

(No. 62.)



1867.

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEEN'S ASYLUM.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Laid upon the Table by Sir R. Dry, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
October 7, 1867.



QUEEN'S ASYLUM 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 JAMES MILNE WILSON, Esquire, JOHN WARD GLEADOW, Esquire, GEORGE SALIER, Esquire, HENRY HUNTER, Esquire, and HENRY COOK, Esquire.

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought it expedient that a Commission should issue to take into consideration and report upon the present condition of, and general system adopted at, "The Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children," with the view of ascertaining if any, and what, changes can be advantageously introduced, tending to reduce the expenditure at that Establishment, and to increase the practical value of that Institution as a Training School for the Orphan and Destitute Children maintained therein at the Public Cost: 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 JAMES MILNE WILSON, JOHN WARD GLEADOW, GEORGE SALIER, HENRY HUNTER, and HENRY COOK, or any three or more of you as and 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 Institution, and all such 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 after the date of this Our Commission, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, certify 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 therein 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 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 all other persons as you shall judge necessary, and all 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.

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 affixed.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Tasmania and its Dependencies, at Hobart Town, in Tasmania aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

T. GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's Command,

RICHARD DRY, *Colonial Secretary.*

SECRETARY.

HUGH M. HULL, Esquire.

DAYS OF MEETING.

1. May 22, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members.	18. July 6, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members except Mr. Gleadow and Mr. Wilson.
2. May 28, 1867.	Ditto.	19. July 9, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members except Mr. Gleadow and Mr. Hunter.
3. May 30, 1867.	Ditto.	20. July 11, 1867.	Ditto.
4. June 1, 1867.	Ditto.	21. July 16, 1867.	Ditto.
5. June 4, 1867.	Ditto.	22. July 18, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members except Mr. Gleadow.
6. June 6, 1867.	Ditto.	23. July 23, 1867.	Ditto.
7. June 8, 1867.	Ditto.	24. July 30, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members except Mr. Gleadow and Mr. Cook.
8. June 11, 1867.	Ditto.	25. August 13, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members.
9. June 13, 1867.	Ditto.	26. August 27, 1867.	Ditto.
10. June 15, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members except Mr. Salier.	27. August 28, 1867.	Ditto.
11. June 18, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members.	28. August 29, 1867.	Ditto.
12. June 20, 1867.	Ditto.	29. August 30, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members except Mr. Wilson.
13. June 25, 1867.	Ditto.	30. August 31, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members.
14. June 27, 1867.	Ditto.	31. September 2, 1867.	Ditto.
15. June 29, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members except Mr. Gleadow and Mr. Salier.		
16. July 2, 1867.	<i>Present</i> —All the Members except Mr. Gleadow.		
17. July 4, 1867.	Ditto.		

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R E P O R T.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Commission, bearing date the 22nd May, 1867, to take into consideration and report upon the present condition and the general system adopted at the Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children, with the view of ascertaining if any, and what, changes can be advantageously introduced, tending to reduce the expenditure at that Establishment, and to increase the practical value of that Institution as a Training School for the Orphan and Destitute Children maintained therein at the public cost, have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following Report :—

Upon the Commission being placed in our hands, we lost no time in entering upon the investigation of the important subjects submitted for our consideration.

Our first meeting was held on the 22nd May, being the date of the Commission; and we continued to meet every alternate day, with one exception, until the 27th June, since which there have been held twelve meetings, as the attendance of witnesses could be procured.

Your Excellency must be aware that the Institution has been held by the Colonists generally in great disrepute, as being one of the costly establishments formed and bequeathed to them by the Imperial Government.

The total cost of the Institution has been periodically submitted to Parliament, but the public has had very little information as to the proportions in which that expenditure is divided between the Imperial and Colonial Governments. The practical results of this outlay have not proved commensurate with the burden entailed upon the Colony; and the subsequent career of apprentices from the Asylum suffices to show that the Institution has not answered its original design,—namely, the training up of destitute pauper children to be useful members of society as labourers or domestic servants.

With the view of ascertaining how far the proper objects of the Institution had been attained, we caused Circulars containing a series of Questions, which will be found in the Appendix, to be forwarded to all parties to whom children had been apprenticed during the years 1865 and 1866, and the early part of 1867.

We have inspected the Establishment individually and collectively, without giving any previous notice of our intention, and have examined thirty witnesses, including all the Officers of the Institution, and all such other persons whose evidence we thought likely to assist us in our enquiry, or who were willing to afford information.

We have availed ourselves of all Reports, both Parliamentary and otherwise, of similar Institutions, and of such publications on the education and training of children of the class admitted into the Queen's Asylum, as were accessible to us.

We were quite aware of the financial position of the Colony, and of the necessity for the utmost economy, and therefore not inclined to sanction anything like lavish or unnecessary expenditure, however desirable the object to be attained: but, as Your Excellency may probably have anticipated as the natural result of our being brought into contact with such a number of young children, thrown, as it were, by no fault of their own, but by the over-ruling of Providence, the poverty, and in many instances the unnatural and wicked neglect of their parents, on the protection of the public, our sympathies were soon drawn towards them; and our most anxious care became not how cheaply the children could be maintained until at an age when they might be got rid of, but rather to place the Establishment on such a footing, with proper regard to economy, as would embrace ample provision for their physical wants, and for their moral, religious, and industrial training and secular instruction, considering that if those objects were not attained the expenditure, whether little or much, would be so much money squandered.

Having maturely considered the evidence and information before us, we shall arrange our remarks, as far as practicable, with reference to—

- 1st. The present condition and general system adopted at the Queen's Asylum.
- 2nd. The farming out of the children.
- 3rd. The separation of the Protestant from the Roman Catholic children.
- 4th. The education and training of Pauper children;

and conclude by recommending the adoption of such changes in the Establishment as will, we trust, tend to reduce its cost and improve its usefulness.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND GENERAL SYSTEM ADOPTED AT THE QUEEN'S ASYLUM.

Your Excellency, we presume, is so well acquainted with the buildings and their relative position as to render any minute description of them by us to be quite unnecessary.

The original buildings were divided into three separate departments—for Boys, Girls, and Infants, but on too contracted a scale, especially those portions appropriated as dormitories and for the accommodation of the sick.

To remedy these defects, a few years ago a separate range of buildings was erected for the Infants' department and an Hospital.

The relative position of the new and old buildings is bad, being too far apart, thereby increasing both the difficulty and cost of conducting the Establishment.

The new buildings for the purpose intended are as much too large as the old buildings were too small; and especially under present circumstances, seeing that there are not more than 37 or 38 children who, according to the printed rules for the conduct of the Establishment, ought to be in the infant department at all, the remaining 74 being many of them considerably over 6 years of age: so that the original buildings, notwithstanding the reduction of the number of children, are overcrowded, whilst the new buildings, even with the children who ought not to be there at all, are but very partially occupied.

We think it must strike any person on first visiting the Asylum that the Establishment had been arranged originally by parties much better acquainted with prison discipline than the conducting of a benevolent institution, and it still retains too much of its original character. There is a listless look noticeable in many of the boys and girls during play-hours which offers a marked contrast to the ordinary joyous hilarity of children on their release from the studies and confinement of school. The recent introduction of cricket and other boyish games may tend to effect a change for the better in this respect, but there is much yet required to excite the children to a healthy physical activity.

The high walls around the yards, and the almost constant confinement within them, must have a most depressing effect, especially on the children who are not engaged in out-door pursuits.

There is great need for more supervision in all the dormitories occupied by the elder children, and also of water-closets to which the children could have ready access from the dormitories without exposure to cold. The absence of such supervision and conveniences have, no doubt, led to the formation of objectionable habits.

The class of children admitted into the Orphan School, and the mode of admission, are fully detailed in the evidence of Mr. Solly, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, and in the forms in the Appendix at page 62: but we were informed by the Principal that youths of the age of 12 and 13 have been admitted into the Asylum, and almost immediately apprenticed—in fact received into the 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 they had been brought up.

It will be seen by reference to the Schedules in the Appendix, (page 73) that of the children at present in the Asylum—

5	were admitted at the age of.....	1 year.
14	.....	2
79	.....	3
67	.....	4
69	.....	5
57	.....	6
54	.....	7
43	.....	8
34	.....	9
21	.....	10
13	.....	11
2	.....	12
1	.....	13
1	.....	14

The practice has been to apprentice all the children, without reference to their education or previous training, at or about the age of 12 years: it cannot, therefore, be wondered at that the parties receiving some of them as apprentices, and merely forming an opinion of what their intellectual or other attainments ought to be from their age, should arrive at very unfavorable conclusions as to the amount and quality of the instruction and training imparted in the Asylum; the fact being that many of the children are much too short a time in the Institution to be influenced greatly for good or evil.

The Reports of the Examiners, and the information we have been able to obtain, suffice to convince us that, under the present management of the Asylum, the secular education of the children has undergone considerable improvement; but the various ages of the children, their previous habits, and the short time allotted to the education of the older inmates, constitute a mass of difficulties in this department of the work which nothing can remove but an entire change of system.

It must be evident, that what should have been deemed the most important object of such an Institution—namely, the moral and industrious training of the children designed to fit them for the due discharge of their probable future stations in life—has not hitherto been sufficiently kept in view.

The evidence we have taken, and the replies to the Circulars shown in the Tabular Return (page 89), seem to bear out this view of the case; and it is probably owing to this circumstance that public opinion, though in some degree exaggerated, has been strongly pronounced adversely to the management of the Institution.

Up to the present time the Officers appointed for the management of the Queen's Asylum have not been selected for their special qualification for the conduct of an industrial and educational establishment. If, as we are inclined to think, the moral, industrial, and domestic training of the children ought to be regarded as the first and principal object of the Queen's Asylum, then it will be necessary to remodel the whole system and reconstruct the Institution, and place it under the control of a superior mind specially qualified by previous training and actual experience to deal with this particular class of children, and to grapple with the difficulties incidental to their management and education on the principles and system already indicated.

If the Establishment had been conducted on a proper system, those children who had been longest in the Asylum would, as regarded their intelligence and habits, have been generally superior to those who had been in the Asylum for a shorter time; but such does not appear from the Evidence before us to have been the case. From the Returns before us (see page 87) it would appear that the larger portion of the children selected for Monitors have been but a short time in the Asylum; and of the children apprenticed many of the worst characters are to be found amongst those who have been longest in the Establishment, some even from infancy. It is, therefore, impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the intellectual, moral, and domestic training of the children has never been properly conducted.

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. It appears by Mr. Solly's evidence (page 39) that the Principal has conducted his official intercourse with the Government in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The education of the children when in School is purely secular, and such as is imparted in the Public Schools; the dogmatic Religious instruction has been given according to the respective creeds of the children as ascertained prior to their admission into the Asylum,—the Protestant teaching by the Church of England Minister of the Church connected with the Asylum, and the Roman Catholic teaching by the Priest appointed by that Church: but it appears to have been overlooked almost altogether that the Government was in duty bound to supply the place of a parent to these poor children, by securing for them as far as practicable the moral training which children usually receive in well-regulated families.

There appears to have been an idea that moral instruction and training could not be adopted in this Establishment without creating religious differences; as if Protestants and Roman Catholics did not equally admit the necessity for such instruction and training, or were not fully aware that they could only be imparted in connection with the children's every-day life occupation.

The neglect of moral teaching and training is manifested in the vices to which so many of the children apprenticed have been addicted, as shown by the Evidence, and also by the Return at page 89.

The intelligence of the children has been greatly stunted by withholding from them those useful and instructive books so abundant in the present day, and the want of opportunity and convenience for reading even the few books they possess.

On enquiry we have ascertained that the difficulty which has prevented the circulation of suitable books would be entirely removed, if arrangements were made so that the children of the different creeds were enabled to read such books as their respective Clergymen might approve without the children of the other creed having access to them.

We have also ascertained from the Principal that there are a sufficient number of rooms that could be set apart for reading-rooms for the different denominations and sexes of the children.

It is quite clear from the results that the Religious teaching the children have had unconnected with moral training has not proved sufficient to correct the vices complained of.

We do not think it necessary to make any particular remarks as to the present mode of conducting the Protestant Sunday School, 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.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, the difference of creeds has not led to any unpleasantness between the various members of the Establishment or the Children.

The industrial training, so far as it has come under our notice, is not conducted in a way calculated to profit the children or make them useful servants. They are worked together in such numbers and arranged so badly that they have no distinct duty allotted to them for the right performance of which they are individually responsible, as is shown by the paper in the Appendix, page 66, in which it is stated that 60 children are employed cleaning dormitories before breakfast, and 30 cleaning dining-hall table, &c. after each meal.

There is not sufficient ground appropriated to horticultural purposes to admit of the boys being properly arranged, and have separate duties allotted to them.

When we were last at the Asylum the boys were employed wheeling manure to a plot in the garden,—there were twice as many boys as there were implements to use; consequently the boys had to take the work in turns, and more than half were looking on whilst the others were at work.

In the Laundry there were a number of girls standing round a table folding linen, so close that if there had been work for them all to do they would not have had room to do it; but only a small number worked at a time, and the remainder looked on until it came to their turn.

In every department of industrial training it would be much better only to employ at one time the number that could and would be actively and continuously employed for the time, and let the others remain at their lessons.

It would be by no means desirable to work the children too severely or too long, but when they are at work they should be taught to do it with energy and perseverance.

As to the present scale of dietary (at page 65), we are of opinion, after the very elaborate statement kindly furnished to the Commission by Dr. Hall, that the amount of nourishment allowed to the children is not too great, and especially as regards the allowance of milk; but we believe that the same amount of nourishment might be supplied occasionally by more economical materials, and much more in accordance with what the children of the labouring classes usually enjoy. It also differs very materially from the various specimens and proposed dietaries of the labouring classes given by Dr. Smith in the work from which Dr. Hall has given such numerous extracts.

Without entering into the question of the profits of the Farm attached to the Asylum, but being fully impressed with the importance of pure milk as an article of dietary for children, and of the difficulty of obtaining it in any other way, and of the desirableness of employing the elder boys in milking the cows and other light work on the Farm, and believing that the Overseer employed, from his experience in farming and judicious management both of the children and others employed under him, conducts the Farm in an economical and judicious manner, we think it most desirable that it should continue to be carried on in connection with the Asylum.

We regret extremely that we cannot, in the discharge of our duty, report more favorably of the present condition of, and general system adopted at, the Asylum; but we would wish Your Excellency distinctly to understand that it is far from our wish to cast the slightest reproach on the Officers of the Establishment generally, for they may have discharged their duties conscientiously and to the best of their knowledge and ability, and merely failed in accomplishing all that could have been desired from having had no experience in the modern system under which similar establishments are so successfully conducted.

FARMING OUT THE CHILDREN.

It has been suggested publicly, and also by individuals whose opinions are entitled to consideration, that it would be much better for the children now in the Asylum, and far less expensive to the country, to get rid of this Establishment altogether and farm the children out; and there can be no doubt that if the children could be placed in respectable labourers' families in the vicinity of Schools, they would be better educated and more appropriately trained for working their way in the world than the children have hitherto been in the Asylum: but from our own experience, and the best information we have been able to obtain on the subject, supported by every witness we have examined, we believe it would be impracticable to do so,—and considering the ages of the children, the bad example that many of their parents have set them, and the temptations to which they would be exposed, we are of opinion that the experiment would be a most dangerous one.

SEPARATION OF PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

There is also an opinion entertained by many persons, both Protestants and Roman Catholics, that a complete separation of the children of those denominations is extremely desirable, if not absolutely necessary. The principal arguments adduced in favour of complete separation are, that it would enable both Protestants and Roman Catholics to educate the children of their respective faiths without the interference of the other, and that such an arrangement could be made in respect of the Roman Catholic children as would very much lessen the expense to the Government of their maintenance and education.

It has been proposed that the new buildings should be handed over to the Roman Catholics; and that the Government shall make such additions to those buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of the Roman Catholic children and the necessary staff.

An estimate of the probable outlay that would be required will be found in the evidence, page 36.

The Roman Catholic Bishop has addressed a letter to the Commissioners (page 52) representing what he considers would be the advantages that would result from entire separation; but there is little in the evidence before us to show the necessity for it. There is ample accommodation in the present buildings for the children of both creeds, and for their separation for purely religious instruction. The arrangement that ought to be made for separate reading-rooms would give the Protestant children the opportunity for reading the Scriptures. Such a separation as that proposed from the proximity of the two establishments would lead to much inconvenience and unpleasantness; for unless it is intended that the Roman Catholic children shall be confined within the walls, the grounds required for industrial training would have to be apportioned off, and a considerable expenditure would be necessary for fencing and clearing, which would increase the cost attendant on separation far beyond the present estimate.

Such an arrangement as is proposed would deprive the Protestant children of the use of the Hospital, which according to the evidence has been the saving of many lives. Besides it has been found that the Roman Catholic Industrial Schools in England, conducted in the way proposed by the Roman Catholic Bishop, have not succeeded at all so satisfactorily as similar Roman Catholic Establishments conducted by trained Teachers, as appears by the Report of the Inspector appointed to visit the certified Industrial Schools of Great Britain, 1866.

Supposing the Government consented to the proposed separation, an application to Parliament would have to be made for the necessary funds for carrying it out; and before doing so Parliament would enquire who were to be the parties to the contract, for what time the arrangement was to be made, and what guarantee would be given for the faithful performance of the contract. If on being satisfied on all these points the necessary amount was granted, the additional buildings and fences erected, the buildings, &c. so completed, together with the Roman Catholic children, would be handed over to such persons as the Ruling Head of the Roman Catholic Church might appoint: but the Roman Catholics could not carry out their proposed arrangement if they had to pay a proper staff of Officers, so that in the event of the parties whom the Roman Catholic Bishop proposes to employ in conducting the establishment failing to do so in such a manner as the Government could approve, which appears from the English Reports extremely probable, the Government would have again to take upon itself the educating and training of the Roman Catholic children with the Protestant children, in which event all the expenditure in carrying out the separation would be thrown away; or the Government would have, at a great additional expense, to procure and maintain a suitable Staff for conducting the Roman Catholic Institution,—and unless the Government of the day consented, which in all probability would not be the case, to the Roman Catholics selecting the Staff, great dissatisfaction would be created.

For the foregoing and many other reasons, which we need not here introduce, we could not give the proposed separation our sanction and support.

REMARKS ON THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

We believe it to be the universal experience of all who have had to do with Scholastic

Institutions that their success mainly depends on having as the Head Master a person thoroughly qualified by previous education and experience for conducting the Establishment of which he is put in charge, and that no code of Regulations, Committees, or Boards of Management can secure success if the Head Master is not fully qualified for the performance of his duties.

The duties and responsibilities of the individual taking charge of such an Institution as the Queen's Asylum are of a very important character, and his position and influence are so well set forth in the following paragraph that we need make no apology for introducing it :—

"The Head of a School always occupies a position of influence ; the characters of the children and youths confided to him are in a great degree subject to his control. Here the teacher is neither aided nor impeded by the usual home influences. This Institution is at once a home and a school, and its head has the united power and responsibility of the parent and the teacher. Here are to be combined the social and moral influences of home, with the intellectual and moral training of the Public School. He who enters upon this work should have both faith and courage."

We believe that the welfare of the children in the Queen's Asylum would be promoted, and the duty of the State best discharged, by adopting the system resorted to in the District Schools of England for the education and training of pauper children.

Dr. Kaye, in a Report which we find in a volume of Reports published in 1841, on the training of pauper children, says :—

"The physical condition of the children who are deprived of the care of natural guardians ought not to be elevated above that of the household of the self-supported labourer. Their clothes, food, and lodging should not be better than that which the labourer can provide for his child. But, whenever the community encounter the responsibility of providing for the education of children who have no natural guardians, it is impossible to adopt as a standard for the training of such children the average amount of care and skill now bestowed on the moral and religious culture of the children of the labouring classes generally, or to decide that their secular instruction shall be confined within limits confessedly so meagre and inadequate. The privation of such agencies cannot be proposed as a means of preventing undue reliance on the provision created by the law ; but, on the contrary, education is to be regarded as one of the most important means of eradicating the germ of pauperism from the rising generation, and of securing in the minds and morals of the people the best protection for the institutions of society."

"The duty of providing a suitable training for pauper children is simple and positive, and is not to be evaded on the plea of the deficiency of such instruction amongst the self-supported class."

Dr. Kaye's Report is full of valuable information respecting similar institutions both in England and elsewhere, and his ideas as to the manner in which such Schools should be conducted are well worthy of attentive perusal, especially those portions treating of the methods that should be adopted for the industrial training of children, the length of which prevents our doing more than referring to the Report itself. We are so fully impressed with the importance that should be given to moral and industrial training in the conduct of such an Institution, and our views have been so strengthened by the perusal of the Articles from which the following Extracts have been taken, that we think it in every way desirable to introduce them into our Report. The following is taken from an Address by Nassau W. Senior, in the Social Science Report, 1863 :—

"As between teaching and training there can be no doubt that training is by far the more important. It is the more important even for the purposes of knowledge. Knowledge may be forgotten, and requires some trouble to keep up. Habits once thoroughly acquired cannot be discontinued without pain ; they are therefore permanent. * * * Moral training is obviously still more important than intellectual training ; and even bodily, inferior as it is to intellectual and to moral training, conduces perhaps more to the well-being of a child than any amount of mere teaching. Training, therefore, or the formation of habits, rather than teaching or the imparting of knowledge, is the great business of education."

The quotation from Mr. Tufnell's Report on the Workhouse Schools of the Eton and Windsor Unions, introduced into the same Address, and quoted in the statement furnished to the Commissioners, page 63, was not for the purpose of showing that children could not be so well taught and trained in these Schools on account of the number of children, but to illustrate the failure of good teaching where unsupported by good training, which was found impracticable where the Schools were conducted in the Workhouse, and where of necessity the children were brought in contact and contaminated by intercourse with persons of the vilest character, and ultimately led to the formation of the District Pauper Schools to which the children were sent from the Union Workhouses, and which were so successful that the Royal Commissioners on Education in England stated in their Report that the establishment of distinct and separate Schools, the efficiency of which remedy has been proved by experience, ought to be compelled by law.

The following is an Extract from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Institutions, California, for the School, years 1864 and 1865 :—

"Now, the moral faculties of the child, like the intellectual, need daily development from the feeble germs of childhood. We do not expect a little child to learn arithmetic or grammar by repeating rules and formulas ; neither ought we to suppose that the same child will appreciate, understand, and assimilate the great foundation principles of right and wrong, which should be its rule of action throughout life, by the mere process of repeating mottos, maxims, or commandments."

"It is not enough to tell children it is wicked to lie, or to make them commit to memory the Commandments forbidding it ; the enormity of the offence must be pressed home by familiar illustrations, by simple stories or

anecdotes, until their feeble moral powers can comprehend its meanness and its wickedness. The moral faculties, like the intellectual, are of slow growth; they need daily culture until the habit of right thinking and right doing is formed.

"There are evil tendencies in the child's nature to be repressed; there are the germs of good qualities to be warmed into life and quickened in the growth; and this is the work of skilful teachers during many years.

"Abstract doctrines of religious belief will never do this. The moral nature grows with the intellectual: as knowledge dawns upon the mind, so comes the distinction between right and wrong. Any teacher who should attempt to make his pupils thoroughly understand cube root by committing to memory the rule without performing a single example under it, or who should attempt to teach them a knowledge of grammar by requiring them to memorise all the rules without writing or speaking a word, would be far wiser than he who attempts to develop the moral natures of children by formal precepts alone. It is not the best way to make a boy honest to require him to repeat "Thou shalt not steal," from morning till night; neither is it the surest way to fortify him against a habit of profanity simply by telling him it is wicked to swear. Hundreds of parents have found this out to their sorrow. The form is too often mistaken for the reality, and the shadow for the substance."

The next quotation is from an Article in the Social Science Report, 18 , on the Half-time System, which is generally adopted in Pauper Schools, by the Rev. J. P. Norris:—

"By the Half-time System is meant a compromise between the claims of labour and the claims of school. * * * If I am asked why I prefer half-time employment during this period to spending the whole of it at school, I answer that just at that age (10 to 13) the school boy or the school girl under an attractive teacher is apt to pass into the student, and for those who are shortly to support themselves by manual labour the formation of student-like habits is undesirable. By student-like habits I mean especially a sedentary habit of body, and a disproportionate cultivation of the sensibilities of the mind. It is this which often makes the head girl of a good parish school turn out a bad housemaid, and it is this which makes farmers say they can make nothing of lads unless they go to the plough early."

The following is an Extract from an Article on the Education of Pauper Children, by E. C. Tufnell, in the same Report:—

"The Establishments for Pauper Children are perhaps the only description of Schools in this Country in which there is the strongest necessity for not confining education to its ordinary meaning of intellectual instruction, but that it should be extended to the whole nature and being of the children, and that special provision should be made for their intellectual, moral, physical, and industrial training. If any one of these four points is neglected, retribution is visited not only on the poor children themselves, but in the shape of an onerous tax on the ratepayers of any parish that thus mismanages its Pauper Schools. The managers of the Schools differ from the managers of ordinary Parish or Boarding Schools, as they have not only to provide the children with instruction, but to fit them for gaining a livelihood and to find situations for them. If their school training does not fit them for independent service they are inevitably returned on the manager's hands, to be maintained at an expense of not less than £13 per head per annum; or, by falling into the ranks of criminals, burthen the community to three or four times that amount."

Mr. Tufnell, in reply to letters from Melbourne in 1865, requiring information relative to the management of Orphan Children, writes, amongst other things, as follows:—

"I have been for many years Government Inspector of the Pauper Schools in the Home District, *i.e.*, in the Counties of Middlesex, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, and parts of, Herts, Bucks, and Essex, bordering on the Metropolis.

"The most important Pauper Schools in England are in the vicinity of London. Several of them contain 800 or 1000 inmates, who are mostly orphans or utterly friendless and deserted. * * * All these Schools submit their inmates to industrial training. * * * The infants when they grow up form the most valuable part of the English Establishment. They leave the Infant School for the boys' or girls' department at 7, and then the training they have received quickly elevates them into the first classes, and by their superior conduct they tend to moralise the whole School, and form quite the *élite* of the children. * * *

"I can assure you that nothing can answer better than these Schools as tested by the future career of the children when settled in the world. I am continually in the habit of seeing them and hearing of their proceedings. Many of them obtain high positions, and I am acquainted with several beneficed clergymen who have risen from this lowly source. I believe these large Pauper Schools are generally far more successful in the training of their children than many of the magnificently endowed Orphan Asylums, which seem to have a great tendency to run into abuse. The demand for the children trained in these Schools is far beyond the possibility of supplying it; and hence, in the interest of the children, it has been found necessary to stipulate that they shall not be allowed to leave the Schools for service till the age of 14. They do not gain before that age sufficient knowledge and stamina to secure, friendless as they are, an independent livelihood."

Miss Carpenter, in discussion upon one of her papers read before Social Science Congress, 1865, says, pages 372-3:—

"The education must be religious, but I don't want to have regular moral lessons. We must have a Master who can make moral training pervade the whole system. We must also have industrial training. I consider the half time system, that is, industrial work connected with intellectual education, to be the perfection of training; because then all the faculties are called into play, and the children learn as much in three hours as they otherwise would in five."

Social Science Papers, 1865.—Address on Education by Thomas Chambers, Q. C., M. P. :—

Our Pauper Schools have attracted much attention of late. The children in them are the care of the State, the objects of its charity, and subject to its control. The point of importance in these establishments is to combine in the happiest proportions physical and moral training. The children are the orphan class,—orphans as being deprived

of one or both parents by death, or (still worse) by vice or by crime, the parent being probably in custody as an offender, or hopelessly incapable of parental duty because a confirmed drunkard or outcast. These unhappy children, destitute in every sense, are to be so brought up as to enable them to earn their own living. Hence the muscles must be educated as well as the brain, the body no less than the mind. * * * They were the heirs, many of them, of disease and debility, and their constitutions needed repairing and strengthening, and hence oftentimes they failed as apprentices from sheer physical inability.

* * * Another point of great moment deserves notice in immediate connection with the Schools under consideration. It has too often happened that lads, when sent forth into the world, have at once vanished and been no more thought of. But in this matter our district Pauper Schools are deserving of great commendation. In these the inmates are not only anxiously watched by the Chaplain during residence, but his eye follows them when they go forth into life. They are not allowed to escape observation, or to get out of reach of those who brought them up. Advice and encouragement, and warning, reward, and rebuke are still administered. And what is the result? It is conclusively shown, that where physical has been properly combined with moral and intellectual training, and the eye of the Master or the Chaplain followed the pupil to his place in the shop or the factory, the field or the forge, the happiest results ensued; so that whilst formerly only one in three of our pauper children obtained honest and respectable employment on leaving the School (the other two being soon on the streets or in the gaols), now a very small per-centage only of the whole number fail to secure immediate engagements, with respectable employers, and to establish for themselves an independent and reputable position. The gain of such a change as this it is impossible to calculate.

Page 196 on the Administration of the Poor Law, by Frederick Hill:—

Some years ago I had an opportunity of making full and minute inquiries into the after life of the children brought up in the large workhouse at Birmingham, or rather in a separate School or Asylum, as it was then, and probably is still, called in connection with the workhouse. The examination showed an almost marvellous result from the good and judicious treatment which the children received, and from the habits of industry in which they were trained.

At that time the Asylum contained about 300 children, and although some cases probably occurred of which there was no information, not a single instance was known of a child brought up there becoming afterwards a pauper. I must remark on the admirable arrangement with respect to this Asylum, to which no inconsiderable part of the foregoing most gratifying result is probably attributable. I allude to a regulation under which every child was visited once a year by an officer of the workhouse, who enquired on the spot into the child's conduct, and when necessary, into the conduct also of the person to whom he had been bound apprentice; and who took, forthwith, any measure which the case might require.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That, as soon as practicable, the system on which the Asylum has hitherto been carried on shall be reformed, and thenceforth conducted as a School for the education, and moral, religious, and industrial training, of Pauper Children on the model of the District Pauper Schools of England.

That for the accomplishment of those objects in the most efficient manner, and with the least possible delay, a Master be procured whose education and training and ample experience will enable him not only to superintend and direct every department, but to take an active part therein; and that such Master shall reside on the Establishment, there being ample accommodation in the building.

We believe that the appointment of such a person as the head of the Asylum, particularly if his wife was competent to act as head Schoolmistress or Matron, would at once lead to a considerable reduction in the expenditure.

The Establishment could then be managed more as a family; and instead of having expensively paid Officers as heads of different departments, as at present, all except the Assistant Schoolmasters and Mistresses would be domestic or industrial servants, and be paid simply a fair and reasonable amount for the work they had to perform, taking their meals with the children or at a common table.

The Master, knowing his duties and feeling the responsibility of his position, would take care that domestic influence and firm but kind discipline were exercised, and so accompanied by moral teaching and training, that the objectionable habits of the children would no doubt gradually disappear.

He would also, from his residence amongst and constant intercourse with the elder children, be able to select from them such as it might be desirable to retain on the Establishment for the performance of the duties at present discharged by more expensively paid servants.

We think it desirable that an arrangement should be made so that the largest rooms should be occupied by the greatest number of children necessary to be congregated together for educational or other purposes, but do not feel that we are so competent to suggest the best mode of doing it as the parties more immediately concerned.

We feel that we cannot too strongly recommend the immediate purchase of a suitable collection of books for circulation amongst the children, and that such number of rooms as may be necessary for enabling the children of each denomination and sex to read in their leisure hours be at once appropriated.

The evidence as to the children being brought into contact with the prisoners employed on the Establishment is not such as to convey the idea that it has been otherwise than accidental; but, as any such intercourse might be attended with serious consequences, we cannot allow the matter to pass without expressing a hope that means will be adopted in future to prevent a recurrence of it.

We are of opinion that every dormitory should, from the time of the children going there to their rising in the morning, be under the supervision of some adult person, and that any impropriety of conduct should be daily reported to the Principal.

That all the Protestant children should be induced to read the Scriptures daily.

We do not consider that there is any necessity for a resident Medical Officer. The health of the children during the time Dr. Smart had charge of the Department was quite as satisfactory, and the death rate as small, as during the time Dr. Coverdale has resided there. The two deaths referred to in Mrs. Horan's evidence arose from causes which could not under any circumstances have been prevented.

We are of opinion that children once admitted into the Asylum should not for the mere saving of present cost be given up to parents of bad character, but that the children of such parents should be retained, and so lessen the probability of their becoming paupers or criminals or otherwise chargeable on the country.

We recommend that the following be added to the duties which the Guardians are already authorised to perform:—

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.

The present mode of investigating applications for the admission of children into the Asylum does not afford sufficient protection against unnecessary expenditure and imposition, and, so long as the entire cost of the Institution is paid out of the Colonial Treasury, imposition to some extent will exist. No efficient guarantee against imposition will be secured until the localities from which children are sent have to contribute towards their support.

The burthens arising from pauperism, which are at present borne by a comparatively few individuals in every town or district, are becoming so great that there is a growing feeling in the community that legislation on the subject will soon be necessary to distribute the burthens more equitably; and, whenever that takes place, the Government will be enabled to place the Pauper Establishments of the Colony on a more correct basis.

Witness our hands and seals this Seventh day of September, 1867.

JNO. W. GLEADOW. (L.S.)
 JAMES MILNE WILSON. (L.S.)
 GEORGE SALIER. (L.S.)
 HENRY HUNTER. (L.S.)
 HENRY COOK. (L.S.)

I do not agree with the remarks under the heading "Separation of Protestant and Catholic Children."

I am strongly impressed with the conviction that the Catholic children would be so educated and trained under the system proposed by Bishop Murphy, as to fit them for the positions they have to occupy in after life infinitely better than either under the present, or even the proposed improved system.

In the *British Critic*, vol. 25, will be found a Review of a Work by Professor Thiersch on Prussian Schools. The opinions there expressed I so fully coincide with, that a few extracts may not be out of place. He says:—

"The experience of other Countries shows us that when seminaries are divided (according to religious persuasions) peace is preserved, both among Teachers and communities; indeed, that this happens the more, the more completely any confession is allowed to follow its own course in supplying its real wants. Of these, one of the chief is the training and instruction of the individuals to whom the care of elementary Schools is to be entrusted: and the fact that this end cannot be attained without being firmly rooted in the sentiments of a Christian confession, is a sufficient reason for dividing seminaries according to confessions, as is done in Nassau, Prussia, and elsewhere. * * * See that what is of real importance is thoroughly taught, and as the foundation of all instruction let children be trained up to piety, the fear of God, and Christian humility. * * * The Church character of the instruction of the lower orders is everywhere preserved, the clergy of both Churches have their fitting influence, and the main effort is directed as much to the cultivation of a pious and Christian disposition as to the attainment of the necessary acquirements."

I believe the safest foundation for ensuring the benefits such an Institution as the Queen's Asylum ought to confer on the community, through the destitute children who are placed within its walls, is "to rear them altogether on a religious foundation: and we may be assured, in point of practice, the only method of effecting this object is to build them on some single and specific system of faith. * * * The Church principle—to hold fast the tradition of Christian truth, is arrayed on one side; the principle of insubordination—that every one may adopt what is good in his own eyes, is opposed to it on the other."

I would entrust each Denomination with the education and training of its own children,—the Government always reserving to itself an indispensable right to exercise such supervision over the management as to ensure, beyond all doubt, the full and faithful performance of every duty devolving upon those under whose care the children were placed.

Entertaining most conscientiously these opinions, I am bound to dissent from those expressed by a majority of the Commission.

I also disagree with that portion of the Report which states that, "instead of having expensively paid Officers, as at present, all except the Assistant Schoolmasters and Mistresses would be domestic or industrial servants."

From evidence given as to the District Pauper Schools of England, and also from the Rev. Sydney Turner's Official Reports on the Reformatories and Industrial Schools of Great Britain, may be gathered the following facts:—

In the North Surrey Pauper School, with an average number, in 1860, of 570 children, there were 44 resident and 13 non-resident Officers and Servants, giving a proportion of 1 to 10 children.

At Mettray, in France, to 682 children there are 80 Officers and Servants, or say 1 to 8½ children.

In these Institutions the children are kept to 16 or 18 years of age, and hence can scarcely require the same nursing, &c. as our much younger children.

At the Red Hill Reformatory, Surrey, to 241 inmates there are 30 Officers, or 1 to 8 children.

At Glasgow (Duke-street), 261 boys, there are 48 Officers and Servants, or say 1 to 5½ children; Glasgow (Girls) Reformatory, 1 to 7 children; Hardwicke (Boys) Reformatory, 1 to 8 children.

At our Queen's Asylum, in 1866, to an average strength of 511 children from the ages of 3 to 12 years, we had 19 resident and 10 non-resident Officers and Servants, or say 1 to 18 children.

Instead, therefore, of reducing the present staff, I believe one of the first steps towards raising "the practical value of the Institution as a Training School" should be to increase the number of efficient and well-selected Officers to something like the proportions found in the most successful Establishments in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe.

HENRY HUNTER.

EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, 30 MAY, 1867.

J. COVERDALE, M.D., *Principal of the Queen's Asylum and Medical Officer, called in and examined.*

By the Chairman.—I was appointed on 1st January, 1865. I had previously held no office of the sort. I have been medical officer to a station in a country district.

What duties devolve on you? The general superintendence of the whole establishment. I carry on the correspondence; see that all the duties are properly carried out, improving on them when found to be necessary; and also have the direction of purchase and sale of stock at the farm, and carry out the supply of milk to the institution, and latterly to the Cascades Factory, and, as contemplated for the future, to the Hospital and Invalid Dépôt. I have also medical charge of the whole establishment, officers and servants.

Have the medical duties you have had to discharge during the late epidemic taken up a large portion of time? No. My attendance is required at the Hospital once every day, but during the epidemic I have been oftener if necessary.

What was the average number of cases in Hospital till the measles broke out? My books will show the number accurately,—10 or 12. There are about 500 cases in the year.

What time per day is occupied in Hospital and Medical duties? A very short time,—I may say, only an hour a day.

What supervision over the farm have you exercised? Occasional, but not daily,—say two or three times a week, sometimes once a week, to determine as to character of crop and quantity of seed, &c.

Has the farm been cultivated under your directions or that of the farm overseer? Under mine.

Is the educational department left to the masters and mistresses, or do you direct that? I have no direction of the educational department. This was established by Mr. Stephens prior to my appointment.

Who manages the dietary? The scale was fixed previously to my taking charge, and, with the exception of the reduction of milk, it has continued the same. For this, owing to peculiar circumstances, I obtained authority from the Government to lessen for a time, till, in fact, this Commission had a sitting.

Do you personally see that the different articles of diet are furnished to the children of a suitable character? When a complaint is made of rations I am referred to. It is the Purveyor's duty to see that they are of a proper character; and I frequently go into the store, and should interfere if there was occasion,—but I rely on a Report being made to me.

Whose duty is it to see that the meals are properly prepared and dietary carried out? The Matron's.

Do you attend at meal times? Not as a rule. There are three meals going on at one time. I am in the habit of going round them occasionally, taking each.

How often? Once a week or ten days; I speak of dinner. I do not attend at all at the other meal-times. I have been in at tea-time, but I do not go regularly.

Do you attend at all to the children out of school hours as to their training or exercise? I have nothing to do beyond issuing bats and balls, and telling the Matrons to make the children use them, without going among them.

Have you given any specific directions as to their play? No, except as to the play-hours, when they seem to enjoy themselves.

Who directs the industrial employment? It is under my directions.

To what extent? In apportioning the children under the Out-door Inspector. I have seen them working; it is outside the building. I never lose sight of them. The work is of a light nature,—cutting thistles, &c. This is the only industry, except the farm boys. The baker boys help to chop wood. They are employed in gangs.

Who selects gangs? The Master, in my presence, brings the boys according to their proficiency, and the list is brought to me and approved quarterly, for yard cleaning, house, baker, gardener, farm, and out-door inspector. I inspect them for employment quarterly.

In what are you guided in the selection? Principally the nature of the work, and the ability of the child to perform it.

You have a shoemaker on the Establishment? Yes; no boys under his directions.

Is there any reason why? The only reason is, the man was employed for economy; and for economical purposes the idea of training boys into shoemakers has not been entertained.

Do you visit the dormitories? Yes; not regularly; occasionally, say as often as I am in that portion of the establishment; say once or twice a week, or once in ten days.

Are there any industries which the children could be employed in without increasing the staff? No.

I have examined the children myself for the prizes in 1865. They were awarded on my examination with assistance of masters and mistresses. I have not been in the habit of examining them since. Previously some officer appointed by Government examined them; but in the absence of Mr. Stephens I did it in 1865

Is there a Library? Yes, a small one. The books have never been issued on the boys' side, but they have been to the girls' side. I can't say why not to boys. Boys have more means of amusing themselves, and have not asked for books.

Then the boys have never had the books? Not to my knowledge.

Have you any means of judging between the intelligence of the boys and girls? No; the boys have the benefit of a trained teacher, are better than they were, and are more lively than the girls.

Could not the boys and girls be employed in the domestic establishment and reduce the expense? We have tried once or twice, but have not succeeded. If it was not that the washing is done on the premises we could do without servants, except nurses.

You are one of the Guardians? Yes. I have nothing to do with the admission of children, only with their discharge and apprenticing.

At what age are they apprenticed? After 12 they are eligible, and if stout children they are then sent out; few are sent out under 12½. We cannot meet the demand for apprentices. Very few have been returned to the establishment; when they have been it has been when their indentures have been cancelled by Magistrates.

Can you state the cause of their return by the Magistrates? Usually the misconduct of boys. One was returned for misconduct of the master. He was returned by a Bench of Magistrates. We have had very few. I do not think six in my time.

What is the general conduct of the children in the establishment? Very good.

Are there frequent instances of immoral conduct, bad language, &c.? No, I have not observed any at all; not in my time.

Are the Officers at present well fitted for their duties from intelligence, temper, zeal, &c.? Yes, as a whole, I do think so.

Are you present when religious instruction is imparted? Not on the Roman Catholic but on the Protestant side, and not further than looking into the room.

What intercourse have the children with other parties? Any person is allowed to see them from 10 till 4; *i.e.*—relations or friends, except on Sundays.

Have there been Sunday Schools? Yes, every Sunday morning there is a Protestant School. I cannot answer for Roman Catholics. It is held in the girls' dining-hall, for Protestant boys and girls; and the girls' school-room is used as a church for the Catholics. The master and mistress (Protestants) superintend the Protestant School. The teaching is done by young ladies and gentlemen of the village, under the clergyman, every Sunday morning. There are about half a dozen or 8 teachers and 250 children. The village children are allowed to come in, and they are taught with the infants of the Asylum, but not with the elder children of the Asylum.

Are there as many teachers as necessary? Yes; they teach from half-past 9 to 10·15, or more,—say an hour.

Are the teachers selected by the Minister? Yes; they are the daughters of neighbours invited by the Clergyman to attend as teachers. It has continued since I have been there.

Have any offered and been objected to? I am not aware of any. When I first went there there were a few boys in a separate school in the vestry under a Mr. Morey, but he was objected to, and no other application has been made, and the boys joined the general class.

By Mr. Wilson.—What deviation from the original mode of working of the institution has been made since you took charge, or what improvement have you effected? The only deviation is having works done on the establishment which used to be done by the Public Works Department. I found a carpenter there, but he was not doing his own work; there was a want of forms, which were dilapidated, and instead of calling for tenders I got the carpenter to do the work. There has been no deviation from the original form of working the Asylum of any importance. I dispensed with the industrial mistress and two servants, and gave six girls the employment. The industrial mistress simply looked after the girls. I thought the matron and servants did as well. It has been successful.

Have you suggested improvements to Government? Yes; reduction of expenditure. On account of expense, any trade has not been recommended; but I have advised the reduction of a schoolmistress.

Could you furnish the Commission with your views of improvement without additional expense? Yes, I can within a few days. Just when children are becoming useful they have to go out.

Can you save in the dietary without impairing health of children? I think the present printed scale of diets too liberal; that is the milk ration. I think an alteration might be made in the dietary. I approve of porridge, but I have made no enquiries as to the expense of oatmeal. I think half a pound of meat is too high; I should make a substitute. Tea might be dispensed with. The children do not receive too much bread. The girls don't eat all that is put before them, the boys do. Ordinary labouring people's children do not receive so liberal a diet,—certainly not. The waste dinner goes into the pig-tub and helps to feed pigs at the farm.

What is the religious instruction on week days? The whole of Wednesday, from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4, both Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen attend. They attend the whole of that period, the boys in the morning, girls in the afternoon. The boys go to school the remainder of the day. I do not think it part of my duty to see to the religious instruction. There is a book of regulations for the principal Schoolmaster. The book says nothing of the dinners. I think it says the dormitories. There is a Visitor's Book. The children employed out of doors do not object to it. The boys are farther advanced than usual out-door boys in their work. The farther advanced boys could be employed in growing vegetables where

they can help the gardener. We have not a sufficient number to work in the field; not above a dozen or 18. There are the baker's and other boys who are fully employed.

Monitors are trained in the school. I asked the question of Mr. Roberts, who said he could teach 300 or 500. I think that one master could manage all with monitors, and so with girls. The girls are taught plain needlework. Only a portion of the needlework is done. With a sewing machine much more could be done. The boys could be employed under the shoemaker; but his full time is taken up in mending the boots. A boy that is fit to be taught shoemaking is fit to go out.

There is a great difference in the character of the children. The instructors are kind and humane. 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. I make myself personally acquainted that the duties are carried out. I do not doubt that my constant attention has been productive of good. I am always about from 9 to 4. The chief produce of the farm is milk. To guarantee the purity of the milk the farm overseer brings it himself and delivers it. I see it delivered 5 out of 7 days. Pure milk is issued. We have no contract milk now; we had once. I have had opportunities of comparing the two; the contractor's milk was so watered that I took no more. The children do as well if not better on the lower scale of milk than on the higher class. We had eruptive disorder last year; but I think over feeding does as much harm sometimes as under feeding.

Mr. Hunter.—We have 30 cows in milk on the farm at present. They give sufficient milk at the present scale for the children and Cascade Factory. The farm would not carry any more without an extension. We contemplated fencing in part of the reserve at the back for the dry cows. I think we have had hard work to keep up our cows. I think the dietary too liberal, especially milk; but if a reduction is made in other articles, it should be made up in some other way. I think the infant with milk is more out of proportion than the other. I don't think a larger amount of food is required here than in England. I think it might be altered with advantage.

How many girls are employed on industrial work? All the able-bodied girls in washing, mangling, and ironing.

What books are prohibited? I am not aware of any. There are a number of books in store, which have been collected together. They are not such as are circulated in a school-room. The children go early to bed. They read in the dormitory, but nothing beyond that. It is of great advantage to children to be kept after 12 years of age; and it reduces the expense of the Establishment in economising labour. Many of the children are small for their age; too young and small to use the spade.

