

(No. 6.)



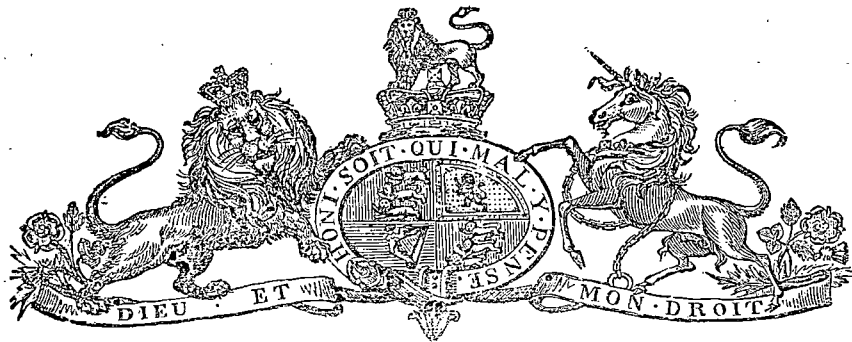
1869.

T A S M A N I A.

QUEEN'S ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE
CHILDREN.

REPORT FOR 1868.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, August 24, 1869.



Queen's Asylum, New Town, 15th March, 1869.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to furnish the Annual Report of this Institution for 1868.

1st. Its compilation upon this occasion differs somewhat from that of former years in the separation of the Farm Account, which, though it appears as an Addendum to the Report, is sufficiently distinct to prevent misconception in respect of the relative cost of each department.

2. The Expenditure, tabulated in annexed Returns, is confined to the Establishment alone therefore, and shows a reduction in the total amount of £617 upon that of the preceding year. On the other hand, notwithstanding this reduction, the cost per head for the Inmates appears as increased by 11s. 7½d., owing principally to the diminution of numbers in the Asylum, and credit not being taken, as heretofore, for the balance in favour of the farm.

3. The admissions, apprenticeships, and discharges of the children are likewise given, together with their religion, ages, distribution, and the funds upon which they were borne. The average daily number was 408, and the cost per head £17 8s. 11½d.,—a figure that would have been £16 8s. 7d. only had the calculation been made as before noticed.

4. The remarkable immunity from disease, and the absence of a death amongst the children, are circumstances to be recorded with feelings of deep gratitude to an all-wise Providence. In the list of sick and wounded are exhibited the numbers of those affected, under the respective classes and orders of each ailment. Vaccinations likewise in 49 successful cases are included, as also chilblains in every instance, whether requiring Hospital treatment or not,—a practice not before adopted. The permanently blind and cripples, again, have been altogether omitted.

5. The substitution of yeast dumplings and sugar, with an extra allowance of potatoes in lieu of meat for Protestants, and of cheese for Roman Catholics, for Friday dinners, has been an agreeable change for the children; and, apart from the advantages of a uniform scale of diet for that day's meal throughout the Establishment, has not had, nor is likely to have, a prejudicial effect upon their healths.

6. The appended Reports of the Inspector of Schools and of the examining Clergymen certify to the Secular and Religious attainments of the children; and whilst the former refers to the method of tuition adopted at Industrial Schools in the Mother Country as forming one of the great problems of the day, and the objectionable monitorial system of instruction, the latter bear testimony to the advancement of Scripture knowledge in the Schools arising from the careful teaching of the respective Chaplains.

7. The domestic duties of the Establishment, as also milking cows and other farm and outdoor work, have been, as formerly, performed by the children, so far as their strength would admit of; and the habits of industry thus inculcated have, as a sequence, been productive of good to them in after life.

8. During the past 4 years 232 children have been apprenticed to various services; and, in the absence of any data to the contrary, it is not too much to assert that a large majority of them have become useful members of society. 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 occasionally experience at the hands of their employers, are sufficient reasons in some instances to account for unsatisfactory results.

*

9. A large plunge-bath, 22 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, and 3½ feet in depth, has, at a nominal cost, been constructed for the use of the boys. Each Division, therefore, is supplied with ample means for securing cleanliness and comfort to the inmates,—desiderata for some time looked for, and at length accomplished.

10. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was graciously pleased to honor the Institute with a visit, and to express himself much gratified at the cheerful and healthy appearance of the children.

