat voluminous report, which they think should be published in full.

The matter referred to in their last Report as to the mischief likely to arise from the admission of full-grown youths to the institution has been painfully realised, much trouble having been occasioned thereby during the past year; but an alteration has been made in the Training Schools Act during the last session of Parliament, which, the Managers hope, will tend to lessen the difficulty.

The repeated attempts at absconding have occasioned much anxious thought, and the Managers have endeavored to establish such precautions as will be likely to render a recurrence of such conduct less frequent. In connection with this the suggestion of the Superintendent respecting telephonic communication with the city is worthy of consideration, as the boys would soon become aware that their movements could speedily be made known to the police, which might have a deterring influence.

The arrangement referred to last year as to the instruction of the boys in Agriculture, and the establishment of a Dairy, has been carried into effect. On the first of February, 1885, a farm labourer was engaged, and operations were commenced. The account furnished herewith shows satisfactory results. The working expenses have been met within £3 5s. 11*d*., and the Institution has a stack of hay and a crop of potatoes and mangolds to commence the year with. Unhappily the crop of potatoes and mangolds were both greatly injured by the late flood. In one field soil and potatoes were washed away; in the other a portion was covered by a landslip, burying fence and mangolds.

The Institution is in good order, and the work of the several departments has been carried on with continued interest. A considerable amount of fencing has been put up, and a good deal of other important work carried out in the shape of buildings, &c., which reflect credit on the workmasters, and will far more than compensate for the outlay.

The item for repairs to buildings, fencing, &c. may, to a casual observer, appear to be large, but it must be remembered that the premises now occupied by the Training School are very old, and were greatly dilapidated, and had to be adapted to the requirements of the Institution. The fences and outbuildings were a wreck; hence a considerable outlay has been required to bring the place into anything like order. Further outlay will yet be required to effect all that is needed. There are about 90 acres of land attached to the Institution which might be utilised if properly fenced; but at present it is run over by neighbours' cattle, whilst the cattle belonging to the Training School have to be confined in a small paddock. The Managers have studied economy in the execution of the work, by the employment of the staff of the establishment and the labour of the boys; and thus far all the work has been well and substantially done.

Whilst the inmates of the establishment are being increased, the expenses per head are being proportionately reduced, and would be still further reduced if the number was larger, as the expense of management would be very little more for 50 boys than for 26.

The Managers feel that they must make special reference to one of the boys whose sentence expired on the 9th of December; and they have much pleasure in testifying to his excellent behaviour whilst in the Institution. For several months before his departure he had been employed in a place of trust, and his industry, honesty, and fidelity gave thorough satisfaction. The Managers have great hopes for the future of this youth—the first who has left the establishment. If no other good has been effected, the reclamation of this lad has amply compensated the Managers for all the trouble that has thus far been bestowed.

The profitable employment of the boys in wet weather has occasioned the thoughtful consideration of the Managers, and several industries have been named, but thus far to no practical purpose. As yet no time has been lost, but the weather may become so unsettled as to render it important that occupation be found.

The resignation of Canon Bailey, on his leaving the Colony, caused a vacancy in the management, which was filled up, with the consent of the Governor, by the appointment of Canon Archer. The Managers would express their grateful appreciation of the very kind and thoughtful attention they have invariably received from the Chief Secretary with respect to all matters brought under his notice affecting the interests of the Institution.

In conclusion the Managers would also express their great obligation to Mr. Harding, the Superintendent of the Government Farm, New Town, for the valvable assistance he has rendered in all matters connected with the farming operations.

R. MACLAREN WEBSTER, Chairman.

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The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S Report to the Managers of the Boys' Training School, Cascades.

GENTLEMEN,

It is now my pleasing duty to present a report on the Training School for the year 1885.

The operations of the Institution have been quietly, steadily, and on the whole satisfactorily carried on during the year. The work of the School has not been obtrusive, but it has been none the less successful. There has been no endeavour after popularity, but an earnest purpose to conduct a useful and good work without ostentation. There has been no departure in the management of the Institution from the lines laid down in my last report. I find the *Mark System* to work very much as expected, and obviated to a great extent any severer punishment than the loss of marks entails.

Admissions.

There have been twelve boys admitted during the year :--Four from Hobart, two from Launceston, two from New Norfolk, one from Kingston, one from Campbell Town, one from Richmond, and one from Franklin.

The first case admitted was a lad of 17, formerly an inmate of the New Town Orphan School. This lad was found guilty of forgery and burglary. He is too old for an institution of this nature, and his influence among younger lads is very injurious. Another case, that of a younger lad, from a country district, might be mentioned. He had proved himself a terror to the whole township, continually thieving or getting into mischief. This is a case where the treatment of the Training School will doubtless have a very beneficial influence on his future life. One of the cases admitted is that of a sailor lad, who had just arrived from England. He is by no means of the criminal type, but has been led away. His short detention in the Institution will give him a new start. Without alluding to each individual admission, the two boys received below the age of 10 deserve mention : it appears to be a clear case of parental neglect. They were sent on a second conviction, as, according to the Act of Parliament, on a first conviction below the age of 10 they could not have been sent. It seems a pity they were not at first sent to an Industrial School, as an institution of that sort is more suitable for such cases.