Mr. Cook.—How many servants are there? 12 altogether. The provisions are ordered according to the dietary scale. I consider the items sugar, &c. are all used. The tea is made in the boiler, and the sugar is put to it. Fuel and light in 1865 were continued in 1866. Officers who do not live on the establishment get their fuel in kind delivered to them.

Mr. Salier.—The wood is all got off the farm, but it will not last long. If the overseer said £80 worth of pigs were sold in 1866 he made a mistake; it was £60. The farm has increased in productiveness. I have had a paddock fenced since I came, and the farm is now under high cultivation. We fetch our manure from the hospitals. The closets are emptied every three days. Next year we shall supply our own vegetables.

Mr. Cook.—8 prisoners are employed under an overseer. It is not charged to the Institution: only the overseer's salary.

Chairman.—Only the further advanced boys are employed in industrial pursuits. In arranging the gangs the Protestant boys and Roman Catholic boys are not divided. I am not aware of any distinction.

Mr. Hunter.—Are Catholic boys selected to wash the Catholic dormitories? Not specially. There is no acknowledged division except at bed-time.

Chairman.—I live off the establishment; salary £450 and rent. Purveyor and Clerk £200 and an allowance for quarters £33 12s.; he lives off the establishment; he has fuel, light, and water, £21 8s. Head Schoolmaster, £200; lives on premises; he is a married man and has a family, £33 6s. 8d. Allowance for monitors, £20, and fuel, light, and water estimated at £18 6s. 8d.; he has a boy to wait on him who is kept by the establishment. None are allowed provisions at contract price. The Assistant Master is appointed at £120; lives on premises, a single man; quarters estimated at £23 6s. 8d., fuel and light £18. Matron, male school, £125; quarters, fuel, light, and water, £34 13s. 4d. Matron, female school, £125; quarters, £20 16s. 8d.; fuel, water, and light £18. Matron female school, £150; quarters, £25; fuel, water, and light £25. Matron infant school, £125. Senior schoolmistress, £120; teacher, £20; quarters, £16 13s. 4d.; fuel, &c. £18. All these officers are allowed either a boy or girl servant. All the cooking is done on the establishment. Baker's assistant, £81 16s. 8d. Outdoor inspector, £120; he lives off the premises; he has £18 for fuel and light. Farm overseer, £120; quarters, £20; he has no family. The gardener, carpenter, and shoemaker have nothing but their salaries; nor ploughman or Beadle. The nurses have board and lodging.

Mr. Hunter.—Is there any difference in the duties of the matrons? Originally the girls' matron was at £125. There is no difference between her and the matron of the infant school. There ought to be no difference between her and the matron of the boys; but the matron does not look to the boys' heads. I would suggest that the matron's duty should be the same, and salary the same.

MR. JOHN HARDING, *Farm Overseer to Queen's Asylum.*

I reside in a cottage on the premises. The farm is bush land, in all about 150 acres, of which 45 are in cultivation or under the plough. In grass 35 acres, or say 40; remainder is bush land.

There is myself, a ploughman, and a carter, and a gang of 8 boys from the Asylum, with sometimes 2 or 3 additional learners. I employ them milking cows, feeding pigs, and general work. The boys like their employment. I find them about the same as other boys—no difficulty in teaching them. They are from 10 to 12 years old when they come to me. The average time each boy is employed—they come down at 5 A.M., and go back at half-past 7 to breakfast. Half the boys come back from 9 to 12, and then they go to dinner. Four return to milk the cows in the afternoon. All the boys learn to milk cows and feed pigs; occasionally the boys clean the horses down; in digging mangolds, and giving them to the cows; in summer hoeing, and any light work on the farm. The boys are always with myself when I am there. The disposition of the boys is like the average of their class. I am firm with them, and they do the work, especially when I look after them. They are the regular run of the boys. I have other boys when there is certain work to be done; a dozen or fifteen are sent in charge of the Out-door Inspector.

These are the only boys sent to me. Boys who come back from service are sent to me. I have had 13 or 14 such boys since I have been on the farm. These boys remained on the establishment and were employed. Their general character I could not find fault with. I could make them do what I ordered them. I have 28 cows on the establishment. Three are not in milk. I could maintain 36 cows, for which we have convenience. We could retain 36 as the largest number. The bush land is not quite fenced in. It would not be large enough to keep our dry cows. We sell all our calves as soon as born. Average price of cows, £7, £8, or £9. We have no means of keeping the calves. I think it is undesirable to part with the females. If we had a sufficient run for the dry cows and young calves it would be desirable to keep them. We have a good bull now. The keeping on of calves would give us better stock, and cheaper than buying cows. They would not materially lessen the quantity of milk, because a cow after 6 or 7 months in milk is not very flush of milk, and the cows could be sent to the dry run, and there kept to feed the calves till they were fit to eat, &c. The farm boys are more sought after. I have had a great many letters and applications from persons for boys able to milk. By retaining the boys to a greater age I could not reduce the expense. The boys could not plough or cart manure.

The farm would let for about £150 a year. This would depend on the contract for milk. I dare say it would let for that, being near town.

By Mr. Salier.—I have been overseer 6 years. The place was like a wilderness when I went there. The last six months we have had pigsties, fences, and cowsheds. We have a horse-power chaff-cutter, 6 bushels an hour; boys drive the horse. We have a Dutch barn. The farm is increasing in productiveness. The ground is kept in better heart. We had 17 cows when I went there. I think with the purchase of a little bran we could keep 36 cows during the winter. It has been a very dry autumn for mangolds.

By Mr. Wilson.—We produced 50 tons of hay this year, and 150 tons mangolds. We could grow potatoes. The pigs are sold by public auction. We had a pig 6 or 7 cwt. I select the cows myself for purchase.

By Mr. Hunter.—Cows vary very much in milk. We have some giving 10, 12, and 14 quarts, and some not more than 4—not an average of 9. Some cows have been in milk 7 or 8 months. When it is deficient I let the Superintendent know. The surplus does not come back from the Asylum, but it does from the Cascade.

By the Chairman.—I deliver the milk in the afternoon, and the gardener in the morning. I know the quantity I deliver from the matron.

By Mr. Hunter.—Then you make up deficient quantities in water? No. I do not water it as a general rule. I have occasionally, under circumstances where an accident has happened, watered the milk to make up the quantity.

By Mr. Wilson.—I have examined the contract milk, and found it adulterated.

By Mr. Salier.—The milk delivered this morning was a good sample of the milk supplied. Mangolds make thin milk. My instructions are to deliver pure milk, and I do so as far as I can.

By Mr. Cook.—In the spring we make a little butter. In January, February and March the butter goes to the school.

SATURDAY, 1 JUNE, 1867.

MR. GEORGE ROBERTS *called in and examined.*

I am Head Schoolmaster, Queen's Asylum. I was appointed on 1st February, 1865. Dr. Coverdale was at the head of the establishment at that time. I was in the employment of the Government, under the Board of Education, before that time.

I was brought by the Government to the Colony under engagement as a Schoolmaster for five years,—i.e., I could not leave under five years without certain forfeitures.

Previously I was under Mr. Temple, at Nethe Hall, about 2½ years. This was a Training Establishment for Schoolmasters, not under any particular system except denomination Church of England. My training was to take charge of a school.

The secular educational department of the Asylum is entirely under my supervision, both males, females, and infants.

On four days of week, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, the same course of instruction is followed. On Wednesday entirely for religious instruction. The time used for instruction is not the same on Wednesday : not the same hours.

I have to take turn in taking charge of the yard, and am responsible for the care of the Protestant Male Dormitory, the Catholic being under the Assistant Master ; and I have occasionally to take charge of the boys at meals.

I teach in only the Boys' School. I never trespass upon the Mistresses' duties as to instruction, but I have examined the girls and classified them ; and this I do every six months. I should consider that to be my duty if I saw any special reason for doing it.

No religious instruction is given in the school-room. The Protestant children assemble in the Church, but the Catholic children assemble in their respective School-rooms under the Catholic Master ; also the little girls, from half-past 8 to 9. I always attend in the Church with the Protestant children.

The morning for the Protestants is a religious service by the Chaplain, Mr. Hudspeth. On Friday mornings the Liturgy is said. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the Confession, Lord's Prayer, and ordinary Morning Collects are read ; fixed Psalms for the day are read alternately by the Chaplain and children ; the New Testament lesson of the day is read in alternate verses ; and a hymn is sung from the Hymns Ancient and Modern. On these days the children are not questioned. On Sunday they meet in the Girls' Dining-room, both the boys and the girls, where a Sunday School is held. The teachers are the monitors usually, but lately there have been teachers introduced from outside, a couple of young gentlemen,—Mr. Nairn and Mr. Mackay, junior,—and two Misses Coverdale, Miss Bendall, and two other ladies whose names I do not know.

The Chaplain attends at the commencement of the School and reads the Collect, and they sing a hymn altogether ; this has been in existence since I came. They use a little book called the Catechism broken into Short Questions, Sinclair's Catechism, and Historical Facts by Dr. Watts. The Scriptures are not read. The idea of the Sunday School under Mr. Quilter was, that the children on Sunday should be examined on what they had learnt on the previous Wednesday.

On Sunday the children attend church twice a day, morning at 11 ; evening, 7 to 8. I have charge of the boys in church in the morning. Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Smith alternately take girls. When I am not in charge the out-door inspector takes them.

Religious instruction is imparted on Wednesday to Protestants. The time is from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Chaplain takes charge of girls in morning and boys in afternoon. He has the girls and boys each in their school-room. The Catholic Chaplain takes the girls in the afternoon and the boys in the morning in their respective schoolrooms ; the Protestants being in the dining hall. The religious instruction is imparted simultaneously, but in different rooms.

On Wednesday the Protestant children. The standard is based on the Church Catechism. The lowest class of all learning the Lord's Prayer and the Creed and doing nothing else. Next class are supposed to know this, and they learn the Ten Commandments. Next class learn the rest of the Catechism. All the other classes are supposed to know all this, repeat the Catechism, but they learn a little book, Dr. Watts' Historical Facts. Next class do the same and have the Shorter Catechism, and learn collect for next Sunday. Next class do all this and learn Sinclair's Catechism in addition ; in morning they read a chapter in the New Testament, and prepare it to be examined on by the chaplain in afternoon.

In afternoon, for first hour, same as morning for all except first class. Mr. Hudspeth takes upper class and examines them in the chapter they have read in morning. He then assembles the others in the desks and asks them questions on Christian doctrine, as to their understanding. They then sing hymns in practice for Sunday.

No reading of Scripture in the dormitory, but reading prayers both morning and night. This is by all the children, by their respective teachers.

I do not attend the Catholic religious instruction. I was there one Wednesday when there was no master, but I left it entirely to the monitors. I merely went in to see that order was preserved. They have not now any opportunity of reading the Scriptures at any other time than when religious instruction is being given as described. We have very few books for general reading—an encyclopædia I believe under Mrs. Smith's care.

No books are given to the boys to read except those they receive as prizes. We have no circulating library in any sense. At night when they go to bed the best readers take books and read them aloud to the others. I have lent them one of these books : the others belong to the boys : the last was "Boys and their Masters." The boys have books of their own, when their parents provide them or gained as prizes ; but no books in the sense of a circulating library are provided.

The routine is the same on the four days I have named. There is no school on Saturday ; and on Wednesday there is religious instruction.

The following is the routine :—

The boys rise at 6, say prayers and make beds ; smaller boys go down to wash immediately ; the bigger boys wash the Dormitories and clean out ; they then go down to wash ; all their heads are combed either by Nurse or Monitors. They are inspected by Outdoor Inspector who has charge of them from time of rising, this takes till half-past 7 ; then the bell rings for breakfast, this is till 8 ; at 8, 30 boys are clearing out dining-hall and breakfast utensils ; 12 go to bakehouse assisting ; the rest play in yard till 8-20. Bell then rings for religious instruction by 8-30. I have charge of the play-yard then. Then to religious instruction for half an hour. From 9 to 12 school greater part. About 40 or 50 boys remain out each day

during school-hours for work, these are the working boys. Two big boys clean hospital in morning, and cut wood in the afternoon. Four in bakehouse, six in dining-hall cleaning floor, six under the gardener, two cleaning lavatory, two verandah, two closets, two or three to the farm and hall. General workers and the remainder are under Mr. Gumley clearing up paths, &c., sweeping, &c. The farm boys (eight) go down at 5 A.M. to milk cows with three or four helpers or learners, and return in time to breakfast. I set the boys their particular duties. It is laid down as one of my duties, except in one instance when the boys were too weak for the work. On that occasion Dr. Coverdale determined (in June 1866) that the boys should always change every 6 months on 1st July. There is an arrangement made as to the religion of the boys in bakehouse, we put equal numbers specially; they make it a rule when the Chaplains have charge of the boys nobody shall be absent if possible; the same at the farm. Of the big hospital boys there is one of each religion.

Respect is not had to religion for anything else.

At all employments the Catholic and Protestant boys work together.

At 12, boys to yard to play half an hour, Monitors remain under my charge for that time to receive instruction; half-past 12 to 1 go to dining-hall to dinner under the Assistant Master; 1 to half-past 1 smaller boys go to play, bigger boys go to clean room, and bakers go to bakehouse; half-past 1 boys assemble to see who want changes of clothing by Outdoor Inspector, and send to the Matron for the changes; then dismissed till 2; 2 till 4 same as from 9 to 12 except the farm boys, and they, the farm boys, only four go down in afternoon and no helpers; 4 to half-past 4 or longer Monitors under my charge, rest playing in yard till 5 winter, half-past 5 summer; 5 to half-past 5 tea; half-past 5 to 6 play in yard except cleaning boys. At 6 in winter and 7 in summer to bed by rule. The out-door boys are employed from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.

The books (reading) of the Irish Board are used in the School. Copy books. Monitors use Crossley's Arithmetic, Allan & Cornwall's Grammar, the Expositor, a book of derivations. These are all that are used in secular instruction except Sullivan's Dictionary.

The secular instruction is such as to fit the boys for future employment, no way different to that of the public schools, except that we do not teach geography and history.

The matron has to look after the food, assisted by the Out-door Inspector, and the general domestic arrangement. I undertake the general amusement of the children.

The diet is arranged by the Board by scale printed. It is adhered to. I occasionally attend the boys at meals; they consume the food given to them. I have a family of 4. My opinion is that they are not overfed; but I think with the same expense they might be better fed—more prudently fed. For instance, instead of the square block of bread and bad tea they might have porridge. I can prepare a scale of dietary which I think might be advantageous. From my intimate knowledge of the children in the Asylum I think their average intelligence is equal to other grades of the same age. Their temper or disposition is cruel. They have a tendency to be cruel. They were morose, but are not so now. They are not so frank or amiable as I could wish them, or as children of their age ought to be. I think the uniform cruelty of the elder boys and of the servants led to this.

The servants and officers generally are well fitted for their duties. All servants about the place should be intelligent, and able to read and write. It has a good effect on the children.

As far as I can judge they are not nearly so bad in their language as the outsiders. There are some of vicious habits: one boy deliberately killed three geese by screwing their necks off. I know of none so very bad as to be advisable to remove them. Children of the ages of 8, 10, and 13 have been admitted. I now speak simply of the boys.

I had a friend in England in a similar establishment, and I stayed a fortnight with him. He was head schoolmaster. It was not altogether an Orphan Asylum. Deserted children were allowed to attend. It was an Industrial Pauper School. The head was called the governor. His duty was the general supervision. He took note of the educational department as well as others. He was an old soldier.

I have not examined the infant class, but I have been present at their exercises. I showed Miss Horan how to teach the alphabet phonetically. The removal from the Infant Department up is guided only by their age, and not by attainments. I consider the elder children are well advanced in their class. I judge this as they come up to me. Some of those little children read fluently; this I consider well advanced.

By Mr. Cook.—The expense of the Educational Department could be reduced as far as the mere secular instruction is concerned, if I had no other duty to perform. Monitors could perform the duties of assistant master if the monitors are allowed to remain to a greater age, but at 14 their intelligence is not sufficient to explain matters. If apprenticed they would be of value to the Institution in several departments to learn shoemaking, tailoring, &c. The expense could be reduced by this means, but not if boys are to be sent out at 12. The infants are drafted at 6 years of age. The Principal can retain them there after 6. 80 or 90 of the children now in the Infant School are I believe above 6.

By Mr. Salier.—I think the children should not go out till 14. I found the boys when I took charge intelligent; they were more dogged or sullen; they did not seem to understand what was said to them. They are better now than they were. Boys once or twice leave their food, but as a rule they use it and do not complain of having too little.

By Mr. Wilson.—There is no feeling, good or bad, between the children owing to the division of the Protestants from the Catholics: they play together, and no distinction is made amongst themselves. Bibles are in stock, plenty, but they are not given to the Protestant boys to read, because they are not given to the Catholics. In Sunday school the teachers do not expound the Scriptures. No objection is made to individual teachers expounding the Scriptures to the children. The Sunday School is only open to teachers invited by the Chaplain; no other teacher would be allowed; none have offered that I am aware of. No religious instruction is given to the infants, except that on fine summer Sundays they go to church, and the Roman Catholic children on Wednesdays.

By Mr. Hunter.—I see the children at meal time; I have never seen them leaving their meals in an overgorged state, their buttons being unfixed.

By the Chairman.—There has been no Ladies' Committee since my time.

By Mr. Wilson.—I think the time appropriated to religious instruction is excessive. I know many institutions, but I never heard of so many hours being devoted to religious instruction.

TUESDAY, 4 JUNE, 1867.

MRS. MARY SMITH, *Matron of the Girls' Division of the Queen's Asylum.*

By Chairman.—I was appointed in January, 1860. I had first a salary of £120; I have now £150. I have quarters, and one of the children as a servant, fuel, and light. I have no other perquisites or allowances. I do not obtain my provisions, except bread from the bakehouse, at the contract price. The Purveyor keeps an account of the bread.

My duties are:—The bell rings at 6 to rise; from 6 till half-past 7 seeing breakfast laid and the children washed and combed, and that the cook, laundress, and housemaid are at their posts attending to their duties. I remain as much as possible with the children in the lavatory. Half-past 7 till 8 attending the children at breakfast; from 8 to 9 my own breakfast; also at that hour I am liable to attend to have gates opened for trades-people, &c. From 9 superintending the cleaning and receiving the rations till about half-past 10. The Purveyor weighs out the rations, and the Assistant Baker delivers them. I know how many children I have to receive rations for. I see the meat is put into the copper. The bread sent is only for the day's consumption, and I lock up the tea and sugar for the day. I receive the milk from the Gardener at half-past 6 or 7 in the morning, and from the Farm Overseer himself in the afternoon. I only receive rations for the girls under my care. From half-past 10 sick to attend to; seeing that the rooms are properly cleaned; windows all opened, &c. At 11 is the hour for cutting out the children's clothing, bedding, &c., till half-past 12. From half-past 12 attending the children's dinner; superintending them in the yard and getting them ready for school till 2; off duty from 2 till 3. 3 till 4 for cutting out, receiving visitors, &c. The milk comes at 4. My time table allows me to be off duty till 5, but in the winter I have to see to the children's tea being prepared, and that all is straight in the yard. At tea from 5 till half-past 5, and then in the yard with a servant in summer till 7, and in winter till it is time for the children to go to their dormitories. Then I give up charge to the Schoolmistresses; at whatever hour they go to the dormitories the Schoolmistresses take charge of them. We have these rules in a printed time table. During the other hours of the day, whilst I am off duty, the children are in school or in charge of the Schoolmistresses. I have reared a family of my own. My opinion as to the mode in which these children are fed is that they have abundance of food always; the ration is such as I would approve for other children. Less meat and more vegetables might be an improvement; but when the meat is roasted they eat it all. I think that more bread and potatoes might be used; they are fond of bread.

The children come to my division after 6 years of age. They have tea morning and evening. The quantity of tea is very small; it is more milk and water. I do not see any harm in it. The quantity of meat they have is not larger than I should give our own children. All the children who are capable of work eat heartily. You can hardly compare the food with a private table. In serving it out the quantity is not always the same: it is regulated according to their appetite; the younger ones have a smaller ration of meat, 6 ozs.; the elder, 8 ozs. The printed scale has not been altered.

Dr. Coverdale occasionally comes in to see that their food is all right.

Latterly, I have had nothing to do with the Hospital. When there was a Hospital division I had the supervision of it.

I fear I cannot make any less do than I have mentioned. There is nothing in the domestic economy that I can suggest improvement in. The tough meat is made into soup; nothing is wasted.

The needlework keeps them fully occupied. Just now we have a good stock of clothing, and have some of their making in store. There have been times when we had to give out under-clothing to be made, but for three years past we have given out no under things. The whole of the washing is under my superintendence. It is done partly by machinery, and partly by the girls. One female servant, a laundress, is constantly employed, and the other servants help every day but Saturday, from 2 to 4. If it were not for the washing we could do with fewer servants: the girls, when at work, must be kept up to it. We have 3 servants, a cook, housemaid, and laundress.

If the girls were retained on the Establishment till a later age than 12 or thereabouts, the work of the Establishment could be done by girls to a certain extent. They could not attend to fires. But if they were indentured to the Establishment we might always have girls to take the place of servants.

They generally leave with reluctance; but I fear indentured girls would not exercise proper control over their former schoolfellows.

Girls go out to walk, occasionally; about once a week; they have swings, balls, and dolls. Their going out to walk is regulated by Dr. Coverdale's orders.

I think they have sufficient recreation. They enjoy a romp in the yard with a football; they have a good one.

I have been disappointed in children I thought very promising after going out to service. I cannot say what to attribute it to. Of necessity the children always work together, even in scrubbing out their rooms, and they are always merry and noisy over their work. To a certain degree they share the

responsibility of their work. I often have to return children to work inefficiently performed. Generally they like to be appointed workers, in almost every case I may say. I may have had opportunities of conversing with girls returned from private service, but I cannot call to mind that I have said much to them. Those returned are placed in the Infant Division. They have complained of being beaten, and of hard work.

By Mr. Cook.—I think 12 too young for the children to be apprenticed out; a child of 12 cannot do much in a private house. Latterly they have not been so sulky as they used to be. I think the boys and girls should be strictly looked after if allowed to play together. It might have a good effect, and yet there is no want of companionship amongst them. They work better if taken to work with me than if they are set to work by themselves. The correction I use is a slap over the fingers with a cane. If they sulk at meals I make them stand out, and if at work give them a little more work. If I found it made a child sulky to correct it for being sulky I should not do it again. Some of the girls are very sulky. It is a great failing. They may, when apprenticed, miss their companions.

By Mr. Wilson.—I have been under three Superintendents. Since Dr. Coverdale took charge a decided improvement has taken place, the children are more obedient, they are in better discipline, everything has gone on smoothly, and the buildings are in good order. I think it is better to have a Medical Officer on the spot. In Mr. Boyd's time I had to send to town for Dr. Smart. Dr. Coverdale is very kind to the children. They respect him and like him, they crowd round him and talk to him,—I speak of my division. The children used once to have oatmeal but many would not taste it. I have seen many of them rise from table without putting their spoons in it; my own children like it with a small quantity of milk; they do not get so much milk as the orphans, but then they have jam, &c.

I do not think the religious instruction too much. It is more than we give our own children, but they like Wednesday as a sort of Sunday in the middle of the week.

I do not know any institution to compare it with. I cannot see what more can be done in the Asylum than is now done. Very rarely I have complaints made of bad language being made use of. I never knew of a child using bad language without being told of it by others.

By Mr. Hunter.—Swan, the Assistant Baker, receives the rations from the man who weighs in the store, and brings them over in a cart: the Cook brings the lighter things, such as currants, &c.

With regard to the milk, I taste and judge of its quality. I find it inferior sometimes. I have had to complain, but even then it is infinitely better than from a contractor. Sometimes we have a great deal more than the ration; but whatever is sent is all used for the children. It often occurred last summer. Latterly we have never had less than the authorised quantity. As a rule we always have the full quantity of milk.

I have never heard any remarks about religion amongst them, they are always on good terms with each other. They never read each other's books. Children of different denominations are frequently fast friends. The Protestant children can get Catholic books in the dormitory if they choose to take them. Protestant girls would not take the liberty of going into the Catholic dormitory unless sent. The Catholic children do not like my looking into their books.

By the Chairman.—We had one girl in Mr. Boyd's time who was a very naughty girl in many ways, but she was apprenticed as soon as possible.

We have some big girls, but I have noticed nothing vicious in them. I do not think as a rule it is a good plan to admit big girls from town.

The boys play with the girls when they go to the beach. Sisters see their brothers and cousins, &c. I think the effect is good. These meetings could be more frequent in the summer without disarrangement.

We have no library; there are a few books which the children borrow occasionally.

The circulation of proper books would be beneficial; the girls are fond of reading. I do not find the children devoid of intelligence; even the little stupid ones like to get books to read. The books there are have been read and re-read by the children. I think they have everything necessary for their amusement.

MRS. ANN BOURNE, *Matron of the Boys' Division.*

In reply to questions from the Chairman, states:—

I was appointed 8 years ago. My duties are not exactly the same as Mrs. Smith's. I rise at 5 to see the boys off for the milk, and I don't attend the children in the Lavatory. I don't perform any other duties not performed by Mrs. Smith. I have not thought of any means of improving the establishment or lessening the expense as far as the boys' division. We have only two female servants in our division. They have to superintend the cleaning, and one acts as nurse. The girls wash all the clothes, but we detach a servant to assist at the washing. The clothes are sent to the Cascade House of Correction for repairs. One lame boy helps to sew buttons on, &c.

I think the diet is very good,—not more than sufficient for the boys. They generally enjoy very good health. We have had no sickness for a long time till the measles broke out. I have to see that everything is ready for the comfort of the boys. If any boys are taken ill in the night I am called up. Some of the boys are sullen, but on the whole they are pretty good.

By Mr. Cook.—The dormitories are scrubbed before breakfast every morning. I think it necessary. It is not done in damp weather. I don't think dry rubbing would be as effectual for cleanliness.

By Mr. Salier.—I see the rations weighed in the store, and handed over to the bakehouse. I think the dietary quite enough.

By Mr. Wilson.—The boys are as cleanly as they were under former superintendence. Every morning the nurse attends to the boys' heads. I never hear any bad language amongst the boys. A light burns all night in the dormitory. All the servants appear fully occupied. Such boys as can work do so outside. They are not so active as some boys, but they are generally willing to work. Some wish to get to places,—not to any particular trade or calling. The boys have not lately run away—not for 2 years. They can run away at any time.

They are kind one to another generally.

MR. HENRY BOYES, *Purveyor.*

In reply to questions from the Chairman, states:—

I have been Purveyor since 1865. I was Purveyor previously from August, 1861, to August, 1862.

I had then nearly the same duties as now. I had to attend then on Sundays, which I do not do now.

I was never Dispenser. When I was appointed in 1865 I was not to perform the duties of Dispenser.

I go at half-past 8 in the morning, and remain there till 1; and then from 2 to 4 in the afternoon. Sometimes I am longer, sometimes shorter. I live off the establishment 6 minutes' walk from it. My salary is £200, and I have house rent, fuel, and light, a boy as a servant, and medical attendance. No other allowances or perquisites. All the accounts are kept by myself and the Dispenser. I could not in the present hours do the duty of Dispenser, irrespective of dispensing medicines;—for nine months of the year I certainly could not. The rations have for some years past been the same; Friday's rations have been altered; I think otherwise it has been the same since 1859. The milk has been reduced of late.

Dr. Coverdale lives off the establishment. He finds his own provisions. He gets nothing from the establishment. I act under his directions. He is at the Asylum from 10 till 4, being absent for a time in the middle of the day, and the Hospital calls for his attendance at other times. I know nothing of the Educational department.

By Mr. Salier.—Mr. Young is my clerk. The set of books I showed you is that for past years. The provisions, fuel, and light are made up to end of April. The stores return is yearly. Mr. Young copies returns for me. The Guardians also employ him making out indentures, &c. The rations are issued once a day; I see to their being weighed by a servant. It takes about an hour and a half to issue the rations; on Saturdays a little longer. Stores are issued once a week. I take the worn-out things monthly. I receive provisions,—meat four times a week, flour once or twice a week, groceries once a week, milk twice a day. I see everything weighed. I furnish Mr. Harding with the supply of milk required, and the Matrons keep a book of the supply from the Farm Overseer.

By Mr. Wilson.—The Superintendent can hear the bell rung. I hold an inspection of all articles once a month. The Colonial Storekeeper and the Principal examine and condemn the useless things once a year. The condemned articles are sent in to the Storekeeper and sold. All the used-up farm implements come under my notice, such as spades, hoes, &c. A regular account is kept of them, and I exchange them when unserviceable as often as they are required. My provision and other accounts are audited by the Auditor. I furnish my accounts to the Principal for signature and then on to the Government. The provision accounts are sent in monthly. The flour issued is 20 per cent. and fine. All the elder children have 20 per cent. flour; the Infants and Hospital Patients have fine flour.

By Mr. Hunter.—The quantity of milk required is supplied to the Matrons. If they complain of want of supply I report it to the Principal; it has frequently occurred, and then the children go short. The quantity was quite correct during the whole month of May, except that an accident occurred by which 60 or 70 pints were lost. As a rule, the children get their quantity according to scale.

One Matron attends to receive rations from me; this is Mrs. Bourne. The other Matrons send a Cook from each Division. The Cooks weigh the rations under my directions, and take them away.

By Mr. Wilson.—The Baker takes the bread round and also the meat. Mr. Mackay, my predecessor, had Mr. Young to assist him.

The Beadle comes in for an hour and a half to weigh the meat, vegetables, &c. I issue flour, which is baked on the Establishment, and I count the loaves and weigh the bread when I like. I never find it less than it should be. There is a small quantity of potatoes used to assist the yeast. When I report inferior articles to the Principal he comes and decides the question.

By Mr. Hunter.—After reporting matters I have no further responsibility.

By Mr. Salier.—Within the last twelve months there have been a dozen of times when the milk has been reported short.

By Mr. Hunter.—About 60 pints daily have been lately sent to the Cascades Factory. This is over and above the ration for the children. This has been done since the 1st April.

MR. W. GUMLEY, *Outdoor Inspector.*

In reply to Questions from the Chairman, states—

My duties every day are pretty much the same, except on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

My duties are, first to ring the bell at 6 for the children to rise. I light the lamps, and unlock the doors. As soon as they are up they come down stairs to wash. I superintend them whilst washing; and visit them occasionally with the Nurse and the Monitors in the schoolroom. I have to inspect them for breakfast, and take them into breakfast, I remaining with them from half-past 7 to 8. My own breakfast from 8 to 9. 9 to 12 the children are assembled for school-work. About 40 of the children remain out for work; some indoor, and some outdoor in the garden or field work. They hoe weeds, break up ground, and do what they can. They weed onions, and any garden light work. Then I have an hour from 12 to 1. From 1 to 2 I superintend the clearing up of the Boys' Division after dinner. At 2 the boys assemble again for school, and work until 4. 4 to 5 I am off duty: the boys in the playground under the Schoolmaster. At 5 I take them to tea till half-past 5. After tea they play till 6 in winter and 7 in summer, and then they go to bed. I look after them in the yard. I see them all safe up till I am aware they are all present. Then my duty ceases. This on all days in the year. On Wednesday I still rouse them with the bell. I remain till breakfast as usual; but there is no school till 10 on Wednesday. They go into school for religious instruction from 10 to 12, and then I am on duty till 2. Off from 2 to 4, and then on till bedtime.

If I find any new Hospital cases I send them to Hospital. Some have been kept for ringworm in Hospital if they are very bad; and when the Medical Officer thinks he is fit to go back again, he is sent.

In January last there were a number of boys with sore heads, and there are a number now; and they stand with the other boys. I have objected to their being there at dinner time. Their hair is cut and their heads are uncovered.

The Principal never inspects them in the morning, unless they are sent to Hospital. I never see him at meal times except when there are visitors. I have not known him visit the Dormitories after the children were in bed. I believe he has done so twice. The Principal gives the gardener directions, and the gardener tells me. The boys have not lately gone up to work at the Principal's residence. About 20 boys and myself went up one time to pick stones off a field for three days. The field belonged to the Principal.

The boys that are under me are mere babies, too young to work on the farm. All boys who can read are sent out, 40 per diem. There are 3 divisions, and each has 2 days in school and one outside. They are obedient and industrious. If they are idle or lazy I slap them on the hands with a cane, and give them bad marks and report them.

By Mr. Wilson.—The boys are obedient except a very few. The work done by them is not much worth, except keeping weeds down. It is the same ground over and over again we work upon. In the garden there are about 3 or 4 acres. It is well cropped. We grow carrots, turnips, onions, and potatoes. They are used in the establishment. I have seen potatoes stored. The water can be laid on to the garden. We heaped the stones when we picked them up on the Superintendent's field. It was 18 months ago when we made the road from the Superintendent's house towards the Institution. We have not done anything there since last year. The boys like outdoor work better than house work. I believe the boys' heads are clear from lice. I think there are about two dozen boys now with bad heads. Kerosene oil is used for them. Boys have had bad heads for years. We have never been free from head disease. I have seen filthy boys come into the Asylum, and I have seen clean boys get very sore heads afterwards. Water is abundant at the establishment at present. The water was laid on to the Infant School recently. The surplus water runs into one of the front paddocks. I never had the care of boys before I entered the Institution.

By Mr. Hunter.—I went there in June, 1858. They had bad heads then, worse than now. It was of a different kind; not rough sore heads as now, but a kind of scald head. They continued bad for a year or two. The mornings are cold and damp in the Lavatory; we had a stove there once.

THURSDAY, 6TH JUNE, 1867.

MRS. ANN HORAN, *Matron of the Infant School, Queen's Asylum.*

In reply to the Chairman, states—

I have been on the Institution 11 years next month.

I have filled the office of Matron during that period, and latterly in charge of the General Hospital.

The duties I have to perform are—

I commence at 6 o'clock A.M. Visit the Hospital and dormitories; see the children rise and wash until 7; then to cookhouse and receive the milk, and see the children's breakfast prepared. See them at breakfast till 8½; then to 9, distribute them for prayers, the Protestants to Church, the Roman Catholics to one of the dormitories. Then I have half or three quarters of an hour to my own breakfast. Then some mornings to stores for materials. Then in to receive the rations and lock some of them away. Then to the yard to inspect the children to see they go into school clean at 10 o'clock. From that to nearly 12 in the dormitories inspecting bedding, &c., and seeing that the servants are at work.

Then visiting the Hospital with the Doctor every day about same time, varying from half-past 9 to nearly 12. No fixed hour for going through the Hospital. When the Doctor arrives at Hospital I accompany him.

See the children at dinner at half-past 12 to 1. Then to my own dinner.

At 2 I go round again; see the children ready for school; accompany the visitors, if any; and sometimes cutting out material for clothing, aided by a nurse, whilst the children are in school. When not cutting out I go to store seeing to clothing, boots, &c. This is till about 5, when I see the children to tea. Then I go through the Hospital again and see the beds made. See the children bathe in the bath before they go to bed, three times a week; boys on one side, girls on the other. Then every night to prayers after tea before bathing, about 20 minutes. Then the children go to bed by about half-past 7 to 8.

In the dormitories the sexes are separated; the males in one dormitory and the females in another. They are only separated for prayers,—the Protestants in one room, the Catholics in another, all at the same time. Prayers are read by two Nurses. I am there to keep order and to see the proper prayer used.

All the female servants are under my direction in the Infant Department; this includes the Hospital Nurse. 3 Nurses—one with boys and one with girls—a Cook, and 3 Housemaids.

I employ 7 of the elder girls in assisting with the children, cleaning and making beds, assisting with the food and in the dining-room. They have the dining-hall to clean out, and pannicans and dishes to wash, whilst the servants go down to the washing machine. I could do with 2 servants if we had more girls. I think there is some washing done by hand in the morning by the girls. The washing could not be done by hand, the bedding is too heavy for the girls. The small articles could be done by hand. There is a portion of bedding to wash every day. If the heavy articles were washed elsewhere I could do without all servants except the Cook and Nurses. This would not save much, but washing is dear if put out, but if it is washed in the building there would be a saving.

The children being young, the girls would have sufficient control over them except at night. Girls are very useful among the children. They take an interest in the children and like to be employed among them. Girls are very kind to them, as much so as the hired servants. It would be better to employ more girls so as to fit them for their future duties in life.

The dietary is not so great as in the other Department. I think the dietary is very good. Tea is given to them morning and evening: they get the same allowance as the elder children. I think milk and water would be better: there is such a small portion of tea that it makes little difference one way or the other. Bread ration is less; under 6, 12 ozs.; over 6, 16 ozs. The meat ration is less than the others. The meat is cooked in a similar manner to the elder ones. I could not suggest any alteration. If the milk were thickened with flour it would be agreeable to them; but not too thick, or they would have no drink with their bread. I very often do it now for a child in the Hospital.

The young children go into school from 10 to 12, and from a quarter-past 2 to 4.

They are healthy, except weak eyes and little sores sometimes, such as all children are subject to.

I think they have sufficient play or exercise.

They seem all cheerful and happy, agree well amongst themselves, always running about. I have not observed anything out of the way in their dispositions. Some of them are pettish.

The elder, and indeed all of them, are cleanly in their habits. The nurse attends on them at night; two women sleep in each Dormitory; some of the children attend to themselves, others call out.

I have no opportunity of seeing the children in the other Schools.

I could not at present suggest any measures adding to the necessary comfort of the children and the advantage of the Institution.

I have had no intercourse with the children who have gone out to service. I have now one of the girls who has been returned, and I find her very useful,—sometimes she wants a kind word.

I have often had a good account of the children who have gone out. They are as likely to be well fed in private service as in the Asylum. I accompany the infants when they go to the beach or to any amusement in town. They are allowed to play the whole of Saturday in the field, and between meals they play, and after hours. If they meet a child on the way they stop and speak. They have an opportunity of playing with the others. On a fine day the whole of the children go to the large paddock in front to play.

The band is used when they go to walk. The band heads them. I have seen some of the boys at drill in yard.

By Mr. Cook.—The whole of the new building is occupied by the Hospital and the Infants. It is valuable as a hospital. It can accommodate about 200. I have had 170 infants at one time, and there was the upper place for the hospital.

If the regulations were strictly carried out, I should have about 37 or 38 under 6 years of age.

I receive the rations according to the number of children under my care every morning. I may get 3 or 4 children up at night to the Hospital. Every day brings a change in the numbers.

If a number are ill I still receive the ration of bread, but not of meat or vegetables, unless the children in Hospital are allowed soup. If not, then sago and soup.

I have never heard the apprentices complain of bad feeding.

I do not think a person with half a dozen children would have 4 quarts of milk, but they would have something else.

By Mr. Salier.—I have noticed a great change in the children for the better since the School was handed over, they have had more opportunity of seeing people. I have 37 children under 6, 111 children are under my care.

By Mr. Wilson.—In my experience of the Asylum 2 children have died whilst we were waiting for a medical man to come from town. No sudden deaths have occurred since we had a resident doctor. We have had the measles lately; we have always some children in hospital. The Medical Officer attends once daily, and perhaps two or three times when there are serious cases. Two women sleep in the Hospital all night.

The Principal visits my Department. I go with him, not daily, say once a week sometimes to dormitories, sometimes two or three times a week to the Schoolroom.

He gives me all instructions as to the Infant Division.

The Medical Officer takes an interest in the Institution. If the rations are about he inspects them. It is my duty to make complaints to the Purveyor, unless the Medical Officer is present.

I apply for leave in a book, and it is signed by the Principal before I can leave. The Schoolmistress takes my duties. I do not receive the provisions from the Purveyor. The meat is delivered by the Assistant Baker. My Cook receives the tea, and checks the weight with the Purveyor. I count the loaves of bread. I get only a verbal message of weights from the Purveyor. The mixing of children with visitors and out-door people has a good effect. They used to be afraid of strangers. They were born in the Brickfields and kept there till three years of age; then conveyed in the van to the School, and had no opportunity of seeing strangers. This was about eight years ago, and this ceased in 1860.

There is a play-ground now appropriated for the Children about three years; they used to play in the verandah.

The ration scale was altered in 1860; they were allowed more vegetables and not so much milk. Each infant has always had a pint of milk and more. The parents come to see them; a good many of them. They appear to be pleased if lollies are brought to them by their parents, and when they get their lollies they wish to go away to show them to others.

No one visits to give them religious instruction, except the Chaplains.

If Mrs. Crouch was there when the children were reading she explained it to them.

The elder children go down to Church.

The parents bring picture books, and they have picture books at Christmas.

I can offer no suggestion as to improvement. My salary is £125. I live in the building. I have fuel and light, and a school girl as servant. No other emoluments. We can get bread from the bakehouse, which we pay for. We pay the contract price to the Purveyor. All the servants are allowed rations, but not the officers.

By Mr. Hunter.—The bigger girls if kept in the Institution could be employed in attending on the children. I am afraid the girls' dresses and all other things could not be washed in the building.

My daughter is Schoolmistress. We have School morning and afternoon.

The children who are over six are some kept on the B scale and some on C. There has not been a transfer from C scale to B. On C scale they get half an ounce of butter a day. The children are kept over age because it depended on the accommodation, and they were better attended to by the nurses. In the other Schools they are waited upon by children.

I don't think the children are over fed. They eat it all. I would not give them less food than at present.

In 1864 Dr. Smart was Medical Attendant. In the first death the child was sent to Hospital on Sunday morning at 11. The Doctor saw it and ordered it castor oil, and it then had convulsions. I sent to the Superintendent, and he came and saw the child between 2 and 3. He sent to town for the Doctor who came out at 8. The child died at 7.

In the other case the Doctor saw the child in the forenoon; he ordered him out of bed. At night when the child was going to bed I saw he was ill. I sent for the Superintendent, who was not at home. I sent a second message, would some of the family be kind enough to send for the Doctor? The Superintendent came about 10 p.m., and the child was dead before the Dr. was sent for. Mr. Boyd was the Superintendent then. He lived in the present Principal's quarters.

By Mr. Wilson.—I think it is of essential advantage that a Medical Officer should be on the Institution. There was Dr. Benson before Dr. Coverdale. He was both Superintendent and Medical Officer.

MRS. ANNIE MARY PARSONS, *Senior Schoolmistress.*

In reply to questions from the Chairman, states:—

I have charge of the female portion of the school, and impart instruction, assisted by Miss Horan, the Infant School Teacher, in the morning.

I have no other assistance in school except the monitors.

Miss Horan is, I believe, only temporarily acting as Assistant Mistress.

I have been in the school about 17 years; about 12 as schoolmistress, I think. I was appointed Industrial Mistress at first.

I have now charge of the children out of school in the evening for about an hour. The children are then playing in the yard, and I then instruct the monitors how to take charge of the children. I have charge of them in the dormitories from bedtime till they rise.

I give religious instruction to the Protestant children, except what is given by the Chaplain.

In point of intelligence I have had no opportunity of comparing them with others. I find it very difficult to teach them. They don't seem to take much delight in book-learning, and are more fond of exercising their limbs than their brains.

The children who have been brought from the Infant School up to my department are superior to those from the town in regard to reading; but the out-door children have more general knowledge, from opportunities which the school children have not.

I find the children from the Infant School much more tractable than those from the town.

There is no marked difference in their habits and disposition; they are all inclined to be sullen.

I cannot account for it except that their natural affections are not drawn out. They appear to be selfish,—all for themselves.

They don't form attachments among themselves for a permanency. They treat each other with consideration, for they are so watched that they cannot break forth into anything demonstrative. They are given to lying, decidedly. I think no other. I think they are really very honest. I have a child as a servant, and except pilfering eatables I have no fault to find as regards stealing. I have never lost anything whilst in the Institution except eatables. Of course, if you leave a pot of jam open they will attack it. They are obliged to keep themselves clean.

I have no trouble in the dormitories. The Matron looks after this. I have only to see to noises or outbreaks.

They have as much recreation as necessary. They are eager to go out to work instead of staying in school. The work is done by a number together.

Some appear glad to leave, some do not. On the whole, I think they are fond of change.

I can suggest no improvements. I don't think I can.

The extent of their education in general is, when they leave, variable. It depends on how many years they have been in school. Of course, a girl who has been 9 years in school would be proficient. Others again, admitted at 10 and discharged at 12, know little,—if anything. I think, if it were traced, these would be the girls complained of who bring discredit on the Institution.

The diet is good—animal food is too liberal, but the vegetable diet is defective. Last year I attended the dinners twice weekly and on alternate Sundays; they left soup and meats, but on baked meat days they ate more heartily. I never saw them have Irish stew.

The whole quantity given is certainly not sufficient to affect their energies. They generally enjoy good health. If the monitors were efficient I could conduct the school without assistance as regards the secular instruction. The monitors remain till 14 years old. They are not trained sufficiently. We take a likely girl, even if unwilling. We select the girls, but there are so few to choose from. There should always be girls retained for training as monitors. The intelligent girls instead of going to work should study for an hour extra with the monitors. They should be taught how to impart knowledge to others.

I have not observed improvement in their general conduct and education since I had charge; but formerly, when they were retained in the Asylum till they were 14 years of age, it was better for them than sending them out on the world at 12 to places where they sometimes are treated as women. Their education was better.

By retaining the girls for a longer period the expenses might be lessened. The children do an immense deal of work now. A little order and system would bring out good results.

I attend on Sunday for an hour as Teacher in the Sunday School. I then follow out the same lessons as are prepared on Wednesday afternoon, and instruct them in what they do not understand. They do not read the Scriptures in the Sunday School. I examine them in their lessons which they are preparing for the Chaplain.

Mr. Hudspeth completes my examination of the same class.

They prepare their Scripture lesson on Tuesday evening, but I have allowed them their Scripture lessons on every evening in their dormitory. They can get their Testaments, without applying to me, to read in the dormitory. The hard-working girls are glad to go to bed; others are allowed to sit up till 9. When I attend at prayers at 7 I expect to be asked by girls who wish to sit up, and if there is no objection I allow it.

The dormitory light is defective for them to read by. The girls are in two dormitories. I think the little children might be put in one dormitory if some of the elder girls were with them.

If the Matron finds the strings cut off she applies to the Monitors.

I think if the elder girls had better light in the dormitory it would enable them to read more, and thus increase their intelligence.

If well selected books were given to them their minds would not be so vacant as they are.

By Mr. Hunter.—In speaking of the elder girls in the dormitories I have only care of the Protestants.

Miss Horan has charge of the other two dormitories, the Roman Catholic; she sleeps near.

By Mr. Wilson.—I do not detect any difference amongst themselves on account of religion. I don't remember any case. They are generous one to another in sharing cakes, &c. In a few instances they wish to see their parents. They only fret when first admitted. The Principal visits, but not very often, the school.

The officers live on no such terms as to impede the working of the establishment. Each officer has his or her duties.

By Mr. Cook.—The sullenness arises from want of social intercourse. I think it would advantage the children in every way to retain them longer in the Institution. They learn very little at the Asylum of use to them in after life. They should be educated in the School, and taught work after they are gone out.

MISS CATHERINE QUINN.