The entries in the Visitors' Books also, in respect of the condition of the Establishment generally, are of a most complimentary character, and afford abundant evidence that it lacks nothing in comparison with similar Institutions in the adjoining Colonies or elsewhere.

11. Acknowledgments are due to His Excellency the late Governor, and to Mrs. Gore Browne, for the lively interest they ever evinced in the Institution, and for their patronage at the annual distribution of Prizes to the children. Also to the ladies and gentlemen who, by their presence on the occasions, greatly added to the effect and importance of those ceremonies.

Lastly. The Account Current of the Farm is attached, and requires little explanation. The item Irrigation has been necessitated by the desire to obtain grass for the cows; and although much benefit has already been obtained from the work, especially during the late dry season, it is expected and hoped that greater results will follow hereafter when the scheme is completed.

The works have been carried on under the directions and superintendence of the Honorable J. M. Wilson, Esq., whose self-imposed labours in the good cause are deserving much credit and many thanks.

I have now, Sir, to close this, the Fourth Annual Report of my management of the Queen's Asylum; and I do so with the full conviction that it will be deemed satisfactory. I am, of course, not insensible to the many doubts, fears, and impressions that have from time to time risen in the public mind in regard to the internal economy of the Institution; and I may be permitted to say that they have, more or less, been magnified or proved altogether erroneous.

Viewing the Establishment as a Home or Refuge for destitute children and orphans, to be sent into the world at the early age of 12 years,—and not as an Industrial or Training School, where the inmates are kept to a greater age, and are taught trades,—the aim has been to secure, with a sufficient amount of rudimentary instruction, an acquaintance with menial work, so that as servants the children may creditably fill the vacant places in the labour market of the Colony, leaving it to their employers to teach them trades and perfect them in the several branches of particular work whether in the field or the house.

Financially, I can refer with no small satisfaction to a reduction of £5 per head per annum for each inmate: and more, I can take credit for having completed arrangements for the "milk supply" to other Charitable Institutions, by which a further saving of £423 has been effected in the 12 months to the Treasury, in addition to the sum of £415 18s. 2d. which appears to the credit of the Farm.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

No. 1.

Admitted	54		
Apprenticed	63		
Discharged	25		
Daily average	408		
Cost per head	£	s.	d.
	17	8	11½
Salaries and Allowances	£	s.	d.
Books and Stationery	2436	7	7
Provisions	55	13	5
Fuel and Light	2953	4	11
Stores	413	9	10
Clothing	70	15	6
Bedding	1030	18	5
Repairs and Alterations to Buildings	92	17	6
Needlework	9	5	10
Incidental	82	0	7
Medicines	23	18	6
	5	0	0
Total Expenditure	£7173	12	1
Cash Receipts	54	4	11
Nett Expenditure	£7119	7	2

No. 2.

SALARIES.

Principal and Medical Officer	£	s.	d.
Purveyor and Clerk	450	0	0
Head Schoolmaster	200	0	0
Assistant Schoolmaster	200	0	0
Matron, Female School	120	0	0
Matron, Male School	125	0	0
Matron, Infant School	100	0	0
Schoolmistress, Senior	120	0	0
Schoolmistress, Junior	100	0	0
Baker to Institution	85	0	0
Ditto, Assistant	90	0	0
Out-door Inspector, Drill and Bandmaster	60	0	0
Carpenter	80	0	0
Shoemaker	90	0	0
Organist	80	0	0
Beadle	25	0	0
Nurse, Hospital (1)	70	0	0
Cooks (2), Laundress (1), General Nurses (2),	36	0	0
General Servants (4)	150	0	0
Messenger (1), Monitors (18½)	98	7	9
	25	17	10
	2305	5	7
Gratuity to a Nurse for loss of office	7	10	0
	£2312	15	7

No. 3.

ALLOWANCES.

Rent of House for Principal	£	s.	d.
Purveyor in lieu of House and Water	70	0	0
Head Schoolmaster instructing Monitors	33	12	0
	20	0	0
	£123	12	0

No. 4.

COST OF PROVISIONS.