Ages of Boys when admitted.

Two aged 17, one aged 16, three aged 15, one aged 14, one aged 13, two aged 11, one aged 10, and one aged 9.

Periods for which the Boys were sentenced.

For $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, one ; for 2 years, two ; for 3 years, seven ; for 5 years, two.

Offences for which committed.

For theft, 11; for burglary and forgery, 1.

Family Circumstances of Boys admitted.

Orphans, 2; fatherless, 5; had both parents alive, 5.

Educational Condition.

Of the twelve boys admitted three could neither read nor write; three could read and write a very little; six could read and write fairly; six could do the simple rules of arithmetic, and six could not.

$oldsymbol{D}$ is charges.

One boy has been discharged during the year. This is the first lad who has left the Institution. He has conducted himself admirably, and I trust will prove a credit to the School.

Present Number in the School.

On the roll 31st December, 1884, 17. Admitted during the year, 12. Discharged, 1; absconded and unrecovered 31st December, 1885, 2-total, 3. Remaining in the School 31st December, 1885, 26.

General Conduct and Health of the Boys.

On the whole, the conduct of the boys has been excellent. There have been several cases of absconding. This is not altogether to be wondered at, as lads who have for the most part led Arab lives cannot be expected to settle down at once to the usual routine of every-day Institution life.

I attribute the attempts to get away principally to the admission of the lad of 17, under the heading of Admissions, who had from the first shown a restless disposition, and to the fact that two lads, in August, made a successful attempt at absconding, and up to the end of the year had managed to elude the vigilance of the police. This caused for a time a marked unsteadiness amongst the other lads, it being the continual theme of conversation.

During the year the general health of the boys has been exceedingly good.

Industrial Department.

The work performed by the boys is real and earnest, and an active preparation for life's duties. The carpenters have been kept busily employed throughout the year. They have built a balcony, a verandah, a carpenters have been kept busily employed throughout the year. They have built a balcony, a verandah, a substantial bridge, and several outhouses. They have also put up a large extent of fencing, and have sup-plied the Institution with forms, desks, tables, cupboards, garden seats, shelves, &c., &c. The painting, glazing, and whitewashing have been done by the boys. The gardeners have had plenty of work keeping the garden in trim. A large quantity of young trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, apricots, cherries, &c. have been planted, and soon, it is hoped, will yield an abundant harvest. A large quantity of vegetables has been supplied to the Institution. A good many bushels of apples have been sold. The farming operations which were started early in the year have proceeded very satisfactorily. The cows (at present five in number) have yielded a fair return of milk, which has been supplied to the Public Institu-tions at the Cascades. Part of the hill at the back of the buildings has been ploughed, and a good crop of hav has been grown upon it. Our crop of potatoes is a very fair one: some have been already supplied to have have been grown upon it. Our crop of potatoes is a very fair one; some have been already supplied to the Government Establishments, and a good many more will yet be supplied. One of our potato fields, which gave promise of an excellent crop, was unfortunately much injured by the late heavy flood. The boys have done all the scrubbing and washing required for the whole of the Institution. To secure a suc-cessful future to the boys as workmen, persistent application is most important in their training, and this is one of the aims of the Industrial Department.

Recreation.

The recreation and amusement of the lads have received due attention. The most important event during the year was the entertainment of the laws have received the attention. The most important event during the year was the entertainment given by themselves in the large dining-room of the Institution, and to which friends were invited. The Premier, the Hon. Adye Douglas, who has all along taken a most lively interest in the success and well-being of the School, occupied the chair. The Minister of Lands, the Hon. Nicholas Brown, was also present. The boys acquitted themselves admirably. There has been a magic lantern and sundry other entertainments, as well as plenty of football and cricket. The boys wrote several essays on "Cruelty to Animals," for which a lady visitor from England awarded prizes. Well behaved boys are now allowed the privilege of visiting Hobart, and on Sunday several attend Church. This placing of confidence in them, and putting their sense of bonour to the test has moduced excellent This placing of confidence in them, and putting their sense of honour to the test, has produced excellent results, and has never yet been abused. A dram and fife band has been started, but not much progress has yet been made.

Religious Instruction.

Due care has been taken for the religious training of the boys. Ministers of different denominations and others have visited and addressed the boys. The Catholic boys have been regularly attended by the and others have visued and autocon-Reverends T. M. O'Callaghan and L. Murphy. The Officials.