In reply to questions by the Chairman, states—

I was lately connected with the Asylum as Senior Schoolmistress.

I had held that office 21 years and 8 months.

I retired recently, a month ago.

From my lengthened experience I think the children are too little in school. Each child has only 3 days' schooling every third week. I always considered it too little for the children coming in as they do at 10 years of age. They leave the girls' school at 12, so they get no education whatever.

I do not know just now anything to suggest by way of improvement. The Teachers used to have all their meals to superintend—which was a hardship; but the Matron now has that duty.

The dietary was very good. It was improved in my time. I do not think it is too much. I have often thought if the working girls had more bread at breakfast it would be better: they certainly never had too much dinner.

The Teachers, after being confined all day in School, are required to superintend the children at play; and it is too much: I could not do it. It commenced this year. Last year there was an Industrial Mistress who had the duty.

As a general rule their conduct was good. I could do anything with them.

Some are more intelligent than others. I think they are on a par with the same class in Town.

Their bread should be increased. They would not take porridge; it used to be thrown out in canfuls. They never leave their bread and tea.

By Mr. Hunter.—No advantage would arise from apprenticing children to the school. Each child costs £20 a year. Two children could not do a woman's work. The little things do a great deal of hard work.

The work in that Institution would never teach them to be servants. I have heard of some instances of unkind treatment and of bad bedding among children who have gone out to service.

SATURDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1867.

MRS. SARAH CROUCH.

By the Chairman.—For what length of time have you visited the Asylum?

Since Mr. Boyd's time, but our first meeting was on 19th April, 1862.

The first Ladies' Committee, consisting of Mrs. Gore Browne, Mrs. M'Pherson, Mrs. R. R. Davies, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Hinsby, Mrs. Sharland, Mrs. Lowe, and myself, were the Protestants. Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Reichenberg, Mrs. Potter, Miss O'Flaherty, Miss Webster, Miss Kenny, and Miss Lavers were the Roman Catholics.

There were four appointed by the Board, and the ladies were requested to appoint other four of different denominations, and the Colonial Secretary suggested we should ask Mrs. Gore Browne to be our President. Some of these ladies left the Committee, and their places were filled by others. Mrs. Ewing was appointed by the Board, but as her husband was an Official she declined.

The particular duties we were requested to take was a special supervision of the whole Establishment both male and female, (except the stores).

Our meetings were held at the Committee Room of the Asylum. I did not act as secretary throughout, though I did at the commencement to organise it.

I had a minute book, in which our proceedings were entered. Mrs. Barrett was the secretary after me. I only acted on two or three meetings at Mr. Henty's wish.

That Committee is not in existence. The Colonial Secretary gave us a polite note stating that our services had been very valuable, and that he hoped that we would individually act, but that as a Committee we had ceased.

The cause of the Committee being broken up, in my opinion, arose out of a difference where two ladies of the Protestant Church had expressed a wish to enter the Roman Catholic school-room whilst religious instruction was going on; and at the precise time two Catholic ladies thought they might enter the Protes-

tant room, but in both instances they were refused admission. Of course, I should suppose their intention was to see how it was conducted. The Ladies' Committee thought there ought not to be any objection. At the same time there had been some disturbance in the Roman Catholic room with a girl who was put out of the room: the girl's ear was bleeding, and it was said it was done by the mistress, but afterwards by a girl. The secretary made herself troublesome to the Colonial Secretary by her correspondence, and this led to the breaking up of the Committee (in my opinion).

The minute book is, I believe, still in Mrs. Barrett's possession.

In my capacity of a Member of that Committee I was once appointed with Mrs. John Watkins to spend a whole day there. Mrs. Watkins could not see the children rise, and Mrs. Barrett went with me in her place. At the early formation of the Committee I went there twice a week. There was a necessity to look into matters at that time.

I have continued up to the present time to visit it on business twice a month. One visit is to go over the Building, and the other to read to the upper school girls; which I believe to be of very great benefit. This is to all the girls assembled at their needlework. There was a special committee in 1862 to appoint two ladies to read to the children, but we had to submit the books to be read to the Guardians. There were no suitable books in the library at that time. They consented to Miss Edgeworth's books, and I opposed them.

The books were submitted to the Guardians. I submitted a book to the Guardians, but in consequence of the creed it could not be read in School. Some books were agreed to, some objected to. Only those agreed to were read at that time.

These were books provided by the ladies. I also read out of Chambers' Books out of the library, though these are not applicable to the children. I thought some of the books objectionable.

Mrs. Hinsby visits the Asylum very frequently. There is a great want of books for the children in the Asylum. I was told this week that the books bought by the Ladies' Committee and selected by the Guardians—about £5 worth—had been circulated for reading.

Some of the books sanctioned are, in my opinion, objectionable.

The children should have a sufficiency of books for general reading.

I have very recently visited the Institution, and I think you will find by my letter to the Colonial Secretary what I considered objectionable. A number of our Reports went to the Colonial Secretary through our Secretary.

I cannot say there are any alterations I can suggest other than I have laid before the Commission in my letter, 6th June, and to the Government.

The formation of the Ladies' Committee was of great advantage to the Institution, though it ought to have been continued as under Mr. Boyd.

We have an opportunity of writing our opinion in the Visiting Book. I think my suggestions of 6th June would be of advantage to the Protestant School.

I saw the dietary when I was there, but I do not know it now. We thought a great deal on the subject. They had tea served up in pails, and Mr. Boyd had that altered, and it is now served up in urns, &c. Great improvements took place in Mr. Boyd's time, especially in the Dormitories.

The dietary was quite enough, but it wanted arrangement; and it was often altered by the Ladies' Committee.

The children are complained of as being sullen and dirty. This was when we first went there. I can't speak as to their sullenness. I have often thought that in some portions of the School the girls were taught not to speak to anyone; I have spoken to many girls in the yard without getting a reply, especially the Roman Catholic girls. I have witnessed the stubbornness and obstinacy of the girls. I have supposed the reason, but it is only a supposition. I can't attribute that conduct to any general cause in the conduct of the Establishment. I have thought the difference of opinion as to their modes of worship was the cause.

I think we ought not to have our Protestant children held in ignorance of what we believe to be right.

I would not ask a child whether she is a Protestant or Catholic.

I know the time devoted to religious instruction. I consider that sufficient time is set apart for what is called religious instruction. I consider that religious instruction should be combined with secular instruction.

(Mrs. Crouch explained the part of her letter of 3rd June as to use of the name of God.)

I never had any remark made by the Board of Management that I had once done wrong.

I think the Roman Catholic and Protestant children being together in the School is open to objection.

I have never attended the Sabbath School.

I think there never will be good and comfort arise to the Institution till a change is effected—that change being the division of the two sects. The changes in the diet on Friday has a jealous effect on the Protestant children.

The arrangements in the dormitories are not improving, but rather retrograding. There is not much to particularise, but there is a want of attention.

Is there any improvement, short of division, that could be effected? I think not; it would be an arduous task. The mistress in the girls' School might have a platform; and also, there should be a monitor of order in the dormitories.

I never visited a similar School in England.

By Mr. Wilson.—The Ladies' Committee afforded religious instruction (a few of them). The religious instruction was indiscriminate. I knew neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant. I found the children taciturn. They are much more cheerful now. It was from sullenness they used not to come near me, and not from diffidence. I never attended but once in the Roman Catholic room when religious instruction was going on, and then I did not speak to the girls in the room. At Mrs. Watkins' urgent request, she and I went into the dormitory and heard the prayer service; I saw nothing of the service before. Mrs. Watkins was a Catholic. The children appeared to be reverent, and the service was performed by Miss Quinn.

I could improve the arrangements by allowing the children to remain longer in the Institution. My Report would show this.

The girls ought not to be apprenticed before 14 to 16, but then there should be a training systematically; first, in the dormitory; then in school-room cleaning; then in the laundry; and as officers' servants, so as to fit them to be house servants.

If the children were put under a competent person they would learn much more than at present.

The daily routine training would not be acquired in two or three months by a decent girl. It would take a longer time. There should be three months to each department.

I think so many hours as are given for religious instruction is not necessary. I think it should be daily and hourly given in another way, at an early age. Children should be taught the difference between right and wrong. This I call moral, religious, and social instruction; and this should be done till they left the school by those in charge of the school, as a mother would do to her family, and so to humanise those children who have no mother but the State.

I think the children should also attend public worship, on a week-day as well as Sundays.

I believe that a division would be of advantage to all. The Protestants are trammelled in the conveyance of religious instruction by the two sects being together.

The children should be allowed to read books after school-time. The Guardians drew up a list of suitable books. I wanted to introduce the Band of Hope, but it was rejected, I suppose by the Guardians.

Judging from ordinary children of the same class, I saw on my last visit some discrepancy between the out-door children and them. The children were sullen then.

I think the Ladies' Committee was of advantage to the children.

I have this week visited the Asylum. As compared with former days there was a great improvement in the bearing and character. I have not attended fortnightly, owing to bad health during the last year.

The improvements of which I speak were brought about by the Ladies' Committee and by Mr. Boyd, and I have often said had he remained it would have been a model school. This is my conviction. Since Mr. Boyd's time there has been a retrograde movement.

A cheap and wholesome dietary would be advisable. If anything I think they are overfed. I have often seen them at feeding time. They are given bread and tea for breakfast.

The Ladies' Committee suggested many improvements in their communications to the Government. I refer to those reports. I have not any experience out of the Colony of a similar Institution.

By Mr. Salier.—Oatmeal porridge made with water would be good for them. Some of them would not take it. They have different tastes.

By Mr. Hunter.—I think the children clean the rooms. Children attend in the laundry. Officers are allowed servants. This would be the kind of training I would give the children.

The children used to have a frightened appearance. They had not been socialised as I may call it.

I used to see a great waste of food at the time I referred to, before Mr. Boyd's time. I have seen no irregularities in dealing out the food.

At the time we sent in our Report we said there should be pigs fed on the Establishment.

There was, I said, jealousy on the minds of the Protestant children as to Friday's diet. Rice was given on Friday. I think Dr. Hall objected to their having rice, and meat was again given.

Do you really think that Catholics cannot teach the difference between right and wrong? All I have said is that we cannot teach the Protestant children the difference between right and wrong in an Establishment so constituted as the Asylum.

By Mr. Cook.—Sullenness is owing to the untutored and uneducated children admitted. It grows with them.

I think discretion should be used in the discharge of children. Persons should be allowed to select the children for their service. The Mistress has no choice in the child, and is constantly finding fault with the irregularity of the apprenticed servant.

I think getting the children out after good training, as I have suggested, would remove that sullenness complained of.

If these girls were left to 14 or 16, fewer servants would do in the Institution.

By Mr. Wilson.—The girls would improve more in private service than in the Institution, if they went out at a later age; but I do not think at the early age of 12 they would improve more in private service.

By the Chairman.—The Institution affords necessary facilities for training the children up for private service, but they must remain longer.

Right principles and habits would be inculcated by a larger amount of moral and religious instruction, in a social way ; or family training daily, hourly, and I may say, momentarily. A Clergyman could hardly be expected to do this.

MR. R. G. GRAY, *City Missionary.*

In reply to Questions from the Chairman, states :—

I have not lately visited the Queen's Asylum.

In my rounds I frequently meet with children who have been brought up in the Queen's Asylum, and have opportunities of conversing with them.

The general estimate I have formed of them as compared with others of the same age as to intelligence is very low. They are very dull and obtuse ; you can make no impression upon them as you would with other children. There is an absence of both feeling and comprehension.

I have had conversation with the Masters and Mistresses as well as the children.

In most instances the complaint is that no impression could be made on them, and they could be got to do nothing. There are exceptions, few and far between. I believe I may state these are exceptions of children who have not been long in the Institution.

Their moral character has been, with all their faults, honest, with one or two exceptions of course.

Their habits are careless,—there is no self-respect or cleanliness unless forced to it.

As regards the Protestant children, they do not manifest much religious knowledge. In fact there was no understanding of anything. They appear not to know or feel their moral responsibility. I speak generally of course.

I have known several masters and mistresses of the children.

As far as my knowledge extends the treatment of the children on the whole has been good, I should say fair.

I may have asked the children questions about the Asylum, but not to any extent.

They seem to like the Institution well ; no fault to find or grumble at.

I have heard them compare their position in and out of the Asylum.

The conclusion generally arrived at is that they prefer to return to the Asylum. They give no reason, but it appears to my own mind the reason is that they did not like it to be all work. They never complained of want of food in private service as compared with that in the Asylum. It is work they do not like.

The class of persons who take these children are the middle and working classes—decent tradesmen—and wives of persons in middling circumstances.

The masters generally are those whose intelligence and occupation have not been in every case such as to fit them for training these children. In several instances they have found this out themselves.

By Mr. Hunter.—My estimate of the number of children I have met with, in say two years, is about 20,—not exceeding 20. I have not lately visited the Institution. The religion of the children I meet is both Catholic and Protestant. These last include children of Wesleyans, Presbyterians, &c.

By Mr. Wilson.—I know nothing against the moral character of the masters. They could manage ordinary children.

The Asylum children are dull, mischievous, wanting apprehension and ability to learn. I refer to both boys and girls. I don't know of any of the lately apprenticed girls becoming prostitutes. I knew of instances in former years.

The idea has occurred to me that these children should be treated and brought up more as a family. They are too crowded. Home feelings and sympathies are crushed out of them. There was a considerable improvement some time ago in diet through the exertions of Dr. Willson, Dr. Hall, &c. If treated more as a family, it would be better. I should say that if there were 8, 10, or 12 children to be farmed out at so much a year, properly fed, clothed, and educated, open to clergymen's visits, divided into town and country as to strength, I believe it would be done cheaper than at present. Refractory children should be treated by transfer to another party ; if one man could not manage the boy, another may be able. The Roman Catholic children should be farmed to Roman Catholics, and Protestant to Protestants.

I found the children deficient in religious instruction. They showed no desire to receive instruction from me.

I have never had anything to do with the working of similar Institutions. I can offer no other suggestions.

By Mr. Salier.—In farming out children there should be two guarantees as to masters—none should have apprentices without proper recommendations from three or four householders ; and the Inspector of Police should also report on their general characters as citizens.

By Mr. Cook.—I have had a great deal of experience with the Ragged School. The children attending Ragged Schools are of precisely the same class as those taken into the Asylum.

My experience tells me that the children at the Ragged Schools are brighter than those who came from the Asylum.

The boys who attend the Ragged Schools, in general, are worse fed, worse clothed, and worse off in every respect, and yet they are far more intelligent.

By the Chairman.—I know parents of several children in the Asylum ; their characters are not good, —they are, I should say, indifferent.

TUESDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1867.

The Rev. GEORGE HUNTER, Archdeacon of Hobart, and Roman Catholic Chaplain to Queen's Asylum.

In reply to Questions from the Chairman, states:—

I have held that office for more than 15 years, and in that capacity I give instruction to the Catholic children. I attend the Asylum on Sundays and Wednesdays. On the latter day from 10 to 12 with the boys, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon with the girls. On Sundays I conduct the regular service in the morning, and also in the afternoon.

The instruction given and the services are such as are approved by the Head of my Church.

I am also a Guardian of the Institution. I have been a Guardian for 8 years, and practically I have been Guardian as long as I have been Chaplain thereto.

The Guardians' duties are apprenticing the children, and the discharge of them to their parents.

In my capacity as Guardian I have had frequent opportunity of going over the Establishment and seeing as to its management.

I have formed an opinion as to the intelligence of the children as regards those outside, I have always found them quite as intelligent as others of same age and class.

I do not find them more difficult to instruct in religion than others.

In temper, disposition, and habits I have observed generally a disposition to sulkiness of temper, some more than others, but most have it in some degree.

I attribute it to a want of domestic training and care. Their affections are not fostered like children in a private family.

They are, as far as I can tell, cleanly ; generally very clean and neat.

Their conduct one to another is kindly, they very rarely quarrel ; they are not warm in their affections, even brothers and sisters, but they are not without the same feelings.

The elder children are engaged in industrial pursuits to some extent. I have observed the boys frequently when engaged outside. Their training does appear to be a waste of time in the boys,—their industrial training—they being for the most part so very young and very small, it is impossible for them to learn anything that would be useful to them.

I consider their being thus employed is lost time which could be more profitably spent in school.

Looking at it in no other than an industrial view, I think they are not under sufficient supervision when outside, particularly the farm boys. They are supposed to be under the Farm Overseer, but they go down to the farm and return by themselves. The system of allowing them to work along with the prisoners from the Penitentiary is very bad.

It is within my knowledge that this has occurred of late.

I mean that the prisoners have been employed and the children in the midst of them continually, even the small boys, weeding and digging in the garden as well as the farm boys.

I consider such intercourse as fraught with danger ; the consequence is the farm boys are remarkable for the bad language they use. I have heard the Schoolmistress complain of the gang being at work in the girls' yard, and something has occurred that shocked her with regard to the men and the girls.

This was in Miss Quinn's time. I do not know that this was reported to the Principal. I am almost sure it was not.

It is certainly a part of my duty as Guardian to report to the Principal or the Government anything that comes to my knowledge amiss ; except offences that I could speak of to the children as Chaplain.

I have spoken generally of evils, but made no report to the Principal, on several occasions both before and since Dr. Coverdale came.

I think my suggestions have been attended to, except as to prisoners being about : that has not been altered.

These prisoners are mechanics and laborers, and some of them I have known to be very bad characters ; and they are still employed about the Establishment.

The domestic element is, considering the age of the children, as much or more than can be or ought to be introduced.

In my opinion I think it would be very much better if the Principal lived on the premises.

If the Head of the Asylum was a person who had been trained in a similar Establishment in England, and resided on the premises, taking an active part in all details of the Establishment as well as directing

and controlling the various officers engaged therein, would there not be a better influence brought to bear on the children and the domestic element, and the general management be greatly increased? Decidedly so.

Can you mention any other defects in the Institution, or suggest improvement? I think the system of the Officers leaving the Monitors so much in charge is objectionable, and that the girls are left too much alone when out of school. Occasionally, a little too much use of the cane. With regard to the Infant School the children are kept there too long, and treated as infants. I think there are some 9 years old there. The Guardians have nothing to do with the internal management. The children are too long in the dormitories at night, nearly 12 hours.

Do you think the stubbornness is caused by the confinement? I do not. I think gymnastic exercises would be of great advantage to the children. They play more now than they formerly did, but there is still a great want of activity which would be removed if they had the means of exercise.

The children have been under a variety of dietary scales. My opinion of the present dietary is, that physically it has been very beneficial to them. I have not observed any ill effects. It is not in excess of what they are likely to have when apprenticed out; it is in excess of what they got before they came in.

I have had complaints from the children of bad treatment in service. Not often have they complained of their living; occasionally.

As a Guardian I have had it pointed out to me that certain masters or mistresses have been unfit persons to have children continued with them; but in such cases we have been deceived by previous representations as to the character of the parties applying. When such representations have been made to me we have not the power of cancelling the indentures. The child must either be brought before a Magistrate or transferred to another service. Children are often sent out to their parents; quite as many as are apprenticed.

Are children ever delivered up to their parents without proper precautions as to their being proper persons to have care of them? Yes; many cases occur. Children have been given up to a parent living at the time in adultery.

After the children are once received into the Asylum are any means used to ascertain the future condition of parents, and as to their ability to maintain the children in whole or in part? It does not come under our notice; it is not part of our duty. It belongs to the Government and the police. It has occurred that a parent who had just done a sentence at Port Arthur or in gaol has had his children handed over to him even before he had a home to take them to.

No child can leave the Establishment without the knowledge of the Guardians. Many cases have occurred of children being given up to their parents on their circumstances improving; no objection is made in such cases when the parents are fit to have the charge.

Do you know of parents being called upon on account of improved circumstances to take out or pay for their children? Yes.

Have the Guardians, when application has been made to the Government for the discharge of a child, objected to the discharge? Yes, in some instances; on the ground generally of the known bad conduct of the parents and their unfitness of character; but, notwithstanding our objections, the Government have insisted on their discharge, and it has been done.

By Mr. Salier.—Supposing those children's parents are found able to pay, it is the duty of the police to see to it.

By Mr. Wilson.—Pauper children should be taught to work at an early age. I think the children at the Asylum commence work at an earlier age than parents of the poorer classes usually put their children.

The prisoners were at work in the girls' yard in the early part of this year; they worked there in the drying yard, which is open, with numbers of girls round them. It must have been for some days; they were putting up a building.

When the children are out of school the girls are often under the care of a servant only. I do not consider them under proper supervision out of doors. The Female Inspector has been dispensed with, hence the children are not under the same supervision as formerly.

The condition of the Institution and the general management of the children is quite as good as it ever was. The Principal seems anxious about them, as far as I see.

There are no officers at present whose conduct has been tarnished so as to unfit them for their peculiar duties.

I would propose to punish the children not by the cane, which is forbidden by the rules, but by more consideration on the part of the officers, who are sometimes too hasty with the children. I have often heard of, but have not witnessed children punished.

There is sufficient space in the girls' department for all that are there; there is quite as many as should be there. I don't know the reason why the children are not removed from the Infant School.

With the exception of the retention of the children to a more matured age, there is not much to improve in the Institution under its present organisation.

I can suggest an improved method with a view to economy. If the Catholic children were under the entire control and management of the Head of the Church or Catholic authorities, they could be supported much cheaper, and much more satisfactorily trained and educated, than under the present system. I have an estimate of the cost per head of the Catholic children under this arrangement. It would be no more than the bare support of the children. There would be no charge for salaries,—the expense would be food and clothing, and lodging for children and officers. This could be done for about £16 per head to the State.

There is not sufficient room to effect a proper and efficient division: additional accommodation would be required, but this would not be much. Under this system the Catholic children would be generally more usefully and religiously trained than at present.

In my intercourse with the Principal I have always found him ready to give me every assistance in the discharge of my duties. He has in that respect been quite equal to his predecessors in office.

I think, with the number of officers in charge of the female branch of the Institution, the female teachers ought not to be called on to take entire charge of the children out of school.

The teachers are as a general rule assiduous in the discharge of their duties. I consider them competent from all that I have seen of them. The children know as much as they could be expected to learn in the short time they are under secular instruction.

The children are attentive in their devotions, quite equal to other children.

The external appearance of the children is improved, very much improved from what it was in former years, they are more cheerful.

By Mr. Hunter.—In case of separation of Protestants and Catholics I have made an estimate from the average reports of the Superintendent; there would be no alteration in the diet; same clothing; the saving would be in superintendence and general management.

I have opportunities of meeting with children after their apprenticeship, and I think they have been very much maligned in what I have read about them. Their general conduct (I see numbers of them frequently), I have no hesitation in saying, is good. They have the faults of other children. The conduct of the children who were kept longer in the School is much better than those who have gone out young,—I only speak of the Catholic children. I know a great many who are now respectably married, and are useful members of the community.

By Mr. Salier.—I think the Infant School would be all required for the Catholic children if a division took place, and it would require additional buildings. The buildings would be sufficient for the girls and infants.

By Mr. Hunter.—I am not aware of any books kept in the Asylum not allowed to be read. The children are not allowed to read any religious books that have not been approved by the respective Chaplains, and when mixed together they are not allowed to read religious books; they can in the Dormitory any book sent to them. The Chaplains apply for religious books, and once we had ten pounds worth of other books bought. There is a very small supply of books for general reading. I supply these to the Catholic children to read in their Dormitories. I have known books submitted to the Guardians and rejected because they contained passages very offensive to Catholics.

By Mr. Wilson.—The Guardians are informed of boys who receive a sentence whilst under apprenticeship. These are few; not 2 per cent.

I would not approve of the boys and girls being allowed to play together; it would be injurious to morality: but I think brothers and sisters might meet more frequently under proper surveillance.

I have seen a similar Institution in Melbourne; and in a very casual way I enquired into the working. It was not complete: the buildings were not all put up.

Catholic boys are apprenticed to suitable Catholic masters when an opportunity offers, but we do not as a rule only act upon this.

I have sometimes—a good many times—found the children interfered with in their religion.

We have generally enough children to supply the demand for apprentices.

By the Chairman.—Then there is no interference by the Chaplains with each other as to the books to be read in the dormitories? No; I don't know what books are read in the Protestant dormitories.

Is there any library of books in the Asylum which have been approved of by both Chaplains for general circulation? I know of none except the ten pounds' worth and the Penny Magazine and Chambers, which have been many years in use. They are not childish enough for the children. The books contained in this list have, some of them, been approved for general circulation, but some have not. But of those books which I have not and could not approve for general reading I would not object to being read in the Protestant dormitory.

If any other rooms were made reading rooms for children of respective denominations, there would be no more interference than with the dormitories? Not any more.

Then the books approved by both Chaplains could be kept in the general library; but the objected books are kept in the respective dormitories? Yes.

It has been proposed, by way of lessening the expense to the Colony of the maintenance and education of the class now received into the Asylum, that they should be farmed out; what do you think of it? I think if a suitable class of persons could be found with whom they could be placed, it would not be objectionable. But the difficulty of finding a suitable class, and the impossibility of getting the children to school, would render it impossible to carry it out here.

The Rev. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., Protestant Chaplain of the Queen's Asylum.

In reply to questions from the Chairman, states,—

I have held the office of Chaplain since January. I am also one of the Guardians. I have heard Mr. Roberts' evidence as to the religious instruction. I do not think there is any point requiring alteration. The early morning service is not intended only for the children, but as a parish service to which the children come.

Before I left town I used to attend the Ragged Schools to give religious instruction. I have found the children at the Asylum quite as intelligent in the upper classes of the school as others of their class and age.

The children in the Asylum are of the same class generally as those found in Ragged Schools.

As Chaplain I have not had the selection of books for circulation among the Protestant children; they were purchased before my appointment. I am aware of the books in circulation among the Protestant children for religious reading, but I have nothing to do with the secular instruction. I could not say to what extent books are circulated amongst Protestant children. I can say that their number is exceedingly limited.

Would the intelligence of the children be materially increased if a larger supply of well-selected books were given to them? This is a difficult question to answer; the hours for general reading are limited, and they could only be allowed to read under supervision. If they had a room and supervision I think their intelligence would be improved thereby.

I am not aware officially of the internal management of the Asylum beyond my own particular duties.

About 20 children have been apprenticed since I was appointed Guardian. In determining as to masters I have not been guided by the religion of the master, if the master made no objection to Protestant or Catholic boys.

I go through the Establishment from time to time with visitors.

I can hardly without reflection suggest any alteration in the Establishment.

Have you observed anything peculiar in the habits and temper of the children? I should say they were more mechanical in their habits than other children, arising from the character of the system of the Institution.

I have not observed sullenness; there is a quiescent, subdued appearance amongst them.

I have not much observed their conduct towards one another, but there is a singular want of natural affection amongst them, owing to a want of experience of natural ties. This mechanical habit may be owing to the discipline of the Institution. Want of natural affection would be owing to brothers losing sisters, &c., and home influences. I have no knowledge of similar institutions in England.

Do you believe that the Institution would be much better conducted by a person trained for the purpose and living within the building? With the exception of training in a similar establishment, it is almost the case at present. Any boy can run up to the house of the Principal in two minutes.

Is not the want of proper training in all the Officers of the Establishment a very serious defect in proper management? I can hardly draw a comparison between this and other Institutions, not knowing them.

Living so near, have you observed the boys in out-door work? I have seen the boys at work frequently, but have not watched them closely.

I have not observed that their work is such as to fit them for work when apprenticed.

I have not observed the children working with prisoners; such men have been at work in the Institution since I have been there, but I never observed any association of children with them.

I have only confined myself to my own duties.

By Mr. Wilson.—The prisoners have been in charge of an overseer when I have seen them.

I have some experience in schools. In my opinion there are persons in the Colony, gentlemen of sufficient intelligence, competent to conduct such a pauper establishment.

Do you consider the present Principal competent to discharge the duties of that Establishment? I do not consider myself a judge of his qualifications.

By Mr. Hunter.—With regard to the separation of Catholic and Protestant children, would it be of advantage to the children? Archdeacon Hunter and I work very harmoniously together; I do not see any advantage which would arise—rather the reverse. It would raise a species of antagonism which does not now exist, and would increase expense.

No difficulty exists in carrying out the religious instruction of the children owing to their being together. I do not think any feeling is raised amongst the children on account of difference of religion. I have never observed any.

By Mr. Wilson.—There has been no offer of persons to give religious instruction. If it were done by my sanction I should be most happy to accept it, but it should not be claimed as a right. I conduct the Sunday-school as a Church Sunday-school, and would admit any parties who complied with the course of instruction which I sanction.

MR. J. C. YOUNG, *Clerk and Dispenser at the Queen's Asylum.*

In reply to Questions from the Chairman, states :—

As Dispenser I have care of all the medicines and keep the Medical Returns. The medicines are kept in the Office. I dispense for all the children of the Institution ordered medicine, the Officers and their families, and some patients of the Doctor's who reside off the Establishment.

I dispense the medicines out of the Establishment Dispensary. Some of the parties to whom medicines are given reside in the village. Some of them are poor people, and some are able to pay for medical attendance and medicine.

I enter all prescriptions relative to the Institution in the Register,—not those for private patients.

The private patients are not numerous, 12 or 15, or it may be 18, all through the period since the Doctor's appointment up to a recent date.

Parties wait and take the medicines sometimes,—and some I take myself to them. A bottle is brought where required. In all cases where I have delivered medicine bottles were not required.

I keep the books,—the Admission and Discharge Registers (4), the Apprentice Registers (2), the Medical Registers (2).

The admission and discharge registers are separated into Imperial, Colonial, and a moiety to each Government, making three sets of registers. All the periodical returns are prepared by myself. The Purveyor makes rough returns with regard to the purveyorship, and I copy them fairly for the Government. The Leave of Absence Books are kept in the Office. If for a servant it is notified by the officer under whom he or she serves. The book is brought into the office to be certified every morning the first thing. No one leaves without the approval of the Principal. I have no further duties. I take no part in the conducting of the Establishment. I do not live on the Establishment. I have applied many times for quarters in the Institution, as I think it would facilitate work.

The Purveyor comes half an hour earlier to receive the meat and other stores, &c.

I live a mile from the Institution.

Through the epidemic I have attended every Sunday.

I act for the Purveyor when he is on sick leave or otherwise. He has been absent sick for three days, and then I officiated for him. I occasionally get leave of absence. I then generally leave a sufficiency of medicines prepared. At such times the Doctor attends to any medicines that may be required for special cases.

My office hours are 9 to 4, with an hour for dinner.

I have no allowances.

By Mr. Wilson.—I cannot say if the Doctor is paid for medicines supplied out of doors. Only two deaths have occurred since the medical charge of Dr. Coverdale.

I have been 7 years in the Institute. I think the Institution is benefitted (in the case of an epidemic) by the presence of a resident Medical Officer.

There is a monthly muster. The Purveyor and the Doctor go round.

I attend the Doctor in the Hospital. When a child is taken ill it is reported to the Doctor, who instructs me to make the record. As he orders the medicines I enter the same in a Prescription Book. There was not much sickness till the measles came.

The children's heads are not so much affected with cutaneous disorders as formerly.

I think the children are more cleanly than they used to be.

The rules are enforced much about the same as formerly, and the duties of the Officers have not been materially changed.

By Mr. Hunter.—The Principal keeps no medical records that I am aware of. I keep them. I have received payment from only one person for medicines, and medicines were procured to replace those used.

By the Chairman.—The Doctor comes about 10; during the epidemic he came earlier. The Doctor sometimes leaves before me and sometimes after me.

When he is wanted and is not on the establishment he is sent for. The distance to the Doctor's residence is about a quarter of a mile from the Asylum, a few minutes walk.

THURSDAY, 13 JUNE, 1867.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

In reply to Questions from the Chairman, states,—

I have not frequently visited the Queen's Asylum.

I believe it to be imperfectly an Industrial School.

I am not intimately acquainted with the working of any similar Institution in England.

I have had little or no opportunity of comparing personally the economic working of similar Institutions in England with the one in question. I have visited such Institutions, but simply to test their educational effects.

I have been present at the ordinary teaching of the pupils in the Queen's Asylum. Chiefly in the boys' department, but in both.

I have been led to believe that they would rank lower in the scale of general intelligence; but on my last visit I discovered a slight improvement. My impressions are derived from the reports of the Chaplains and others more than from actual personal observation.

From enquiries, and slight observation (chiefly as the result of my first visit), there is amply sufficient abstract instruction in religious matters.

Is the religious instruction conveyed in such a manner as to accomplish all the good that could be required? Considering that few of the Teachers are specially trained for imparting instruction to large masses of children, it is given as well as such instruction can be expected. Higher results might be expected if the several officers had been specially instructed in the art of training children, and of dealing with masses.

I should prefer that the selection of the head of such an Institution should depend more upon educational fitness than upon economic qualifications.

He should have a knowledge of the modes of management of similar Institutions, in addition to special education as a trainer of children.

It would depend upon the relation in which the Principal stood with respect to the Head Teacher. I consider the most satisfactory appointment, if possible, would be that of these two offices united in one person.

Not if he were relieved in the administrative part by some clerk or subordinate officer.

He must have those educational qualities which would render him capable of regulating both the education and training of the children.

By training, I intend to convey the art of developing the faculties of children according to their age, as well as influencing their moral feelings, and bringing instruction to bear upon their daily life and conduct. A teacher who understands the law of mental science, and the order in which the faculties of children are developed, will be better able to educate a child, in the true sense of the word, than another who, from ignorance of such laws, fails to interest his children.

There must be some dogma or abstract truths conveyed even to a child's mind, but such amount need be but limited as the foundation of moral training.

As far as the schoolmaster is concerned, it need not be repugnant to the feelings of either Protestant or Catholic. The Chaplains would have sufficient opportunity of supplementing what they consider defective. Such supplementary teaching need not by any means enter the domain of the teacher.

I think that there is a great opportunity lost for want of those professional qualities to which I have referred in my previous replies. At the same time, in justice to the present staff, I must express my conviction that, both in moral and intellectual training, some improvement has taken place within the last two years.

The improvement of the management of similar Establishments has taken place *pari passu* with the improved methods of the general education of the poor in England during the last 20 years.

I have no doubt but that there would be but little difficulty in procuring from England a person properly qualified to superintend such an Establishment, should sufficient inducement be offered.

The Establishment could not, as far as the educational and training departments are concerned, be satisfactorily carried on without the introduction of such a person duly qualified and educated for the work.

Considering the number on this Establishment, and the necessity for prudent economy, would you consider it at all necessary to have more than one person to regulate and govern the whole Establishment? I consider one sufficient. There is one Rector of a Public Seminary in Glasgow of 800 children, in which his duty is to superintend four departments, and to spend a portion of his day in presenting before the several teachers a right type of training the children's minds.

In my opinion the head of such an establishment should be resident.

You are aware that the children of the Orphan School are employed for a portion of their time in certain industries? Yes, but I am not certain to what extent.

Are you of opinion that it is desirable that those children should have industrial training as well as education to a moderate extent? I think the half-time scheme would be desirable, and I think this would prepare them for their after pursuits in life without prejudicing their school progress.

That is the usual course adopted by the schools of a similar class in England? Yes, and school progress has never been impeded, as compared with ordinary schools.

Could not this Institution, under the management of such a person as you have described, be carried on more economically, as well as satisfactorily? I think it might, by the economical employment of the children's industry on the half-time system, which is half work and half education, either by days or weeks.

The children of this Institution are very commonly complained of for being extremely stupid and sullen,--can you account for this? Assuming the truth of the complaint, which I think has been slightly exaggerated, I should refer these sad results to the want of that quickening influence which those entrusted with their early education should have known how to exercise. The more such an institution is framed upon the model of a home, the disadvantages incidental to this class of children would be lessened. Such

an institution as I contemplate as offering more of a home is exemplified at Mettray (criminal), in France, and more or less in England.

I am not aware of the amount of exercise or physical training employed in the Institution.

By Mr. Hunter.—The amount of instruction might be left to the governing body of such establishment.

Do you not think that it would be more desirable to have the two sects entirely separated for religious instruction purposes? If the question is limited to imparting dogma—yes; but if such separation excluded any portion of the children from the effect of those moral impressions which might be expected from the religious (but not dogmatic) teaching at the hands of the instructors,—one of the greatest instruments of moral training would be lost.

Are you aware of the age at which the children are apprenticed? I think it too early.

To what age do you think they should be retained? If the half time or any such scheme were adopted, the age might be extended with great benefit to the child and country, and with little or no loss to the Institution. If they are taught no industry they might as well leave at the age they do now.

Have you formed any opinion on the scheme of farming out the children, and thus superseding the use of the Institution? I fear that sufficient opportunities would not be found to such an extent. But so far as they can be found, the Institution might be relieved, security being taken that every child so farmed out attended a public school, and was placed to some extent under the surveillance of the master as its guardian.

By Mr. Wilson.—Would not the general duties of the head of such an institution preclude his teaching in the school? I contemplate that the head would be assisted by some subordinate clerk. It was only on economic grounds, and to prevent the possibility of any friction between the administrative and educational departments, that I recommend one head.

In my opinion the Head should give about two hours a day in the educational branch of the Institution if the offices were united.

Could the training of the children be as effectually carried out in the Orphan School as in an ordinary public school? Greater opportunities are afforded to a moral trainer of understanding, and forming the character of the children at the Institution, where they wholly reside. If neglected, however, the work of corruption more rapidly spreads.

I did not, in referring to the possibility of obtaining the services of a competent person from England, mean to reflect on the present head of the Institution. He brought to his work no special preparedness but considerable activity of mind as an administrator.

On my first arrival I was conducted over the Establishment by the Principal, and pointed out several improvements which he readily availed himself of.

At what age would you recommend inmates should be put to industrial work? About ten in the case of boys; the younger children being taught muscular exercises.

What was your opinion of their personal appearance? As compared with my first visit my impression on the last prize day indicated an improvement.

Would it be possible for any Head to effect an improvement immediately? The introduction of sufficient educational appliances on the part of those who understood their use would, in my opinion, effect a rapid improvement.

By Mr. Salier.—Would you recommend at a great cost the introduction of a trained Head? I do not think it would involve any great expenditure seeing that there are many trained teachers already in the Colonies whose services under him might be secured. I would have as the head teacher a man selected for his teaching power, who had been sent to examine the conduct of similar institutions in England.

If it were intended only to relieve the Institution, it would be advisable to farm out the infants to suitable persons, but it would be impossible to find trustworthy homes for all the children in the Institution.

By Mr. Cook.—Do you think that the longer the children remain in the Institution the more confirmed they will become in that sullenness which has become a characteristic of the Institution? I hope not; for although the Institution may not be producing such results as might be desired from it, the balance of practical good is in its favour. Such sullenness may be ascribed much more to their origin, and want of all the kindly influences of home, which it should be the aim of such an Institution, as far as possible, to supply.

DR. THOMAS CHRISTIE SMART.

In reply to Questions by the Chairman, states:—

I was two years and four months Medical Officer of the Institution, from August, 1862, to 31st December, 1864.

I am acquainted with the present scale of dietary.

By Mr. Cook.—It is the same, with some slight alteration, as when I was connected with the establishment.

I am of opinion that that scale is not unnecessarily extravagant, or even extravagant at all.

A greater variety of food, so as to secure advantage with economy, might be introduced; something of a better character might, for instance, be substituted for tea.

I would propose cocoa or oatmeal as a substitute for tea, considering the latter valueless as an article of nutrition.

I have but casually, on one or two occasions, visited the Institution since December, 1864.

I have some doubts as to the sufficiency of the food. Bread—sufficient. Meat—I doubt whether the amount is sufficient, as the 8 ounces, when reduced by deducting weight of bone and loss in cooking, is less than 6 ounces at the outside. Vegetables, 8 ounces allowed, but reduced by waste in preparing to not more than 4 or 5, and certainly not sufficient for children of from 10 to 12 years of age.

It is difficult to say what is a sufficient supply of milk, but it should be as liberal as possible.

I am of opinion that in a family of children amongst the poorer classes, where they have the amount of food necessary to satisfy the wants of nature, the amount consumed would be greater than that afforded by the dietary scale of the Institution.

Whilst connected with the Institution, I observed that children after being some time in the Asylum acquire a dogged, sullen, and selfish demeanour.

I attribute this to something radically wrong in the system or in the treatment.

Children enter with their feelings generally in a natural, intelligent condition, and in a few months become, as stated, dogged, stupid, sullen, selfish, and cunning, and almost it may be said demoralised; their worst passions become predominant, their better feelings almost extinct.

I visited when in charge daily, oftener when necessary, and always when sent for.

I attribute this change in the children in the first instance to the total loss of home influences and sympathies, and in the second place to the entire loss of individuality by the children being massed together. Another great evil which tended to depress and mentally deteriorate the older children, especially the boys, was the cruel treatment to which they were subjected in the dormitories at night by those older and stronger inmates who had been longer in the Institution. I have seen many instances in which the younger boys have been most severely beaten by their elders during the night. This abuse generally occurred to those who were suspected of being more truthful and better disposed than the others.

The moral and intellectual condition of the children might be greatly improved by a further subdivision and classification, and by the introduction of more teachers and the exercise of greater supervision.

I think this sullenness of disposition would, as the Institution is now constituted, only increase the longer the children remained, or at all events that it would not improve.

If proper protection can be found for them, the sooner they are apprenticed after the age of 12 the better.

By Mr. Salter.—If suitable persons in every sense of the word could be found, it might be better to farm out the children.

I should think the experiment of farming out the children might be advantageously tried. Everything would depend on the sort of persons to whom such children would be entrusted; and the system might prove to be either very good or very bad, as the treatment was good or otherwise.

My remarks refer exclusively to the period when I had medical charge of the Institution.

I have had no opportunity of forming any opinion of the Establishment since Dr. Coverdale has been in charge.

By Mr. Wilson.—I have frequently remarked the physical condition of the boys when under my medical charge.

It was generally good, but vastly improved during the period that I had the medical supervision. The rate of disease and mortality was also in like manner improved. Comparing the death rate with the two previous years, the decrease was from 20 per 1000 to 5 per 1000 annually; and during the same period a number of skin and ophthalmic diseases disappeared from the Institution.

I attribute the improved physical condition of the children during the period referred to to the introduction two years before of a more liberal scale of diet than they had formerly been allowed, and to the increased accommodation afforded by the new buildings.

The same scale of diet is still in existence, with the difference of an alteration in the quantity of milk.

By Mr. Hunter.—I do not approve of the reduction that has been made in the supply of milk.

Five deaths occurred whilst I was in charge, and one or two of these were hopeless cases when I took the Establishment over.

Whenever summoned during the day or night I invariably proceeded immediately to the Institution.

I had visited one child on a Sunday morning between 10 and 11, and on being summoned in the afternoon I immediately went to the Establishment, arriving about dusk, and found the patient dead. I cannot state the cause of death without reference to the books of the Hospital.

The only other case of sudden death was one of whooping cough; the child was recovering, but still subject to severe paroxysms of cough; in one of these it suddenly expired. A *post mortem* examination discovered rupture of the air-cells of the lungs, and a condition of these organs known as "Emphysema," that is, infiltration of air into the cellular tissue of the lung, causing suffocation. Had I been present on the spot no medical skill could have saved the patient's life.

By Mr. Gleadow.—There was a resident medical officer in charge for two years prior to my appointment.

DR. E. S. HALL.

In reply to questions from the Chairman, states—

My name is Edward Swarbreck Hall.

I am a qualified medical practitioner.

In the year 1861 I was one of the Board of Management of the Queen's Orphan Schools.

Have had no official connection with that Establishment since that date.

I have for the last twelve years been in the constant habit of visiting this Establishment, spending two or three hours on each visit.

I am perfectly familiar with the scale of diet now in use.

I admit that it is a matter of public policy and of local advantage that children should be so fed that, whilst they shall not acquire tastes which cannot be gratified in after life, they shall grow up strong and healthy, and be able to serve their employers and gain a living.

I do not approve of the present dietary scale. The Doctor placed on the table the daily ration of one child under Scale A. which is the largest. He also showed the Commissioners the ration of a Catholic child for the Friday.

The Scale A. is not sufficient for growing boys and girls from eight and upwards. It does not afford sufficient nutritive elements to supply the daily waste of the body, and to build up the body to its proper development.

In estimating the nutritive properties of food it is usual to take account of the amount of carbon and nitrogen it contains.

I cannot tell the amount in the day's ration produced, but I can calculate and furnish it to the Commission.

The document now produced and marked (A.) shows the nutritive value of a week's ration according to the printed scale of the Orphan Asylum, in comparison with the dietary of the Royal Military Asylum as calculated by Dr. Graham Balfour, and that document shows the latter to be in excess of the former.

Also produced document marked (B.), showing the deaths at the Queen's Asylum from the year 1841 to June 1867 inclusive, with other valuable information.

To show the Commissioners my ability to satisfy them on this subject I have to state that while a pupil in Liverpool I attended the Liverpool work-house, at that time containing about 2000 inmates, a very large proportion of them children. Afterwards, while a medical practitioner in Liverpool, I gave my services to a Female Orphan Asylum. In the 33 years during which I have been in this Colony I have been medical officer at various convict establishments, and at Ross was superintendent as well as medical officer, and there was there a convict nursery. I had also charge of convict children in Hobart Town, in the latter half of 1854 and the beginning of 1855. I have, as a private medical practitioner in Hobart Town, had boarding schools both of boys and girls under my medical charge. For the six years ending 31st December last, I was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Benevolent Society, Hobart Town. I attribute the diminished death rate and improved physical condition of the children at the Queen's Asylum to the improved and enlarged dietary given since August 1859, and to the increased accommodation afforded by the new Infant School and hospital since December 24th, 1862.

In my opinion, the diet for children in this Colony should be at least 25 per cent. more than in England from climatic causes. The lamp of life burns more quickly from the greater abundance of ozone in the atmosphere; and my own experience shows that all emigrants to Tasmania consume a much larger proportion of food than they did in England. The Army Medical Department, acting upon that principle, allow 25 per cent. more of flesh meat to soldiers in Tasmania to what they are allowed in England; and several medical officers in charge of troops here, in their official reports to the Director-General of the Army, Medical Department, stated their opinions that that even was not sufficient, and urged for a further supply. The number of cattle, sheep, pigs, calves, and lambs killed at the public slaughter-house at Hobart Town weekly, on an average, gives 1 lb. of flesh meat for every individual in the community above one year old.

The boys at the Boarding School of which I had medical charge, allowed an unlimited supply of all kinds of simple food, consumed on a daily average 1 lb. of meat. In my own family of 9 individuals, the youngest being 17, we consume one with another $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. of meat, $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. of bread, $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. of vegetables. Altogether we consume 6 pints of milk daily, and we have the various extras that are in ordinary use in a family. At the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Melbourne, there is no limit to the supply of food, and it averages about $8\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. of meat, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bread, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of potatoes, beside rice, oatmeal, milk, sugar, treacle, currants, and raisins. Many of the children are under 3 years old. In 1863 each child cost £17 13s. 8d.; in 1864, £17 18s. 4d.; in 1865, £19 10s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.: the latter only being about 3s. less than the cost for the same year at the Queen's Asylum in Tasmania.