	<i>Children.</i>			<i>Servants.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	234	5	6	9	1	10
February.....	244	0	2	7	9	10
March	230	14	6	9	1	10
April	219	9	3	9	11	10
May.....	245	3	0	9	18	4
June.....	236	14	3	9	12	10
July	242	18	0	9	5	11
August.	245	18	0	9	19	5
September.....	231	6	9	9	12	10
October.....	238	14	9	9	19	5
November	230	12	5	9	12	10
December	240	8	0	9	13	5
Total for Children.....	£2840	4	7	£113	0	4
Total for Servants	113	0	4			
	£2953	4	11			

No. 5.

COST OF FUEL AND LIGHT.

	<i>Fuel.</i>			<i>Light.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	22	11	4	5	17	0
February.....	21	5	5	5	3	5
March	22	11	4	3	19	11
April.....	33	2	8	6	10	0
May.....	26	3	3	5	9	11
June	31	18	3	6	19	0
July.....	45	11	9	5	15	11
August.....	43	6	9	4	13	8
September.....	44	10	5	5	16	10
October.....	20	18	3	4	15	8
November.....	20	18	3	3	6	4
December.....	20	18	3	1	6	3
	£353	15	11	£59	13	11
Coals, 618,720 lbs.....	317	12	9			
Wood, 120,000 lbs.....	36	3	2			
				353	15	11
Oil, Kerosine, 389 $\frac{2}{3}$ gallons.....	35	16	11			
Candles, 1075 $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.....	23	10	6			
Candles, Composition, 6 lbs.....	0	6	6			
				59	13	11
				£413	9	9

No. 6.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

Remaining 31 December, 1867.		1868.					
		Admitted.		Apprenticed.		Discharged.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
242	186	35	19	37	26	18	7

AGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Above 12 years	63	57	120
From 8 to 12 years	115	95	210
From 6 to 8 years	37	15	52
Under 6 years	7	5	12
	222	172	394

DISTRIBUTION.

Male Division	172
Female Division	151
Infant Division, Male and Female	71
	<u>394</u>

7.

FUNDS.

	Colonial.	Imperial.	Undecided.	Moiety.	Total.
Remaining 31 December, 1867	305	81	3	39	428
Admitted 1868	40	6	—	10	56
Discharged 1868	52	33	3	2	90
Remaining 31 December, 1868	293	54	—	47	394

RELIGION.

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Undecided.	Total.
Remaining 31 December, 1867	247	179	2	428
Admitted 1868	33	21	—	54
Discharged 1868	54	33	1	88
Remaining 31 December, 1868	226	167	1	394

No. 8.

AMOUNT OF WASHING PERFORMED.

Pinafores	39,126
Shirts	19,034
Cases, Pillow	13,953
Shifts	12,458
Stockings	8,144
Towels	10,600
Sheets	15,691
Socks	5,874
Dresses, Bathing	780
Hoods	2,975
Gowns, Night	8,525
Jackets, Girls'	1,619
Capes	210
Blankets	883
Jackets, Boys'	810
Blouses, Boys'	922
Vests, Boys'	1,642
Frocks	427
Flannels	1,824
Petticoats	450
Trousers, Boys'	446
Comforters	176
Rugs	2
TOTAL	146,571

VALUE OF SAME WASHING IF CHARGED AT ORDINARY RATES.

<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1,381	4	Sheets, Blankets, and Rugs	1s. 6d. per dozen.	£ 103 12 0
10,832	11	Ordinary	1s. per dozen.	541 12 11
				£645 4 11

No. 9.

NEEDLEWORK PERFORMED BY GIRLS DURING YEAR 1868.

	<i>Articles made.</i>	<i>Articles repaired.</i>
Pinafores	719	—
Frocks	10	82
Frock Skirts	502	—
Aprons, Boys'	25	—
Petticoats	54	538
Cases, Pillow	284	—
Shirts	—	74
Shifts	518	20
Sheets	101	247
Gown, Night	239	—
Towels	61	37
Stockings	—	405
Blouses	—	12
Jackets, Holland	—	47
TOTAL	2513	1462

VALUE OF SAID NEEDLEWORK IF CHARGED AT ORDINARY RATES.

<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
32	1	Sheets and Pillow Cases	3s. per dozen.	£ 4 16 3
177	4	General Clothing	6s. per dozen.	53 4 0
121	10	Repairs	1s. per dozen.	6 1 10
				£64 2 1

No. 10.
NEEDLEWORK.