The officials of the School have made every effort to discharge the various duties and responsibilities devolving upon them with fidelity and success.

General Remarks and Suggestions.

The alterations in the Training Schools Act, which were passed into law during the last session of Parliament, will have a very beneficial effect on the future working of the School. No boy will now be sent above the age of 16, which will lessen considerably the evil effects older lads sometimes exert over younger ones. The minimum sentence cannot now be less than three years, a decided step in the right direction, as it is to the advantage of the lad to be under control for a considerable time, although this con-trol very often does not require a lengthened detention. The other alteration, which grants power to license out well-behaved boys at any time, will also be of great advantage, as it is often quite unnecessary for the boy's reformation to detain him eighteen months in the Institution. Some magistrates evidently forget that boys can be sent to the Training School without undergoing a preliminary imprisonment. I mention this because, with the exception of those boys sent from Hobart, all boys sent from Launceston or the country districts—although the offences they have committed do not appear to be any greater—have generally been detained in gaol for at least ten days. It would be well for all boys sentenced to a period of detention in the Training School to be sent direct to the Institution without any preliminary imprisonment. The gaol has a very injurious effect on young lads. In fact, one boy, recently received, declared he preferred the gaol, as they were allowed to smoke.

The services of a tailor are much required, both to make and to mend the boys' clothes, and also to teach some of the lads a useful trade.

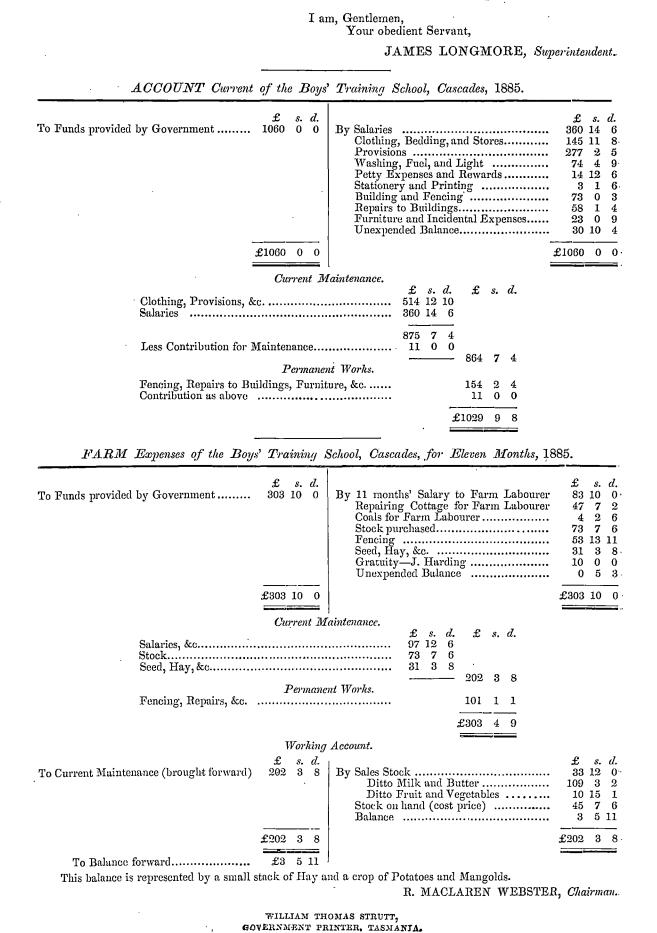
It would be well if the Cascades Institutions were placed in telephonic communication with the city. Perhaps the Managers would suggest the advisability of such a thing to the Chief Secretary.

It might be well to state that as the School Library is being reorganised for the winter, any friends who may have a few spare books could not do better than send them to the Training School.

May have a few spare books could not do better than send them to the Training School. A suggestion was made to the Government to give a certain power over the lads until they attain the age of 21, but the Government could not see their way to adopt it. This power is granted in several of the American States, and memorials are being presented to the English Government to grant a similar power at Home. The well-known "Howard Association" has been taking action in the matter, and in the recent report makes the following exceedingly sensible remarks:—"In regard to the young persons in these (Reformatory) institutions, their own real rights, and also those of the State, should be rendered paramount over instly forfaited alarms of their window real rights, and also those of the state, should be rendered paramount over justly forfeited claims of their vicious relatives. The child has a right to be protected, as far as pos-sible, from those who have already so deeply wronged it. Hence the first necessary step for the increased success of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools is a legal provision to secure their inmates from any further direct interference or control by their relatives after their discharge, and previously to their attaining

the age of 21." Having now glanced at the work of the year, it only remains for me to add that the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Mather, has been ever ready with his wise counsel, his hearty sympathy, and special personal interest, to further the success of the Institution.

In conclusion, I desire to add that we seek to promote not only the temporal well-being of the lads, but to direct and guide them in view of the unseen and eternal realities of our being.



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