When the new dietary was introduced at the Queen's Asylum in August, 1859, the Superintendent, Mr. Jones, had all the eatable remains left on the plates after dinner weighed and tabulated. The waste never averaged, at the highest, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. per individual, and at least half of that arose from the water acquired by cooking. I have remained frequently with the children in each division the whole of the dinner time, and examined the plates afterwards. The last time I did so, out of 186 boys' plates only 6 had a remnant of anything eatable left; of 140 girls 28 plates had considerable portions left. Many both boys and girls had been recently discharged from Hospital, where they had been treated for measles. The girls' remains were more than I have usually observed; and Mrs. Smith, the Matron, informed me, on my visit this morning, that there has nothing been left since. At the morning and evening meals there is never known to be any waste. I have frequently asked those who have cleared their dinners the most expeditiously if they could eat more, and have been answered in the affirmative.

I wish to remark on the 11th and 12th paragraphs, p. 5, of Dr. Coverdale's Report for 1866. In my opinion the reduction of the milk there alluded to did affect the health of the children very materially; as the sick and wounded return, No. 10, page 18 of the same report, shows there were altogether 48 more cases of sickness returned than in 1865, though the average daily strength had fallen from 583 to 511. Fever caused the very large number of 63 cases, while in 1865 there were only 8, in 1864 only 1. 42 of the cases were in November and December, months which by published health reports show to be much below the average in zymotic diseases. Skin diseases, so generally associated with imperfect nourishment, which in 1864, when Dr. Smart had medical charge, only numbered 69, arose to 134 in 1865, and last year to 216. In 1864, with an average daily strength of 536 $\frac{1}{2}$, the total diseases treated were only 458, while in 1866 they were 558, the average strength being only 511. I could carry this comparison still further; but this I think will suffice to show that Dr. Coverdale's statement, that the reduction of the milk allowance caused no apparent difference either in the health or appearance of the children, is disproved very strongly by his own returns.

SATURDAY, 15 JUNE, 1867.

DR. E. S. HALL further states:—

During the late epidemic of measles when 267 children suffered from it, as many as 119 being confined to bed on one of my visits, the milk supplied was very much below the ration allowance. On 15th May it was less by 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints from the record kept by the Matron; and on the whole supply for May by 1059 pints, without including the extra allowance for Fridays. They did not even get all the milk which was obtained from the farm. I ascertained this from the farm overseer himself. There were some 60 pints a day at that time, he told me, sent to the Cascade Factory. The children, while ill, could not eat their usual food, and required an allowance of milk beyond the full ration scale. I named this to the Principal, and recorded the fact in the Visitor's Book.

Measles is a disease which often sows the seeds of consumption, and nothing is so necessary to avert such a disease as milk. It will not surprise me to see many of these children hereafter victims to this affection. In July, 1865, the then Colonial Secretary desired Dr. Coverdale to consult me on a proposition he had made for reducing the milk. I hand in the correspondence (C.). The milk, both contractor's and from the farm, I have often found diluted with water, and even adulterated with other compounds, and I have entered notice to that effect in the book.

Proper principles of dietary are so well laid down in Dr. E. Smith's work on Diet, in which I so generally concur, that I have strung together a number of extracts therefrom, which I give in as part of my evidence (D.).

The farm milk which I have referred to as being adulterated I know to have come from the farm connected with the Establishment, and was adulterated sometimes by water, and sometimes by a starchy substance like potato starch and carrots and brown sugar. I have always recorded the fact, when I became aware of it, in the Visitors' Book. The adulterated milk was delivered to the Boys' Department, and I think also, but I am not so sure, at the Infants' Department.

All calculations of the nutritious qualities of food are liable to great diversities,—a pound of one flour might not contain so much of nitrogenous nutriment as $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of another; and so even in milk and other articles of food, giving the most certain proof that dieting children in limited amounts is wrong. I want to draw attention to the cost of board, fuel, and keep of boys in the Normal Schools in England where the supply of food is unlimited. Out of about 40 schools the range is from £13 11s. 3d. to £41 13s. 3d., and the total cost for all purposes ranges from £69 8s. to £25 7s. 1d.

Of all the schools whose reports I am familiar with the District Pauper Schools have in every respect proved the most efficient, few of the children after leaving ever return to pauperism or fall into crime; they don't leave the Institution till 16 years old, and are taught a great variety of trades. The total cost averages £20 12s. 9d. for every purpose. Officers in proportion to numbers there are much greater than in the Queen's Asylum. When there were children daily in North Surrey School averaging 570 there were 44 officers and servants resident, and 13 non-resident. At the Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, in 1866, the resident officers were 23 to 282 of strength, besides non-resident officers of whom no enumeration was made. At Mettrai, in France, the proportion of officers and servants was 80 to 682. In my opinion there are not a sufficient number of officers at the Queen's Asylum to discipline and teach the children in the most effectual manner. I think it would be essential that the children should never, either by day or night, be out of surveillance of an officer or officers employed specially for the purpose.

I don't consider the present supervision of the dormitories sufficient. At present it is by the master or mistress sleeping in an adjoining apartment with a door communicating. The greatest mistake is that of the monitors having supervision in the dormitories,—boys who are constantly there should not be placed alone in situations of authority amongst them.

There is one thing very wrong; children are allowed to sleep in the old hospital, where the walls have been saturated with water for years; the room adjoining, where the boys' nurse sleeps, is wholly unfit for human occupation. I have drawn attention to it specially.

There is ample room in the new hospital, except during an epidemic. I believe in the necessity of placing the children who had cutaneous affections together. I don't think the old hospital ought to be occupied at all. I know that children having cutaneous diseases are admitted into the school among other children.

By the Chairman.—Are you aware of anything objectionable in the treatment of the children now; any harshness? I have not been conversant with such for many years. One of the matrons used to be too harsh, but this she has altered for some years past. I should say that the officers as a whole, under an efficient and vigilant Superintendent, are as efficient as could be desired.

I have heard of the so-called sullen disposition of the children. I am not of opinion that they are more so than other children of the same class. I have frequently examined them, and found them equal in point of intelligence with children educated elsewhere. The great difficulty is the treating of them in mass, which renders them mechanical in after life.

They have abundance of exercise and healthy employment.

As Chairman of Executive Committee of the Benevolent Society, cases of ill-treatment of children apprenticed from the Institution came frequently under my notice. In one case a girl for three weeks was never allowed anything to eat but pig potatoes—not even a slice of bread or a cup of tea; and though living within sight for twelve months of a church to which she belonged she was never either sent or taken, and constantly sent into the bush alone to seek for bullocks,—and a very pretty attractive girl in her appearance.

I have known of other cases where girls have been put to sleep in buildings apart from where their employers resided. There is a girl now returned to the Institution who declares that her mistress frequently excluded her from the house during the whole night. The Committee of the Benevolent Society brought several of these cases under the notice of Government about October, 1865, urging the appointment of a responsible person to visit all children apprenticed from the Institution, or to place them under the guardianship of the clergyman of the denomination to which they belonged in the district. To a supervision of this kind the great success of the children of the District Pauper Schools after being apprenticed is generally attributed.

By Mr. Wilson.—I have for twelve years been a constant visitor. Under the present Superintendent as compared with others I have oftener met with him than I have any other Superintendent. I go at any time within daylight. When I speak of seeing him, it is usually in the morning.

Contrasted with former years the Institution has greatly improved in the last seven years; the children could scarcely be recognised as the same beings, so improved is their physical appearance.

I think the Superintendent should be a resident medical man. This has always been my opinion.

By Mr. Hunter.—Would you recommend any change from the present dieting? I should recommend a better breakfast—oatmeal, or bread and milk; in fact, a supply of every article of their food, limited only by the appetite of the children, and no waste.

A.

NUTRITIVE VALUE of Dietary for a Week at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, for Boys, estimated for me by Dr. Graham Balfour.

Article of Diet.	Rough Weight.	Proximate Principles.	
		Carboni-ferous.	Nitro-genous.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Beef, 30 ounces }	44	6.60	8.91
Mutton, 14 ditto }			
Suet	1	1.00	
Flour	6	4.27	0.97
Rice	5	3.83	0.35
Potatoes.....	20	4.90	0.50
Bread.....	105	54.07	11.03
Greens, 6 ounces }	6½	0.43	00.02
Onions, ½ ditto }			
Milk, skimmed.....	97	5.33	4.36
Sugar, 4 ounces }	4½	4.50	
Treacle, ½ ditto }			
Cocoa	3½	1.75	
	292½	86.68	26.14

NUTRITIVE VALUE of Dietary for a Week at the Queen's Orphan Schools, Tasmania, for Children above 8 years old.

Article of Diet.	Rough Weight.	Proximate Principles.	
		Carboni-ferous.	Nitro-genous.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Meat, (exclusive of bone, one-seventh)*	48	7.20	9.72
Suet	½	.50	
Flour	4	2.96	0.32
Rice	1	0.76	0.07
Potatoes, after peeled ...	28	6.84	0.66
Bread.....	107	54.90	11.20
Milk, new	84	6.70	3.77
Sugar.....	7	7.00	
Currants	1	1.00	
Tea.....	¼		
	281½	87.86	25.74

* Dr. Parkes, Professor of Hygiene, Victoria Military School, Netley, deducts from Soldiers' ordinary ration meat 1-5th for bone. By such calculation the nutritive value of the meat supplied would be lower than I have calculated.

E. SWARBRECK HALL.

B.

DEATHS at the QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS, Tasmania.

	Year.	Number of Deaths.	Mean Daily Strength.	
19 Years.	1841	12	396.73	An epidemic of Scarlet Fever, 18 deaths, and many more from its sequelæ.
	1842	19	443.44	
	1843	54	492.23	
	1844	9	503.61	
	1845	Nil.	467.43	
	1846	7	428.22	
	1847	5	420.29	
	1848	11	460.31	
	1849	13	465.28	
	1850	1	494.14	An epidemic of Measles, 27 deaths. Hooping Cough prevalent, 7 deaths.
	1851	4	537.86	
	1852	6	546.85	
	1853	10	476.35	
	1854	53	423.86	
	1855	38	415.09	
	1856	24	404.20	Hooping Cough prevelant, 7 deaths. In August improved Dietary commenced.
	1857	5	394.55	
	1858	17	410.12	
	1859	4	431.24	
Total Deaths		292	453.25	

Mean Annual Deaths of 19 years 15.37
Mean Daily Strength 453.25
Annual Death Rate of 19 years per 1000 of strength..... 33½

N.B.—Compare the 38 deaths in the best 5½ years of the 19 above 1844 to 1849, with mean daily strength of about 500, to the 7 deaths in last 5½ years, 1862 to 1867, with mean daily strength of 513; say death rate of 3 per 1000 or *one-eleventh* of the 19 years death rate. The death rate of Tasmanian country children at 3 to 15 years old is 5 per 1000. English rate more than double the number.

7½ Years to June.	1860	8	458.41	An epidemic of Measles, 13 deaths. Hooping Cough prevalent, no deaths. Ditto, 1 death. Epidemic of Scarlet Fever, 54 cases, no deaths.
	1861	15	465.35	
	1862	0	472	
	1863	2	496	
	1864	3	546	An epidemic of Measles, no deaths, 267 cases.
	1865	2	557	
	1866	Nil.	511	
	1867	Nil.	500	
Total Deaths		30	500.72	

N.B.—The new Infant School Buildings only occupied since 24th December, 1862.

E. SWARBRECK HALL.

C.

Queen's Asylum, New Town, 21st July, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,

As one who has always taken a deep interest in this Institution, and particularly in the dietary of the children within it, I take leave to forward you a copy of a letter addressed by myself to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, on the question of the milk supply in the Establishment.

I am fully sensible I am touching a delicate subject, and therefore hope you will be merciful in any strictures you may think proper to offer on my daring.

When I came into office, *supposed* milk was supplied in exact quantity to that required. This continued until the compound became too apparent to admit of a doubt that it was precisely in its nature the same fluid known in most of the Schools in England as "sky blue."

To correct this evidently improper proceeding, I took means of having the milk from the farm delivered undiluted.

After a time, cases of gastric derangement, especially in the infants, showed themselves, accompanied by vomiting, generally after tea, of the contents of the stomach.

This fact led me to try whether a reduced quantity of milk would not be desirable, and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved so.

However, I shall be glad to confer on the question. It is one of admitted importance, whether considered in a pecuniary or sanitary point of view, and as such I am prepared to enter upon its further consideration with yourself.

Believe me, truly yours,
J. COVERDALE.

To E. SWARBRECK HALL, Esq.

(Copy.)

Queen's Asylum, New Town, 12th July, 1865.

SIR,

The question of the supply of milk to the children of this Institution has engaged my attention for some time past.

The conviction that the daily issue is greater than it should be is now firmly settled in my mind.

I am ignorant of the quantities supplied in kindred Institutions with this, my acquaintance being with private Establishments in England only; yet I venture to express a doubt that in no public one in any part of the globe is a similar amount granted to its inmates.

As children of the State, I would be understood to care for them in a "stately" manner, so to speak—I would, in short, err on the side of liberality—but in doing so I consider it a duty to stop short of extravagance.

A pint of pure milk a day for a child under 6 years of age, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint for and above that age, is in my opinion an extravagance on this particular item, and, therefore, should be remedied.

The accompanying return will prove that a reduction can be made without injury to the children.

On the contrary, as Medical Officer, I believe the general health of them is improved by the diminished supply.

It will be seen by the return for the past month of June that 1132 pints and a half were withheld from the authorised allowance. This quantity is about one half only of that I propose should be determined upon.

In making the alteration, however, it will be necessary to increase the present scale of vegetables from 6 to 8 ozs. daily, and thus form a dietary more in accordance with the necessities of every-day life.

I shall be glad to have your commands on this subject. And have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.**The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.*

At the present authorised allowance of milk, viz.—1 pint each child on C. scale, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint each child on A and B scales daily, the number of pints for the month of June would be as follows:—

Children in A. scale.	7765 rations.	5823 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints.
" B. "	4820 "	3615 "
" C. "	2957 "	2957 "
Fridays. Children in A. and B. scales.	1133 "	849 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
TOTAL.....		14,245 $\frac{1}{2}$ * "

At the proposed scale, viz.— $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint each for children on C. scale, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint each for children on A. and B. scales daily, the number of pints for the month of June would be as follows:—

Children in A. scale.	7765 rations.	4853 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
" B. "	4820 "	3012 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" C. "	2957 "	2217 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fridays. Children in A. and B. scales.	1133 "	708 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
TOTAL.....		10,791 $\frac{1}{2}$ * "

215 Elizabeth-street, Hobart Town, 24th July, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOUR communication, dated the 21st instant, did not reach me until the evening of the 22nd. The perusal of it sorely grieved me, and caused me a sleepless night. I did expect that you would joyfully have let well alone (seeing what glorious results have followed the improved dietary ordered by the Commission of 1859, which investigated the subject for so many months, and the high state of health in which Dr. Smart handed over the medical care of the children to you). Any retrogression on this matter will be to you an increasing cause of disquietude, and possibly of bitter reproach hereafter. When the present diet scale was constructed, you will see by the Commissioners' Report that it was based on that of the Military School at Chelsea; and the instructions from Mr. Nairn to your predecessor then in office were, that no change in the dietary was to be made without a scientific calculation as to the nutritive value of such, and specially that no diminution of the nitrogenous element was to be made. In the proposal you have made to substitute two ounces of vegetables for the one quarter-pint of milk, to be withdrawn from the daily allowance on C. scale (children under 6 years old), and two ounces from the children on A. and B. scales (children above 6 years old), you have entirely lost sight of that important end; and should your proposition be published to the scientific world, or submitted for the opinion of the highest modern authorities on dietary, (Drs. Smith, Lankester, Christison, Letheby, Lyon-Playfair, &c.), you will be inevitably pronounced not to possess that special knowledge of the comparative elements of nutrition in the different articles of food which is absolutely essential to every person who attempts to construct or alter a dietary. Refer to Dr. Lyon-Playfair's tables, to be seen in Dr. Lankester's popular lectures on Food, and you will see that two ounces of potatoes (any other vegetable still less) does not contain anything like the amount of nitrogenous element that even two ounces of milk do,—of course very much less than four ounces.

In the most interesting and instructive discussion that followed the reading of an admirable paper on dietaries, by Dr. Edward Smith, at the Society of Arts, Dr. Lankester observed, "He thought the time was come when the Government of this country, in constructing dietaries for hundreds of thousands of people, should regard the subject from a scientific point of view, and it should not be left to persons accidentally placed in positions of importance to estimate what should be the diet of the people in our public establishments. At present they seemed as though they were constructed in quite an accidental way. Some recommend rice, and in that way they went on, substituting one thing for another, without any definite system." Dr. Edward Smith says, "It is almost incredible that in a country with so much intelligence and intercourse there should be between 600 and 700 poor-law dietaries, including 40 in London, all of which differ from each other; and that of country and borough prisons in England and Wales, not more than one-half have a uniform dietary." From Dr. Graham Balfour, the Secretary to the Army Sanitary Commission, and then Medical Officer to the Chelsea Military School, I obtained a scientific

* Of course, these include that supplied from the farm. Actual number of pints supplied in June, 12,218 or 1132 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints less than the authorised allowance.

calculation of the nutritive value of all the articles of food in his dietary. He also obtained for me from Dr. Letheby a similar estimate for those articles in your diet scale which do not enter into that at Chelsea; so that I was enabled to institute an exact comparison between them. The result was a disproportion at variance with the axioms of the dieticians in the carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements, the former being in excess and the latter defective in your scale. Your proposition would increase that disproportion. I postponed any further agitation of the subject until a sufficiently long trial (not *one month*, or even twelve months) of the improved dietary should enable me to judge practically of the effects; and seeing that the children have improved so much in health, and the mortality has been so wonderfully reduced, I thought it best to leave well alone, rather than attempt to obtain a perfect dietary. If change should be made at all it ought to be progressive, in accordance with the evidence accumulated by the most reliable authorities since that period, and not retrogressive in accordance with exploded ideas and practices. The greatest improvement would be to do away with the rubbishy tea and sugar at breakfast, and let that meal consist of an unlimited (as every meal ought to be in accordance with nature's dictates) supply of the best new milk, boiled with oatmeal or poured upon bread. Dr. Smith said, "The subject of dietary in connection with our Orphan Asylums and other public charities well deserved scientific enquiry under the directions of the Government, but the most rigid economy would be out of place there." The statesmanlike view of this subject is how the children devolved upon the care of Government can be so fed as to give the most perfect development of body and mind, to prevent them hereafter from becoming weakly, diseased paupers, and criminals. Your idea of the "stately" manner of caring for them, I think, leaves too much to the present pecuniary aspect of the question, though it is much more economical to save children from becoming paupers and criminals, than to have them a lasting incubus on the State funds as such.

I was surprised to read that, while you acknowledge yourself ignorant of the quantities of milk supplied in kindred Institutions, you should assert so firmly that the supply at the Queen's Asylum is extravagant.

The British Government took up the question of dietary at the time of the Lancashire famine, and employed the ablest of modern dieticians to report upon the subject. He has subsequently been employed to report upon the dietaries of the masses in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His elaborate and most instructive reports are contained in the 5th and 6th Reports of the Medical Officer to the Privy Council, which I should strenuously advise you to study attentively before you meddle in any way with the dietary at the Queen's Asylum. Dr. Smith presided over the Physiological Section of the last Meeting of the British Association, and inaugurated the proceedings with a long paper on the subject of food, which was received with the unanimous applause of an audience of about 2000 of the most eminent philanthropists and men of science, and ordered to be printed. Since that he has delivered two long lectures at the Society of Arts, which may be read in their Journal with all the discussions thereon. You can get this from the library of the Royal Society. He has also published a work on dietaries for families, schools, &c., which I expect shortly to receive. Now, in all that he has written, on no one point does he dwell more emphatically than on the necessity of a copious supply of milk for the due sustenance of the body. To the want of it does he attribute a large share of the mortality of infants and young people at puberty from consumption. He shows that where milk forms a large share of the labourers' diet they are nourished the best. You do not seem to be aware of the quantity of milk actually consumed in private families. Dr. Smith's Report says, "Milk was obtained on the whole average in quantities of 52 fluid ounces per adult weekly (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint daily). In England it was only 32 ozs.; in Wales it was 85 ozs.; in Scotland 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. (more than a pint daily); and in Ireland 135 ozs. weekly (nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ pints daily). Of course where adults get such an allowance the children get still more." Two articles on milk and food, by Dr. Loomis of New York, in the Patent Office Report for 1861--Agriculture--to be obtained from the Royal Society's Library, furnish data of American practice in the consumption of this article of diet. The average consumed by each person in 13 of the States is one pint daily; Vermont and Virginia the highest average, 1 pint and $\frac{1}{16}$ each. "Milk," he says "has ever been considered an excellent article of food. From infancy to age, in the civilised world, pure, sweet milk is a prime necessity, and is considered of such importance, that the first object of every Agricultural Association has been to improve the objects of the dairy." Again: "From the age of 5 to 15 the chief business of youth is to grow. They have to manufacture a hundred pounds, more or less, of bone, muscle, and tissue. For this they demand milk and meat; nothing else is as good. To be strong and healthy they must have the one or the other in good supplies. Not only boys, but girls also." Dr. Lankester says, "Of all substances used as food which can be longest borne and is free from objection is milk. Milk is the natural diet of the young; it contains all the elements of the nutrition of the body; it supplies the deficiency of other articles of diet; and when it cannot be got both young and old suffer, but especially the young." Of all modern Institutions for bringing up children, the District Pauper Schools, in the neighbourhood of London, have produced the best results in every aspect of life, health, intellectual and moral fruits. A Poor-law Education Inspector, Mr. Carleton Tuffnell, addressed the Social Science Association on the subject, and remarked, "Good milk, one of the most essential ingredients in children's dietary, and so difficult to be bought pure, is assured to the Schools by keeping cows on the premises." The supply I know is more than allowed at the Queen's Asylum, but I cannot just now lay my hands on the extract. I have corresponded with the Medical Officer of the North Surrey on the subject, and the information supplied to me, both by himself and the Superintendent of the Establishment, entirely corroborated my views on the management in every respect of such charity. "The children literally seem to receive new bodies (almost invariably of the lowest bodily type when admitted), and their health, as tested by their death-rate, might be envied by the wealthiest families in the community."

In my boyish days I had for breakfast, always, an unlimited supply of boiled bread and milk, or oatmeal and milk. I am sure myself and brothers never consumed less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk each at that meal. At tea in the evening we had the ordinary share of that or cream. Such was also the general practice in Lancashire and most of the northern counties. Even adults, at the present time, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, consume from 3 to 4 pints weekly; $\frac{1}{2}$ pints in Northumberland; and 6 pints in Westmoreland. While in the country in this Island, and keeping cows for my family supply, we consumed quantities of milk far beyond anything I have stated. Since we have resided in Town, and have had to reduce the consumption of milk to the most niggardly scale, because of its formidable amount in my weekly bills, and my own narrow resources, our consumption per individual, servant included, is not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint daily each, and the youngest member of my family is close upon 15 years old.* Yet all my family feel that this is a great privation, though we have so many other sources of supplementing the defect in the dietary supply caused by the cost of this most valuable article of food. To say, therefore, that one pint of milk per day for children under six years old, and $\frac{3}{4}$ for those above that age, is extravagant, and as you would infer even injurious, is in my opinion utterly unfounded.

I have a very large pile of extracts before me on the subject of diet, culled from every work or article on the subject I have read for many years past; but I have already lengthened my communication beyond ordinary bounds, so earnest am I on the matter, and so desirous am I to save you from committing yourself on a subject which has hitherto swamped all those who have not kept pace with modern revelations on the dietary question. Nevertheless, I will at any time submit my extracts to your perusal, and guide you to the sources of all modern improvements on the subject. Dr. Guy, the eminent Secretary to the Statistical Society, of which I am a member, has utterly lost his former reputation from pursuing a course similar to yours in connection with the dietary of prisoners. When I read his very pretentious article in the Statistical Journal I was quite amazed to see the errors he had committed, and at the time made pencil annotations of them. Shortly afterwards came the crushing criticisms of Drs. Smith, Lankester, Letheby, &c., and so down went the scientific repute of one formerly a star of the first magnitude in sanitary science.

Now for the grounds on which you conclude the milk supply is extravagant and injurious.

Notwithstanding the promise of the farm managers year after year that the whole of the milk required would be produced without purchase, it appears by your statement that not only a great deficiency exists, but that the quality has been tampered with. I was always of opinion that all the milk could be produced if the farm was managed properly. I think the result shows that it has not been, and that it is time to place the matter in other hands.

* At present time I take one pint every morning, and the other eight share five pints between breakfast and tea. On days of abstinence an addition of three more pints. - E.S.H.

You state that, "after a time (of consumption of undiluted milk) cases of gastric derangement, especially in the infants, showed themselves, accompanied by vomiting generally after tea." Surely, if the milk was the offending article, after breakfast it would have been more likely to have shown such effects. For my part I should have suspected the milk of causing these effects the very last thing of all. First,—gastric derangement at the season is a common occurrence from meteorological changes; second,—the rubbishy tea or sugar, or even the water, would have been more likely in my opinion to have produced such a result. I think dieticians generally will smile at your supposition that good pure milk would ordinarily produce the effect you relate. I suspect that even the old ladies would not agree with you. I happen, however, to have observed a cause much more likely. The children are in the habit of eating the berries of the sweet-briars in large quantities, and the indigestible seeds would have just the effect you ascribe to the pure undiluted milk. At one of my visits I observed, when I inspected the flushing contents of the infants' water-closet, that the intestinal excreta were studded to an enormous extent with masses of undigested sweet-briar seeds. I drew the matron's attention to the fact. Again, as to the good health of the children in the month of June, when you deprived them of their due allowance of milk, (in my opinion a most unjustifiable experiment), remember that that month was the healthiest June on record in the whole community, and especially for children, as you will see by my monthly Health Report to the Royal Society, published in the *Mercury* Summary on Saturday. I would remind you that Dr. Smart did not concur in the opinion of Mr. Boyd about the milk supply being in excess; and even Mr. Nairn stated to the Commission "that no reduction of the dietary then in use (the improved one) could be made without injury to the children." Mr. Henslowe, in drawing up that Report, dwelt largely on this subject, (prompted it is believed by one who ruined his reputation by resistance to improvement in the Institution); but he suppressed Mr. Nairn's statement, and Dr. Smart was never examined in the very superficial enquiry that Commission made into the condition of your Establishment. Dr. Lankester says, emphatically, "prospering for a month or two on some change of dietary was very different from prospering on it for a lifetime."

Most solemnly would I adjure you to pause before you commit yourself to any retrograde steps on the dieting of the children. From the first you have had many enemies on the watch to catch you tripping; and rash ventures in this way will bring down upon you an overwhelming crowd of attacks. While I can approve of your management, I will stick to you tooth and nail, but if you persevere in the course you have suggested, I shall spare no labours to make the cause of science and humanity on behalf of the helpless children triumph, whoever goes to the wall.

Believe me,

Your very sincere well-wisher,

E. SWARBRECK HALL.

To J. COVERDALE, Esq. M.D., Queen's Asylum.

D.

EXTRACTS from Dr. EDWARD SMITH'S *Practical Dietary for Families and Schools*.

Milk next to bread is as truly a necessary food as any which enters in the dietary of an adult, and should be obtained by every person in the kingdom; whilst in reference to the dietary of very young children it is the essential food on which life and health depend. Page 90.

New milk is the most perfect food which exists, since it is adapted to the wants of the young as well as to those in later life, and contains in due proportions carbonaceous, nitrogenous, and saline ingredients. Each pint contains 546 grains of carbon and 43½ grains of nitrogen. Page 92.

CHILDHOOD.

Throughout the whole period of childhood milk should constitute by far the chief part of the food which is taken. • • • The milk should be new and given without water. Page 129.

The breakfast should consist of milk thickened with oatmeal, flour, or bread, and be as large in quantity as will fairly satisfy the appetite, &c. Page 131.

2. With a spare diet of milk, meat should be given. Page 133.

The meal which corresponds to the tea meal of the adult should consist of bread and butter and a cup of plain warm milk, and should be eaten at 4 to 5 o'clock. The supper meal, for the reason mentioned above, should usually be given, and at as late a period as possible, and should consist of plain milk porridge, varied sometimes by a milk and farinaceous pudding, or bread and butter, and accompanied by a little milk to drink. Page 134.

YOUTH.

The period of youth embraces that of the greatest development of the body, and demands much food, &c. Page 140. (Read page 141 first section.)

At the period of rapid development especially, it is of the highest moment that milk, eggs, meat, and bread should enter largely into the dietary; the first being given twice or thrice a day in notable quantity, whilst the third is given at least once a day. Page 142.

As in the period of childhood, food should be supplied early in the morning, either as a meal before the breakfast or at the breakfast, according to the hour at which the latter is taken. If the youth should rise at 6 to 7 A.M., and the breakfast hour be 8½ A.M., he should take bread and butter with the milk as soon as possible after dressing, and prepare himself for breakfast by some amount of exercise in the open air. At the breakfast hour milk should be largely supplied either as cold milk with bread, or hot milk made into porridge, or hot milk with cocoa or chocolate, or coffee to which hot milk is added in the proportion of three parts milk to one part of coffee. The quantity of milk then taken should be between half a pint and one pint, and eggs or bacon or both may be added at and after the period of puberty. At this meal above all others food should be eaten in abundance, and a good appetite be fairly satisfied, since it occurs at the period of the day when the system, having had a long interval of fasting, urgently needs food, and appropriates it with the greatest rapidity to its own use, &c. Page 142.

Tea Meal. It is unnecessary that the tea be strong but on the contrary it should be weak, and a moderate quantity of milk added to it. In early youth it is better to nearly fill up the cup with warm milk, and to add only a small quantity of tea. It is also quite proper to satisfy the appetite with bread and butter, and to allow an egg and even meat, when the dinner is not a very good one. Page 145-6.

Suppers are better borne in youth than in adult life, since the necessity for a frequent supply of food is more urgent, and they should always be allowed. A basin of cold milk with a slice of bread or toast, or a basin of hot milk-porridge, or a pudding prepared with milk, eggs, and farinaceous food, and accompanied with a glass of water as a beverage, constitutes the most perfect supper, and may be eaten one hour or one hour and a half before retiring to rest. A supper of one or two eggs lightly boiled,

poached, or fried, with a little bread and butter, and accompanied by water or cold milk, will be quite right. In the case of females a cup of plain hot milk, or of chocolate, or cocoa prepared with milk, is a very agreeable and proper supper, &c. Page 146-7.

There can be no doubt that a youth of 14, 16, or 18 years of age, according to his size and rapidity of growth, demands fully as much food as an adult at middle life. There are not equally certain data as to the requirements of children after the period of infancy, but when as in families children follow each other at intervals of about two years, I have considered two under ten years and one over that age as equal to an adult in the food which they require, &c. Page 24-5.

Dietary in adult and middle life. The following may be taken as the substantial part of a proper and moderate quantity of food for a man in good health, with a good appetite, and making a moderate degree of exertion:--

Breakfast: $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of milk; $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of water, with coffee or tea; bread, 4 ozs. to 6 ozs.; butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.; sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.; bacon, 3 ozs., or eggs 4 ozs., or cooked meat 3 ozs.

Dinner: cooked meat, 4 ozs. to 6 ozs.; potatoes, 8 ozs.; bread, 3 ozs. to 4 ozs.; pudding, 8 ozs.; cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; soup, 6 ozs.; water or beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Tea: water with tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint; sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; milk or cream, 2 ozs.; bread, 3 ozs.; butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Supper: milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint; oatmeal, 1 oz.; and bread 3 to 4 ozs.; or eggs, 4 ozs.; or cooked meat, 3 ozs.; and bread, 3 ozs.; butter or cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; water or beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Dietary in Schools. There should be four meals daily, taken at 8 A.M. in summer, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. in winter; 12 to 1 P.M., 5 to 6 P.M., and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.

The breakfast should consist of three-quarters of a pint of hot milk-porridge in the cold weather, and hot or cold milk in warm weather, with as much bread as the appetite will take. The milk should be new and without water, &c.

If in girls' schools it is thought necessary to give tea or coffee, coffee only should be given, and that in the form of *café en lait*; viz, three parts of hot new milk with one pint of coffee, so that about half a pint of milk may be taken at the meal. Butter should be added in fair proportion to the bread, and the bread and butter be supplied in unlimited quantity.

It is very advantageous to cultivate the use of oatmeal amongst boys; and this may be partly effected in the milk porridge, but for such as have no distinct objection to its use it would be well to give them the opportunity of eating the Scotch porridge, or oatmeal, hasty pudding, with treacle or with cold milk as an occasional breakfast. * * * I do not, however, advise that any boy should be compelled to eat this food, since there are many to whom it is very repulsive.

The dinner should consist of meat of the finest quality, almost always hot and almost always fresh * * * The quantity of meat should be unlimited; and, in order that the pupils may be encouraged to ask again, it is better in large schools that separate joints be distributed over the table, so that one shall be near each lot of pupils, and each pupil be specially invited to ask for a second supply. Fresh vegetables, well cooked, and served hot, in an almost unlimited quantity, should be provided daily, varied in character, but always consisting in part of mealy potatoes * * * Pudding should be given daily, after the meat, and be varied from day to day. Rice and other farinaceous puddings, made with milk, are the best * * * It is possible that on the days when soup is given to the boys the pudding might be supplemented by bread and cheese.

The tea meal should consist of half a pint of warm or cold milk, with bread and butter in an unlimited quantity; and if tea be desired for girls, a small portion should be added to a larger quantity of milk. Page 92.

The best food for supper is bread and butter or bread and cheese, when milk was taken at the tea-meal, and bread and milk when otherwise.

Hence whilst it is necessary to place a limit upon the quantity of milk which is supplied, and it is desirable also to limit the quantity of soup, tea, coffee, and weak beer, it is essential that all other foods be given in an unlimited quantity. * * * The milk should always be new and good, except perhaps that which is made into puddings, if suet form an element in the composition of the pudding. Milk from which the cream has been skimmed for the use of the officers should not be given as new milk. * * * The food supplied should be simple, and given as abundantly as the pupils desire, quite irrespective of precise cost. * * * Pupils must be fed as they should be taught; viz. as individuals and not as classes. * * * Page 192.

I would express my conviction that whilst over-feeding may render the boy sluggish and inapt at learning, a full and generous dietary is calculated to give energy both to the body and the mind, with independence and force of character, and to fit him both for the battle of precedence in the school and for the struggle in which he will be called upon to enter at a later period of life. Feeble persons may be apt to learn, and may pre-eminently excel in mental accomplishments, but strength of body is now as necessary for success in life as activity and acuteness of mind. Both should go hand in hand. Page 194.

Many mothers are ignorant of the fact that milk is still as necessary for the nutrition of the child after it is weaned as it was before. * * * It should be distinctly understood that milk is essential to the health and well-being of the infant, and should be obtained at any amount of trouble. The proper quantity of milk required per day varies from 2 to 3 pints, but if that cannot be purchased it is of the greatest moment to obtain at least 1 pint daily. Page 196.

Young children. * * * At this period of life also nothing is equal to milk for food * * * If plenty of milk and bread is eaten there need not be serious fears as to health. * * * It is very desirable that meat should be given at least occasionally, and particularly if the quantity of milk is deficient. * * *

* * * The allowance to a Scotch labourer at a farm is three and one-fifth English pints of milk, and in Ireland three pints of skimmed milk or butter-milk daily. An English labourer should have two pints per day, and his wife and children somewhat less in proportion if it were attainable. Page 222.

* * * A labourer should eat daily (of bread) nearly 2 lbs., the wife and growing boys above ten years of age 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and every child as much as it desires. Page 250.

Bread and milk porridge make the best breakfast and supper for husband, wife, and children. Page 251.

Every member of the family should, if possible, have two pints of new milk, skim milk, or butter-milk daily. With plenty of bread and milk there will probably be health and strength, and no doctors' bills.

ADDRESS of Dr. EDWARD SMITH at Meeting of British Association, Bath, 1864.

At the period in question, whether we regard the boy physically or mentally, it is of the highest consequence that he be supplied with an abundant and well arranged dietary, and in nearly all cases the prime elements of diet should be given without stint. The appetite is not, however, always a sufficient guide; for a boy having been accustomed to take only a small quantity of food, the desire for a larger quantity is either lost or was never obtained, and in such cases with plenty within his reach he will remain underfed. Encouragement to eat is as important in many boys at school as encouragement to study. Page 106.

The extent of this abstract precludes my offering further observations upon the dietary of the poor, but I would add in a line, that the children and wives are almost universally ill-fed. Page 114.

EXTRACTS from Dr. EDWARD SMITH'S Dietaries for the Inmates of Work-houses.—Parl. Blue Book, 1866.

Hence we have a select class of some of the most unfortunate of children; and only after some years, if at all, could we reasonably expect to find the full restorative effects of the dietary provided for them. Page 19.

The degree in which the food supplied is liked or disliked by the inmates is of great importance to its due action, as I shall subsequently show in greater detail; for when it is really disliked it is not eaten, but is thrown into the waste-tub, and its value is entirely lost, whilst at the same time the inmate goes without his meal, or eats only one part of it—as, for example, the bread when given with the soup—and is ill nourished. Page 20.

* * Continued coldness of the body tends to exhaustion, and in children retards growth.

There can be no doubt that likes and dislikes for food have great influence over its action. It is not denied that repulsive food lessens or takes away the appetite, and according to its repulsiveness it is eaten or left. It is, therefore, an obvious error to give soup or any other kind of food, probably good enough in itself, to one who positively repels it, since it will not be allowed to nourish him, and will be carried away to waste. Everyone has tastes which must in some degree be gratified, or the appetite will fail, and on so small a matter apparently as the admixture of dried herbs with soup, of spice with rice-milk, and of dip with suet-pudding, will depend the capability of taking these foods regularly. It is true wisdom to provide such foods as are not disagreeable, and to prepare them in an agreeable manner. Even the inmates of a work-house may properly claim this amount of consideration; and, indeed, it is only that which we give to the lower animals under our care. Page 27.

Children and Youths. It is a matter of public policy and of local advantage that children should be so fed that, whilst they shall not acquire tastes which cannot be gratified in after life, they shall grow up strong and healthy, and be able to serve their employers and gain a living. If they should be of feeble health, and imperfectly developed, they may procreate children of inferior health, and both they and theirs are likely to come to the work-house, to be maintained at the public expense. Moreover, so far as quality of mind (as indicated by intelligence and enterprise) is associated with defective bodily power, (and this in the poor is far more general than has been recognised), they will also continue to occupy an inferior position even amongst their fellows, be inferior workmen and citizens, and be less influenced by the educational efforts which the State and private organisations are so widely making. An abundant supply of food to the young is essential to their health, strength, and growth, and is consistent with the soundest economy. Its measure can scarcely be less than the sense of want felt by the child; and, as children differ much in their desire for food, it would be well if the supply of the good and cheap bread of our time could be almost unlimited, except to the few who are manifestly wasteful. Page 51.

It is not, perhaps, well appreciated that, up to adult life, each period is devoted to a particular part of growth, and if from any cause the growth does not then occur, the evil is irremediable. Hence the great responsibility of those who have the power to withhold or to supply food in childhood and youth. Page 52.

E. SWARBRECK HALL.

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE, 1867.

The Right Rev. BISHOP MURPHY, D.D.

In reply to Questions from the Chairman:—

I am the Catholic Bishop of Hobart Town.

I have visited the Queen's Asylum eight or nine times since my arrival in the Colony in April, 1866,

The Institution is supported by the public funds.

I have inspected the Institution as to its religious instruction, and this is the only part that I have examined into. I have examined the children as to their religious knowledge. The result of the girls' examination was very good, but that of the boys not so good.

I am satisfied their intelligence is quite equal to that of children of the same class outside.

I know the objects for which the Institution was established,—to train the children in industrial, educational, and religious pursuits. I cannot speak as to the two former subjects.

I have had considerable intercourse with the community, especially my own Church. I can give an opinion as to whether the Institution has been properly conducted; there are one or two cases, with which I am acquainted, where the children are not generally fitted for the employment for which they are intended. The reason is they were sent out too young from the Establishment.

I do not approve of the mixed system. The Institution is very fairly conducted, but I object to the mixing of creeds.

The numbers of Protestants and Catholics are about equal. The religious instruction is imparted by the Chaplains.

The mixing of children of different creeds must necessarily be attended with evil. The chief evil is, it leads to indifferentism to all religion.

I would have the separate system adopted, and the children brought up by persons of their own persuasion.

I am aware there is a great difference in the Protestant modes of belief.

In looking to a separation I look chiefly to my own Church.

If the Legislature acceded to my proposal of separation, there might be an objection on the score of expense, and the other denominations might not be able to bring up their children so cheaply as we could.

I believe there is a strong feeling in favour of Denominational Schools in England, and here also.

My arrangement might be adopted by the various denominations taking our separation as a model in that respect.

If this could be done at the same, or nearly the same cost as at present, there should be no objection, and the welfare of the community ought to be the chief aim of every Government.

Speaking of separation, I do not know that large additional expense would be incurred in buildings for the two establishments.

In regard to the amount of expenditure, I should wish to have one of the buildings for our girls, and a portion of another for our boys.

If we got the larger of the present buildings it would suit, but we could not expect that; but if we got the use of the Infant Asylum, with a portion of the other, I think we could manage.

I should require a complete separation of Protestant and Catholic children, so that there should be no intercourse between them.

The complete separation would, as to buildings, not require more than £500 or £600; they would be mere divisions I should suppose; no additional buildings.

I don't think this division would be disadvantageous. I think the mixing is more likely to be so. Boys and girls are too young to reason, and they would not have the great precepts of our religion sufficiently impressed on their minds to combat the danger of indifferentism. They know when they are well fed and treated. The effects of jealousy could be prevented very easily.

Conducting the Catholic portion on my plan would give it great advantages over the other, certainly.

I have spoken of similar institutions elsewhere, but I know of none so contiguous as these would be.

In Ireland, and in England also, there are distinct arrangements for religious instruction.

The plan I propose would be attended with considerable saving to the Government in the cost of salaries. I would have the children instructed by a Religious Community; the obligations which this Community undertake require them to give their time in instruction to those under their charge, requiring no more than what would barely suffice for their maintenance.

The expense of the establishment, as far as the Government is concerned, would be confined to the maintenance of the children and those in charge of them.

The change, if made, would require me to send Home for a Community of Men. I think the girls' establishment could be managed in two months. The whole could be completed by the end of the year.

Control with regard to the reception of children should be the same as at present.

I would not object to an amount of inspection and control, so long as violence was not done to our religious views and practices. I should hope the Government would be satisfied with results, if the children were well fed and clothed, and taught in industrial pursuits. There could be inspection of dormitories and food, and public examinations once or twice a year. The Government would expect some such arrangement.

The expense would be less than would be incurred under the present system. It would amount per head to about £16. I made the calculation the other day on some reports sent in by Dr. Coverdale.

I should submit to Regulations made by the Government as to the discharge and apprenticing of the children after a certain age. I would object to no reasonable amount of control.

By Mr. Hunter.—Supposing the Infant Asylum could be handed over to the Catholics for the girls and infants, I would provide for the boys at Richmond, where they could learn agriculture and trades; and I suppose the grown boys would be allowed to apprentice themselves to the establishment.

The house at Richmond is at present occupied by Nuns. These would come into Town. There are 600 acres attached to the house, and the property belongs to the Church.

The boys would be taught carpentering, smith work, and various branches of building. They would have opportunities of learning all these. They would be taught by the Community under whom they would be placed, whose whole time would be taken up in teaching. These Communities are divided into Lay and Religious Brothers. The first are tradesmen or labourers.

The girls would learn all the branches of needlework, housekeeping, and cooking.

Excepting the first outlay there would be no expense beyond the £16 a year for each child. I would even have the Religious Community brought out at their own expense.

Some alterations would be required at Richmond; some additions, especially a large dormitory, would be required, and a dining hall.

This would not be included in the £600 I have referred to.

I can furnish an estimate of the expense of these additions at Richmond, and the alterations at New Town.

I am aware that only the Protestant and Catholic Religions are recognised in the Queen's Asylum. I can't say whether the Government would again subdivide them into sections.

By Mr. Wilson.—The Bishop should be the head of the Institution, of course. In the event of provisions rising higher—say to a famine price—I should expect some aid then.

The profits arising from the children's work would, in great measure, go to their own use to improve their own condition, and a portion be kept to start them in the world. No portion would be applied to any other purpose.

I should not object to Catholic children being apprenticed to suitable persons of any other religious denomination, at the age of 16 or 17, by which time they would be free agents and properly grounded in their religious tenets.

I am not aware of the age at which children are usually apprenticed. There is no danger of their being apprenticed at any age to Catholic masters.

On matters except religion alone a report by such officers as the Government should appoint might be made. I should not object to anyone examining them. Medical attendance should be paid by the Government.

By Mr. Salier.—The expense of £16 would cover all annual expense of clothing, rations, &c. I would prefer a payment for the whole expense, and provide all things myself. The medical man would be an addition, and so would the buildings and alterations.

I think children should be retained in the Establishment till 14 or 15 years of age.

By Mr. Cook.—It would not be desirable to apprentice Catholic children to Protestants till 16 or 17. I know it takes 6 or 7 years to learn a trade. I had it in view that the boys would, under our religious community, be already learning the trades, and they would not require so long to learn trades when apprenticed.

I think it would be more desirable to have all the boys removed to Richmond, but here we have buildings suitable at New Town, and we should have concentrated supervision.

I think arrangements should be made for the medical aid being supplied by our own community, and not by a Government appointed medical man.

By the Chairman.—I have heard it said, "Farm out the children; get rid of them from the Asylum." This would not, I think, be advisable. I don't know much yet of the Colony, but unless suitable persons could be found to take the children, farming out would be undesirable.

JUNE 24TH.—I can now supply an estimate of cost of alterations and additions were the boys transferred to Richmond. It would not exceed £1200, which would be less than the saving of one year on the Catholic children alone effected by the adoption of my proposal.

+ DANIEL MURPHY, *Bishop of Hobarton.*

THURSDAY, 20 JUNE, 1867.

THOMAS JAMES CROUCH, *Esq., Under-Sheriff, and Secretary to the Benevolent Society.*

As Secretary to the Benevolent Society, circumstances connected with apprenticing from the Asylum have come under my observation.

One case was a girl apprenticed. The whole of the circumstances were brought under the notice of the Government, in a letter from myself as Secretary, about October, 1865.

In that case the girl, after being in the family for 4 years, having been turned out by her master and mistress late one evening, applied to the Society for relief and advice, with a baby in arms. On investigating it she stated that the master was the father of the child. The Committee took deep interest in the girl, and found that she had been turned out of the house, with 5s. or 6s. in her pocket, the night before.