	£	s.	d.
Cascade Factory.....	75	15	10
Reformatory.....	6	4	9
	<u>£82</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>

No. 11.
RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances.....	2436	7	7
Books and Stationery.....	55	13	5
Provisions.....	2953	4	11
Fuel and Light.....	413	9	10
Stores.....	70	15	6
Clothing.....	1080	18	5
Bedding.....	92	17	6
Repairs and Alterations to Buildings.....	9	5	10
Needlework.....	82	0	7
Incidental.....	23	18	6
Medicines.....	5	0	0
	<u>£7173</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>
Less Fees for maintenance of Child.....	19	10	0
Sale of Pigs and repayment of Police Rate.....	34	14	11
		<u>54</u>	<u>4</u> <u>11</u>
TOTAL.....	£7119	7	2

No. 12.

RETURN OF SICK AND WOUNDED AT QUEEN'S ASYLUM FOR 1868.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.		Bronchitis..... 1	
Vaccination.....	49	Pneumonia..... 2	
Cynanche.....	5	Total Order 3..... — 3	
Erythema.....	1	Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	
Pertussis.....	16	Gastralgia..... 1	
Infantile Fever.....	25	Icterus..... 1	
Erysipelas.....	1	Total Order 4..... — 2	
Boil.....	2	Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	
Catarrh.....	11	Phlegmon..... 1	
Parotitis.....	4	Paronychia..... 5	
Total Order 1.....	— 114	Ulcus..... 1	
Order 4.—PARASITIC DISEASES.		Roseola..... 2	
Scabies.....	6	Pernio..... 60	
Lumbrici.....	2	Eczema..... 4	
Tinea.....	4	Ecthema..... 2	
Porrigio.....	3	Other Skin Affections..... 6	
Total Order 4.....	— 15	Total Order 8..... — 81	
Total Class 1.....	129	Total Class 3..... 105	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.		Order 4.—DISEASES OF NUTRITION.	
Tumor.....	4	Atrophy..... 4	
Cancerum Oris.....	3	Total Order 4..... — 4	
Total Order 1.....	— 7	Total Class 4..... 4	
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.	
Abscess.....	9	Order 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.	
Total Order 2.....	— 9	Fractures..... 1	
Total Class 2.....	16	Contusions..... 9	
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.		Concussion..... 1	
Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.		Wounds, Cuts..... 5	
Chorea.....	1	Burns and Scalds..... 2	
Ophthalmia.....	3	Total Order 1..... — 18	
Conjunctivitis.....	14	Total Class 5..... 18	
Odontalgia.....	1		
Total Order 1.....	— 19		
GENERAL TOTAL.....		272	

Hobart Town, 21st January, 1869.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, the result of an Examination of the Children of the Queen's Asylum, which was commenced on the morning of the 23rd December. The time at my disposal did not allow me to test the attainments of individual children so thoroughly as on former occasions. Every Class, however, was examined in one or more of the ordinary branches of secular instruction.

The course of study in both Boys' and Girls' Schools is regulated, within certain limits, by the Programme of Instruction adopted by the Board of Education for the Public Schools. The Fourth Class is the highest. Before children are fit to be placed in this Class they should be able to read any passage in the 3rd Book (Irish Series) with fluency and intelligence; to write neatly on slates from dictation, and with correct spelling, any ordinary passage from their Reading Book; and to show a sound knowledge of the Simple Rules of Arithmetic. In the Fourth Class the course of instruction should comprise reading from a more advanced Text-book; Writing on paper from dictation; and the Compound Rules (Money), with the common Arithmetical Tables. The Class ought also to exhibit in its different divisions a progressive acquaintance with the rudiments of Grammar and Geography. Although this may be considered a low standard of proficiency, it is fully equal to that which is attained in the majority of the ordinary Public Schools of Tasmania, and it at least places those children who have been thoroughly instructed up to this point upon a footing which, with reasonable opportunities of improvement, will enable them to fill without discredit any of the ordinary positions of life in which they are likely to be placed. If, then, it should ever come to pass that the maximum standard of the 4th Class should be passed with credit by all children leaving the Asylum, there would be nothing left to desire, so far as ordinary School instruction is concerned. It would, however, be manifestly wrong to lose sight of other important objects. Next to moral and religious training, the great business of an Institution of this kind ought, I conceive, to be the cultivation of *habits* of industry,—the skilled and judicious *training* in all those minor branches of employment which now find a place in the course of every Industrial School in the Mother Country. The adaptation of these to the physical capacity of young children is one of the great problems of the day. If we wish to facilitate its solution, we must bear in mind that the true object is, not to make a profit out of their labour, but to induce cheerful activity of mind and body, and to develop the aptitude and general handiness which are and have always been the great *desiderata* in the children of the Queen's Asylum.

There were in the Boys' School at the time of my visit 174 children. The number in the Fourth Class was 25, in the Third 74, in the three divisions; in the Second 54, in three divisions; and in the First, or lowest, 10. There were also 11 Monitors constituting a Fifth Class. The instructions of the Programme appear to have been carried out with considerable judgment, and a reference to the course of study prescribed for each class will supply all the information that can be desired respecting the general proficiency of the several groups of children. As to the character of the instruction, I am glad to be able to report that the standard of former years is fully maintained in every subject but Writing, the style of which is scarcely so good as it was. On the other hand, there is a decided improvement visible in the intelligence and answering of the upper classes, and in the general work of the lower classes.

In the Girls' School there were 137 present, including 9 Monitors. In the Fourth Class there were 15; in the Third 52, in three divisions; in the Second 43, in three divisions; and in the First 18. Those in the Fourth Class seem, with one or two exceptions, to have been placed too high. Their average proficiency is about what I expect to find in an upper division of the Third Class. The answering in part of the Third Class, and in the two higher divisions of the Second, was more intelligent than on any former occasion. The general work of the School was perhaps neater and more accurate than in the Boys' School, though the standard of the latter is higher.

In the Infant School, which I visited subsequently, I found 70 children present. Of these 21 were reading easy narratives, and learning to write words and figures on slates. The rest were in various lower stages of proficiency. The arrangement by which the Mistress of the Infant School has been transferred to the Girls' Department during the greater part of the hours devoted to instruction does not seem to have been followed by good results so far as the training of the infant children is concerned, though no doubt the alteration was not made without some urgent necessity. The future well-being of these children in their progress through the upper schools depends almost entirely upon the training which they receive in the earlier years; and if this, or any considerable portion of it, be entrusted to unskilled hands, or to Monitors of the class which is now available, it will be useless to hope for any satisfactory result.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. STEPHENS.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Hobart Town, 21st January, 1869.

SIR, I HAVE the honor to report on an Examination which I held at the Queen's Asylum on the 17th December last. My Examination was confined to the Protestant children, and to their proficiency in religious knowledge. It was conducted orally, and was as searching and thorough as the nature of such an examination and the limits of time permitted. All my questions had reference to the contents of the books which are in use in the Schools for religious instruction. The result coincided very nearly with my experience in former years, and presented no features that were unusual or especially worthy of notice.

The answers of the most proficient children were often admirable, giving evidence both of careful teaching on the part of their instructors, and of industry, intelligence, and sound elementary knowledge in many of the scholars. For good answers were not confined to two or three; but may be fairly said to have characterised the examination with respect to the first classes both of boys and girls. Between these and the lowest classes the difference was very wide,—not a few of the children in the latter manifesting a remarkable degree of dulness and ignorance. Some appeared to have learnt nothing, even to be incapable of learning anything, except by rote, and to repeat words of which they very little understood the meaning. It is likely that the true account of this is, that some of the children have feeble intellects in consequence of their parents being, in many cases, persons of depraved and vicious habits. Not reckoning these exceptional cases, I am of opinion that the knowledge of Holy Scripture and of Sacred Truths attained by the generality of the children whom I examined is more accurate, and even more extensive, than the usual acquirements of boys and girls of the same age in other Schools.

The tone and demeanour of the girls in answering questions about sacred things was becoming and reverential: that of the boys equally so in some instances, but less so generally, and occasionally irreverent.

I forbear to recommend any of the children for rewards on this occasion, because it is obviously desirable that such encouragements should be given to those who are really most deserving; and a mere examination *vivâ voce* is not a sufficient criterion of comparative merits or acquirements. I have therefore declined selecting from the several classes, as formerly, the children who are to receive prizes, believing that such selection will be made more judiciously by their teachers.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR DAVENPORT.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Macquarie-street, Hobart Town, 22nd January, 1869.