The Committee felt bound to attend to the case, and did so. Her subsequent conduct has been watched; and she is in respectable service in Town, and her employers speak favourably of her conduct. The child is alive now, and she supports it out of her wages,—so I am informed.

She stated that she had never been sent or taken to a place of worship during all her term of service.

The Committee suggested that some oversight should be had over apprentices after going into service. We discovered that the indentures in this case had never been signed by the master. The whole particulars are in my letter which was forwarded to the Principal; and his reply was sent to the Colonial Secretary, who referred it to the Society.

There was another case of a girl who was discharged from the Asylum to her mother, who was at that time living improperly with a man reputed to be her husband. This man took advantage of this child of 12 or 13. She applied to the Society in her lying-in, and her mother actually brought her, stating that she would attend to her own child if we would allow her something, as she was unable to pay herself. We did so; and we heard nothing of the girl for 18 months, when she came again before us with a second case,

and she stated that on both occasions her mother's paramour was the father of both children, and that he had left the Colony and her mother had turned her out of doors. I know nothing of the mother. I do not know where she is. We had to take her on the second occasion at an expense of £5 or £6 to the Society, out of the money given by Government for lying-in cases. To the best of my belief both children are alive.

On her second visit she had the first child with her. At the end of the month she was discharged by the Society.

We made investigations which proved the correctness of the girl's statement.

We knew nothing of the mother beforehand, except from the girl.

The third case was a girl apprenticed to a person who lived near Bothwell. She stated she had been ravished by her master; and her statement was supported by the evidence of a fellow female servant. I cannot say she applied for aid in her confinement, but she received relief from the Society.

All these cases were reported to the Government by the Committee, who took them up warmly, suggesting that the Wardens or Magistrates of Districts should be informed when any child was apprenticed from the Schools, and should be placed under their supervision.

I have known several girls from the Schools, some of whose conduct has been fair and others indifferent.

I have occasionally visited the Asylum; not within the past 10 or 12 months.

I am right in saying that a girl who prosecuted a man for rape has been sent back to the Schools. The girl's name was M. A. Thompson. This might be attended with very serious consequences to both boys and girls in the Institution.

I cannot say that I saw anything on my visit that I should wish to bring specially before the Commission.

There was another case of a girl apprenticed to a very poor family at Clarence Plains, from the Schools, who also applied to the Committee for aid and advice, being both in a state of nudity and half-starved. The neighbours had seen the child, whose employment was to follow bullocks into the bush; and I believe the representations of the Committee had the effect of getting the Government to withdraw her from the service.

Occasionally in my official duties I have seen boys and girls who had been in the Asylum in the gaols. I should think their term of apprenticeship had expired. They were in for minor offences. I cannot say as to definite numbers. I know nothing peculiar in the children themselves which led them to such a condition.

By Mr. Salier.—The cases of orphan children being in gaols are not numerous. There were one or two serious cases,—one or two of uttering forged papers.

I am not prepared to suggest any improvements in the Institution. I was always accompanied by my wife.

The children from the Asylum seem to be dull and stupid, and less intelligent than others outside.

By Mr. Wilson.—I do not know if the cases of the girls underwent Police investigation. The Government forwarded the Superintendent's reply to our letter, and made no further correspondence, as we had discharged our duty. I may say that the Government has asked the Wardens subsequently to look after them.

I cannot say whether these girls have been re-apprenticed. We only investigate cases of application for relief.

As the general rule the Committee require the name of the putative father, and that steps should be taken for affiliation. In the event of the girl declining, we refuse relief.

Many of the children supported by the Society are of vicious parents.

By Mr. Hunter.—I do not know the religion of the second case I mention.

TUESDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1867.

B. T. SOLLY, Esq., *Assistant Colonial Secretary.*

In reply to Questions from the Chairman states—

By the Chairman.—What children are admitted into the Queen's Asylum? Destitute children without father or mother, and also children of destitute women whose husbands are dead, or incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from labouring for the support of their families, and whose characters are so bad as to render it desirable for the interests of society that their children, or some of them, should be removed from their influence. Formerly a much more lax principle was adopted with regard to admission of children into the Asylum. They were admitted where the father was dead, and evidence given of mother's inability to support them though her character might be good. Children of women whose husbands had deserted them have also been admitted. Long-continued desertion was looked on as equivalent to death. All children are admitted on the Colonial Secretary's authority: when they are chargeable to the Home Government, the concurrence of the Comptroller-General is necessary, so far as relates to cost of maintenance. All applications for admission of children have to be made on a Form. (Handed in, A.)

According to Form A, has this application to be recommended, and by whom? An investigation takes place, in Launceston and in the interior by the Police, who report to the Bench; and when the application

is informally made, reference is invariably addressed to the Warden or Police Magistrate for the report of the Bench. Sometimes the same course is adopted in Hobart Town; but more commonly the decision is arrived at by the Colonial Secretary on report of the Police, who have enquired into the case. No specific number of recommendations is required; the recommendation of the Bench is signed by two Magistrates. So far as the information can be obtained from any source, it is obtained before any person is admitted. We always ascertain the residence of one or both of the parents, and have communication with them before the admission of children, unless in a few exceptional cases where children have been deserted entirely by their parents.

Looking to the Return of Children now in the Asylum, the reason why the names of parents and their addresses are not inserted must be because they were admitted before the present system of enquiry came into operation. I cannot at present account for the Return of Children in the Asylum not containing the names and residence of some of the parents, but I will make enquiry.

At whose expense are the different classes of children supported? At the expense of the Colonial and Imperial Governments, and a portion at the joint expense of both. Where the children have been born or conceived after the parents have been free, they are chargeable to the Colony; but in those cases where the birth or conception has taken place before the parents have become free, their maintenance is charged to the Home Government. Where one parent is free and the other not free when the child is conceived, the expense is equally divided between the two Governments.

In the case of illegitimate children the civil condition of the female parent rules the fund.

For what period are those children maintained in the Asylum? The age at which admission is sanctioned is three years; a few exceptions have occurred of younger children being taken in. They are apprenticed at or soon after the age of 12. In the interim they are solely under the control of the Guardians; and the Government have no legal power whatever to direct the discharge of any children, though they may recommend their discharge to the Guardians.

Then children once admitted are continually in the Asylum and maintained till apprenticed, whatever change in condition of parents may be? Certainly not. Numerous instances occur where parents themselves make application for the discharge of children. Other cases occur where the altered circumstances of parents becoming known to Government the cases are reported to the Guardians, and they exercise their discretion as regards the return of children to their parents.

Where parents apply for the discharge of children they do so to the Colonial Secretary, who causes an enquiry to be made as to the circumstances, character, and general habits of applicant, and the ability to maintain the child applied for. This information with the application is forwarded for the consideration of the Guardians. The record of this would be in the office of the Principal, and also in Colonial Secretary's Office.

Record is also kept of parents who from altered circumstances are required to remove their children from the Asylum.

Are sufficient means in operation for ascertaining from time to time the circumstances of parents of these children? There are not sufficient means at the disposal of the Government for keeping up any strict surveillance over parents of children admitted, but the police, when any cases come under their knowledge, are supposed to report the same to Government.

Many children are admitted in consequence of the temporary detention of parents in gaol or prison—are such parents required to remove the children when they are released? Yes; and the police are informed a short time before the termination or discharge of the parent, in order that steps may be taken to place the children under the control of such parent.

Have any cases of fraud practised on Government been detected? Very few indeed in any cases admitted during the last 7 years, anterior to which the preliminary investigation was not so thorough.

In those cases where illegitimate children of free females are received into the Asylum, have they ever been required to contribute to the support of their children? I cannot answer from memory. Not for some years past.

All children in the Asylum might properly be designated pauper children? Certainly; some are the offspring of parents whose circumstances are so reduced as to necessitate their admission, though originally in a sphere of life far above pauperism.

But all children, when once received into the Asylum, are treated alike? Yes, so far as the Government are concerned.

Is there any other reason, besides the existence of the Asylum, why Government should take on itself the exclusive maintenance of these children more than of all destitute persons? The existence of the Asylum does not appear to constitute a reason for or against the Government maintaining these children, though, of course, it affords facilities not otherwise at present attainable.

In the absence of local Institutions or adequate private benevolence, the Central Government must in every civilised country take measures to prevent the destitute from absolutely starving; and having recognised and accepted that responsibility, in the case of children their aggregation in a central Institution becomes necessary on the score of economy: independently of which it is often most desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that children should be separated from parents whose vicious example must inevitably result in the contamination of their offspring, and eventually entail on the Government the cost of maintaining them as criminals.

If any scheme could be devised casting upon the respective districts a certain portion of the cost of maintaining children forwarded therefrom to the Queen's Asylum or partially supported outside, or could the districts be induced to take charge of these children either by farming them out or by the establishment of local Institutions having more the character of homes than can possibly be secured in a large central Establishment, on the condition of receiving a fixed capitation-grant from the Government,—by which means

each district would acquire a pecuniary interest in detecting imposture, and at the same time local charity would be stimulated to prevent the necessity from arising for the admission of children or their relief from Public Funds,—I consider that the most important improvement upon the present system would be attained, and, by checking pauperism and fostering self-reliance, a considerable saving might be effected in the sums now disbursed by the Government for charitable purposes.

If the different districts from which those children are sent had to contribute to their maintenance, would it not secure a better guarantee to the Colony against imposition? Most undoubtedly.

Would it not also compel the districts to take greater interest in the evils of pauperism, and endeavour to save the public from the burdens that usually follow? I think it would have that direct tendency.

If the districts had to contribute to the support of pauper children, and were aided by Government, might it not lead, so far as found practicable, to farming out of children on better terms and under more favourable circumstances than if attempted by the Government? Certainly, if the farming out is undertaken I would rather it were done by local authorities than by the Central Government.

Assistance is always afforded by Government to destitute parents to enable them to support destitute children rather than receive them into the Asylum? Yes, where the character of the parents warrant that course.

In what manner and under what circumstances is that aid afforded? On evidence of destitution and inability to support children, furnished by the Police after strict investigation,—applications being often received by the Colonial Secretary from clergymen, magistrates, and others,—the intervention of the Police is often necessary from the want of knowledge of the circumstances of the cases by parties applying,—such circumstances being only known to the Police. The relief is afforded by weekly payments, made through the Inspector of Police in Hobart Town, and Police Magistrates and Wardens in other Districts. I would like to add, in some cases the relief is given through the agency of the Benevolent Society, and in kind and not in money.

From what fund are the means derived for this relief? From money voted by Parliament for “maintenance, transport, and burial of paupers.”

Has not the amount contributed for the purposes named frequently exceeded the grant made by Parliament for those purposes? Yes,—frequently, to the extent of double the amount; but I should add that the numbers in the Queen’s Asylum have been materially diminished by the adoption of this system of relief.

Is the amount contributed for the support of children usually sufficient for their ample maintenance? No: it is only intended as an assistance to parents in their exertions.

Then the difference between the contribution and the amount required for such maintenance is either made up by the parents, or benevolence of individuals in the neighbourhoods in which they reside? Yes.

Is there any further evidence you can give us on the subjects brought before you to-day? The out-door relief system commenced in January, 1862. The payments now amount to about £3300 per annum,—not exclusively for children, but about 10 *per cent.* for destitute adults. About £200 of the amount is paid from Imperial funds.

In granting this relief for children are you guided by the same principles as in the Asylum children? Not exactly: where the evidence of destitution is complete, in ordinary cases relief is afforded to the extent of 2s. 6d. a week for every child excepting one in a family, excluding all children of 12 and upwards. Circumstances sometimes necessitate a larger amount,—such as physical incapacity of parents or either of them.

By Mr. Wilson.—In your official intercourse with the Chief of the Asylum do you find him qualified for his duties as compared with his predecessors? Decidedly.

Has the Institution been worked as harmoniously as under his predecessors? To the best of my belief, far more so.

Can you suggest anything, from your official knowledge, as an improvement in the mode of the conduct of the Asylum? With the internal working I am not intimately acquainted, and I am hardly competent to offer an opinion.

By Mr. Hunter.—With regard to the discharge of children to parents, have guardians ever objected to comply with the wish of the Government to discharge children to parents? Yes: frequently. The guardians are the ultimate authority by law by whom the child is discharged or otherwise.

WILLIAM HILL, *Gardener at Queen’s Asylum.*

In reply to Questions from the Chairman states—

I have been at the Asylum 6 years on the 18th November next.

The children assist in the garden often, under the inspection of myself. The Out-door Inspector has so many boys, and I have so many. I have 6 generally every day; not always the same boys; one lot one day and one another. They hoe or do light work, as they cannot dig. The eldest is not 10 years old.

We have one prisoner working in the garden when I want him. I get him from the gang that comes to the farm. Sometimes, when I have a good deal to do, I get 4 or 5 for a day or so. When these prisoners are at work in the garden I am always with them; and then the boys are put away from the prisoners.

The garden is between 4 and 5 acres. We don't give charge of plots of ground to the children. I take 3 on each side of me, and show them how to work. I keep them from the prisoners, and there is no intercourse between them.

I have a fixed salary. I engaged for £115, but £15 was taken off. I don't know why. For two years past I have had £100 a year.

I supply vegetables to the Establishment. I supply all that are required except potatoes: there is no fruit. I grow onions, lettuces, and carrots. I am now trying cabbages.

By Mr. Cook.—What the ordinary rate of gardener's wages is I cannot say; but I never had so low a salary as at present.

By Mr. Wilson.—The boys would learn if they had time. I want them for a longer time. I want them to stop with me for 12 months on alternate days, when, no doubt, they would learn a great deal better than they do now.

They wish to be taught gardening; one or two always tell me so. They work as well as boys of the same age would do in England. I have not seen such young boys usually worked in gardening.

The boys look on their labour, some of them, pretty well; I can't say whether it is a pleasure to all—it is to some of them. There is very little benefit from their labour except in hoeing and general light work. I can't teach them grafting, as there are no trees to graft. The only work is in the kitchen garden and flower borders.

I have seen boys talking to the prisoners, but when I see it I stop it. I don't think the children are contaminated by prisoners working in the garden.

The Principal sometimes sees the boys at work in the garden. He takes an interest in the gardening.

WILLIAM WILSON, *Overseer Queen's Asylum party.*

In reply to Questions from Mr. Wilson states—

I have charge of sometimes 8 men, prisoners. I have had as many as 25, and 8 is now the number, and has been for two months or thereabouts.

They are employed in various ways; sometimes at the farm in getting in the hay crop, assisting in hoeing mangolds, grubbing trees, clearing ground, and at the school occasionally, making roads from the Infant School to the old place, and laying on water from the rivulet, generally jobbing work, digging, &c.

I remember the boys working with the prisoners on one occasion about five years ago. The boys were in charge of a master, I think. They had no conversation with the prisoners, to my knowledge. I cannot remember their being employed since. I have not seen the children have any intercourse with the prisoners, except that I have observed a boy speaking to the cook of the gang. They can speak to the cook without my seeing them, but not to the men, as they are under my eye.

The prisoners sleep at the Prisoners' Barracks, and are marched out daily from Town and home again.

I never heard the farm boys use bad language. The Superintendent gives me directions as to work; he frequently examines my work. There is plenty of work for us to do there.

I have had charge of a road party for many years: say for 28 years. My gang saves the employment of free labour.

By Mr. Cook.—I commence labour at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, at which hour I start from the Barracks; and we get to work at about $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8; and we go to dinner at 12; and then from 1 to about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4. This is in winter. In summer the hours are longer.

By Mr. Hunter.—The gang is sometimes employed in the girls' division of the School, when the girls are about the yard. I never observed any communication between the men and the girls. They are never out of my sight, except when they go to the rear.

By Mr. Wilson.—No communication with the girls could take place without my seeing it. I am there now every other morning, with 4 men, emptying cesspools. The other 4 men are on the farm, and whilst there they are in charge of the Farm Overseer.

TUESDAY, 2ND JULY, 1867.

DR. T. C. SMART *called in and examined by the Chairman.*

I have received from the Principal of the Queen's Asylum an extract from the Medical Case-book of the case which suddenly proved fatal whilst I was Medical Officer of the Asylum, to which I referred in my previous evidence.

My notes from the Case-book are as follows:—

On the 10th November, being a holiday, the child in question was taken with the others to Cornelian Bay; while there the child looked ill and weak. It was carried home in a perambulator and put to bed. I saw it on that day on my visit, and put it under strict care with extra food.

On the 11th the child was still ailing and weakly.

On the 12th and 13th it looked better and improving.

On the 14th it took food freely.

On the 16th the child was up till 4 o'clock; and on the evening of that day, at 9 P.M., it looked ill. The Nurse called the Matron, who found the child dying, and in ten minutes it was dead. No message was sent for me that night, it being unnecessary as the child was dead.

On the following day, 16 hours after death, I made a *post-mortem* examination, and found the child had died from organic disease of the heart—hypertrophy—with dilatation of the heart, and perforation of the semi-lunar valves by ulceration.

This is the case I referred to in my former evidence.

No medical aid could have been of the slightest use.

This extract from which I read is a correct copy of my entry at the time.

By Mr. Hunter.—I kept the Case-book of the cases attended by me in the Hospital of the Asylum, giving the whole particulars. This is done in all Hospitals. I do it in the General Hospital with the paupers I attend.

MR. JAMES ALLEN *called in and examined by the Chairman.*

I reside in Hobart Town.

I have had great opportunities of observing the working of Institutions for the benefit of children, both in England and Ireland; not, perhaps, of precisely the same class as the Queen's Asylum, but in many respects analogous to it. I have visited the Asylum here; I have also read all that has appeared in public in connection with it since I have been here; and have been in constant communication with those who take the deepest interest in it.

I have devoted a good deal of attention to the cost of such Institutions; both of their management generally, and of the sources from which their maintenance should be defrayed.

I consider the cost per head of the inmates of Queen's Asylum excessive.

With permission of the Board, I will hand in a Memorandum of suggestions on the subject.

MEMORANDUM.

I UNDERSTAND it to be the object of the appointment of this Commission to enquire into the working of this Institution, with the view of reducing the expenditure upon it, and of promoting its efficiency, the former quite as much as the latter. But I see little prospect of the attainment of this object so long as it is allowed to remain in its present form.

I. ITS CONSTITUTION.

This I think essentially bad. It is to all intents and purposes a Government Institution, having been removed from the control of all others since the discontinuance of the Board of Management in 1864; and being entirely officered by the Government. This is contrary to the principle on which the Home Government acts with regard to similar institutions,—their Reformatories and Industrial Schools for instance.

II. THE MODE OF ADMISSION.

Few seem to be aware of the way in which children find their way into this Institution, and those most instrumental in effecting this could not perhaps very clearly define it. All that seems to be known by the general public is, that there is some mysterious connexion between the Stipendiary Magistrate for the City and the Colonial Secretary for the time being; the former recommending the admission of children, and the latter ordering it. Not that this is the invariable rule in the opinion of the general public, but only the general one. But this converts the highest Member of the Government into a sort of chief parish officer, which neither adds to his dignity, nor can be for the good of the Institution. Some well-defined rules of admission should be laid down, and those should have all the publicity it is in the power of those connected with the Institution to give them. And the admission of children according to those rules should be transferred from the Colonial Secretary to some others. A Board, to sit weekly, to enquire into these cases, in connection with other matters, would, perhaps, be the best sort of organisation that could be devised for this purpose. The mode of admission should not, at any rate, be allowed to remain as it is.

III. COST OF THE INSTITUTION.

This is excessive when compared with the cost of other Institutions, and the services rendered. I say this with a full knowledge of the representations made to the contrary to Parliament on this subject in January last; and that I may not be suspected of making statements unsupported by proof, I have been at some pains to get at the estimates of some other Institutions of a similar kind.

(1.) Industrial Schools and Reformatories in Great Britain and Ireland, at the end of 1865 :—	
Number of Industrial Schools and Reformatories.....	74.
Number of children in them.....	5542.
Total expenditure	£109,345.
Contributed by Government.....	£74,518.
Cost per head	say £19 8s.

This is taken from Thoms's Almanac and Official Directory for 1867, page 133, and from this it appears that the Government contribute about two-thirds of the whole cost of these Institutions, it being the object of the Government to get the public to bear a part of the burden.

(2.) Orphan Asylums in Victoria, at the end of 1865:—

Number of Schools.....	4.
Number of children.....	820.
Total expenditure.....	£16,367.
Contributed by Government.....	£9,114.
Cost per head.....	say £19 11s.

But in the total expenditure there is a charge of £3604 for buildings. Deducting this, the cost per head would then be only £15 11s., and of this the Government contribute nearly nine-sixteenths, or considerably more than one-half. This is taken from Archer's Statistics, page 102.

(3.) Industrial Schools in Victoria, at the end of 1865:—

Number of Schools.....	3.
Number of children.....	1086.
Total expenditure.....	£14,643.
Cost per head.....	say £18.

The whole of this was contributed by the Government. This is taken from Archer's Statistics, and has been compared with the report of the Inspector presented to Parliament for 1866. In that report we have also an account of these Institutions for 1866,—but there the total expenditure is so much mixed up with the purchase of stock, timber, stores, and other things, as to make the expenditure come up to £26 6s. per head, which is no safe guide, as may be seen by consulting the report itself. Cattle had to be bought, new buildings to be erected, and fresh land to be brought under cultivation.

(4.) Randwick Asylum for the Destitute, at the end of 1866:—

Number of Schools.....	1.
Number of children.....	642.
Total expenditure.....	£10,844.
Contributed by Government.....	£7526.
Cost per head.....	say £16 12s.

At the close of the report of the Directors of the Institution from which this is taken, I see it stated that the average cost per head for 1866 was £14 4s., or with the outlay on a new tank, £15. But I have adopted the same mode of calculation in this case as in the preceding ones, and with the result as given above. Even set down as above, the cost is much lower than that of any of the preceding Institutions massed together, as I have been under the necessity of taking them.

(5.) The Queen's Asylum, at the end of 1866:—

Number of Schools.....	1.
Number of children.....	445.
Total expenditure.....	£11,650.
Cost per head.....	say £23 6s.

As the cost per head in the Randwick Asylum is less than in any of the rest, so the cost per head in the Queen's Asylum is higher than in any of the rest. I know that an attempt was made in the last report to Parliament on this Institution to make it appear that the cost was only £19 10s. 11d. per head, by estimating the value of work done there at prices for which other institutions took no credit. But if the truth is to be got at, the same rule must be applied to all, and that is what I have done, as far as I could, throughout.

In some cases the same points of comparison did not present themselves. I have no means, for instance, of getting at the proportion the salaries bear to the other expenses of the industrial schools and reformatories of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the orphan schools of Victoria for the year 1865. But I have been able to get at the relation of the salaries to the other expenses of the industrial schools of Victoria for 1866, and of the Randwick Asylum for the same year, and can compare it with that of the Queen's Asylum,—not very much, I regret to say, to the advantage of the last-named of these.

Victoria, 1866.

Salaries, wages, &c.....	£7176
Total additional.....	30,550

Randwick, New South Wales, 1866.

Salaries, wages, and allowances.....	£2804
Total additional.....	8171

Queen's Asylum, Tasmania, 1866.

Salaries, wages, and allowances.....	£3734
Total additional.....	7417

Thus Victoria, according to this account, expends about one-fifth of her whole income on salaries, wages, and allowances; Randwick rather more than one-fourth, including £230 for the cost of a collector; we nearly one-third of ours, without having any collector to pay. The Queen's Asylum is, in fact, not only over-officered, but its officers are paid more than they would get in any similar institution elsewhere, were their qualifications higher even than there is any reason to suppose they are.

IV. INTERNAL MANAGEMENT.

I know little of this except by report, and by results. I was once in the Institution, and was shown all over it, but had to wait for nearly twenty minutes before the visitors' book could be found in which to enter my name, and, to the best of my recollection, no entry had then been made for the previous six months. I have, however, been constantly in communication with regular visitors to the Institution, and have never failed to read the reports presented to Parliament on the subject. Many of these I should consider farcical, were it not too painful a subject to think upon lightly. But I will point out what appears to me to be most susceptible of amendment, if the Institution is to be continued in anything like its present form.

I think the office of a non-resident Superintendent neither useful nor ornamental. If there is to be such an officer as a Superintendent he should reside in the Institution, and be always at call. But I see no necessity for any such officer. If there was a proper master and mistress, his services might be dispensed with. A master and mistress, I mean, who had been accustomed to the management of children, and who had a love for their work. Subordination would then be better kept up, and a great saving might be effected. A medical man at the head of such an establishment is not of the slightest advantage. The gentleman now in charge of the hospital could attend there once or twice a week, as he now does at the Brickfields, and the resident dispenser could do the rest.

There are too many children in the Institution, if that could be avoided; and it would be better that they should be separated, on many grounds. First, they can neither be so well taught, nor if as well taught would their training be likely to be so beneficial. This has been found to be the case in some of the work-house schools at home. I take a passage, for instance, on this subject from a report on the workhouse school system by Mr. Tuffnell, with its effects, owing to the massing of too many children, not of the most elevated instincts, together. In reporting on the Eton and Windsor work-house schools, he gives the most deplorable account of their morals as compared with their intellectual condition. "There are two points," he says, "in which I believe the majority of work-house schools fail: the points are morals and industry. These were the worst points, not easily discernible, in the Eton schools. The training in industry and morality was defective; the training in knowledge excellent. It is a remarkable circumstance that while I am writing this report, the Windsor Union, which adjoins Eton, should suddenly have presented an instance even more lamentable than at Eton of the combination of great intellectual excellence with great moral depravity. It has been proved that the grossest possible immorality had been going on in it for years, on the discovery of which the master committed suicide." See Social Science Reports for 1863, pages 46, 47. In the Queen's Asylum intellectual excellence even cannot be pleaded. The complaint has generally been of the stunting of the faculties of its inmates, and that has most certainly been borne out by the reports of those who have officially examined the children. They do not say that in so many words, except apologetically; but any one accustomed to examine such reports would say that that was their meaning. And no one was ever yet known to plead for the good morals of the children that come out of that Institution. In that respect it has been a bye-word and a lamentation. If reduced in numbers, and the children were better looked after, improvement could hardly fail to follow.

In their industrial training, both on the male and female side, the deficiency is just as deplorable as is their intellectual and moral training. I beg the attention of the Commission to the following from the first Report of the Inspector of Industrial Schools in Victoria, as showing the progress they are making there in this Department. He is speaking of the Sunbury Establishment:—"Nurseries for trees to be planted out this year have been made, where mulberry and other trees, with about 30,000 vines, are now growing, which will afford occupation for the boys calculated to make them useful to employers conducting any agricultural operations. The bread is baked and the meat is killed on the establishment, a sufficient number of cows have been obtained to supply the milk and butter required, so that in these directions instruction has been imparted to the boys and a saving effected to the Government. Twenty-six children are now instructed as tailors, and a similar number as shoemakers. I expect to have nearly all the clothing required for the children made in the institution this year. Twelve boys are now receiving instruction as carpenters; an equal number are learning to work in the dairy; some are learning to bake and cook; smith's work is also about to be taught to some; and all the remainder of the boys found physically capable are employed at work proportionate to their strength, on the farm and in the garden. On looking at the results of the labour of these children, it has to be borne in mind that nearly three-fourths of them are, as yet, under ten years of age, too young for much work to be expected from them." This is in the second year of this school's existence, and with precisely the same kind of materials that there is to be worked upon at the Queen's Asylum.

I would refer, however, more particularly to the female department of the Queen's Asylum, and to the complaints that are constantly made of the want of proper industrial training there. On that side, the children are not so trained up as to be either useful to themselves or others. They are neither trained up for sempstresses, nor to be useful domestic servants. I say this partly on the authority of others, and partly from what I have seen myself. I find, indeed, that there is some washing and needlework claimed as having been done at the Queen's Asylum, which would have amounted to a considerable sum, if charged for at the same rate as is done at the Cascade Factory. For instance, the needlework would have amounted to £83 4s. 5d. But what kind of needlework was it? Sheets and pillow-cases, shirts and night-dresses, handkerchiefs and pinafores, made and repaired. There is not a single article enumerated in this list to show that any attention is paid to their sewing. And I am assured on the best authority that this is not the case. But I have not only seen work done in schools of a precisely similar character at home that would have done credit to any sempstress, but I have also seen specimens of embroidery and other needlework done in the workhouse schools of Ireland, and exhibited in these Colonies, that would have put many with very high pretensions to work of this description to the blush.

I mention this in connexion with the internal management of this Institution as a matter that should engage the attention of the ladies, and I think it a most mistaken piece of policy to have had the Ladies' Committee discontinued. It was only next in point of absurdity to the dismissal of the Board of Management at an earlier period.

A great deal has been said of the religious instruction imparted in this Institution; but I have a letter in my possession from a gentleman who lately visited the school and examined the children, which hardly bears out what is said. I think one or two good Sunday Schools, conducted by a few earnest men, would do more towards imparting really sound religious instruction to the children than can be done in any other way. But I understand that this was interdicted by the Rev. Mr. Quilter some time back, and that the children have ever since been deprived of that privilege. It is, I think, important that the Commission should know that, and that this interdict received the sanction, as I have every reason to believe, of the then Colonial Secretary.

V. ITS FUTURE.

I can hardly venture to hope for any radical change in this Institution, as the Government have delegated this work to others instead of taking it into their own hands. The general belief is, that they might have done all that was required without the appointment of a Commission; and that it was also their imperative duty, inasmuch as this Institution was specially their own, and did not stand on the same footing as any other. There was no Board of Management, for instance, as in other Institutions. But I will state freely, with the permission of the Commission, what I think might be done.

First. I believe it to be the wish of a very large number of persons that the Roman Catholic children should be separated from the Protestants; and, although that is not a feeling in which I myself entirely concur, I should in this, as in all other cases, defer to the wish of the majority. I think it important, if it could be done harmoniously, for the Protestant and Roman Catholic children to be brought up together; but it would be far better for them to be separated than that the Institution should be deprived of more than half its value.

Secondly. It would be better, according to my mind, for the work of separation to be carried much farther than this. I could see no objection, for instance, to such a classification of the children as would provide for the establishment of a Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and a Protestant and Roman Catholic Industrial School. We have examples of this both in New South Wales and in Victoria; and the same also exists to a very large extent in Ireland, where the conditions of society are very similar to what they are here. To such an extent, indeed, is this carried out in Ireland, that they have an Orphan School for destitute children of mixed marriages: I refer to the Orphan Refuge Society, founded in Dublin in 1830.

Thirdly. The objection to this will probably be that it would render the present building comparatively useless, and that it would lead to greater expense, both in the way of providing new buildings, and in the expense

of management. But it would be better that the present building were in ashes to-morrow, than that it should stand in the way of some better provision being made for its inmates. If a separate Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan School were required, neither the one nor the other would need so large a building as the present, and the question of expense might be very easily met. It is well known that some of the works for which the Government are authorised to borrow £100,000 cannot be proceeded with. It would be a perfect waste of money to do so. Why not take some of that money, then, and apply it to this purpose? And then, as to any increase in the expense of management, that is contradicted by the cases already referred to. It would increase the expense of management if the present staff of officers were kept up for each Institution; but nobody would dream of anything so much out of place. Moreover, the moral training of the children could be better attended to when thus separated, instead of being massed together in such great numbers.

Fourthly. It is also quite time that we began to think of relieving the Government of a portion of the expense of this Establishment by assimilating our method of dealing with the destitute to the way in which they are dealt with at Home and in other places. The Government cannot always be expected to take charge of Institutions of this kind. At Home, many of the Orphanages are supported entirely by private subscriptions, donations, and charity sermons. Others are partially supported by the Government, and partly by aid from other sources. With regard to Reformatories and Industrial Schools, the Government at Home do not desire to keep these Institutions in their own hands, except for the purpose of inspection. They supply what funds they think necessary for these Institutions, but they wish others to take the management of them, and have no objection to their supplementing those funds in any way they think fit. To that it must come with us ultimately; and it would be well for us to bear this in mind in any changes that may be proposed.

Fifthly. The Commission will see from this that I am in favour of a thorough change in the present system of managing our destitute children. The sum allowed by the Government at Home for Industrial Schools is, I believe, £13 per head, and £16 for Reformatories; and that is considered quite sufficient. It is monstrous, then, that we should be asked to pay for the same service from £20 to £23. But there are higher considerations than mere money to be looked to. We must not have what we are labouring to do marred by religious or any other dissensions. If we cannot agree to have our destitute children educated together, it is better that we should part in peace. The future welfare of the children demands this. Economy is a great thing, especially with us just now; but economy combined with increased attention to the welfare of these children is a greater.

I am not aware whether any large number of the children could be farmed out with advantage or not, or whether it would be desirable to do so. I see this very highly recommended by S. G. Osborne, the S. G. O. of the *Times*, in a late letter which I hand in to the Commissioners; but I have strong doubts myself as to the system of farming being as applicable to this Colony as to England.

The female children are not highly spoken of by those to whom they have been apprenticed: I don't refer to any religious denomination.

I know they are apprenticed out at 12 years of age. I think the period should not be earlier than 14, particularly for the females.

In industrial training, of such trades as blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. so large an expenditure is not involved in Victoria as is shown, by the Memorandum I have put in, to have been incurred here without anything of the kind being attempted, except on a very small scale.

In Ireland and England the boys are made carpenters, shoemakers, and tailors, and are taught all other kinds of handicraft work. There are special Institutions for training children to agricultural pursuits.

If children were properly managed inside such an institution as the Queen's Asylum, I believe they could be taught just as well there as outside under the most experienced masters, and they would moreover have the advantage of being taught scientifically. That is the case in Institutions with which I am acquainted.

If I were to judge of the prospect of a system of religious training in the Queen's Asylum, unconnected with dogmatical teaching, either from the past of this Institution, from what I know of Victoria, or from what I know of South Australia, I should say such an attempt would stand very little chance of success. In Victoria a scheme of education was rejected in which this was proposed; and in South Australia the Roman Catholics have a Council of Education of their own, and will have nothing whatever to do with the general system of Education adopted there, because it is made an order of the Board that the New Testament shall be read in the Schools, either in authorised or Douay version, without note or comment. I despair, therefore, of any system of teaching being adopted in this Institution in which religion is mixed up with it, that would be agreeable to both parties.

The age of the children producing embroidery in Ireland is from 8 to 9 and upwards. I mentioned embroidery as a high class of needlework, but I may mention baby linen, &c.; I should like to add that I am told by ladies who visit the Asylum, and are deeply concerned in the progress of the children, that the sewing performed there is of the very worst and most slovenly description.

I should like to give a qualified answer to the question as to the propriety of the re-appointment of a Ladies' Committee for the Asylum.

When there was a Ladies' Committee at the Institution before there were great dissensions, and I believe these to have arisen to no small extent from an admixture of Roman Catholic and Protestant elements. If the Institution was allowed to remain as it is, I think a Ladies' Committee would be a question of doubtful utility,—if, however, it was divided in either of the ways I have suggested in my Memorandum, I think two Ladies' Committees might then be appointed with the greatest advantage, one to take charge of Roman Catholic children, the other the Protestant. I believe there would be no difficulty whatever in getting ladies to act on such committees if the Government expressed a desire that such should be the case, and there were any prospect of their being worked harmoniously. I think the late Government treated the last Ladies' Committee very unhandsomely, not to say scurvily. I say this with a full knowledge of all the correspondence that took place on the subject, and the circumstances which led to their services being dispensed with by the Government.

I know that the Church of Rome assumes to itself the right of appointing teachers among their body, and all others connected with the advance of education, and that it is one that they will not willingly sur-

render. I should expect therefore that they would claim this with reference to the appointment of a committee of ladies for the management of their own children.

By Mr. Hunter.—I have only visited the Institution once, but I should have visited it oftener had it not been for the repellent effect it had on me when I then visited it. It appeared to me that visitors were rather scowled at than their presence courted, and that is a feeling in which I know many others who have visited the Institution share with me. I remember whom I saw well enough,—officers of the Institution; but I do not care to mention their names. Some of them are in the Institution now; some of them have left. This was about 2½ years ago. I entered a memorandum in the visitors' book at the time, having reference chiefly, if not exclusively, to the best of my recollection, to the cleanliness of the Institution. If I had had any desire to make an unfavourable entry in the book, I should have had much more to enter than that was unfavourable to it than the impression made on me as to the way in which visitors were received. I was shown, for instance, at the head of the children's bed-places where numbers had been put up either at the order of the Ladies' Committee, or of some others in authority, having been scratched out by the children with the connivance of Officers of the Institution.

I have seen the Report of the Randwick Asylum. I went very carefully through the accounts in that Report, and extracted from it the figures I have given in my Memorandum. I did not rely on the calculations at the end of the Report, because they did not present the same points for comparison as the other Institutions. I discovered no discrepancies in the accounts. I am far from considering that Institution as a model Institution for this Colony,—in fact, it is such an Institution as could not be worked here at the present time. I see, for instance, an entry of £2403 as collected by public subscription. I see donations, also, amounting to £500 with which the Institution debits itself. That could not be expected here. But even leaving these matters out of consideration, the Protestant and Roman Catholic element would not, I think, from the experience of the past, work as well here as it does there. At Randwick the Roman Catholic and Protestant children, including Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and all others, are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sunday, and are taken back thence to the Institution. I have no hope, for a long time at least, of seeing anything so apparently Utopian achieved here.

It is a matter of public notoriety that the Roman Catholics and the Protestants have not hitherto got on harmoniously at the Queen's Asylum.

In proof of its notoriety I appeal to letters that have appeared from time to time in the public papers, and to statements made in Parliament on both sides of the House that did not admit of any other construction. I am not aware of any better proof of notoriety than this. Some of those letters might have been written with an insufficient knowledge of the internal working of the Institution; but the lamentable part of the story is, that they brought out replies from those who were well acquainted with the internal working of the Institution, in which the fact of these dissensions was admitted,—in some cases with attempts at extenuation, and in others without any such attempt.

Supposing the Commissioners to have taken evidence from, as might be naturally inferred, all and every one whom they believe to be acquainted with the working of the Institution, and that that evidence shows most clearly that there exists the greatest harmony between the two creeds, how would you reconcile that with your statement? I should think it utterly irreconcilable. But that would in no degree whatever shake my conviction in the truth of the statements I have made. I may here refer to the fact of the Board of Management having been dismissed in 1864, and to the services of the Ladies' Committee having been dispensed with at a later date, as proofs of the existence of dissensions of the kind to which I refer. I may also refer to enquiries held about the Institution during the last two or three years, and to Reports brought up from them as evidence of the truth of my statements. I am therefore utterly at a loss to understand how it can be said, that all persons supposed to know anything of the internal working of this Institution by the Commissioners should have denied that there were at any time such dissensions. I admit they have been fewer of late than they were at one time, but I believe this to have arisen from greater laxity of discipline and from favouritism on the part of the gentleman in charge of the Institution. I am told, for instance, since the removal of Miss Quinn, the Roman Catholic Schoolmistress, that Miss Horan, teacher of the Infant School, and daughter of the Matron of the Infant School Division, has been put in her place. This is regarded in the Institution as a special piece of favouritism, Miss Horan having no special fitness for the post to which she has been raised. Miss Horan is a Roman Catholic.

Do you know Miss Horan to possess no special fitness, or were you told so? I don't know Miss Horan personally; but if I wanted a person to take charge of the higher department of education in a public school, I should never think of selecting her from an infant school. I have, however, been told on what I consider the best authority that Miss Horan has no special fitness for the post to which she has been raised.

Do you know anything of the diet at the Randwick Asylum? The dietary as far as I can judge at Randwick is quite equal to that at the Queen's Asylum. The great difference in the expense of the two Institutions is in the respective cost of their salaried officers.

In your Memorandum you mentioned the cost of our Institution at £23 6s. per head? In estimating the cost per head of the children, I took the actual number in the Asylum on 31st December, and not the yearly average; and I applied the same rule to other Institutions in Victoria and Great Britain.

The Government at Home consider £13 per head sufficient for the children in Industrial Schools. This is supplemented, however, in some cases by other sources. They also consider £16 per head sufficient for the Reformatories. The extent to which they are supplemented in the aggregate may be gathered from the Memorandum I have put in, at which the actual expenditure is £19 8s. per head.

Do you consider yourself responsible for the opinions expressed in the Leading Articles of *The Mercury*? I decline to answer that question. I appear here as a private gentleman.

In some cases these Institutions are supplemented by a county rate, in some by large subscriptions and donations, and in others by interest on money invested for their benefit.

You say that the Board of Management, as well as the Ladies' Committee, were disbanded on account of religious differences? I do say so with reference to the Ladies' Committee in particular. I had the Ladies' Minute Book in my possession for 6 months, and I can only reiterate my former opinion.

What religious differences occurred or led to the dismissal of the Ladies' Committee? I think it useless to go into particulars, when it is so well known there was no other cause for the disbanding of the Ladies' Committee than dissensions of this kind. Some arose out of certain Members of the Committee venturing to speak to the children on religious subjects, in which there was no admixture whatever of dogma. The Ladies of the Committee were reported for this—one in particular, for merely having mentioned the name of God to a child, as I am informed by the party herself. The very circumstance of Protestant Ladies of the Committee being reported for such things could not fail to breed dissensions, however great the attempt to keep them secret, or to gloss them over.

Now, why do you say the Board of Management was dispensed with on the ground of religious differences? I believe I have said that the Board of Management and the Ladies' Committee were both dismissed chiefly on account of religious dissensions in the Institution; but I have not stated that those dissensions always appeared on the surface, or that they were given as reasons for the discontinuance of the Board of Management. I, however, have the full impression that that was, in a very large degree, the cause of dismissal of the Board, and this impression I have derived from a Member of the Board. I wish to state here, also, in order to complete my answer to this question, that the Roman Catholic Priests were understood to be behind this movement for the dismissal of the Board of Management, whether it was so or not. If so, that would justify to a very large extent all I have said about religious dissensions in connection with the Institution, both internal and external.

You have expressed a strong wish for separation. Would you object to the new infant school building being handed over to the Roman Catholics for use and occupation as a Catholic Orphanage? I don't think I can add anything to the statement I have made in the Memorandum I have handed in on the subject of separation. I go farther, I am aware, in that than many do; I have not in fact met with any one yet who goes so far. I am, however, such a man of peace, and have such a shrinking from religious dissensions, that I would go almost any lengths to avoid them. I would concede anything in reason with regard to buildings, therefore, with a view to this object, even what has now been suggested, if not more. But this is so much a matter of detail that the individual opinion of any witness before this Commission can be of little worth. It must be left to the Commission to recommend, and to Parliament to decide.

By the Chairman.—You may have heard that a reduction could be made as low as £5000 or £3000 in the cost of the Institution for next year. Do you believe it could be effected? I have not heard it so stated, nor have I seen it so written. If I had, however, either seen or heard it, I should have treated it as one of those loose statements in which persons sometimes indulge without having sufficiently weighed their effect. In giving this answer, however, I am not to be understood as conveying the impression that a very large reduction might not be made.

Do you think separation of Roman Catholics and Protestants would be attended with greater or less expense than now? I think it might be attended with lesser expense, especially if the co-operation of the philanthropic portion of the public on both sides of the question were called into play. There would be no necessity for any Superintendent then,—not even the shadow of a plea for any such officer; the business of the Institution might be managed by a Board and a House Committee, and great expense would thus be saved. I have heard it said that Bishop Murphy has engaged, on behalf of his Community, to take the Roman Catholic portion at £16 per head: if that were done by Roman Catholics, the Protestants could scarcely seek for more. But I think it might be done for even less. I see no reason when £13 is thought sufficient at Home by the Government, why more should be required here. I admit in some cases, perhaps in most, that this £13 is supplemented to some extent from other sources, and why should it not be so here?

Then if the philanthropy fell short, would you approve of a Rate to compel contributions? I have not the slightest objection to a Rate for this or any similar purpose. I have even expressed my preference to a Rate for general educational purposes to Grants out of the Public Revenue; and I could, therefore, have no objection to a small supplementary Rate of, say, 1*d.* or ½*d.* in the Pound for this purpose, if it could be shown to be absolutely required, and that the Colony was in a position to pay it.

Would this not cause a greater surveillance on the admission of children? If practicable, I think it would be beneficial in two ways: it would secure that greater surveillance to which reference has now been made, and it would be dealing more justly with the general Community.

TUESDAY, 9 JULY, 1867.

MRS. HINSBY.

In reply to questions by the Chairman, states—

I was one of the Ladies' Committee of the Queen's Asylum. I have been nearly five years inconstant visitation of the Institution. I was asked by Mrs. Crouch in May, 1862, to join the Committee, and have continued till yesterday, when I was at the Institution.

The special duty of the Committee was to improve the management of the children generally—boys, girls, and infants.

We afforded secular instruction in reading occasionally. We gave them instruction in sewing, and examined their sewing.

When we first went we found the children in the upper classes pretty well up, but not nearly so good as now.

The improvement generally commenced with the ladies talking to the children, and having interviews with them. The improvement has been gradual.

The children, I have been told, have been taught not to answer us; they did not say by whom. This was from the commencement of our Committee to about eighteen months back, when they answered much better; and their frankness of manner has improved very much under Mr. Roberts.

We found the officers agreeable at first, but then Miss Quinn became uncivil. The Protestant officers generally were willing to help us, but of these there were not many.

The manner of the Roman Catholic children differed from the Protestant: a youth was not civil, and he said he was a Roman Catholic monitor.

The same manner does not exist to such an extent now.

The Ladies' Committee did not give religious instruction to the children. On one occasion Mrs. Crouch and I heard the children sing the National Anthem, and Mrs. Crouch addressed them; and Mr. Latham said next time that we had been reported—I suppose to the Board—for addressing the children, and he requested us not to continue.

We were also reported for giving the *Band of Hope* to a little diseased child. The Nurse said the child was bad-tempered, but it appeared pacified by our attention, and became good on promise of a picture, which being given to her, the nurse Bell took it away.

I think they have plenty of food; they look very well.

I decidedly think the children would be benefited by having books issued to them. I gave one book (handed in), which was returned to me as having too much religion. I think they ought to have more books and a reading room, especially the girls.

We always marked our approval of the good conduct of the children.

Mr. Boyd ordered the bedsteads to be numbered to correspond with the clothes and pigeon-hole of the child, but in a fortnight every number was erased. Miss Quinn disapproved of any marks being put on the beds. This was in the Roman Catholic dormitory. It was done by the upper girls. We constantly talked about the marks being removed, as they were so useful, and their erasure thwarted Mr. Boyd in his endeavour to keep order,—and this numbering was one of his rules.

The present arrangements could be certainly improved by the separation of the Protestants and Roman Catholics. I cannot see how they can be morally taught without.

The infants should also be separated. The whole of the infants are under Roman Catholic teachers till they are eight or nine years old; and it is a shame our infants should be kept there and not taught their prayers. The mind of an infant of two is biassed for good or bad.

Since Dr. Coverdale has been there I have only seen him once to speak to. The separation of the Protestant and Catholic children would require a complete new staff. I think if the Institution were made an industrial institution it would be better. We don't want so much education: they have too much secular instruction to fit them for service. The religious instruction is ample, both to Roman Catholic and Protestant.