I EXAMINED the Catholic children of the Queen's Asylum on Friday, the 18th December past, in religious knowledge. Both girls and boys were presented for examination, classified respectively into five divisions. The girls belonging to the first class answered exceedingly well in the first Catechism, in the "Abstract of Douay Catechism," and in the "Short Historical Catechism," by M. l'Abbé Fleury. Six girls of this class answered so accurately every question put to them that, to overcome the difficulty of deciding which one was more deserving of a prize than another, I awarded a prize to each of them. Both in Catechism and Sacred History the girls' answering in the first class was better than that of the boys' of a corresponding class. The girls of the second class answered well, both in Catechism and Church History, but not so intelligently as the girls of the first class. Those of the third and fourth classes answered fairly in Catechism; and those of the fifth class had their morning and evening prayers well committed to memory.

The first class of boys is composed of those who are employed as monitors in the School. Their answering was good, both in Catechism and the History of the Old and New Testaments. The boys of the second class answered fairly in Catechism, and also very fairly in the Compendium of the Old and New Testaments. In the third class the boys answered well in Catechism and in part of the History of the Bible. Those of the fourth class answered fairly in the First Catechism; and the answering of the children of the fifth class was very good, both in Catechism and prayer.

It gives me much pleasure thus to report of the examination generally in terms of unqualified praise. I believe the Catholic children of this Asylum can bear fair comparison in religious knowledge with children in any of the Public Schools in the Colony; and I think it due to their Instructors to say that they must have devoted much care and attention to the important duty of impressing Divine Truths upon their young minds, and educating them in the principles and practice of religion.

WILLIAM J. DUNNE, Vicar-General.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of ORPHAN SCHOOL FARM, New Town, for the Year 1868.

Dr.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		Cr.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
<i>Salaries.</i>												
Farm Overseer	120	0	0			Milk to Institution, 87,475 pints, at 2d. per pint.....	728	19	2			
Gardener, &c.....	79	8	8			Vegetables, ditto, 33,667½ lbs., at 4s. 9d. per 100 lbs.....	79	19	2			
Ploughman	78	0	0			Firewood, ditto, 120,000 lbs., at 13s. 6d. per ton.....	36	3	2			
Carter	65	0	0			Butter, ditto, 79 lbs., at 1s. 4d. per lb.	5	5	4			
Labourer.....	65	6	10							850	6	10
Farm Boys.....	15	12	0			<i>Cash Receipts</i>						
Overseer Prison Gang	93	12	0			Service of " Bull".....	3	7	6			
Farm Overseer (allowance extra duties).....	10	0	0			Service of " Boar"	2	2	6			
				526	19	6				5	10	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						<i>Sale of Stock.</i>						
Seeds, Rye Grass.....	23	0	0			1 Cow at £4 15s., 3 for £7 14s. 6d., 1 at £6 18s., 3 for £9 12s.....	28	19	6			
Mangold Wurzel.....	3	2	6			35 Calves at 2s. 6d.	4	7	6			
Carrot.....	0	12	0							33	7	0
Bran.....	34	15	10			Milk to Cascades, 19,661½ pints, at 2d. per pint.....	163	16	10			
Potatoes for Seed	15	2	6			Milk to General Hospital, 30,467 pints, at 2d. per pint.....	253	17	10			
Ditto, Offal for Pigs from Cascade Factory.....	3	19	8			Milk to Brickfields, 636 pints, at 2d. per pint.....	5	6	0			
Straw	9	13	0							423	0	8
Fuel.....	10	7	0									
Toll	8	12	1									
Blacksmith.....	21	10	1									
Veterinary Surgeon.....	3	12	0									
Repairs to Harness, Cart, &c.	9	19	2									
Setting Boiler, &c.....	5	5	0									
Casks.....	10	5	0									
Grinding Bones	3	4	6									
				163	0	4						
<i>Stock.</i>												
1 Cow at £8, 1 at £6 10s., 2 at £10, 1 at £8 10s., 1 with Calf at £10, 1 with Calf at £7 7s. 6d.	96	7	6									
1 Horse, at £15.....	15	0	0									
				111	7	6						
Overseer of Irrigation	91	7	0									
Other expense therewith	3	12	0									
				94	19	0						
Balance in favour of Farm				415	18	2						
				£1312	4	6				£1312	4	6