By Mr. Cook.—What was the reason for discontinuing the Ladies' Committee? I suppose the Roman Catholics did not like our interference, and disapproved of our books and of our teaching the children. We wanted separation, as we approved of it. My opinion is that the Ladies' Committee was discontinued by the Government because of a want of harmony among themselves.

Is there, in your opinion, a marked improvement since you commenced? Yes, a marked improvement; and it is owing to talking to the children, and showing kindness to them. On our first visit to the Infant School we found a large number of children in a dirty state, and the room smelt badly. The infants were then shut up in a room whilst the others were at church, and the smell of the room was most offensive. There is nothing of that now.

The objections of the Ladies' Committee were removed by the change of the infants' quarters to the new building.

The want of cleanliness was the fault of the officers' want of attention, especially in the dormitories.

The diet has not been, as far as I know, altered; the potatoes used to be boiled in bags, but they are now peeled.

The cooking was defective. We objected to the fasting of the Protestant children on Fridays.

I can't say positively whether the other objections were removed on the motion of the Ladies' Committee, but I think they were.

We once experienced conduct from the officers unbecoming their position. This was in the Hospital, where children were under treatment. The Nurse said there was nothing to complain of, and I wrote in the book my remarks as to want of cleanliness. Next time I went the Matron took me to task for my entry, as it reflected on her, and said my nursery was not cleaner than the Hospital. I conscientiously entered my remarks in the book, and would not withdraw them.

By Mr. Salier.—I have seen extravagance in the use of clothes—night-dresses being used to wipe the floor, and then thrown out on the dunghill. Mrs. Horan told the Protestant Nurse to mind her own business, as she had not to pay for it. I told the Nurse she should have reported it to Mr. Boyd at the time.

The number of Nurses is one for the Roman Catholics, and one for the Protestants, in that department. At one time there were eight servants there.

The closets ought to be altered.

I recollect a person who had four children there, who on living with their mother had no lunch or anything to eat while their mother was there.

I have noticed a great improvement, under Mr. Roberts, in the boys, but not so much in the girls. There is much insubordination in the girls. I have heard of such: on one occasion it was reported by Mrs. Parsons to Dr. Coverdale. Several times we have heard the girls decline to obey orders. We reasoned with them, and they submitted. We have had to find fault with the dormitories.

I would approve of the farming out of the children, as they are at present managed, if suitable persons could be found; but I do not think you could find people to do it.

By the Chairman.—I have had opportunities of noting the conduct of children, both boys and girls, after apprenticing; but I was interfered with by the Roman Catholics, who said it was no business of mine. Very few children appeared to satisfy the masters.

Once I attended the religious examination of the children, when the Bishop examined them.

We went over the whole building when I was on the Committee. The clothes are better washed now by machinery.

The infants want more attention, and the drainage of the Infant Division is incomplete. The Hospital beds, while occupied, are not so clean as I could wish them to be.

Will you make any suggestions as to improvement in the management of the Institution? I think Mrs. Parsons could teach the whole of the girls, and Mr. Roberts the whole of the boys. I would curtail the wages of the servants. A Roman Catholic should be appointed to teach the Roman Catholic children. The Superintendent should be a working Superintendent, and should reside on the premises.

THURSDAY, 18 JULY, 1867.

DR. COVERDALE, *Principal of the Queen's Asylum.*

In answer to Questions from Mr. Wilson the Acting Chairman, states—

I took charge in January, 1865. My instructions were verbally given to me by the late Colonial Secretary, in the presence of the Officers of the Institution. These were, that I was to have supreme charge of the Establishment, and to have the entire control under the Colonial Secretary, with power to make any improvements subject to his authority.

There was no printed Book of Regulations for my guidance, but one has been printed since. There was a book of old date. The Book of Regulations is the one I mean. It was drawn up from the old Regulations, and printed last November.

It was not printed before. The Revised Rules were found in Mr. Tribe's office, and had been by his negligence omitted to be sent to the printer.

I sent you down some books, my Order Book amongst the rest. The Order Book is for general orders connected with holidays, &c.

When I first went to the Institution I heard of a Medical Case Book; it was not there at the time. I then directed the Dispenser to keep a book for Prescriptions, and one for the Daily Sick List. The last book contained the name of the patient and character of the disease. When I received the Case Book from, I believe, Dr. Smart, the previous Medical Officer, I kept it for serious cases to be entered in. I made some entries of the cases from the two books which I kept, and now keep. I still keep three books. One book checks the other, and it is necessary to have a Day Case Book and Principal Book. When a patient is admitted to Hospital, the name is taken down and the prescription which is ordered, and that stands till the prescription is altered; then the alteration is made. I don't make any report of the cases, except they are of interest or terminate fatally.

I know that the estimated expenditure for the year 1867 is £8113 3s. 6d.

This amount will not, I think, be expended. The meat is higher in price, but there are fewer children in the School than there were in the beginning of the year. There are now 460.

The probable average of children will be about that number. Their cost will be under £18 per head.

The Auditor is furnished with Accounts through the Purveyor. I give credit for the milk, firewood, and calves in each year's Accounts of the Farm; and debit the farm with what is laid out on it. The farm is not credited with the sale of pigs. These are credited to the Institution, because they are fed from the offal of the Establishment and not from the farm.

The supply of vegetables is not credited to the farm, as they are all grown in the garden of the Establishment.

The Contract price formerly paid for the offal of the Establishment was £26 odd per annum; and the pigs fetched last year £62, and will fetch more next year.

I can suggest reductions in the Establishment. The Return now produced is a list of Officers, with Salaries and Emoluments, at the present date.

Can you point out to the Commissioners where any saving could be made? Yes,—first, the Clerk and Dispenser, with a salary of £136 17s. 6d.; then the Out-door Inspector, £150 salary and emoluments; the Beadle, at salary and emoluments, £73. Three female servants at £25 each, and rations for each, £14. I cannot recommend any further reduction. I should perform the Dispenser's duties, and the Purveyor would do the Clerk's duties and keep his own books. Any extra clerical work could be done between us.

The Matron should do the Inspector's in-door duties. The principal portion of his duty is to see the boys washed in the morning. I think this should be done by the Matron. He also takes them out to work. I would propose to appoint a Drill and Band-master at a lower salary, who would take charge of the boys whilst in the field.

The Beadle's duty is chiefly to help the Purveyor. This should be done by the Assistant Baker. The Beadle's other work is general,—cleaning, and helping the Gardener. The Assistant Baker could take the store duty.

I assume we should still have a prison gang as at present.

I should fill the servants' places by increasing the machinery power, and making it more efficient, so that the children could do the entire washing.

By Mr. Hunter.—There were no prescribed Rules and Regulations in force when I took charge; there was an old book, but I was not instructed to follow it. I refer to the book issued under the Board of Management, but I was at full liberty to make any improvements which I chose.

I made no material alterations in regard to the Officers. The Regulations were revised, and the new ones are mainly the same, and are now in force.

With reference to the date of the last entry in the Case Book I cannot say. There have been no important cases since. The Measles epidemic cases are entered in the Hospital Book, but have not been transferred to the Case Book. The case of the boy who had been operated on by Dr. Bright was not entered in the Case Book; I have it down in the other book. There is nothing important to note in the case. All the cases are reported every year in my Report.

It was two months or more after my appointment that I got the Case Book. The Dispenser told me Dr. Smart had it.

I have furnished Estimates for 1868 to the Government. I have not inserted in them the reductions I have to-day proposed.

The Out-door Inspector takes charge of the boys at breakfast. The Matron would take the children at meal-times on Sundays, and one of the Masters on week-days. The Matron on the girls' side sees to the girls washing themselves, and the Matron of the boys should do the same.

By Mr. Cook.—The children are drafted from the Infant Division as soon as they are of a size more than with regard to age. Children of any age, on admission, are noted to be of a certain religion. We have them just able to walk. The religion is that decided at the Colonial Secretary's Office on the order of admission. No religious instruction is imparted to the Infants in School.

The first principles of religion should certainly be inculcated. The Protestant children say the Lord's Prayer to the Nurse in the Dormitory. I don't know anything of the others.

Do you not think a good christian woman, whether Protestant or Catholic, would feel a higher responsibility than a Government Order to the contrary, which would constrain her to impart religious instruction to the children? It might be so.

The number of children admitted into the Asylum predominates in the Infant Asylum over those in the other Divisions.

I don't think a separation of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Infant Department advisable.

I don't know the proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the other Institutions, but we have generally about 50 more Protestants than Catholics.

Separation could be effected in the Infant Department without much additional expense. You would have to divide the rooms and the yard.

I have heard it said that religious instruction is imparted to the children notwithstanding the order to the contrary, but I don't know that it is so. When Miss Quinn's retirement made a vacancy, I had Mrs. Parsons, a Protestant, promoted to her place, and Miss Horan was brought up as Junior Mistress, and thus retrenchment was effected and promotion conferred.

By Mr. Salier.—Could not the Infants be farmed out till they were 8 years old? If you could find suitable persons out of doors, it would be better.

TUESDAY, 23 JULY, 1867.

WM. ROUT, Esq., J.P., New Town.

In answer to questions from Mr. Wilson, Acting Chairman, states—

I reside at New Town, in front of the Queen's Asylum,—and I was formerly a Member of the Board of Management of the Institution.

I have had frequent opportunities of examining the Institution, more or less, for the last 20 years.

I think the children now look very much better than they did in former years, and as well as ever I recollect them looking. This I attribute to the manner in which they have been fed and treated. An improvement took place in the dietary when I was on the Board, and I think they have improved from that time to the present. I repeat that I never saw them looking better than at present.

I have not been in the habit of going over the Establishment for two or three years past, but I constantly see the children, and walk round the grounds.

I think it desirable that the boys should be put to manual labour, especially in the gardens, and that trades should be taught in the Institution as far as possible.

The children should not be apprenticed out by rule,—because some of them at 12 years are stronger and more able than others who are two or three years older; but, as far as age is a criterion, I should say that from 12 to 14 should be the time for apprenticing.

By Mr. Salter.—I think there is an improvement in the major part of the children,—they look better than they did in former years. I have not come much into contact with them. I mean that their general appearance has improved. I think the children are better behaved than they used to be. In former years the children used to be allowed to ramble about,—and they stole my fruit when I lived on the hill where Dr. Coverdale now resides. I have heard nothing since about such robberies.

I have not visited the farm.

Do you think it would be better for the children under 8 years of age to be farmed out? I think it would be most undesirable. I don't think proper persons could be found who would treat the little children as they are now treated.

The effect would be the same for the elder ones,—though these would be better able to protect themselves.

I think numbers of people would endeavour to get the children so as to make the most out of them, but it would certainly not be for the benefit of the children.

SUPPLEMENTARY EVIDENCE.

LETTER from Mr. W. BARLOW to the Honorable Colonial Secretary.

The Public School, Mona Vale, 3rd June, 1867.

SIR,

THE fact of an enquiry into the economic management of the Queen's Orphan Asylum will, I trust, be a sufficient reason for my venturing to address you on the subject.

The public expenditure of that Institution has been matter for discussion for years past; and I must say, from having been superintendent of similar establishments in England, the expenditure has always appeared to me to be extravagantly high for the number of children in it. I say this on the broad fact of figures; but it is not an easy task to point out where the general expenditure could be lessened in detail. No doubt there are many small matters in an Institution of that kind which, if attended to, would in the aggregate amount to something worth notice.

I will now touch upon a matter in connection with the general expenditure which is of very great importance; and I venture to say that unless the mode of officering and management of the Queen's Orphan Asylum be assimilated to similar schools in England, very little change from that of past years can be effected. The greatest evil, in my opinion, in connection with the Institution is that of having a Non-resident Superintendent, and that officer a medical man, whose education and sphere of life has in no way fitted him as a disciplinarian. These two qualities are never united in one person in the Army, Navy, Prisons, Work-houses, or District Schools in England, which Schools are similar to the Queen's Orphan Asylum here. The Poor-Law Board, which is the central authority in England on this head, insist on a man and his wife, being appointed Superintendent and Matron of all District Schools; and they would not allow, under any circumstances, these officers living outside the establishment. These two officers, so to speak, are the father and mother of a large family who live in the very midst of these children; and if good and economic management be effected in the Queen's Asylum here, it must be on this basis. The very union of the Superintendent and Matron in the case of a man and his wife would effect in the case of their united salaries a saving quite worth notice, and I know from practical experience that that saving would not be the only one.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. BARLOW.

The Hon. Sir RICHARD DRY,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEME submitted by Mr. SANDFORD SCOTT for farming the Children in the Queen's Asylum.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 4th June, 1867.

SIR,

ADVERTING to the Government Notice published in the *Gazette* of the 27th ultimo, No. 99, I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter, which I had addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of farming the children in the Queen's Asylum, and which has this day been returned to me for the purpose of placing it in your hands. I would add that I shall be happy to afford the Commission any information in my power on the matter in question.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SANDFORD SCOTT.

The Chairman of Commission Queen's Asylum.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 1st December, 1866.

SIR,

I WOULD respectfully lay before you the following groundwork of a scheme for your serious consideration, which, if judiciously worked out, would greatly benefit the parties more immediately concerned, prove a great and lasting advantage to the inhabitants of the Colony, and at the same time more or less relieve the public expenditure.

I recommend that the children in the Queen's Asylum be placed in service, or under the care and training of persons of good moral character willing and competent to undertake charge of one or more of them; and with the view of inducing such persons to do so, that they be remunerated according to the following scale; namely,—

Children from the age of 3 to 5,—for one child, £16; for two, £30; for three, £40 per annum.

" 5 to 8 "	£15;	" £28;	" £36 "
" 8 to 12 "	£12;	" £22;	" £30 "

And for those from 12 to 15, £5 annually for each child.

Where those last named (12 to 15) conduct themselves to the satisfaction of their masters or guardians, each child should, on producing a certificate for good conduct and diligence at the end of the year, be entitled to a bonus of £2 for the first year, £3 for the second year, and £5 for the third year; total, £10—to be paid at the end of the three years. I would also recommend that the parties having charge of the children receive, in all cases where the certificate was awarded, a gratuity of £1 for each child.

Should the Government think it advisable to adopt the scheme in question, one of the first steps to be taken in carrying it out would be to publish in the *Gazette* and newspapers the scale, and invite applications, to be made on a printed form prepared for the purpose, which should be supported by the Bench and Clergyman of the Municipality or District in which applicants resided.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

SANDFORD SCOTT.

The Honorable Sir RICHARD DRY, M.L.C., Colonial Secretary.

P.S.—It would be necessary to have a short Act to enable the Executive to carry out the arrangement,

*VIEWS and Suggestions submitted to the Royal Commission by the Right Rev. BISHOP MURPHY.**Hobarton, June 14th, 1867.*

SIR,

THE frequency with which this Institution has attracted public attention manifests the interest which all classes in the Colony take in the welfare of its inmates. The training of 500 children annually at the expense of the public ought naturally to be a matter of grave importance in a pecuniary and moral point of view; for not only are the people taxed for their support and education, but the future of the Colony depends to some extent on the manner in which they are brought up. The discharging of some 50 or 60 boys and girls every year, and sending them among a population so small and scattered as this of Tasmania, must produce beneficial or injurious effects, according to the good or bad training which those recruits receive.

The system pursued in the Asylum has been subjected to much criticism, and pronounced defective. The expenditure has been overhauled, and declared excessive. The inmates are said to be badly instructed, and hence to become idle and useless members of society. On the whole the public are dissatisfied. It is not my intention to examine the grounds on which these censures are based, nor to discuss how far the general discontent may be justified; but if I may be allowed to express an opinion, I would say that the root of this discontent lies far deeper than in the mere management of the Institution. It is to be traced to the sensitiveness of the religious element, which it is impossible to control by means of legislative enactments. The Queen's Asylum is a mixed institution, composed of children of different denominations, and it is well known that all similar establishments do not inspire confidence; for however fairly and liberally the rules by which they are regulated are framed, there is always an apprehension—generally too well founded on the prejudices of the governing body and the Teachers appointed by them—that those who differ from them in religion cannot escape imbibing some of their views, thus lessening the respect for, and weakening the faith in, the creed which they are expected to retain. This leads either to the total loss of the religion in which they were born, or to indifferentism, which ends in infidelity. But as no Legislature has yet succeeded in satisfying the popular mind with a common religion, so no Legislature has been able to devise a system of education adapted to the views of persons of various persuasions under their control; and hence the numerous attempts made in this respect have resulted in failures, or in constant changes which have only been made to be as often renewed,—the last of which being invariably found to be as unacceptable as the first. In support of this numerous instances could be adduced from the proceedings of European Legislatures, but it will be sufficient here to refer to the recent proceedings of the Parliament of Victoria, where a new Ministerial Bill on Education, owing to the violent opposition it met with out of doors, had to be withdrawn, though it had reached the second reading. Governments, in seeking to please everybody, attempt impossibilities, and their efforts often terminate in discomfiture to themselves. 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 to meet the circumstances of the case, I would propose the Separate System as the only one suited in our mixed community to remove the principal sources of discontent, and be at the same time 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 are congregated 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 their own 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 for becoming useful members of society in after life.

The rule of such communities—to which their members bind themselves by sacred and solemn obligations—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 the principles and practice of morality, but also in secular knowledge. Besides the instruction usually imparted in schools, they are taught trades and other useful occupations by which they would be enabled to obtain a respectable livelihood. Being at all hours of the day under the eye of a superior, they are guarded against vice; and the treatment observed towards them, partaking of the parental rather than the magisterial character, gives full play to the affections, and creates and fosters a love for their Teachers, and at the same time a respect and reverence for authority. The rule of these communities also forbids the acceptance of salaries, and requires of their members to content themselves with what is sufficient for their maintenance.

Desirous to assist in promoting the progress of this charming Island and the welfare of its inhabitants, I respectfully lay the foregoing views and suggestions before the members of the Royal Commission on the Queen's Asylum for their consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DANIEL MURPHY, *Bishop of Hobarton.**To the Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Queen's Asylum.*

DIETARY SCALE submitted by Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, Head Schoolmaster.

Queen's Orphan Asylum, 13th June, 1867.

SIR,

IN compliance with the directions of the Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Queen's Orphan Asylum, I beg to submit a dietary scale embracing my views on the changes of food that might be made with advantage to the children. My aim has been to turn one or two items of food into others of a more nutritious form—principally sugar and tea into oatmeal and milk, which can be done *without any increase whatever* in the cost of the food. I have altered as little as possible the dietary scale approved by several medical men, and adopted by the Board of Management of the Queen's Asylum.

As a basis of calculation I would propose that the ration of milk of three-quarters of a pint per diem, which has temporarily been reduced to half a pint, be restored.

To avoid as much as possible small fractional forms, I have calculated the various items as quantities for 100 children on Diet Scale A., the corresponding quantities for those on Scales B. and C. being in the same ratio to A. as obtain at present.

The present tea and sugar, and a certain quantity of meat and bread, have to be turned into an equal money value (according to the existing contract prices) of milk and oatmeal, in order to give the children porridge and bread and milk on alternate mornings.

Value of 1 oz. sugar, 2 drams tea, 2 ozs. meat, and 8 ozs. bread (for each child) consumed by 100 children on Scale A. per diem according to current contract prices. All this is to be turned into milk and oatmeal.

	s.	d.
100 ozs. sugar, at 3½d per lb.	2	0 22
200 drams tea, at 1s. 8d. per lb.	1	3 63
200 ozs. meat, at 23s. 8d. per 100 lbs.	2	11 5
800 ozs. bread, ¼ of 10s. per 100 lbs. of flour (20 per cent.) ..	3	9
TOTAL	10	0 35

This money will procure 300 ozs. of oatmeal and 25 pints of milk per diem for 100 children.

	s.	d.
300 ozs. oatmeal, at 2½d. per lb.	4	5 9
100 quarter-pints of milk, at 4d. per quart*	4	2
TOTAL	8	7 9

This effects a saving of 1s. 4 45d. in the cost of food on the porridge days.

On the bread and milk days the following is saved :—

	s.	d.
100 ozs. of sugar, 3½d. per lb.	2	0 22
200 drams tea, at 1s. 8d. per lb.	1	3 63
50 ozs. meat, at 23s. 8d. per 100 lbs.	0	8 875
TOTAL	4	0 725

This gives an addition to the food of a quarter of a pint of milk (at 4d. per quart), at an increase of cost per diem for 100 children of 1 271d. This increase in cost on bread and milk days when compared with the decrease in cost on porridge days as shown above gives as a result a decrease in cost of 1s. 2 179d. for two days, or of 7 089d. daily. Out of this I would propose to give the children 1½ ozs. of bread each additional, at a cost of 7 031d. for every 100 children. There would then remain a daily decrease in cost of 0 058d. on every 100 children by substituting oatmeal and milk for the items that I have withdrawn. The 1½ lbs. of bread added should be given at the dinner to supplement the deficient allowance of 8 ozs. of vegetables (unpeeled).

DIET SCALE A. BASED ON THE FOREGOING CALCULATIONS.

<i>Porridge Days.</i>		<i>Bread and Milk Days.</i>	
Bread	9½ ozs.	Bread	17½ ozs.
Meat, fresh	6 ozs.	Meat, fresh	7½ ozs.
Vegetables	8 ozs.	Vegetables	8 ozs.
Milk	1 pint	Milk	1 pint
Oatmeal	3 ozs.	Salt	½ oz.
Salt	½ oz.	Soap	½ oz.
Soap	½ oz.		

The meat might be divided into 6½ ozs. for each day alike.

The milk would be divided into portions of half a pint in the morning and half a pint in the evening. The evening milk should be increased in bulk by the addition of water.

If this change should be approved, the calculations for the Scales B. and C. would be a mere question of Rule of Three.

The scale of diet for female servants I have not referred to.

If skimmed milk or even butter-milk should be thought suitable for using with the oatmeal porridge, the cost would be still further lessened.

I have now to come to the important question of the proportion of elements of nutrition contained in the diet scale sanctioned by the Board, and the one I have proposed. The object to be kept in view in fixing on a diet scale is to convey the necessary nutritive qualities in *sufficient* quantities without forcing into the stomach a disproportionate amount of mere *matter*. The two great elements of nutrition are the carbonaceous and nitrogenous; and the endeavour should be to convey by means of food the largest possible *proportion* of the latter into the system.

* A fair and proper wholesale price of good milk whether the Farm can produce it or not.

Dr. Edward Smith lays down the following as the proportions of carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements contained in the articles of food used in the Queen's Asylum :—

	Carbonaceous Elements.	Nitrogenous Elements.
	grs.	grs.
1 lb. meat, beef or mutton, without bone, contains	2050	157
1 lb. bread	1994	89
1 lb. oatmeal	2880	140
1 lb. sugar	2880	0
1 lb. tea	0	0
1 lb. potatoes	770	24
1 pint milk	546	43.75
N.B.—1 lb. meat with bone would contain.	2120	125.6

The following are the quantities of these two elements contained in the actually allowed quantities of food for a child on Scale A. for *two days* according to the Board's scale :—

	Carbonaceous.	Nitrogenous.
	grs.	grs.
Meat, with bone 1 lb.	2120	125.6
Bread, 2 lbs.	3988	178
Potatoes, 1 lb.	770	24
Sugar, 2 ozs.	350	0
Tea, 4 drams.	0	0
Milk, 1½ pints	819	65.625
TOTAL	8047	393.225
Or in the proportion of 10,000	to	488.66.

The following are the corresponding quantities contained in the diet I would propose to substitute for the foregoing for the same time—*two days*. I take the two days because it then includes the two different kinds—porridge, and bread and milk, on alternate days.

	Carbonaceous Elements.	Nitrogenous Elements.
	grs.	grs.
Meat, with bone, 13½ ozs.	1788.75	105.975
Bread, 26½ ozs.	3302.5625	147.406
Vegetables, 1 lb.	770	24
Milk, 2 pints.	1092	87.5
Oatmeal, 3 ozs.	525	26.25
TOTAL	7478.31	391.13
Or in the proportion of	10,000	to 523.02
The former or Board's ratio (repeated) was	10,000	to 488.66

Therefore it is clear that the proposed new diet is preferable, bulk for bulk, containing as it does 34.36 grains of nitrogenous substances in excess of the other for every 10,000 grains of carbonaceous matter. At the same time in order to attain this end I deprive each child, in two days, of 568.69 grs. of carbon and of 2.095 grs. of nitrogen, or 284.34 grs. of carbon and 1.047 grs. of nitrogen daily. The vital question now is, can the children sustain a loss of 284.34 grs. of carbonaceous and of 1.047 grs. of nitrogenous substances daily out of their present food? The quantity of each required by the system daily is a question of physiology, and I have no book to refer to on the matter. This I do think, however, that in point of *fact* there would accrue no real loss, because the concentration of the elements in my diet scale would be a safeguard against any undue waste. The strong point in it is that there is an increased amount of the nitrogenous elements contained in it over what is found in the Board's Diet Scale, taking them bulk for bulk.

I have given the subject the best attention I could.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. ROBERTS, *Head Schoolmaster.*

The Chairman, Royal Commission on the Queen's Orphan Asylum.

REMARKS on the Dietary, with proposed Scale, submitted by DR. COVERDALE, Principal and Medical Officer.

Queen's Asylum, New Town, 24th June, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my remarks, as requested by the Commissioners, on the dietary of this Institution with a view to an improvement of the same, and without adding to its cost.

I do not pretend to an accurate knowledge of the amount or relative proportions of nitrogen and carbon required to support life in growing children, as I have not made dietetics a special study, and my ideas in consequence must be taken as a practical, rather than a scientific exposition of the subject.

Firstly, I consider the present diet with half a pint of milk in A. and B. Scale, and three quarters of a pint in C.. to be sufficient, inasmuch as no more than that quantity has really been consumed for years past, notwithstanding £800 was one year paid to a Contractor for his *compound*, to make up the nominal quantities of three quarters of a pint in A. and B. and one pint in C. Scales.

Under these circumstances, and as a good state of health has been enjoyed by the children, I fail to see the propriety of supplying a larger amount of the nitrogenous element than is now afforded by the present scale of diet, and as a consequence my opinions are not in accordance with those of Mr. Roberts.

Again, the existence of three different scales without a corresponding separation in the cooking and apportioning of the food, goes to prove that some of the children have more, and some less, than their supposed allowance without any apparent detriment to their healthy condition.

This fact, therefore, at once points to the desirability of having two scales only, —one for the Boys' and Girls' Divisions, and one for the Infants.

I am not prepared to give in my adherence to the use of oatmeal for several reasons: the difficulty of making it properly in large quantities with our present appliances; the fact of its once having been tried and found not to answer; and the dislike that some children have to it, are sufficient objections to its introduction into the Establishment.

I would go farther, and state my belief that, the climate of Tasmania being considered, the persistent, though intermitted, taking of oatmeal porridge from year to year would be attended most probably with results far from satisfactory amongst the inmates of an Institution where their physical powers are not called into active operation.

The present dietary I think, therefore, can be but little improved upon, as the appended Scale shows. The alterations proposed are placed in juxtaposition with the Scale now adopted; and if they should not bear the test of analysis, I, at least, am prepared to yield to a more scientific solution of the question.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. COVERDALE, M.D., *Principal and Medical Officer.*

The Chairman Royal Commission, Queen's Asylum.

WEEKLY SCALE.

	A. SCALE.				B. SCALE.				C. SCALE.			
	Authorised.	Cost.	Proposed.	Cost.	Authorised.	Cost.	Proposed.	Cost.	Authorised.	Cost.	Proposed.	Cost.
Bread . . .	7 lbs.		6½ lbs.		7 lbs.		6½ lbs.		5¼ lbs.		4¼ lbs.	
Meat . . .	3½ "		3½ "		2½ "		3½ "		1½ "		1½ "	
Vegetables. . .	3½ "		3½ "		3½ "		3½ "		2½ "		2½ "	
Tea . . .	¼ ozs.				¼ ozs.				¼ ozs.			
Sugar . . .	7 "		7 ozs.		7 "		7 ozs.		5½ "		5½ ozs.	
Salt . . .	3½ "	2s. 8d. 700	3½ "	2s. 10d.	3½ "	2s. 6d.	3½ "	2s. 10d.	4 "	2s. 5d. 700	4 "	2s. 6d. 700
Soap . . .	3½ "		3½ "		3½ "		3½ "		3½ "		3½ "	
Milk . . .	56 "		70 "		56 "		70 "		84 "		84 "	
Flour . . .			2 "				2 "				2 "	
Pease . . .			1 "				1 "				1 "	
Barley . . .	½ "		½ "		½ "		½ "		2 "		2 "	
Rice . . .	½ "		9 "		½ "		9 "		2 "		6 "	

The apparent increase of cost in the proposed Scale is owing to the increased quantity of Milk, which is calculated throughout at 3d. per pint; but as the Milk is all supplied from the farm, the increased expenditure would be more apparent than real.

The average cost of the authorised Scales A. and B. is 2s. 7d. 700.

DIETARY NOW IN FORCE.										PROPOSED DIETARY.							
Scale.	Days of Week.	Dinners.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Salt.	Rice.	Barley.	Suet.	Currants.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Salt.	Barley.	Suet.	Currants.	Flour.	Pease.
A.	Sundays -	Baked Meat & Plum Pudding	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
	Mondays -	Soup - - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				
	Tuesdays -	Stewed Beef - - -	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$					8	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				
	Wednesdays -	Irish Stew - - -	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$					6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				
	Thursdays -	Baked Meat - - -	9	10	$\frac{1}{2}$					8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				1
	Fridays -	Irish Stew - - -	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$					6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				
	Saturdays -	Soup - - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$			6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			2	
	Total Weekly -		56	56	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	48	57	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1
B.	Sundays -	Baked Meat & Plum Pudding	6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$	1								
	Mondays -	Soup - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$											
	Tuesdays -	Stewed Beef - - -	6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$												
	Wednesdays -	Irish Stew - - -	6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$												
	Thursdays -	Baked Meat - - -	8	10	$\frac{1}{2}$												
	Fridays -	Irish Stew - - -	6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$												
	Saturdays -	Soup - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$										
	Total Weekly -		42	56	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1								
C.	Sundays -	Baked Meat & Plum Pudding	4	6				$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
	Mondays -	Soup - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	2				4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1				
	Tuesdays -	Stewed Beef - - -	4	6						4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$					
	Wednesdays -	Irish Stew - - -	4	6						4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$					
	Thursdays -	Baked Meat - - -	5	8						4	8	$\frac{1}{2}$					
	Fridays -	Irish Stew - - -	4	6						4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$					
	Saturdays -	Soup - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2		2			4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$				2	
	Total Weekly -		28	42	4	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	28	44	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1

REMARKS upon the various Dietary Scales for the Queen's Asylum, by DR. HALL.

Hobart Town, 6th July, 1867.

SIR,

IN accordance with your request, I have made a calculation of the amount of Carbon and Nitrogen in the Board or printed Dietary Scale A. of the Queen's Asylum, and tabulated it in contrast with the altered scales proposed respectively by the Medical Superintendent and Senior Schoolmaster, together with a scale more nearly in accordance with my own views of what is necessary for the proper sustenance of growing children upwards of eight old. (See page 59.)

I have made these calculations in the manner adopted by Dr. Edward Smith, who was employed by the Privy Council at the time of the Lancashire famine, and subsequently in other most important investigations of this kind. He stands alone, however, in estimating the nutritive value of dietaries in this manner. The majority of the very many eminent dieticians of the present day, Liebig, Christison, Letheby, Lyon, Playfair, Lankester, Gilbert, Parkes, Dobell, &c. calculate the nutritive value of food in its plastic and respiratory, or nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous or carbonaceous aspects, as is done in the table (B.) I gave in when examined before you.

The problem the Privy Council set Dr Smith to solve was:—"What are the respective minimum amounts of Carbon and Nitrogen a week's food should contain for adults, to avert starvation diseases from the unemployed population?" Dr. E. Smith states, as the result of his investigations, that the required nutriment for each meal is, daily—Breakfast, Carbon, 1500; Nitrogen, 70 grains. Dinner, Carbon, 1800; Nitrogen, 90 grains. Tea, Carbon, 1000; Nitrogen, 40 grains; or altogether, weekly—Carbon, 30,100; Nitrogen, 1400 grains.

Of course, any arbitrary limit of this kind is open to many serious objections; nevertheless, it affords a very useful starting point and guide for the construction of dietaries for large public establishments. It must not be forgotten, however, that averages of the quantity of Carbon and Nitrogen in various specimens of food may lead to grievous errors, as I have stated in my evidence. A pound of bread one day, for instance, may not contain one-fourth of the nitrogenous nutriment that another day's sample of flour may produce. So with the respective proportions of water, casein, butter, and sugar; in milk from different cows at different times, or between the evening and morning products of the same cow; and even in the bone, fat, lean, and water of flesh-meat. Moreover, age, weight, exercise, make the amount of nutriment required very variable. Where healthy, hardworking youths feed at their employers' tables with an unlimited supply of good, well-varied food before them, as is the custom on Yorkshire, &c. farms, the consumption of Carbon and Nitrogen per week, as ascertained by Dr. E. Smith, was 81,000 and 3,900 grains each weekly, being more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as in Dr. E. Smith's minimum allowance.

Premising, therefore, that I consider feeding growing children, or indeed animals of any kind, by uniform weight and measure a most unnatural proceeding, and opposed to the lessons physiology inculcates, and at variance with the ordinary practice in families, I shall proceed to comment on the dietaries I have analysed. Dr. E. Smith considers the food required for a child over ten years old as equal to that of an adult. It will be seen by the totals of Carbon and Nitrogen in the three scales that not one of them contains 30,100 grains of the former, and 1400 of the latter. The Board Scale is considerably the best of the three in these respects. Dr. Coverdale's is by far the worst, for though it contains more Carbon than Mr. Roberts' does, it falls very seriously below that in Nitrogen. Most dieticians consider that the relative proportion of Nitrogen to Carbon in Dr. E. Smith's standard is too low for the former, and in that opinion I concur, specially as regards this climate. Milk, which is justly considered by all dieticians a typical food in the relative proportions of the various constituents required to nourish an animal body, has, in Dr. Horace Dobell's tables, one part of Nitrogen to nine of Carbon; while Dr. Smith's standard only gives one of the former to about twenty of the latter. Bread alone, even, Dr. Dobell states, has the proportion of about one Nitrogen to fifteen Carbon. Mr. Roberts' relative proportions, therefore, approach nearer to a right standard than either of the other two scales. Moreover, its material construction is much the best, and to make it satisfactory it merely requires some augmentations. By the Board Scales (A. and B.) the children have for breakfast and tea the year through a pint of warm fluid, containing six ounces of milk (three-fourths of a tumbler glass), half an ounce of sugar, ten ounces of water, and the slightest imaginable flavouring of tea, and a trifle less than half a pound of dry bread. The breakfast is partaken of at $7\frac{1}{2}$ A.M., fourteen hours having elapsed since the previous tea meal was eaten. Such a breakfast is quite inadequate after so long a fast, and I quite concur in the change proposed by Mr. Roberts to make it more nutritive by augmenting the milk to half a pint (or even twice as much), and giving oatmeal-stirabout every alternate morning, with boiled milk poured on bread on the others. Such was my own proposal to the Commission of 1859. The casual children, too, in the Cascade Factory, are allowed one pint of milk per day each. A pint of milk to each child night and morning is a common allowance in many poor-houses, in the North of England especially. It would appear that Dr. Coverdale wishes to render this and the evening meal less nutritive than of old, by lessening the quantity of milk and substituting a small portion of rice. How very much inferior rice is to oatmeal in its most important nutritive constituent, can be seen at a glance in the tables. Were Dr. Coverdale's proposals carried out, I have no doubt that the health of the children would continue to retrograde as it has done since he diminished the milk allowance, and that instead of maintaining the marvellously small death-rate of the last $5\frac{1}{2}$ years—3 per 1000—the old rate of $33\frac{3}{4}$ per 1000 would be gradually approached. About 100 lives have been saved in the last 8 years since the improvements in dietary, &c., which commenced in August, 1859. The recent example of 72 deaths, from every frightful phase of debility, in the past six months in a similar institution in a neighbouring Colony, under the visitation of epidemics which our children had stamina enough to pass through without a single death, is an opportune warning,—these deaths being ten times more than have occurred altogether in the Queen's Asylum, Tasmania, for the last $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. When oatmeal-stirabout was used for dinner on Fridays some years ago it was not generally liked, because imported oatmeal, bitter and rancid, was used, instead of sweet, new Tasmanian, and was often either half-cooked or burnt. The cooking by steam would obviate this, and I annex a diagram of the means of applying it that was adopted in Manchester during the cotton famine. A very erroneous idea is conveyed as to the cost of the children's dietary by estimating the value of the milk arbitrarily at 3d. per pint, as Dr. Coverdale does, or at 2d., as is done by Mr. Roberts. The cost of the milk to the Institution is only the cost of its production, which last year was one halfpenny and $\frac{884}{1000}$ thousandths of a farthing per pint, or less than three farthings per pint. At one penny per pint, the quantity furnished by the farm last year, 116,727 pints,* would not only pay for all the farm expenses after deducting firewood, and calves and pigs sold, but allow the exorbitant rent of £185 13s. per annum for the farm. "Baynton's" large dairy farm at Browu's River, carrying 60 cows, is rented at only £170 per annum. As it is evident to me that milk can be made the cheapest (while it is

* I cannot understand why this should be so much less than in 1865, when 138,141 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints were produced; or in 1864, when 123,277 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints were supplied from the farm.—E. S. H.

at the same time the most wholesome and valuable) article of dietary in use at the Queen's Asylum, I shall give such details as I think will establish the fact.

Last year the total cost of the farm was	£455 10 3
Subtract from this the value of firewood	£38 17 0
Calves sold	3 10 0
Pigs ditto	62 9 0
	<hr/>
	£104 16 0
	<hr/>
	£350 14 3

The milk produced, therefore, actually cost only this sum of £350 14s. 3d., or 336,684 farthings, which, divided by 116,727, gives the quotient $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and $\frac{884}{1000}$ thousandths of a farthing per pint. The same quantity at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pint would amount to £486 7s. 3d. By doubling the present stock of cows, and providing an addition to the grazing, &c. ground, at the rent say of about £50, at least double the quantity of milk could be produced without any addition to the cost of production beyond the first cost of the additional cows and the addition of another batch of farm boys—milkers—costing £10 8s. Thus:—

Cost of present production of milk	£350 14 3
Rent of addition to the farm	50 0 0
Farm boys	10 8 0
Interest on first cost of 36 cows additional	30 0 0
	<hr/>
	£441 2 3

or 423,468 farthings, which divided by the milk to be produced, 233,454 pints, would give the cost per pint of one farthing and $\frac{813}{1000}$ thousandths of a farthing. At a full halfpenny per pint the value would amount to £486 7s. 3d., from which deduct the cost of production, £441 2s. 3d., and a rent of £45 5s. per annum would accrue to the present farm, which I am sure would be the utmost that could be obtained for it were it to let. At the present contract prices, one pound of meat, inclusive of bone, costs something more than 11 farthings. One pint of milk contains about one third as much Nitrogen as a pound of meat, though somewhat more than one-third of Carbon. Therefore, reckoning the former only, the same amount of nutriment that one pound of meat contains could be given in milk at nearly half the cost. One pound of bread, at the present contract prices, costs a trifle more than one penny per pound, and contains just double the quantity of Nitrogen that a pint of milk does, so that two pints of milk would cost less than one pound of bread.

In the diet-scale proposed by me I have adopted Mr. Roberts' additions, but have left the bread and meat the same as in the Board Scale. Tea I have struck off as he does. Sugar is so natural a craving in human beings, that I should let the children have some, either made into syrup, or as treacle to eat with their breakfasts. The total result in Carbon and Nitrogen gives an addition of about one-seventh only, or less than 15 per cent. in Carbon and Nitrogen above the Board Scale, instead of the 25 per cent. I think it ought to be. In those nations (or individuals) which live principally on starch-abounding or carbonaceous foods, such as rice, potatoes, &c., a very large bulk has to be eaten to supply the amount of Nitrogen the system requires, and the surplus starch passes away by the bowels wasted. The faecal evacuations of such persons are double the average weight, and a frequent source of gastric and intestinal disorders, especially in children. Mothers err seriously by stuffing children with arrowroot, sago, and such like innutritious foods. Any scale, however, ought only to be provisional, though not liable to alteration on the *ipse-dixit* of a Superintendent, or others who may have no knowledge of dietetics either of a really practical or scientific nature. It was strictly enjoined when the improved dietary was ordered in 1859 that no alterations should be made without a careful calculation of the nutritive value scientifically; yet, each Superintendent in succession, except the first, has done so, without the slightest consideration given to this injunction. A Board of at least three competent persons well acquainted with the latest writings on dietetics should alone have power to alter the dietary. The first and most important duty of the resident Medical Superintendent of the Queen's Asylum, in my opinion, is to examine daily the quantity of every article of food required, and to remain with boys, girls, and infants, alternately daily during the whole of dinner time, and occasionally at breakfast and tea. This is the only way to acquire real "practical knowledge of the subject." By this means he would ascertain whether the food was properly cooked and "apportioned" to the ages and wants of each child, and be able to detect the very first symptoms of impending disease—loss of appetite. All modern medical teaching inculcates how much more creditable it is to preserve health and prevent disease than to cure it, when it might have been averted by sanitary vigilance. It is only just to all the matrons for me to testify that during the many times I have remained with the children during meal times that I have ever seen them most carefully "apportioning" the food according to the respective Scales A. and B., though "both are cooked together;" at the same time I agree with Dr. Coverdale that two scales are unnecessary, for the very reason that the apportionment of the food must always practically depend on the officers supervising the meals. A portion of the bread allowance I think might be judiciously given with the dinner, and another portion at some interval between tea-time and breakfast. Fourteen hours' fasting is much too long for growing children. In the ordinary run of potatoes supplied the loss of peeling, &c., will amount to about one-third; I have added one-third more to the scale. I think a dinner of soup or stew four days in the week is too frequent, and I would therefore strike off one, and give baked meat and potatoes instead. At the same time I would restore the warm-baked Sunday's dinner as it existed before Mr. Boyd altered it. The Sunday pudding of flour, suet, and currants, so much prized by the children, and costing so little, should be preserved intact. Dr. Coverdale seems to exclude it in his proposed scale. The milk allowed to mash the potatoes for Catholic children on Fridays ought to be restored. My proposed scale of diet would entail a real cost only of about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each child in A. Scale per diem, or 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week.

The scale for children under six years old should be the same in milk at least, and 25 per cent. less on every other article except meat, which should be 50 per cent. less.

I rest confident that a Commission which has taken so much pains to elicit the fullest possible evidence as to the actual condition and wants of the Queen's Asylum, will appreciate the labour I have devoted to the improvement of the physical state of the children in reference to the sound old axiom—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—and not think my elaborate examination of the dietary either unnecessary or unimportant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. SWARBRECK HALL.

To J. W. GLEADOW, Esq., Chairman of the Commissioners
for the Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children.

NUTRITIVE Value in Carbon and Nitrogen of Weekly Supplies of Food in Board Scale A contrasted with proposed new Scales.

	BOARD'S A SCALE.			PROPOSED BY DR. COVERDALE. SCALE A.			PROPOSED BY MR. ROBERTS. SCALE A.			PROPOSED BY E. SWARBRECK HALL. SCALE A.		
	Quantity.	Carbon.	Nitrogen.	Quantity.	Carbon.	Nitrogen.	Quantity.	Carbon.	Nitrogen.	Quantity.	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
	lbs. oz.	grains.	grains.	lbs. ozs.	grains.	grains.	lbs. ozs.	grains.	grains.	lbs. ozs.	grains.	grains.
Bread	7 0	13,766	644	6 4	12,300	575	5 12½	11,397	533	7 0	13,766	644
Flour .....	..	..	..	0 2	332	15	..	..	..	0 2	332	15
Meat	3 8	7245	450	3 2	6450	400	2 15½	6127	380	3 8	7245	450
Potatoes	3 8	1790	57	3 10	1831	58	3 8	1790	57	5 4	2387	76
Tea	0 ¼											
Sugar	0 7	1211	..	0 7	1211	..	..	..	..	0 3½	605	
Salt	0 3½	..	..	0 3½	..	..	0 3½	..	..	0 3½		
Milk, 5½ pints	0 84	2868	226	0 70	2389	182	7 pts. 112	3822	301	7 pts. 112	3822	301
Rice	0 ½	84	2·19	0 9	1512	39	0 ½	84	2·19	0 ½	84	2·19
Barley	0 ½	83	2·84	0 ½	83	2·84	0 ½	83	2·84	0 ½	83	2·84
Currants	0 1	48	1	..	..	..	0 1	48	1	0 1	48	1·00
Suet	Included with Meat	..	..	..	..	..	0 ½	147	..	0 ½	147	
Oatmeal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10½	1816	92	0 10½	1816	92
Peas .....	..	..	..	0 1	168	15·75	..	..	..	0 1	168	15·75
	—	27,095	1383·03	—	26,2	1287·59	—	25,314	1369·03	—	30,503	1599·78

E. SWARBRECK HALL.

LETTER from DR. HALL on the Mortality in certain Institutions.

6th July, 1867.

SIR,
In my evidence before the Commission I gave the actual consumption of food at the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Emerald Hill, Melbourne, the children having an unlimited supply. I omitted to state what the mortality was in that Institution, though I laid the *Australian Medical Journal* before you, in which the Reports were published. The reporter, Dr. Ford, in October number, 1862, of this journal says: "It will be observed that in this Institution, with a daily average of 164 children of all ages up to 14 years, there has not been a death since March, 1861, to the present date—a period of over eighteen months. Again, from June 6th to July 6th, 1861, there were thirty cases of scarlet fever, resulting in only one death. And from November 3rd to December 29th of the same year there were seventy cases of measles, and no death occurred from that disease; but one child died on 7th January following from acute diarrhoea."

LIST OF DEATHS FROM DECEMBER, 1859, TO SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Name.	Age at time of Death.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Robert Critchlow	6 months	February 12, 1860	Infantile convulsions
Emily Challen	4 years	June 27, 1860	Scarlet fever
Alice Hilton	5 years	July 2, 1860	Congestion of brain
James Morris	10 years	September 14, 1860	Scrofulous disease of hip joint
Richard Tongue	3 years	January 7, 1861	Dysentery after measles
James Langlands	3 years	January 12, 1861	Marasmus atrophica
Joseph Tunn	17 weeks	March 13, 1861	Dysentery

Dated September 28th, 1862.

(Signed) F. T. WEST FORD, *Honorary Medical Attendant.*

In the September number, 1866, of the *Australian Medical Journal*, Dr. Ford again reported on the condition of the Institution under his medical care. He observes: "In submitting these statistics to the medical profession and the public, I may state that my object is two-fold; first, to establish the fact that the climate of this country is not prejudicial to infant life when proper care and attention are bestowed; and secondly, to show that this Institution, which receives a fair share of public support, must be properly and well managed to be able to present such excellent results."

Year.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Deaths.	Average Cost per annum Maintenance, including Repairs to Buildings, Fittings and Furniture.
1863	183	One croup—a boy aged 7 years	£ 17 s. 13 d. 8
1864	218	No death	17 8 4
1865	276	One infant aged 6 months; cause of death, diarrhoea and atrophy	19 10 1½

A Total of 9 deaths only in 6 years, with a daily average strength of 200.

Contrast the foregoing splendid success with the Destitute Asylum at Randwick, near Sydney. This Institution is located in a beautiful spot far away from the city or any crowded neighbourhood—very different to the Emerald Hill Orphan Asylum. Moreover the children are not younger than three years old—a most important advantage where death-rates are concerned. In the first six months of the present year 72 children died from every phase of debility, after measles and whooping cough, evincing an utter want of constitutional stamina to resist disease. Their ages were from three to ten years old, and 62 of the deaths were in March and April. The daily average strength about 700, so that the establishment was actually decimated in less than six months. In the previous year, with about 600 mean daily strength, there were ten deaths—five from typhoid fever, five from marasmus, both indicating want of stamina. The death-rate of that year even was about 18 per 1000—being one-third more than the English rate of the corresponding ages, and six times more than the death-rate at the Queen's Asylum for the last 5½ years. If the dietary has not been changed there since 1861 it is much below that of the Queen's Asylum, and still more inferior than that at the Melbourne Asylum, in nourishment. Possibly there may be other sanitary oversights as well helping to cause such a fearful slaughter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. SWARBRECK HALL.

To the Chairman of the Queen's Asylum Commission.

MEMORANDUM transmitted to the Commission, with the following Note from the Honorable the COLONIAL TREASURER.

Colonial Treasury, 8th July, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,

Herewith, I beg to hand you a Memorandum on State Aid to Education, which has been handed to me by a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the education of children in this Colony.

I could have wished that the writer of the Paper had attached his name to it, so that you might have had the benefit of his evidence before the Commission; but the writer declined coming forward in person, and wished his Paper to be forwarded to you. In compliance, therefore, with the request I send you the Paper, which may be useful in helping you and your Colleagues to a satisfactory solution of the question of State Aid to Education.

I am,

My dear Sir,

In haste, yours truly,

THOS. D. CHAPMAN.

The Hon. F. M. INNES.

P.S.—As a portion of the Paper refers to the Queen's Asylum, you would oblige me by sending the Paper on to the Chairman of that Commission.—THOS. D. CHAPMAN.

THE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Present Cost for 500, as shown by the Estimates.

Food, clothing, medicines, &c. and repair of buildings..	£4752	0	0	Or about	£9	10	0	per head
Teaching	687	14	0		1	7	6	
Officials not teachers	2673	14	6		5	7	0	
Total	£8113	8	6		£16	4	6	

I take it for granted that £9 10s. is little enough to feed, clothe, physic, warm, and light a child, and that £1 7s. 6d. for teaching cannot be put at a much lower figure, as the living and teaching are the only essentials of the place. Any expense that contributes neither to one nor the other might legitimately be curtailed.

The School has always been put in too high a position, and hence has had too many non-working commanding officers attached to it. Half the expense of management might be saved in the following way, and the place would on the whole be better conducted, because every officer would have plenty of work to do, and would have to do it himself. No one should be at the head of a school but the schoolmaster. If he cannot manage the place, nobody else can. The domestic affairs of private schools, and of such immense boarding establishments as Eton and Rugby, are as much under the head master as the education, and no one ever thinks of making them otherwise. Except in name, I can see no difference in principle between an orphan school and any other boarding school. I assume in the following estimates that the head master shall do his own professional work, and shall be the man empowered to make all the rest of the officers do theirs :—

Proposed Cost of Orphan School.


	£
Food, &c., as at present.....	4477
Repairs, &c., ditto.....	275
Head Master.....	300
Assistant Master	120
Head Schoolmistress	110
Assistant Mistress	90
(a) Matron for the whole Establishment.....	100
Dispenser and Office Clerk	150
(b) Out-door Inspector and Purveyor	150
(c) Visiting Doctor	say 100
Shoemaker and Baker, £100 each	200
General Man Servant.....	80
Band Master.....	25
3 Nurses, £30; 1 Cook for Girls, £30; 1 Cook and House- maid for Infants, £30; 1 Laundress, £30; 3 General Servants, £25; Monitors, &c., £38; Prison Labor, £80 }	373
Farm Overseer and Gardener	120
2 Men—1 Carter, and General Servant, £75; the other } Ploughman, Milker, and General Servant, £90..... }	165
Total.....	£6835
Present Cost.....	£8113 8 6
Proposed	6835 0 0
Saving.....	£1278 8 6

- (a) The Teachers being with the children in the main building all day and all night, a matron could do her work for the whole place in a day, and be on the infants' premises at night. All the infants fit to be put to school-work should be classed with the other boys and girls. They would get on just as well,—probably better. They should be separate out of school, otherwise they would be ill-used by older children. All officers should reside on the premises. The decrease in the number of matrons would just make this possible.
- (b) These two could readily be combined, for when the children are all under the Teacher, the Inspector could do his purveying duties.
- (c) With a Resident Dispenser a doctor would seldom be wanted, and might be paid for his visits in the usual way. An objection to the present system is that a doctor being at the head, inferior officers, from a dread of losing his favour, may be tempted to hesitate about disturbing him at unpleasant times.

APPENDICES.

A.

FORMS AND RULES FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

 This Application to be made in Duplicate. No.

FORM of Application for Admission of Children into the Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children..

Name of Applicant..
Residence..

Police Office,

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APPLICATION for Admission of the under-mentioned Children into the Queen's Asylum.

<i>Names of Children.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>By whom Baptized, when, and where.</i>	<i>Parents—when, where, and by whom Married.</i>

Religion..
Name of Father..
Residence..
Religion..
Ship to the Colony and date of arrival..
Whether arrived Free or Bond..
Civil Condition, Free by Servitude, Conditional Pardon, or Ticket-of-Leave..
Date of Freedom or Pardon..
Trade or occupation..

Name of Mother on arrival..
Residence..
Religion..
Ship to the Colony and date of arrival..
Whether arrived Free or Bond..
Civil Condition, Free by Servitude, Conditional Pardon, or Ticket-of-Leave..
Date of Freedom or Pardon..
How employed..

THIS Application for the admission of the Child named therein, of whom I am the [Parent or Guardian] is made with my sanction and at my request.

(Witness)

*(Signature)

* This should be signed by the Father of the Child . . . If his signature cannot be procured, the Mother must sign it. Where it is impracticable to obtain either signature, the Guardian or Person having charge of the Child is to sign.

Before the Application can be entertained, the following additional information in support thereof must be supplied; viz.—

1. Condition of the Parents as regards their means.
2. The cause necessitating the application.
3. Whether the Parents have any more Children *dependent on them for maintenance*; and if so, state their Names and Ages, together with any other particulars affecting the Application.

NAMES.

AGES.

REPORT of Case and recommendation of Bench for the consideration and decision of the Government.

RELIGION.

MEMORANDUM.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE QUEEN'S
ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

*THE Governor approves of the Child named in the
margin being admitted into the Queen's Orphan School, at
the Expense of the Government.*

By Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

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NAME.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

No. 105.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 6th June, 1862.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Regulations respecting applications for the admission of children into the Queen's Asylum, New Town.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM HENTY.

REGULATIONS respecting Applications for the Admission of Children into the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, New Town.

ALL applications for the admission of children into the Queen's Asylum must, in the first instance, be made to the Colonial Secretary, stating, in the prescribed form, the grounds of the application; the civil condition of the parents; whether alive or dead; the number, names, and ages of the family; whether they are or have been receiving aid from the Benevolent Society; the residence of the applicant, and of the children; and every other accessible particular.

In cases where immediate assistance may be necessary, the applicant will be referred to the Benevolent Society.

The application will be forwarded to the Sub-Inspector of Police for investigation; and as soon as he has completed his enquiries he will notify the applicant, when residing within a reasonable distance, to attend for the hearing of the case at the Police Court on the day appointed for such application.

The Stipendiary Magistrate of Hobart, and one or more of the members of the Board of Management of the Queen's Asylum, will constitute the Court for hearing such cases.

In the event of the Court not deeming any case to justify the admission of children into the Asylum, but deserving relief, they will remit the application to the Benevolent Society for its consideration.

The decision of the Court is to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the Governor's confirmation.

Cases arising in Launceston and its neighbourhood will be remitted for enquiry to the Police Magistrate, and for subsequent decision by the Bench, when the applicants will be required to attend. And the same course is to be followed in all the country Police Districts; and in the case of Rural Municipalities, through the investigation of any two members of the Municipal body. The particulars, together with the recommendation of the Bench, to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the approval of the Governor.

Printed forms of application can be obtained at the Colonial Secretary's Office, at the Office of the Sub-Inspector of Police, Hobart Town, and from the respective Stipendiary Magistrates and Wardens of Rural Municipalities throughout the Colony.

Circular.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th August, 1862.

SIR,

WITH reference to Government Notice, No. 105, of the 6th June last, I beg to subjoin a Copy of certain Rules, framed for your guidance in considering Applications for the admission of children into the Queen's Asylum, setting forth the usual practice of the Government; but at the same time I beg to point out that special cases may arise necessitating a departure from the ordinary course, which must be left to the discretion of the Bench.

Before children can be admitted to the Queen's Asylum it must be shown whether or not they are properly to be considered a permanent charge; as, when once in the Asylum, their maintenance is almost certain to continue a burden upon the Government, from the want, in too many instances, of honesty and parental affection.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Y ur obedient Servant,

RULES affecting the Admission of Children into the Queen's Asylum, New Town, for the Guidance of Magistrates in Country Districts and Wardens of Municipalities.

ABLE-BODIED men, whether the wife be alive or not, are always presumed to be competent to maintain their children.

In cases of temporary sickness, the Government will afford partial aid for the children while the father continues unable to earn his living; but it is not considered that such children are legitimate objects for admission to the Asylum.

In cases where a father has deserted his family, it is anticipated that such aid as may be necessary to enable the mother to support her children until the father returns, or is apprehended and compelled to support them, will be derived from local sources. Where the father has left the Colony, steps should be taken to ascertain, if possible, his residence and circumstances before issuing a warrant for his apprehension.

If the desertion extends much beyond twelve months, every endeavour in the mean time having been made to trace the father and compel him to maintain his family, then application for admission to the Asylum can be entertained.

In no case can a mother be relieved of the maintenance of all her children: she must, by her earnings, in all cases provide for at least one, unless physically incapacitated by permanent sickness or bodily injury.

Where the father and mother are both dead, and there are no relations able or willing to maintain them, the children are, upon proper recommendations, eligible for admission into the Institution.

A Report as to the habits of children of ten years of age and upwards should accompany the application, as, if there is reason to suppose they are bad or vicious, the children will not be admitted.

B.

TIME TABLE showing under whom the Boys are during the whole Day.

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Saturdays.</i>
6-0	7-30	Under Monitors, superintended generally by Out-door Inspector, for Washing, Comb-ing, and Inspection. The Dormitory Boys under the Matron and Housemaid.			Under Out-door Inspector, except from 8 to 9, 12 to 1, and from 4 to 5, when they are under the Master who is at home.
7-30	8-0	Under Out-door Inspector at Breakfast.			
8-0	8-30	Under Head Schoolmaster in Playground.			
8-30	9-0	Under the two Schoolmasters, divided into the two Religious Divisions.			<i>Sundays.</i>
9-0	12-0	The School Boys under the two Schoolmas-ters. The Work Boys with the various Masters, under the general superintend-ence of the Out-door Inspector.	Rising.	7-30	Under Out-door Inspector, same as on other days.
12-0	12-30	Under Assistant Schoolmaster in Playground.	7-30	8-0	Under Out-door Inspector at Breakfast.
12-30	1-0	Under the Assistant Schoolmaster at Dinner.	8-0	9-30	Under Head Schoolmaster.
1-0	2-0	Under Out-door Inspector in the Playground for Washing Hands and Inspection of Clothes.	9-30	1-0	The Protestant Boys under Head Schoolmaster; the Roman Catholic Boys under Assistant Schoolmaster in Sunday School and during Divine Service.
2-0	4-0	Same as from 9 to 12.	1-0	2-30	Under Out-door Inspector at Dinner and in Playground.
4-0	4-30	Under Assistant Schoolmaster	2-30	5-30	Under the Baker, Assistant Baker, Gardener, Carpenter, Shoemaker, and Beadle, in turns.
4-30	5-0	Under Head Schoolmaster			Under Out-door Inspector at Tea.
5-0	5-30	Under Out-door Inspector			Under Out-door Inspector and Assistant Schoolmaster.
5-30	6-0	Ditto, at Tea.			
6-0	Bedtime.	Ditto, in Playground.	5-30	6-0	
During the	night.	Under the two Schoolmasters.	6-0	Bedtime.	
<i>Wednesdays.</i>					
6-0	7-30	The same as other Mornings under Out-door Inspector.			
7-30	8-0	At Breakfast under Assistant Schoolmaster.			
8-0	10-0	Under Out-door Inspector doing General Work.			
10-0	12-0	Under the two Schoolmasters at Religious Instruction.			
12-0	2-0	Under Out-door Inspector at Dinner, in Playground, Washing Hands, and In-spection.			
2-0	4-0	Under the two Schoolmasters at Religious Instruction.			
4-0	Bedtime.	Under Out-door Inspector.			
During the	night.	Under the two Schoolmasters.			

C.

QUEEN'S ASYLUM.

DAILY Distribution of PROVISIONS.

<i>Scale of Diet.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Breafast...</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Daily Issue.</i>
A. For all Children 8 years and upwards.	Bread	6 ozs.	4 ozs.	6 ozs.	16 ozs.
	Meat, fresh	-	8 ozs.	-	8 ozs.
	Vegetables	-	8 ozs.	-	8 ozs.
	Tea	1 dram.	-	1 dram.	2 drams.
	Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Salt	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Milk	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
B. For all Children between 6 and 8 years of age.	Bread	6 ozs.	4 ozs.	6 ozs.	16 ozs.
	Meat, fresh	-	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.
	Vegetables	-	8 ozs.	-	8 ozs.
	Tea	1 dram.	-	1 dram.	2 drams.
	Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Salt	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Milk	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
C. For all Children under 6 years of age.	Bread	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.	12 ozs.
	Meat, fresh	-	4 ozs.	-	4 ozs.
	Vegetables	-	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.
	Tea	1 dram.	-	1 dram.	2 drams.
	Sugar	6 drams.	-	6 drams.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Salt	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Milk	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	1 pint.
Fridays—For Roman Cath- olic Children on A. and B.	Butter	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Bread	6 ozs.	4 ozs.	6 ozs.	16 ozs.
	Potatoes	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
	Tea	1 dram.	-	1 dram.	2 drams.
	Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Salt	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Milk	6 ozs.	-	6 ozs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
Sundays	Butter	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Cheese	-	2 ozs.	-	2 ozs.
	Flour, 4 ozs. Currants, 1 oz. Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Issued for Pudding to all Children.			

On the two Soup days in each week the Children on A. and B. Scale have $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Rice, and the Children on C. Scale 2 ozs. Rice.

D.

OCCUPATIONS of the Boys.

ONE-THIRD of the number under each head is at work, and two-thirds are in School, each day. The following work during school-time:—

12 bakelhouse, 4 each day.	6 closet, 2 each day.
5 officers' servants.	6 verandah, 2 ditto.
18 garden, 6 each day.	18 dining hall, 6 ditto.
30 general work, 10 ditto.	3 hall, 1 ditto.
6 dormitory, 2 ditto.	8 farm, 2, 3, 3 ditto.
6 woodcutters and hospital, 2 ditto.	11 monitors, 11 ditto.
6 lavatory, 2 ditto.	4 employed exclusively at work, 4 ditto.

The following work is done when the children are not in School:—

- 60 cleaning dormitories before breakfast.
- 33 cleaning dining hall tables, &c. after each meal.

Children who do not work at all during school-time, 51.

OCCUPATIONS of the Girls.

ONE-THIRD of the number under each head is at work, and two-thirds are in School, each day. The following work is performed during school-time:—

36 laundry, 12 each day.	3 officers' servants, 1 each day.
18 cook-house, 6 ditto.	3 hall, 1 ditto.
24 house-work, 8 ditto.	7 infant school, 7 ditto.

The girls are employed in cleaning dormitories and dining hall as in the male division.

RETURN showing the present Employment of the older Children retained in the Queen's Asylum.

Nil.

E.

LIST of the Books now in use in the Library of the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, New Town.

Village Sermons, by Burder, 1, 6, & 8 vols.	Chambers' Journal, 12 vols..
Early Lessons, by M. Edgeworth, 4 vols.	The Anxious Enquirer.
Soyer's Culinary Campaign.	Modern History Instruction, 7 vols.
Lucy Helmore.	Minerals and Metals.
The Charm.	Watts on the Mind.
Sturm's Reflections.	Notes of the Gospels.
Mary Howitt's Illustrated Library for the Young.	Retrospections, a Soldier's Life.
Fairy Tales.	Claxton's Hints to Mechanics.
The Magnet.	Lessons for Humble Life.
Child's first Book about Birds.	Scenes of Modern Travel and Adventure.
A Wreath of Tales.	Nancy Wimble, or the Village Gossip.
The Little Woodman and his Dog Caesar.	Cruden's Explanation.
Child's Magazine.	The Orphans and Old Poz (M. Edgeworth).
The Barring Out (M. Edgeworth).	Toby Mangle's Travels.
Egerton Roscoe.	Voyage to Palestine.
Florence Arnott.	Cottager's Visitor.
Ellen Leslie.	The Cabinet of Arts.
The Jewish Twins.	Nature Displayed.
A Book for Christmas and the New Year.	Natural History of Remarkable Trees.
Addison on Taste and the Pleasures of Imagination.	Travels in Germany.
The Penny Magazine, 17 parts and 7 vols.	A Visit to my Birthplace.
Prince Arthur.	The Saturday Magazine, 14 parts, and 10 vols.
Shamrock Leaves.	The Penny Cyclopædia, 16 vols.

F.

RETURN of the Number of CONVICTS employed about the Institution, and the Nature of their Supervision and Employment.

Number.	Supervision.	Employment.
8 to 12 daily	Overseer	Bricklaying, gardening, farming, painting and glazing, carpentering, &c.

G.

RETURN of MALE CHILDREN from the QUEEN'S ASYLUM under Service of Apprenticeship, 31st December, 1866.

Name of Child.	Religion.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age.		When apprenticed.	To what Service.	For what Period.		To whom assigned.	Residence of Employer.	Time in the Asylum.	
			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.
1 Arkwright, William.	C	11 March, 1856	7	-	31 January, 1863	Farm Servant	4	6	Andrew Jackson	Sandy Bay.	6	9
2 Arkwright, John	C	11 March, 1856	5	-	15 June, 1864	General Servant	3	1	William Hayton	Spring Bay.	8	2
3 Anderson George	P	17 October, 1858	5	-	7 December, 1866	Ditto	4	-	Thomas Cole	Deloraine.	7	2
4 Brunt, Joseph	P	17 November, 1856	7	-	1 February, 1863	Farm Servant	4	5	Stansel Griffiths	Denmark Hill, New Norfolk	6	2
5 Barrett, Sydney	P	23 April, 1856	4	6	17 March, 1864	General Servant	4	4	Samuel Young	Trumpeter Bay, Bruny Island	8	-
6 Banks, Joseph	P	14 February, 1854	4	6	1 July, 1863	Ditto	4	2	Rev. T. Richardson	Avoca	9	3
7 Bliss, Thomas	P	28 September, 1864	13	-	27 June, 1865	Farmer and Gardener	3	-	Samuel Carpenter	Swansea	-	9
8 Brunt, William	P	17 November, 1856	2	-	21 November, 1866.	General Servant	6	-	Joseph Bonham	Wattle Grove, Huon	10	-
9 Clancy, John	C	4 February, 1858	9	-	2 February, 1863.	Ditto	4	1	Henry Bennett	Claremont, Launceston	5	-
10 Condroy, Patrick	C	21 December, 1852	3	-	13 February, 1863	Farm Servant	5	-	Robert J. Wills	Denmark Hill, New Norfolk	10	2
11 Carberry, John	C	16 April, 1860	8	2	15 June, 1864	General Servant	4	8	Thomas Abrahams	Collingswood, near Fingal	4	2
12 Cook, Thomas	C	28 April, 1854	3	-	25 January, 1865	Ditto	4	4	James Meech	Murray-street, Hobart Town	10	8
13 Clementson, William	C	1 May, 1860	7	7	26 February, 1865	Ditto	5	8	Edward Fox	Jerusalem	4	9
14 Collins, Henry	C	5 August, 1862	9	-	12 September, 1865	Farm Servant	6	-	John Fitzgerald	Old Beach	3	1
15 Collins, James	C	24 November, 1854	2	6	3 May, 1866	Baker	4	2	James J. Wilshire	New Norfolk	10	6
16 Connor, George	C	5 September, 1863	9	10	31 October, 1866	General Servant	5	2	James M'Donald	Smith-st., (off Argyle-st.), Hobart	5	1
17 Davis, John	C	26 January, 1861	10	-	2 March, 1864	Ditto	4	11	William Leaper	Brown Mountain, Jerusalem	5	2
18 Dunnigan, Edward	C	8 August, 1859	8	4	29 May, 1865	Ditto	4	1	Thomas Evans	Spring Hill Bottom, Jerusalem	5	8
19 Dogherty, Stephen	C	2 October, 1861	7	9	26 April, 1866	Ditto	5	9	Thomas Featherstone	Richmond	4	6
20 Forgarty, Thomas	C	14 August, 1857	7	-	11 October, 1863	Ditto	4	10	James E. Donlevy	Longford	6	2
21 Fennell, Joseph	C	21 February, 1856	7	-	30 January, 1863	House Servant	4	2	Alfred W. Allanby	Hobart Town	6	11
22 Fennell, George	C	21 February, 1856	4	-	4 March, 1864	General Servant	3	9	Daniel Cosgrove	Black Brush	8	2
23 Fell, Robert	P	21 December, 1860	9	-	31 March, 1865	Hair-dresser	4	9	Benjamin H. Brown	Murray-street, Hobart Town	4	3
24 Fancourt, Charles	P	11 March, 1856	3	-	30 December, 1865	General Servant	5	3	Charlotte Phillips	Orielton	9	9
25 Grimshaw, William	P	2 November, 1860	8	8	15 June, 1864	Boot and Shoemaker	4	2	James Gibbons	Hagley	3	8
26 George, Alfred	P	4 May, 1858	4	-	7 November, 1866	Baker	5	6	William Denham	George-street, Launceston	6	6
27 Hammond, Edward	P	22 December, 1854	4	-	9 July, 1863	General Servant	5	6	John Watts	Westbury	8	7
28 Headon, John	C	14 February, 1852	2	9	22 June, 1863	Ditto	3	11	Michael Mooney	Franklin	11	5
29 Harrison, William	P	26 March, 1855	5	-	26 February, 1863	Ditto	5	3	Henry Hope	Argyle-street, Hobart Town	8	-
30 Holmes, Thomas	P	9 August, 1858	8	-	2 August, 1863	Ditto	5	-	Richard Hood	Trafalgar	5	-
31 Hazard, Richard	P	1 September, 1856	7	-	13 February, 1863	Ditto	4	8	John Hildyard	Sorell	6	6
32 Hill, Thomas	C	27 February, 1860	9	11	26 September, 1864	Ditto	2	6	Rev. M. Keohan	Oatlands	4	8
33 Hyde, James	P	1 October, 1863	11	3	27 November, 1864	Ditto	5	8	William P. Latham	Hamilton	1	2
34 Hill, Horace	C	27 February, 1860	7	7	24 January, 1865	Ditto	5	7	Bridget Hume	Macquarie House, Hobart Town	5	-
35 Harrison, Joseph	P	26 March, 1855	3	-	19 April, 1865	Ditto	5	-	Robert Cameron	Breadalbane	10	-
36 Hammond, Elijah	P	6 January, 1855	3	-	23 June, 1865	Ditto	4	7	George Rudd	Spring Bay	9	6
37 Hales, William	P	11 December, 1860	8	-	10 January, 1866	Ditto	5	-	James M. Cooper	Chatsworth, New Norfolk	5	-
38 Harrison, Richard	P	5 December, 1854	2	3	7 April, 1866	Ditto	4	6	John Bennett	Launceston	11	3
39 Harper, Peter	P	20 June, 1854	2	1	29 May, 1866	Ditto	3	8	Robert Petley	Elizabeth-street, Hobart Town	11	4
40 Jones, John	P	7 June, 1855	6	-	21 January, 1863	Ditto	5	6	E. C. A. Nichols	Kangaroo Point	7	6

Name of Child.	Religion.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age.		When apprenticed.	To what Service.	For what Period.		To whom assigned.	Residence of Employer.	Time in the Asylum.	
			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.
41 Jefferys, John	P	6 June, 1858	8	-	1 February, 1863	General Servant	5	6	Pearson Foote	Pleasant Hills, Tamar	4	7
42 Jones, Edward	P	22 July, 1857	5	6	25 July, 1864	Ditto	5	6	Thomas Carter	Rokeby, Clarence Plains	7	-
43 Jefferys, Edward	P	29 June, 1859	7	-	19 August, 1864	Ditto	5	10	John Smith	Upper Huon	5	2
44 Johnson, William	P	15 April, 1864	11	-	3 March, 1865	Ditto	6	2	Edward Bailey	Launceston	-	9
45 Johnson, George W.D.	C	23 April, 1863	9	-	September 6, 1866	Farm Servant	5	9	Jeremiah M'Auliff	Tunack, near Jerusalem	3	6
46 Innis, William	P	27 October, 1863	9	-	21 November, 1866	Shoemaker	6	-	Neil Rasmussen	Wynyard, Table Cape	3	1
47 Johnson, John	P	28 April, 1858	5	-	21 November, 1866	Basketmaker	6	-	Samuel Bridges	Elizabeth-street, Hobart Town	8	7
48 Kennedy, James	C	10 November, 1854	5	-	20 January, 1863	General Servant	3	-	Samuel Cavill	Westbury	8	2
49 Kelly, Arthur	P	23 February, 1859	6	6	14 February, 1865	Ditto	5	8	William Lade	Cullenswood	6	-
50 Leary, William	P	6 July, 1854	5	-	20 January, 1863	Ditto	4	7	Ezra Willicombe	Murray-street, Hobart Town	8	6
51 Lennon, James	C	16 November, 1857	7	-	11 August, 1864	Ditto	4	1	Thomas Bennett	Carrick	6	8
52 Mitchell, George	C	22 December, 1857	8	-	29 January, 1863	Farm Servant	5	-	John Lucas	Brown's River	6	-
53 M'Cann, James	C	9 September, 1859	10	8	5 February, 1863	General Servant	4	-	George Pickford	Launceston	4	4
54 Murray, James	P	6 March, 1854	5	-	4 March, 1863	Ditto	4	3	Thomas Stephenson	Riversdale	11	-
55 Marroney, William	C	28 April, 1854	3	10	26 June, 1863	Ditto	5	4	Denis Ryan	Castle Forbes Bay	11	2
56 Murray, William	P	25 February, 1859	10	-	26 June, 1863	Ditto	3	8	Henry J. Allan	Huon Island	5	5
57 Monaghan, Denis	C	25 August, 1859	10	2	17 February, 1864	Ditto	3	4	Patrick Kearney	Campbell Town	4	5
58 M'Givern, William	C	8 August, 1861	10	3	2 March, 1864	Ditto	5	3	Henry Morrisby	Roseway, New Town	2	6
59 Miller, John	P	20 June, 1854	2	9	15 June, 1864	Ditto	5	3	George Burn	Coal River, Richmond	10	-
60 Moodie, Walter	P	20 August, 1860	8	-	15 June, 1864	Ditto	6	2	Nathaniel P. Allison	Kirklands, Macquarie River	3	10
61 Morris, William	P	7 November, 1860	8	-	24 March, 1865	Ditto [maker	5	8	Kenneth M'Donald	Deloraine	4	4
62 Murray, Alexander	P	25 February, 1859	5	-	28 April, 1865	Musical Instrument-	6	10	John F. A. Weber	Elizabeth-street, Hobart Town	5	2
63 M'Donald, Henry	C	13 July, 1858	5	-	9 September, 1865	General Servant	6	-	Joseph Butler	Cowlands, Great Swanport	7	2
64 Monaghan, John	C	25 August, 1859	5	8	3 March, 1866	Gardener	5	8	Thomas Webb	Launceston	6	6
65 M'Dermott, George	C	23 May, 1856	2	-	23 March, 1866	General Servant	6	-	Thomas Watson	Swansea	9	9
66 Martin, John	C	13 September, 1859	6	2	20 April, 1866	Baker	5	3	George Vaughan	Launceston	6	8
67 M'Carthy, Thomas	P	5 December, 1854	1	10	14 June, 1866	General Servant	4	8	James Butler	Argyle-street, Hobart Town	11	7
68 M'Carthy, Henry	C	24 November, 1854	3	-	6 October, 1865	Farm Servant	4	1	Henry Newnham	Ticehurst, Coal River, Richmond	11	-
69 Nelson, James	C	13 February, 1862	11	-	2 March, 1864	General Servant	5	-	Denis Gannon	Deloraine	2	1
70 Nangles, John	C	28 April, 1854	3	-	3 August, 1864	Ditto	4	8	James Livingston	Cascade Road	10	4
71 Pardew, John	C	28 September, 1858	9	-	18 February, 1863	Ditto	4	9	James Meyers	Launceston	4	6
72 Poulter, Thomas	P	7 August, 1856	7	-	1 July, 1863	Ditto	4	2	Francis Cotton, jun.	Bentmore, Great Swanport	6	10
73 Parkinson, John	P	13 January, 1860	9	5	13 November, 1863	Ditto	4	9	John S. Roberts	Selwood, Huon	3	10
74 Poultney, William	P	20 August, 1860	10	2	3 February, 1863	Ditto	5	6	William Smith	Davey-street, Hobart Town	3	4
75 Prenty, John	C	2 June, 1855	5	-	11 March, 1865	Shoemaker	5	2	Patrick Bolger	Murray-street, Hobart Town	9	9
76 Pierce, Joseph	P	24 July, 1860	6	7	6 February, 1866	General Servant	5	10	George Ibbott	Colebrook Dale	5	7
77 Perham, Henry	P	10 December, 1862	9	9	24 March, 1866	Ditto	5	2	M. E. Stokell	Thornton, near Richmond	5	4
78 Price, Edward	P	15 November, 1859	6	-	4 April, 1866	Ditto	5	8	Mary Lamprill	Brighton	6	4
79 Quin, Daniel	C	8 October, 1853	4	-	26 February, 1863	Ditto	4	9	Samuel Gregory	Deloraine	9	4
80 Rhodes, Richard	C	15 January, 1859	8	-	23 October, 1863	Ditto	5	2	Charles O'Reilly	-	4	10
81 Ready, Edward	P	20 January, 1857	7	-	16 February, 1865	Ditto	3	-	Augustus N. Spong	Franklin	8	-
82 Richardson, Thomas	C	1 March, 1860	6	6	31 October, 1865	Ditto	6	-	Catherine Maddon	Brighton	5	7
83 Ryan, Thomas	C	23 March, 1861	9	-	5 February, 1866	Ditto	4	2	Rev. M. O'Callaghan	Campbell Town	5	-

Name of Child.	Religion.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age.		When apprenticed.	To what Service.	For what Period.		To whom assigned.	Residence of Employer.	Time in the Asylum.	
			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.
84 Rogers, Alexander	C	6 June, 1855	1	6	8 December, 1866	General Servant	5	1	William Wilson	Green Ponds	10	6
85 Scully, Joseph	C	24 June, 1855	5	-	5 February, 1863	Ditto	5	6	John Duffey	Mount Nelson	7	7
86 Stafford, John	C	11 February, 1857	7	-	16 June, 1863	Shoemaker	4	11	Peter Love Charles	143, Macquarie-st., Hobart Town	6	4
87 Savage, James	C	3 August, 1861	12	-	31 July, 1863	Farm Servant	4	6	Isaac Dann	Old Wharf	2	-
88 Speed, William	P	25 February, 1862	11	4	22 November, 1863	General Servant	5	-	Mrs. Henry Mills	Devonshire House, Murray-street	1	7
89 Smith, Anthony	C	4 October, 1858	6	-	26 May, 1864	Ditto	6	5	Andrew T. Stewart	New Town	5	7
90 Saunders, William	P	20 January, 1859	7	-	15 June, 1864	Ditto	5	6	George Harboroe	New Town	4	6
91 Smith, Robert Johnson	P	26 July, 1852	3	-	4 August, 1862	Farmer	5	-	Alexander Finlay	Brighton	10	-
92 Smith, William	C	4 October, 1858	8	-	16 September, 1864	General Servant	4	1	Rev. J. Dunne	Richmond	6	-
93 Speed, Edward	P	25 February, 1862	8	7	26 January, 1865	Ditto	5	6	George A. Kemp	Green Ponds	3	-
94 Shaw, Charles	C	1 April, 1861	9	9	3 August, 1865	Ditto	4	-	Timothy M'Auliffe	Tunack, near Jerusalem	4	3
95 Small, David	P	31 July, 1855	3	-	4 January, 1866	Ditto	4	6	William Buckley	Franklin	10	6
96 Shaw, Arthur	C	1 April, 1861	7	8	30 October, 1866	Ditto	4	10	Sydney Dainton	Jerusalem	5	7
97 Smith, Joseph	C	7 December, 1863	9	-	29 December, 1866	Ditto	5	11	Henry Boyes	New Town	5	-
98 Thompson, John	P	22 February, 1860	9	5	18 July, 1863	Ditto	5	2	Charles Cockerill	Grange Farm, New Norfolk	3	6
99 Tynan, John Thomas	C	8 July, 1862	10	-	19 April, 1865	Ditto	5	3	W. S. Simmons	Churchill, Richmond	2	10
100 Turner, Thomas	P	14 November, 1864	11	1	25 April, 1866	House Servant	4	11	Frederick Lamprill	Brighton	2	5
101 Wilshire, William	P	7 September, 1860	9	10	29 June, 1863	General Servant	5	5	John T. Read	New Norfolk	2	5
102 Williams, James	P	5 December, 1854	5	6	27 January, 1863	Ditto	4	6	Phillis Seal	New Town	9	-
103 Wells, James	C	18 May, 1860	9	-	2 March, 1864	Ditto	5	3	Francis Lord	Avoca	3	9
104 Williams, George	P	10 July, 1854	4	-	25 July, 1863	Ditto	4	-	Henry Kemmis	Campbell Town	9	-
105 Wilson, Thomas	P	5 August, 1856	5	-	28 January, 1865	Ditto	4	8	Henry Slade	Spring Hill Bottom	9	5
106 Whelan, Walter	C	19 September, 1855	3	-	9 May, 1865	Ditto	5	5	James Belcher	New Norfolk	9	8
107 Whelan, John	C	19 September, 1855	5	-	12 December, 1865	Ditto	2	9	Rev. George Hunter	Macquarie-street, Hobart Town	10	3
108 Willis, Thomas	P	15 May, 1866	11	11	7 August, 1866	Domestic Servant	5	10	Rev. Thomas Dove	Swansea	-	2
109 Wilshire, Henry	P	7 September, 1860	7	4	26 November, 1866	Basket making	6	-	Samuel Bridges	Elizabeth-street, Hobart Town	6	3

J. COVERDALE, *Principal*.

RETURN of FEMALE CHILDREN from the QUEEN'S ASYLUM under Service of Apprenticeship, 31st December, 1866.

Name of Child.	Religion.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age.		When apprenticed.	To what Service.	For what Period.		To whom assigned.	Residence of Employer.	Time in the Asylum.	
			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.
1. Allen, Mary Jane	C	25 April, 1854	4	0	17 June, 1863	Domestic Servant	4	11	William Johnson	Battery Point	9	2
2. Ashley, Sarah	P	6 March, 1861	10	0	3 November, 1863	Ditto	5	6	Richard Maddock	Dunrobin	2	8
3. Bell, Jemimah	P	23 January, 1860	8	9	12 November, 1863	Ditto	5	6	Jesse White	Hobart Town	3	10
4. Barker, Mary Ann	C	12 July, 1861	12	0	10 July, 1863	Ditto	4	1	John Coverdale	New Town	2	-
5. Baker, Frances Lucy	P	14 July, 1858	8	0	28 January, 1863	Ditto	5	6	James Sly	New Zealand	4	6
6. Bayle, Jane	P	2 July, 1859	7	0	26 January, 1865	Ditto	4	4	James Collis	Bridgewater	3	6
7. Brush, Jane	P	14 January, 1857	5	0	1 February, 1865	Ditto	5	1	William Apsey	Carriack	8	1
8. Bayley, Martha	P	7 May, 1862	10	0	3 April, 1865	Ditto	5	2	James E. Doulevy	Longford	2	10
9. Bailey, Martha Emily	P	27 September, 1864	10	8	1 July, 1865	Ditto	6	0	John White	Fitzroy Place, Hobart Town	-	9
10. Baker, Susan	C	22 October, 1861	9	0	3 February, 1866	Ditto	4	9	Patrick Doolan	Jerusalem	4	4
11. Bailey, Mary Ann	P	20 December, 1864	11	4	31 May, 1866	Ditto	5	3	John Hayton	Sorell	1	5
12. Conroy, Catherine	C	14 December, 1857	7	0	21 January, 1863	Ditto	6	0	Thomas Strong	Port Cygnet	5	-
13. Cash, Mary	C	4 February, 1856	7	0	28 January, 1863	Ditto	4	1	Margaret Morris	Bathurst-street, Hobart Town	6	-
14. Cuddy, Selina	C	17 October, 1856	6	6	30 January, 1863	Ditto	6	10	Patrick Giles	Launceston	6	3
15. Carroll, Ann	C	26 July, 1852	3	6	5 February, 1863	Ditto	5	0	Mary T. Gormley	Upper Macquarie-st., Hobart	10	7
16. Cunliffe, Ellen Kay	P	2 October, 1857	7	0	10 November, 1863	Ditto	5	0	Mary Clarke	Montpellier-street	6	-
17. Cunliffe, Ann	P	6 June, 1855	2	0	12 June, 1865	Ditto	6	0	Ditto	Ditto	10	-
18. Cullen, Mary Ann	P	16 April, 1864	10	0	22 November, 1864	Ditto	5	6	Henry Hall	135, Bathurst-st., Hobart Town	-	7
19. Cutler, Margaret	C	21 July, 1863	9	5	3 February, 1866	Ditto	5	0	Henry Pettard	Launceston	2	7
20. Cairns, Margaret	C	6 June, 1865	1	8	21 November, 1866	Ditto	4	11	Charles Kingston	Tunack, near Jerusalem	2	5
21. Catlin, Matilda	P	1 June, 1853	3	0	6 July, 1865	Ditto	3	0	Rev. F. W. Quilter	New Town	12	-
22. Daley, Catherine	C	24 August, 1853	13	10	12 September, 1863	Ditto	4	1	John Anderson	Morrison-street, Hobart Town	10	-
23. Dyke, Mary Ann	P	5 May, 1864	9	0	23 June, 1865	Ditto	5	5	Henry Kearney	Coal River, Richmond	-	1
24. Donovan, Mary Ann	P	30 April, 1866	12	3	2 May, 1866	Ditto	5	9	John Bush, junior	New Town	-	1
25. Devlin, Catherine	C	16 July, 1856	2	6	4 June, 1866	Ditto	5	7	Henry York	Upper Davey-street	10	-
26. Devlin, Mary Ann	C	16 July, 1856	5	0	3 July, 1866	Domestic and Needle-	3	0	Francis Hopson	Elizabeth-street	10	-
27. Elley, Louisa Fanny	P	20 March, 1863	13	0	24 January, 1865	Domestic Servant	3	3	Joseph Bridge	Oyster Cove	1	2
28. Eccleston, Catherine	C	6 June, 1855	2	5	6 May, 1865	Ditto	5	10	Joseph Cooper	Sorell	10	-
29. Fitzgerald, Mary	C	7 May, 1861	10	6	30 December, 1863	Ditto	4	11	Alicia Dugan	Haddon Cottage, Launceston	2	6
30. Fitzgerald, Charlotte	C	7 May, 1861	9	0	16 August, 1866	Ditto	3	9	Mary O'Boyle	Hobart Town	5	3
31. Ford, Rachael	P	16 July, 1859	6	0	5 June, 1865	Ditto	6	0	John Williat	Evandale	6	-
32. Freegrove, Sarah	P	24 September, 1860	6	8	25 July, 1866	Ditto	5	6	George Burn	Coal River, Richmond	5	9
33. Green, Rebecca	C	15 September, 1855	5	0	21 November, 1863	Ditto	4	10	Michael O'Brien	Franklin	7	5
34. Gray, Fanny	P	9 March, 1861	11	6	11 June, 1863	Ditto	4	5	Arthur B. Willis	Table Cape	2	5
35. Goodson, Phoebe	P	15 November, 1858	9	0	2 March, 1864	Ditto	3	9	George Robotham	Wimburn, Lymington	5	3
36. Green, Sarah	P	2 December, 1858	8	0	16 January, 1863	Dressmaking	5	11	Mary Thompson	Economy House, Murrly-street	4	-
37. Goodson, Ellen	P	15 January, 1858	6	0	20 January, 1865	Domestic Servant	5	0	John H. Roberts	Avoca	7	-
38. Green, Charlotte	P	2 December, 1858	6	0	17 March, 1865	Ditto	5	10	James Stephenson	Millwood Plains, Launceston	7	2
39. Graham, Mary	P	29 January, 1856	1	6	24 July, 1866	Ditto	6	0	Robert Doctor	Valleyfield, Forcett	10	6
40. Hughes, Elizabeth	P	11 December, 1860	12	0	30 January, 1862	Ditto	4	3	Sarah Butcher	Married	2	-

Name of Child.	Religion.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age.		When apprenticed.	To what Service.	For what Period.		To whom assigned.	Residence of Employer.	Time in the Asylum.	
			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.			YEARS.	MONTHS.
41 Hales, Elizabeth	P	11 December, 1860	11	0	2 March, 1864	Domestic Servant	3	10	William Taylor	Bothwell	3	5
42 Hammond, Ann	P	13 August, 1860	9	9	10 February, 1863	Ditto	5	11	John Lyne	Apstown	2	5
43 Hearle, Charlotte M.	C	1 February, 1856	6	0	30 November, 1863	Ditto	4	3	John C. Babington	Hobart Town	7	-
44 Hunter, Isabella	P	2 October, 1857	6	1	27 January, 1865	Ditto	4	8	William W. Elliston	Woodrieve	7	4
45 Holmes, Hannah	P	3 September, 1858	6	2	1 February, 1865	Ditto	5	8	Thomas G. Gregson	Richmond	6	4
46 Hewisin, Elizabeth	P	15 June, 1860	8	0	23 February, 1865	Ditto	5	5	Mrs. John Brown	Cluney, Bothwell	4	8
47 Hiles, Isabella	C	4 February, 1856	2	3	20 September, 1865	Ditto	5	2	W. S. Hammond	Montpellier-street	9	7
48 Harrison, Elizabeth	P	16 May, 1861	7	0	14 August, 1866	Ditto	5	9	Charles A. Galt	Campbell street	5	3
49 Hill, Susannah	C	27 February, 1860	5	8	6 September, 1866	Ditto	5	10	Michael M'Auliffe	Tunack, near Jerusalem	6	7
50 Ibbotson, Susannah	C	20 June, 1860	10	4	20 January, 1863	Ditto	5	2	William Lovett	Davey-street	2	6
51 Johnson, Mary	C	2 April, 1860	9	6	17 November, 1863	Ditto	-	-	- Milloy	Westbury	3	8
52 Johnson, Mary Ann	C	9 March, 1863	11	0	15 June, 1864	Ditto	5	9	Robert J. Huxtable	Argyle-street	1	5
53 Luccas, Eliza	C	22 December, 1858	8	0	23 January, 1863	Ditto	6	0	John Kelly	Hobart Town	4	-
54 Luccas, Mary	C	14 July, 1857	5	0	19 June, 1865	Ditto	5	1	George Gregory	Westwood	7	6
55 Moodie, Kate	P	6 April, 1857	6	6	10 February, 1863	Ditto	5	10	Martha Rudd	Sorell	5	10
56 Meehan, Margaret	C	28 January, 1852	2	9	5 February, 1863	Ditto	4	3	Joseph Rogers	Macquarie-street	11	1
57 Mears, Mary Jane	P	20 September, 1856	6	0	18 June, 1863	Ditto	5	4	John Blacklow	Pontville	6	9
58 M'Cabe, Ann	C	2 August, 1856	6	0	15 June, 1863	Ditto	5	3	Charles Dixon	Oatlands	6	10
59 Morrison, Ann	P	4 November, 1859	9	0	22 October, 1863	Ditto	5	0	Richard Willing	Elizabeth-street, Hobart Town	4	-
60 M'Glossen, Susan	C	1 October, 1853	4	0	2 March, 1864	Ditto	3	8	George Gullely	Battery Point	10	5
61 Matchell, Catherine	C	2 October, 1857	6	3	15 June, 1864	Ditto	4	10	Thomas Price	New Norfolk	6	9
62 M'Choy, Isabella	P	2 October, 1857	6	0	23 June, 1864	Ditto	5	4	William J. Wright	Victoria, Huon	6	9
63 Maxwell, Mary	C	8 May, 1852	3	0	27 January, 1863	Ditto	4	3	Margaret Morris	Bathurst-street, Hobart Town	10	8
64 Morrison, Sarah	P	4 November, 1859	7	0	22 November, 1864	Ditto	6	0	Robert G. Gray	Melville-street, Hobart Town	5	-
65 Murray, Isabella	P	25 February, 1859	6	0	8 December, 1864	Ditto	6	2	Joshua Driver	Hobart Town	5	10
66 Morris, Margaret	P	17 December, 1861	9	0	24 June, 1865	Ditto	5	11	George Dinham	Hobart Town	2	7
67 Moodie, Jane	P	6 April, 1857	4	0	19 April, 1865	Ditto	5	0	Mary Matheson	Ardross, Prosser's Plains	8	-
68 Mack, Mary Ann.	C	27 October, 1863	11	0	3 February, 1866	Ditto	4	9	Robert J. Bilton	Davey-street, Hobart Town	2	5
69 Poulter, Ruth	P	15 January, 1858	6	0	2 March, 1864	Ditto	5	11	John Anderson	New Town Road	6	2
70 Peck, Ann	P	1 April, 1858	8	0	2 March, 1864	Ditto	5	7	Mrs. Knight	Careville, Launceston	5	11
71 Rushford, Mary Ann	C	7 May, 1858	9	0	2 February, 1863	Ditto	4	4	William E. Lewis	New Town	4	8
72 Randle, Mary Jane	C	5 April, 1857	6	0	6 June, 1865	Ditto	3	11	John Byrne	25, Bathurst-street, Hobart Town	8	2
73 Russell, Sarah Elizth.	P	18 January, 1866	14	0	26 March, 1866	Ditto	3	10	John M. Porter	Crine-street, Launceston	-	2
74 Scallon, Catherine	C	26 July, 1852	3	0	10 February, 1863	Ditto	4	6	William Olidge	Quamby Bend	10	7
75 Stankard, Jane [san	C	5 March, 1858	6	0	26 January, 1865	Ditto	5	2	Charles Lovett	Clare-street, New Town	6	10
76 Thompson, Emily Su-	P	14 December, 1861	10	0	2 March, 1864	Ditto	5	10	George Stancombe	Evandale	2	5
77 Thompson, Mary Ann	C	21 December, 1852	3	6	26 January, 1863	Ditto	4	5	John Gleeson	Battery Point	10	-
78 Tulip, Martha	C	25 June, 1856	5	6	5 February, 1863	Ditto	6	0	Charles F. Gorringer	Woodville	6	7
79 Thompson, Sarah	C	7 May, 1859	8	0	2 March, 1864	Ditto	5	3	Sarah Aichison	Oatlands	5	-
80 Terry, Elizabeth Ellen	P	7 November, 1859	5	8	28 December, 1865	Ditto	6	0	Walter J. Bellette	Bellerive	6	1
81 Williams, Susan	P	15 October, 1857	6	0	11 October, 1863	Ditto	6	0	John C. Hallam	Green Ponds	6	-
82 Wright, Ann	P	14 February, 1859	7	0	27 June, 1865	Ditto	4	8	Joanna Waddell	Macquarie-street, Hobart Town	6	5
83 Wade, Ellen	P	9 December, 1861	8	0	16 May, 1866	Ditto	5	8	Henry C. Peake	Davey-street, Hobart Town	4	6

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*

ABSTRACT of Replies which have been received by the Royal Commission to One hundred Circular Letters of Enquiry as to the Behaviour and Temper of the Children apprenticed during Two Years from the Queen's Asylum.

NUMBER OF REPLIES RECEIVED.		CONDUCT.			INTELLIGENCE.			TEMPER.			HABITS.		
<i>In regard to Boys.</i>	<i>In regard to Girls.</i>	<i>Good.</i>	<i>Indif-ferent.</i>	<i>Bad.</i>	<i>Above Average.</i>	<i>Aver-ge.</i>	<i>Below Average.</i>	<i>Good.</i>	<i>Indif-ferent.</i>	<i>Bad.</i>	<i>Cleanly</i>	<i>Sloth-ful.</i>	<i>Dirty.</i>
46	—	25	11	10	7	16	23	23	8	15	18	14	14
—	30	12	11	7	3	13	14	12	11	7	10	9	11
46	30	37	22	17	10	29	37	35	19	22	28	23	25
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H. M. HULL, *Secretary.*

June, 1867.

H.

NOMINAL RETURN of the Children now in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, showing their Ages, Parentage, &c. June, 1867.

MEMO.—Where the terms "Legitimate" and "Illegitimate" are placed, they have reference only to the individual case. In all other instances that especial particular is not known.

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
Alcock, Martha	10	4	Mother and Father F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother at Campbell Town.	10 January, 1862	5	-	Colonial	
Alcock, Johanna	8	10	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	6	Ditto	
Alcock, Mary Ellen	7	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	-	Ditto	
Appleby, William	9	9	Ditto.	Not known.	1 November, 1860	3	2	Ditto	
Appleby, Albert	9	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	2	Ditto	
Allen, George	10	9	Father and Mother free. Legitimate.	Father out of Colony, Mother in General Hospital.	23 October, 1861	4	2	Ditto	
Allen, Mary	8	7	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Allen, Daniel	11	3	Father C.P., Mother F.S.	Not known.	25 June, 1860	4	4	Ditto	
Allen, Sarah Ann	6	3	Parents free. Legitimate.	Ditto.	11 August, 1866	5	6	Ditto	
Allen, William	4	6	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	9	Ditto	
Allen, John	13	3	Father C.P., Mother F.S.	Ditto.	25 June, 1860	6	4	Imperial	
Atkinson, James	9	2	Father F.S., Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother dead.	20 March, 1865	7	-	Moiety	
Baker, Thomas	13	7	—	Not known.	6 October, 1860	7	-	Colonial	
Burns, John	12	8	Father F.S.	Ditto.	24 September, 1862	8	-	Ditto	
Butters, Robert	10	11	Father free, Mother C.P.	Ditto.	25 September, 1862	5	3	Ditto	
Blackham, Emma	10	10	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother in Launceston Gaol.	25 July, 1863	7	-	Ditto	
Blake, Elizabeth	6	9	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father Port Arthur, Mother at New Town.	17 July, 1863	2	11	Ditto	
Byland, Mary Ann	10	-	Father F.S., Mother free.	Not known.	22 May, 1861	4	-	Ditto	
Broad, Elizabeth L.	7	10	Ditto.	Ditto.	17 July, 1862	3	-	Ditto	
Barker, Claranance	11	10	Father and Mother free. Illegitimate.	Father N. Norfolk Asylum, Mother Barrack-st., Hobart	4 August, 1862	7	-	Ditto	
Bacchus, Mary	12	9	Ditto. Legitimate.	Father whaling, Mother Argyle-street.	30 August, 1862	8	-	Ditto	
Burns, Louisa	11	10	Ditto. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother dead.	22 October, 1862	7	1	Ditto	
Baker, Charles	11	2	—	Not known.	4 March, 1864	8	-	Ditto	
Brown, Sarah Jane	9	1	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Mother at Ross.	3 October, 1864	6	6	Ditto	
Brown, Angelina	7	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	-	Ditto	
Bailey, Nathaniel	9	7	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Eardley-street, Launceston.	20 December, 1864	7	2	Ditto	
Bailey, Sophia	6	10	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	5	Ditto	
Burwin, Eliza	9	2	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother dead.	20 March, 1865	7	-	Ditto	
Booth, Elizabeth	9	7	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father General Hospital, Mother New Norfolk Asylum.	18 February, 1863	5	4	Ditto	
Booth, Emma	7	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	2	Ditto	
Brodie, Ellen	10	2	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father Circular Head Gaol, Mother Circular Head.	23 September, 1865	8	6	Ditto	
Bradbury, John W.	7	9	Ditto.	Father dead, Mother Ware-street.	30 March, 1866	6	7	Ditto	
Bradbury, Harriet M.	5	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Brown, John	10	11	Ditto.	Father dead, Mother dead.	16 March, 1867	10	9	Ditto	
Bailey, Samuel	11	7	Not known.	Father dead.	19 March, 1867	11	5	Ditto	
Burmin, John	14	-	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother dead.	18 May, 1863	10	-	Ditto	
Brennan, Emily	11	10	Not known.	Not known.	11 May, 1859	3	10	Imperial	
Butler, Emma M.	10	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	29 March, 1860	3	6	Ditto	
Butler, Sarah	9	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	19 June, 1860	3	-	Ditto	
Brown, Julia	10	5	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father New Norfolk Asylum, Mother in Victoria.	10 April, 1860	3	4	Ditto	
Bryant, Patrick	11	6	Not known.	Not known.	16 November, 1858	3	-	Ditto	
Bell, William	12	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	21 December, 1860	6	6	Ditto	

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
Bell, Grace	10	8	Not known.	Not known.	21 December, 1860	4	3	Imperial	
Bryceland, William	10	1	Father F.S., Mother bond. Illegitimate.	Mother under sentence at Cascades.	15 April, 1862	5	-	Ditto	
Bryceland, John	7	6	Father free, Mother bond. Illegitimate.	Father at Sea, Mother Cascade Factory.	14 June, 1864	4	7	Ditto	
Bishop, Mary Ann	9	7	Father bond, Mother F.S.	Father Port Arthur, Mother New Town.	25 October, 1864	7	-	Ditto	
Bryceland, Robert	3	9	Father free, Mother bond. Illegitimate.	Father out of Colony, Mother Cascade Factory, a pauper.	23 August, 1866	3	-	Ditto	
Beddoes, Thomas	11	4	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father in England, Mother Cascade Factory.	11 September, 1861	5	8	Moiety	
Butler, Catherine	7	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	14 June, 1864	4	3	Ditto	
Blake, Catherine	14	1	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Not known.	17 July, 1863	7	3	Ditto	
Brodie, Ann	12	10	Ditto.	Father Circular Head Gaol, Mother Circular Head.	23 September, 1865	11	2	Ditto	
Brown, Julia	10	8	Father and Mother F.S.	Not known.	13 March, 1866	9	6	Ditto	
Connelly, Ellen	11	6	Mother free.	Ditto.	5 November, 1857	2	-	Colonial	
Carberry, William	12	1	Father F.S., Mother free.	Ditto.	16 April, 1860	5	-	Ditto	
Connors, Catherine	9	8	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father Deloraine, Mother dead.	24 September, 1862	5	-	Ditto	
Connors, Sarah	8	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Currier, John	11	4	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father Dunedin, Mother Cascade Factory.	13 January, 1863	7	-	Ditto	
Currier, George	9	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	-	Ditto	
Currier, Martin	7	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Curtis, Ann	11	6	Father and Mother F.S.	Father and Mother Castle Forbes Bay.	20 January, 1863	7	2	Ditto	
Cole, Mary Ann	11	4	Father free, Mother —. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Launceston Gaol.	31 January, 1863	7	-	Ditto	
Cutler, Elizabeth	12	1	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Frankland-street, Launceston.	21 July, 1863	8	3	Ditto	
Cutler, George	9	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	9	Ditto	
Cutler, Emily Jane	7	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	5	Ditto	
Chamberlain, Christo-	7	8	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother General Hospital.	3 September, 1863	4	-	Ditto	
Center, James [pher]	10	2	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Longford.	4 March, 1864	7	-	Ditto	
Center, Mary	8	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	9	Ditto	
Clarke, Francis	7	4	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father Port Arthur, Mother House of Correction.	6 April, 1864	4	3	Ditto	
Charles, John	10	1	Ditto.	Father dead, Mother at Hamilton.	26 May, 1864	7	1	Ditto	
Charles, Robert	8	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	11	Ditto	
Charles, Thomas	7	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	4	Ditto	
Cooney, Ann	10	8	Father F.S., Mother bond. Legitimate.	Mother dead.	26 October, 1864	8	-	Ditto	
Cooney, Catherine	8	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	-	Ditto	
Carey, John Albert	12	-	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Margaret-street, Launceston.	20 December, 1864	9	6	Ditto	
Carey, Wm. Roderick	10	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	7	8	Ditto	
Cawley, Bridget	10	9	Not known.	Not known.	23 March, 1860	3	7	Ditto	
Cumstock, Thomas	12	2	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father whaling, Mother dead.	9 March, 1865	10	-	Ditto	
Cumstock, Askin	10	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	8	-	Ditto	
Chamberlain, Edward	9	8	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother General Hospital.	3 September, 1863	6	-	Ditto	
Cusick, Patrick	7	11	Ditto.	Father dead, Mother at Deloraine.	20 July, 1865	6	1	Ditto	
Cusick, William	8	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	3	Ditto	
Cleary, James	10	2	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Melville-street.	7 August, 1865	8	5	Ditto	
Cleary, John	7	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	5	Ditto	
Conway, Jane	10	10	Ditto.	Father North West Bay, Mother General Hospital.	2 September 1865	9	2	Ditto	
Conway, Agnes	7	8	Parents free.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	-	Ditto	

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
Conway, Theresa	5	8	Parents free.	Father North West Bay, Mother General Hospital.	2 September, 1865	4	-	Colonial	Apprenticed 7 June, 1867.
Cowie, Emily	7	10	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father under 4 years' sentence, Mother General Hospital.	10 October, 1865	6	3	Ditto	
Cowie, John Wilson	5	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	7	Ditto	
Cohen, Elizabeth J.	11	4	Father bond, Mother free. Legitimate.	Not known.	30 March, 1866	10	2	Ditto	
Cummings, Robert	9	9	Mother F.S.	Mother dead.	19 April, 1866	9	8	Ditto	
Cox, Charles	6	6	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Port Esperance.	4 June, 1866	5	7	Ditto	
Cuddy, Henry	11	2	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father General Hospital, Mother Liverpool-st., Hobart.	11 January, 1867	10	10	Ditto	
Cuddy, William	9	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	8	9	Ditto	
Craig, Jane	14	1	Father free, Mother F.S.	Not known.	8 October, 1859	6	6	Imperial	
Clabby, Henry	12	4	Not known.	Ditto.	20 September, 1856	1	8	Ditto	
Cuddy, Thomas	13	7	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Ditto.	17 October, 1856	3	-	Ditto	
Clarke, Nancy	11	10	Not known.	Ditto.	16 October, 1857	2	3	Ditto	
Connor, Catherine	12	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 March, 1859	3	10	Ditto	
Cawley, Hannah M.	13	1	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Ditto.	23 March, 1860	5	11	Ditto	
Carroll, Martin	13	10	Father and Mother F.S.	Father dead, Mother dead.	14 July, 1863	10	-	Ditto	
Clarke, Julia	12	4	Ditto.	Father Port Arthur, Mother House of Correction.	6 April, 1864	9	3	Ditto	
Comer, Elizabeth	11	2	Mother C.P. Illegitimate.		15 March, 1865	9	-	Ditto	
Chamberlain, Elizabeth	11	8	Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother General Hospital.	4 September, 1863	8	-	Moiety	
Cusack, James	11	6	Father and Mother F.S.	Not known.	20 July, 1865	9	8	Ditto	
Cox, Jane	7	6	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Port Esperance.	4 June, 1866	6	7	Ditto	
Dodd, John	12	-	Father free.	Not known.	7 May, 1858	3	-	Colonial	
Dunnigan, Jane	12	-	Parents free. Legitimate.	Mother Melbourne-street, Hobart, No. 8.	1 May, 1862	7	-	Ditto	
Dawson, Charles	10	11	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Mother in General Hospital.	23 February, 1863	6	8	Ditto	
Dawson, Edwin	8	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	5	Ditto	
Donovan, William	6	9	Parents free. Illegitimate.	Mother Hobart Town.	1 August, 1863	3	-	Ditto	
Davison, John M. H.	12	7	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father and Mother dead.	23 October, 1863	9	-	Ditto	
Daly, Thomas	11	1	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father New Zealand, Mother Castle Forbes Bay.	24 April, 1864	8	-	Ditto	
Daly, William	9	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	8	Ditto	
Daly, Mary	8	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	2	Ditto	
Dyke, Henry	8	-	Father F.S.	Unknown.	5 May, 1864	5	-	Ditto	
Dyke, George	6	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Duke, Francis R.	6	11	Unknown.	Ditto.	16 September, 1864	4	3	Ditto	
Druce, Emma	7	7	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother General Hospital.	6 October, 1865	6	-	Ditto	
Dobson, George	8	11	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Jerusalem.	8 November, 1865	7	5	Ditto	
Dobson, Arthur	8	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	9	Ditto	
Doyle, Parmelia F.	9	-	Ditto.	Father and Mother Lachlan Village.	7 March, 1866	8	10	Ditto	
Doyle, Dorah	5	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Davey, Zacariah	4	7	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother New Norfolk.	27 April, 1866	3	6	Ditto	
Donovan, Johannah	10	-	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Patrick-street.	30 April, 1866	8	11	Ditto	
Donovan, Ellen	6	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	3	Ditto	
Drake, Eliza	7	4	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Not known.	28 January, 1867	7	-	Ditto	
De Dassel, Henry A.	9	5	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother * King-street, Hobart.	3 April, 1867	9	4	Ditto	
De Dassel, Fred. W.	7	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	7	3	Ditto	

* Housekeeper to R. P. Adams, Esquire.

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOs.				YRS.	MOs.		
DeDassell, Caroline E.	4	7	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead; Mother * King-street, Hobart.	3 April, 1867	4	6	Colonial	Discharged 5 July, 1867.
Dalton, Charles	12	7	Mother bond. Illegitimate.	Not known.	3 April, 1856	1	6	Imperial	
Dalton, Walter	11	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	9 September, 1858	3	-	Ditto	
Dale, Louisa	13	2	Not known.	Ditto.	2 March, 1859	5	-	Ditto	
Day, Joseph	11	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	22 January, 1861	5	-	Ditto	
Dyke, Amelia	11	-	Father F.S., Mother free.	Ditto.	5 May, 1864	7	-	Ditto	
Dowdell, Francis	12	5	Father and Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Father General Hospital, Mother Murray-street.	3 November, 1864	9	11	Moiety	
Dowdell, Elizabeth	9	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	21 November, 1864	7	2	Ditto	
Danton, John	10	6	Father F.S., Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Father Melville-street.	21 November, 1866	10	-	Ditto	
Elley, William George	11	3	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father out of Colony, Mother dead.	28 October, 1862	6	8	Colonial	Paralytic, unfit for service.
Elley, Caleb Henry	7	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	20 March, 1863	3	-	Ditto	
Elley, Richard W. A.	5	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	29 March, 1865	3	6	Ditto	
Eagle, Louisa	9	2	Father free, Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father N. West Bay, Mother dead.	13 November, 1866	8	8	Ditto	
Eagle, Thomas	4	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	2	Ditto	
Fekes, James	11	6	Parents free. Legitimate.	Not known.	1 September, 1859	3	10	Ditto	
Fekes, Maria	13	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	5	Ditto	
Fardell, Henry	15	-	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father dead.	1 May, 1863	11	-	Ditto	
Farmer, John	8	7	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father New Zealand.	22 April, 1865	6	6	Ditto	
Foster, James	4	11	Father and Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Not known.	6 June, 1866	4	-	Ditto	
Freegrove, William	10	5	Father bond, Mother free.	Father dead, Mother 7 Warwick-street.	28 September, 1866	9	9	Ditto	Blind, unfit for apprenticeship.
Flack, Albert	4	8	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father and Mother at Cressy.	2 October, 1866	4	1	Ditto	
Flack, Mary Ellen	3	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	5	Ditto	
Finlay, Charles	11	2	Father bond, Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Not known.	31 March, 1859	3	-	Imperial	
Ford, Mary Ann	10	10	Father F.S., Mother free.	Ditto.	16 July, 1859	3	-	Ditto	
Fisher, George	10	11	-	-	19 October, 1859	3	4	Ditto	
Fardell, Frances	9	-	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father and Mother dead.	1 May, 1863	5	-	Ditto	
Farmer, Sarah	10	9	Ditto.	Father New Zealand.	22 April, 1865	8	8	Ditto	
Foster, Margaret	10	1	Father and Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Mother dead.	2 October, 1866	9	1	Moiety	
Grimshaw, Joshua	9	10	Father and Mother, F.S.	Not known.	3 November, 1860	3	4	Colonial	Discharged 19 June, 1867.
Gleeson, Caroline	12	5	Parents free.	Ditto.	3 December, 1860	6	-	Ditto	
Gleeson, Winefred	9	7	Father C.P., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Dry Creek, New Norfolk.	16 October, 1862	5	-	Ditto	
Gleeson, Thomas	10	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	-	Ditto	
Galvin, Mary Ann	11	4	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father dead, Mother Fenton Forest.	1 August, 1863	7	7	Ditto	
Galvin, John	9	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	2	Ditto	
Galvin, Daniel	7	10	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	1	Ditto	
Gregory, George	9	2	Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Mother in General Hospital, Hobart.	24 March, 1864	6	-	Ditto	
Gregory, Sarah	6	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
George, Jessie [liam	8	-	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father Swansea, Mother under sentence Hobart Gaol.	14 May, 1864	5	-	Ditto	
Green or Varion, Wil-	13	7	-	-	9 April, 1867	13	7	Imperial	
George, William	8	-	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father Swansea, Mother under sentence, Hobart Gaol.	14 May, 1867	5	-	Colonial	
Gardiner, Richard	6	5	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Fingal.	2 February, 1866	5	2	Ditto	

* Housekeeper to R. P. Adams, Esquire.

Name	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
Gardiner, William	4	11	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother at Fingal.	2 February, 1866	3	8	Colonial	
Gribble, Sarah	9	2	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father dead.	15 March, 1866	8	-	Ditto	
Graham, William	3	9	Mother free. Illegitimate.	Not known.	2 August, 1866	3	-	Ditto	
Geary, Michael	12	9	Not known.	Ditto.	20 September, 1856	2	1	Imperial	
Gregory, Edith	12	-	Mother F.S.	Ditto.	5 November, 1858	3	6	Ditto	
Green, Stephen	11	3	Not known.	Ditto.	14 February, 1859	3	-	Ditto	
Grimshaw, Samuel	13	10	Father and Mother F.S.	Ditto.	2 November, 1860	7	4	Ditto	
Gribble, Mary Ann	13	8	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father dead, Mother Cascade Road.	15 November, 1864	11	2	Moiety	
Hill, Henry	9	10	Father C.P., Mother F.S.	Not known.	3 July, 1860	3	-	Colonial	
Hilliard, Mary Ann	7	10	Father and Mother F.S.	Ditto.	17 July, 1862	3	-	Ditto	
Herbert, James	8	9	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother Huon Road.	28 October, 1862	4	2	Ditto	
Hancox, Elizabeth E.	7	3	Father and Mother, F.S.	Mother in House of Correction, Launceston.	4 February, 1863	3	-	Ditto	
Harding, Thomas S.	10	1	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother dead, Father at Long Bay.	9 April, 1863	6	-	Ditto	
Harding, Wm. Jabez	8	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	2	Ditto	
Hefferon, Henry	9	8	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother at Westbury.	3 September, 1863	6	-	Ditto	
Hefferon, George	7	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Hyde, Mary Ann	9	8	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Mother Patterson-street, Launceston.	30 September, 1863	6	-	Ditto	
Hyde, Thomas	7	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	6	Ditto	
Henderson, Thomas	8	10	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother at Swansea.	26 October, 1863	5	3	Ditto	
Henderson, Peter	7	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	6	Ditto	
Hardinge, Albert	6	2	—	Not known.	6 April, 1864	3	1	Ditto	
Hughes, John	10	8	Not known.	Ditto.	21 June, 1864	7	9	Ditto	
Harris, John	7	8	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Ditto.	5 September, 1864	5	-	Ditto	
Harris, Richard	6	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Hines, William	5	3	Not known.	Ditto.	2 November, 1864	2	9	Ditto	
Hough, William	7	4	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Green Ponds, Mother in Hobart Town.	11 November, 1864	4	10	Ditto	
Harvey, Patrick Jos.	11	8	Father C.P., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Goulbourn-street.	23 May, 1865	9	8	Ditto	
Harper, Robert	11	11	Father free.	Not known.	17 June, 1865	10	-	Ditto	
Harris, Caroline	5	6	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Glen Dhu, Mother in New Norfolk Asylum.	24 July, 1865	3	8	Ditto	
Hough, Maria	10	1	Ditto.	Father at Green Ponds, Mother in Hobart Town.	2 August, 1865	8	4	Ditto	
Hyams, Israel	4	8	Mother C.P. Illegitimate.	Father New Town Road, Mother Cascades.	29 September, 1865	3	-	Ditto	
Henderson, David	4	10	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father dead, Mother Infirmary, Hobart.	Ditto	3	2	Ditto	
Harvey, Loughlan Ed.	10	1	Ditto.	Father dead, Mother Goulbourn-street.	12 October, 1865	8	6	Ditto	
Hodgson, Martha	5	8	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother in House of Correction, Launceston.	30 December, 1865	4	3	Ditto	
Hodgson, Sarah	4	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	10	Ditto	
Hall, John Burton	12	2	Ditto.	Father dead, Mother High-street.	9 March, 1866	11	-	Ditto	
Hall, Jane	11	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	10	-	Ditto	
Hefford, John	10	9	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother at Campbell Town.	17 March, 1866	9	7	Ditto	
Hefford, Thomas	9	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	8	2	Ditto	
Hefford, Sarah	6	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	3	Ditto	
Humphries, Henry	11	3	Mother C.P. Illegitimate.	Mother dead.	27 October, 1866	10	8	Ditto	
Hayes, Winetred	11	8	Father F.S., Mother C.P.	Not known.	6 December, 1859	4	3	Imperial	
Handiland, William	11	5	Not known.	Ditto.	16 December, 1857	2	-	Ditto	

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
Hull, Ellen	11	-	Father and Mother F.S.	Not known.	24 May, 1861	5	-	Imperial	
Hull, Eliza	10	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	2	Ditto	
Hancox, John	9	3	Ditto.	Father and Mother in House of Correction, Launceston.	4 February, 1863	5	-	Moiety	
Hancox, Elizabeth C.	9	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	-	Ditto	
Hyde, Lydia	11	7	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Mother Paterson-street, Launceston.	1 October, 1863	8	-	Ditto	
Hull, Sarah	11	4	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father left the Colony, Mother Harrington-street.	1 October, 1864	8	9	Ditto	
Hilsley, Ann	13	1	Father and Mother F.S.	Father in Gaol, Mother dead.	21 April, 1865	11	-	Ditto	
Harris, Mary Ann	7	11	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Glen Dhu, Mother in New Norfolk Asylum.	24 July, 1865	6	1	Ditto	
Harris, Catherine	7	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	5	Ditto	
Hackett, Mary	9	7	Ditto.	Mother dead.	2 October, 1866	9	-	Ditto	
James, Blanch	11	6	Not known.	Not known.	6 May, 1859	3	6	Colonial	
Ibbotson, Edward	12	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	30 June, 1860	5	6	Ditto	
Jones, Margaret	10	11	Mother free. Illegitimate.	Father out of the Colony, Murray, Snowy River.	22 September, 1862	6	3	Ditto	
Jefferson, Arthur W.	10	5	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father Twofold Bay.	27 March, 1860	3	3	Ditto	
Jefferson, Matilda J.	7	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 February, 1863	3	6	Ditto	
Johnson, Thomas	13	2	Father and Mother F.S.	Father dead, Mother at Longford.	9 March, 1863	9	-	Ditto	
Johnson, James	10	6	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Mother in Female House of Correction, Launceston.	29 May, 1863	6	6	Ditto	
Johnson, Thomas	9	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	5	Ditto	
Jones, George	8	9	Father F.S., Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother at Oatlands.	5 September, 1863	5	1	Ditto	
Innis, Samuel	9	4	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother dead.	26 October, 1863	5	9	Ditto	
Innis, James	6	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Johnson, Susan	9	5	Mother C.P. Illegitimate.	Mother in Hospital.	3 July, 1865	7	7	Ditto	
Jones, Louisa	4	-	Parents free. Legitimate.	Mother Goulburn-street.	15 October, 1866	3	5	Ditto	
Jones, John	11	-	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father under sentence, Mother Murray-street.	8 November, 1866	10	6	Ditto	
Jones, Mary Ann	8	10	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	8	4	Ditto	
Johnson, Matthew	10	4	Not known.	Not known.	5 July, 1860	3	6	Imperial	
Innis, John	10	7	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Ditto.	27 October, 1863	7	-	Moiety	
Johnston, James	9	1	Ditto.	Father dead.	14 April, 1864	6	-	Ditto	
Jones, James Michael	11	2	Father F.S., Mother C.P.	Father dead, Mother at Oatlands.	15 June, 1863	7	3	Ditto	
Kelly, Thomas	11	4	Father bond, Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother at Hamilton.	6 December, 1863	7	11	Ditto	
Kirkham, Albert	12	4	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother dead.	27 January, 1863	8	-	Colonial	
Kelly, Henry	9	8	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother at Hamilton.	6 December, 1863	6	3	Ditto	
Keen, Lancelot S.	12	8	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father New Zealand, Mother Wilmot-street.*	30 March, 1864	9	6	Ditto	
Keen, William M.	11	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	8	6	Ditto	
Keen, Charles D.	9	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	-	Ditto	
Keen, Walter P.	6	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Keefe, Elizabeth	12	10	Father F.S., Mother free. Illegitimate.	Father dead, Mother in Hospital, Launceston.	13 October, 1864	8	9	Ditto	
Keefe, William H.	11	4	Ditto.	Ditto.		-	-	Ditto	
Kelly, George W. H.	11	6	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father Liverpool-street, Mother dead.	15 May, 1865	9	6	Ditto	
Kelly, Hannah	7	9	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother in Hobart Town.	14 February, 1866	6	6	Ditto	
Libscombe, William	11	2	Mother free.	Not known.	5 January, 1861	4	10	Ditto	

* Father dead, Mother now in Barrack-street.

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
Lawson, Jacob	12	2	Illegitimate.	Father in Sydney, Mother dead.	22 September, 1862	7	6	Colonial	
Litman, Bridget [bert	7	10	Father F.S., Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Father under sentence, Mother in Gen. Hospital, Hobart.	27 July, 1863	4	-	Ditto	
Lennon or Latnin, Ro-	10	11	Mother F.S.	Mother dead.	19 December, 1863	7	6	Ditto	
Lowrey, Margaret	11	7	Father C.P., Mother F.S.	Father in New Zealand, Mother Liverpool-street.	9 February, 1864	8	4	Ditto	
Lawson, Daniel	10	2	Illegitimate.	Father in Sydney, Mother dead.	22 September, 1862	5	6	Ditto	
Lawson, Richmoth	7	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	9	Ditto	
Lilleywell, George A.	6	4	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father and Mother dead.	4 January, 1866	5	-	Ditto	
Lamb, Mary Ann	8	1	Ditto	Father in New Zealand, Mother Murray-street.	26 January, 1866	6	9	Ditto	
Leithley, David	8	4	Father C.P., Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Father under sentence, Mother under sentence.	30 January, 1866	7	-	Ditto	
Lincoln, Louisa	13	4	Father and Mother F.S.	Not known.	13 February, 1860	6	-	Imperial	
Lincoln, Jane	10	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	8 May, 1860	3	8	Ditto	
Lamb, Edward T.	10	1	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father in New Zealand, Mother Murray-street	26 January, 1866	8	9	Ditto	
Leithley, Anastasia	12	2	Father C.P., Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Father and Mother under sentence.	11 February, 1867	11	11	Ditto	
Lilleywell, John	11	7	Father and Mother F.S.	Father dead, Mother dead.	4 January, 1866	10	3	Moiety	
Lowrey, James	12	9	Father C. P., Mother F.S.	Not known.	9 February, 1864	9	6	Ditto	
M'Donnell, Charles	10	3	Not known.	Ditto.	22 November, 1858	1	9	Colonial	
Murray, Peter	11	3	Parents free.	Ditto.	25 February, 1859	3	-	Ditto	
Morrison, Donald	12	6	Mother free.	Ditto.	3 November, 1859	5	-	Ditto	
M'Dowell, Martha	11	3	Not known.	Ditto.	23 February, 1859	3	-	Ditto	
Morrison, Angus	12	6	Mother free.	Ditto.	28 August, 1860	5	9	Ditto	
Maughan, Peter	8	9	Father and Mother F.S.	Mother dead.	2 August, 1861	3	-	Ditto	
Monks, Sarah Jane	10	6	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father dead.	9 November, 1861	5	-	Ditto	
Maddox or Hunt, Geo.	8	3	Father and Mother F.S.	Mother at Cascades, under sentence.	15 January, 1862	2	11	Ditto	
Maddox or Hunt, Jane	10	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 February, 1862	5	-	Ditto	
Monaghan, Peter	10	4	Father F.S., Mother C.P.	Not known.	11 July, 1862	5	6	Ditto	
Mulholland, Richard	7	-	Father and Mother F.S.	Ditto.	17 July, 1862	3	-	Ditto	
Mitchell, Georgina	14	-	Mother F.S.	Mother dead.	4 May, 1863	10	-	Ditto	
M'Dermott, Margaret	11	8	Father free, Mother free.	Father dead, Mother at Oatlands.	5 September, 1863	8	-	Ditto	
M'Dermott, John	9	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	7	Ditto	
M'Neill, John	10	10	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father in Victoria, Mother Wellington-street, Launceston.	23 October, 1863	7	3	Ditto	
Mackie, Elizabeth	10	10	Father C. P., Mother free.	Father under sentence, Mother Bathurst-street.*	14 November, 1863	7	4	Ditto	
Mackie, Charles	8	6	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	4	Ditto	
Molpass, Thomas	8	10	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother at Cleveland.	19 November, 1863	5	4	Ditto	
Molpass, Sarah Ann	6	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	3	Ditto	
Millington, Ellen	10	11	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Not known.	6 January, 1864	7	7	Ditto	
Millington, Mary Ann	9	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	9	Ditto	
Mitchell, Mary Ann	10	3	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Mother at Kempton.	1 February, 1864	7	-	Ditto	
Mitchell, William	8	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	6	Ditto	
Martin, Emily	6	5	Father F.S., Mother free.	Not known.	10 February, 1864	3	2	Ditto	
Meller, Alfred	9	9	Ditto.	Father Brown's River Road, Mother dead.	30 August, 1864	7	-	Ditto	
Mellor, Mary Jane	7	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	-	Ditto	
M'Laughlin, Catherine	6	11	Ditto.	Not known.	13 October, 1864	4	4	Ditto	

* Now in Infirmary, Liverpool-street.

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
M'Donald, Thomas	11	-	Mother and Father F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother at Westbury.	29 November, 1864	8	6	Colonial	Paralytic, unfit for apprenticeship. Blind, unfit for apprenticeship.
M'Donald, William	6	6	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
M'Devitt, John	5	7	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father at New Zealand, Mother at Castle Forbes Bay.	19 December, 1864	3	2	Ditto	
Munting, James	6	2	Father and Mother F.S.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother Brisbane-st., Launceston.	2 March, 1865	4	-	Ditto	
Mortimer, William	10	7	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father dead, Mother Brisbane-street, Launceston.	Ditto	8	5	Ditto	
Mortimer, John R.	8	6	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	4	Ditto	
Morrison, James	8	3	Ditto.	Mother at Kempton, Green Ponds.	8 May, 1866	7	3	Ditto	
Morrison, David	6	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	9	Ditto	
Manning, John	9	7	Mother C.P.	Father and Mother dead.	18 July, 1866	8	9	Ditto	
Martin, James	13	10	Father and Mother F.S.	Not known.	13 September, 1859	6	2	Imperial	
Milligan, Mary	11	5	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father under sentence, Mother Upper Goulbourn-street.	6 June, 1855	1	6	Ditto	
Murdoch, John	11	3	Father free, Mother F.S.	Not known.	7 November, 1860	4	9	Ditto	
Matthews, Thomas	9	5	Not known.	Ditto.	29 December, 1860	3	-	Ditto	
Mulholland, Peter	13	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	15 June, 1861	8	-	Ditto	
M'Guire, James	10	6	Father free, Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Mother at Cascades, under sentence.	10 September, 1861	4	10	Ditto	
Maidment, Susannah	11	11	Father and Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Mother dead.	14 January, 1863	7	6	Ditto	
Maidment, Benjamin	11	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	9	Ditto	
Morrison or Mahoney,	12	5	Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Ditto.	23 December, 1864	10	-	Ditto	
M'Hue, Charles [John	9	7	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Phillip.	1 October, 1861	4	-	Moiety	
Mulholland, Ann	11	1	Father and Mother F.S.	Unknown.	10 February, 1862	5	10	Ditto	
Munting, Mary	11	2	Ditto.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother Brisbane-st., Launceston.	2 March, 1865	9	-	Ditto	
M'Aveady, Patrick	10	10	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father dead.	23 May, 1865	8	10	Ditto	
Nelson, Elizabeth	11	3	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Campbell-street.	13 February, 1862	6	-	Ditto	
Nelson, Jessie	9	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	28 March, 1865	7	-	Colonial	
Nossiter, Elizabeth	6	8	Father C.P., Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother Argyle-street, Hobart Town.	21 September, 1866	6	-	Ditto	
Nossiter, Charlotte	4	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Nossiter, Sarah	3	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Nossiter, Ann	8	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 October, 1866	8	-	Ditto	
Nossiter, Margaret	11	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	9 January, 1867	11	-	Ditto	
Nicholson, Michael	12	2	Unknown.	Unknown.	25 March, 1859	4	-	Imperial	
O'Donnell, Matthew	7	8	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother Lower Collins-street	29 September, 1865	6	-	Colonial	
O'Donnell, Edward	6	6	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	10	Ditto	
Oliver, Jane	10	4	Parents free. Legitimate.	Ditto.	9 January, 1867	10	-	Ditto	
Oliver, Ann	8	1	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother 82 Melville-street, Hobart Town.	6 August, 1862	3	4	Ditto	
O'Donnell, John	9	9	Ditto.	Father dead, Mother Lower Collins-street.	29 September, 1865	8	1	Imperial	
O'Donnell, Sarah	12	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	12 December, 1862	11	10	Ditto	
Oliver, Thomas	10	-	Ditto.	Unknown.	11 October, 1861	4	5	Moiety	
Plummer, Sarah	8	4	Ditto.	Father in Outlands Gaol, Mother at Bothwell.	8 October, 1861	2	9	Colonial	
Povey, Martha.	9	11	Father and Mother C.P. Legitimate.	Unknown.	14 June, 1862	5	-	Ditto	
Povey, Mary	7	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	20 October, 1862	3	-	Ditto	
Priest, Sarah	9	6	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Mother at Priest Farm, Cleveland.	9 April, 1863	5	5	Ditto	

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
Priest, Elizabeth	7	7	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Mother at Priest Farm, Cleveland	9 April, 1863	3	6	Colonial	Apprenticed 3 June, 1867.
Pearson, George	11	5	Mother free.	Mother dead.	1 December, 1863	8	-	Ditto	
Parnell, Mary	10	7	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father * at Cullenswood, Mother dead.	31 May, 1864	7	7	Ditto	
Powell, John	7	6	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Sandridge, Mother at Longford.	27 September, 1864	4	10	Ditto	
Powell, Thomas	5	6	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	10	Ditto	
Pembroken, Mary Ann	12	1	Ditto.	—	12 April, 1860	5	-	Imperial	
Priest, Rosannah	12	1	Father and Mother F.S.	Mother at Priest Farm, Cleveland.	9 April, 1863	8	-	Ditto	
Povey, Richard	11	5	Father and Mother C.P.	Father dead, Mother Burnett-street.	15 June, 1862	6	6	Moiety	
Padfield, Mary Ann	11	-	Father F.S., Mother bond.	Father at Corra Linn.	13 August, 1861	5	3	Ditto	
Padfield, Eliza Jane	12	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	10	Ditto	
Padfield, Maria	8	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Plummer, William	11	9	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father in Oatlands Gaol, Mother at Bothwell.	9 October, 1861	6	2	Ditto	
Quirk, Thomas	11	-	Parents free.	Father dead.	12 November, 1866	10	6	Colonial	
Randle, Emily	13	1	Mother F.S.	Unknown.	5 April, 1857	3	-	Ditto	
Reardon, Maria	10	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	26 September, 1860	3	4	Ditto	
Robinson, James	8	-	Unknown.	Ditto.	14 May, 1863	4	-	Ditto	Apprenticed 9 May, 1867.
Reade, Elizabeth	6	2	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father in New Zealand, Mother George-st., Hobart Town.	11 September, 1863	2	6	Ditto	
Robins, Sophia	7	6	Unknown.	Unknown.	25 May, 1864	4	6	Ditto	
Robinson, Alfred	11	2	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother at the Forth.	5 September, 1864	8	6	Ditto	
Reiley, Hester	11	4	Parents free.	Father dead, Mother 55 Goulbourn-street.	22 May, 1865	9	4	Ditto	
Reiley, Frederica	9	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	7	2	Ditto	
Rogers, Isaac	5	10	Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father dead.	4 July, 1865	4	-	Ditto	
Rogers, Henry	6	7	Father bond, Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother Argyle-street.	25 October, 1865	5	-	Ditto	
Ryan, George	11	11	Unknown.	Unknown.	25 June, 1857	2	-	Imperial	
Ryan, David	10	5	Father and Mother F.S.	Ditto.	21 February, 1860	3	2	Ditto	
Ryan, Thomas	12	4	Unknown.	Ditto.	14 January, 1859	4	-	Ditto	
Ryan, Laurence	8	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	23 March, 1861	2	-	Ditto	
Rogers, Mary	13	7	Father bond, Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Ditto.	14 April, 1863	9	6	Ditto	
Riddle, John	7	1	Father and Mother C.P.	Father in Gaol.	29 October, 1864	4	6	Ditto	
Riley, John	13	9	Father and Mother F.S.	Father dead.	28 August, 1862	9	-	Moiety	
Riley, Robert	12	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	8	-	Ditto	
Saunders, Henry	12	8	Ditto.	Unknown.	3 September, 1860	6	-	Colonial	Apprenticed 9 May, 1867.
Smith, Jane	9	7	Unknown.	Ditto.	3 October, 1861	4	-	Ditto	
Sherston, Benjamin	8	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	5 December, 1861	3	6	Ditto	
Shaw, Eliza	12	3	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father in New Zealand, Mother dead.	28 February, 1862	7	-	Ditto	
Shaw, Frederick	8	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Smith, Eliza	10	11	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Port Arthur, Mother at Deloraine.	22 June, 1863	7	-	Ditto	
Smith, Joseph	8	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	6	Ditto	
Smith, John Samuel	6	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Smith, Mary	10	5	Parents free.	Father at New Zealand, Mother dead.	7 December, 1863	7	-	Ditto	

* Father now in Brickfields Invalid Dépôt.

Name.	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOs.				YRS.	MOs.		
Smith, Catherine	8	5	Parents free.	Father in New Zealand, Mother dead.	7 December, 1863	5	-	Colonial	
Suterly, Verginia	10	1	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father in New Zealand, Mother at Green Ponds.	6 September, 1864	7	5	Ditto	
Sutterly, William	9	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	5	Ditto	
Sullivan, Daniel	10	9	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother at Prosser's.	2 November, 1864	8	3	Ditto	
Speed, Rebecca G.	11	2	Father bond, Mother free.	Father dead, Mother at Kempton.	20 January, 1865	8	10	Ditto	
Speed, Charles	8	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	1	Ditto	
Smith, Elizabeth	11	-	Father and Mother F.S.	Father dead, Mother dead.	24 May, 1865	9	-	Ditto	
Shaw, Walter B.	7	6	Parents free. Legitimate.	Ditto.	12 October, 1865	5	11	Ditto	
Shaw, Phoebe E.	5	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	2	Ditto	
Slore, Silas Henry	6	6	Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother at Nugent, near Richmond.	14 October, 1865	4	11	Ditto	
Slore, Aaron Alfred	4	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	9	Ditto	
Smith, Francis	5	2	Unknown.	Unknown.	8 March, 1866	4	-	Ditto	
Sheehan, Ann	11	10	Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Mother a patient in New Norfolk Asylum.	4 July, 1865	10	-	Ditto	
Smith, Anna	11	7	-	-	29 October, 1858	3	-	Imperial	
Sloane, Elizabeth	12	10	Father free, Mother C.P.	Unknown.	24 January, 1860	5	6	Ditto	Blind, unfit for service.
Smith, Joseph	13	3	Unknown.	Ditto.	23 February, 1860	6	-	Ditto	
Smith, William	11	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Smith, Robert	10	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	-	Ditto	
Smith, Julia	13	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	26 September, 1860	6	7	Ditto	
Smith, William [F.H.]	10	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	30 August, 1859	3	2	Ditto	
Simpson or Carter,	11	8	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father in N.S. Wales, Mother Margaret-st., Launceston.	6 December, 1861	6	3	Ditto	
Simpson or Carter, E.A.	10	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	11	Ditto	
Small, Walter G. A.	10	10	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father in New Zealand, Mother dead.	21 February, 1866	9	7	Ditto	Apprenticed 5 June, 1867.
Sawyer, Richard	7	10	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother at Bothwell.	7 February, 1863	3	7	Moiety	
Sawyer, Rebecca	6	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	8	Ditto	
Saunderson, Jane	14	-	Unknown.	Unknown.	4 January, 1862	8	8	Ditto	
Saunderson, Ellen	12	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	7	4	Ditto	
Smith, Mary Ann	11	5	Father bond, Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother Barrack-street, Hobart Town.	29 October, 1866	10	10	Ditto	
Smith, Susannah	7	2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	7	Ditto	
Smith, Walter Wm.	5	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	-	Ditto	
Thompson, Martin	12	9	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Mother York-street, Launceston.	29 January, 1862	7	5	Colonial	
Thompson, John A.	11	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	4	Ditto	
Townsend, Mary Ann	7	9	Ditto.	Mother in Launceston.	26 March, 1863	3	7	Ditto	
Townsend, Margaret	11	9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	7	7	Ditto	
Townsend, Robert	9	3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	1	Ditto	
Trenchard, Sarah Ann	8	5	Father C.P., Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father dead, Mother Goulbourn-street.	14 October, 1863	4	10	Ditto	
Tooney, Phoebe Ann	10	11	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father Upper Goulbourn-street, Mother in Hobart Town.	21 July, 1866	11	1	Ditto	
Thompson, Joseph	11	10	Unknown.	Unknown.	10 July, 1858	3	-	Imperial	
Thompson, William	-	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	5 March, 1859	-	-	Ditto	
Thompson, James S.	-	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	
Thomas, Ann	11	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 June, 1861	5	5	Ditto	
Trencher, Thomas	10	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 September, 1861	5	-	Ditto	
Tallent, Elizabeth	12	8	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Mother under sentence.	2 February, 1864	9	-	Moiety	

Name	Age.		Parentage, &c.	Parents' Residence when admitted.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age on Admission.		Fund.	Remarks.
	YRS.	MOS.				YRS.	MOS.		
Wilson, George	11	6	Unknown.	Unknown.	14 January, 1857	1	2	Colonial	
Williams, David	11	4	Father free.	Ditto.	6 May, 1858	2	4	Ditto	
Williams, Ann	12	10	Ditto.	Ditto.	25 February, 1856	1	6	Ditto	
Wells, Mary Ann	12	7	Father C.P., Mother free.	Ditto.	24 April, 1860	5	6	Ditto	
Wade, Martin	9	6	Father and Mother F.S.	Father in New Zealand, Mother Wharf, Launceston.	17 April, 1862	4	5	Ditto	
Walsh, Henry B.	12	1	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father dead Mother under sentence.	28 October, 1862	7	6	Ditto	
Walsh, Malvine Jane	10	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	4	Ditto	
Walsh, Winefred	8	9	Father F.S., Mother free. Illegitimate.	Mother under sentence at Cascades.	Ditto	4	2	Ditto	
Walker, Emma	13	-	Unknown.	Unknown.	12 March, 1860	5	10	Ditto	
Walker, William	11	-	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	3	10	Ditto	
Woods, John	7	1	Father C.P., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father in Hospital, Launceston, Mother at Longford.	9 June, 1863	3	2	Ditto	
Williams, Emma Jane	11	9	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother at George Town.	23 October, 1863	8	2	Ditto	
Williams, Amelia C.	9	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	6	4	Ditto	
Williams, Frederick J.	8	8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	1	Ditto	
Woodruff, George H.	9	10	Father C.P., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father and Mother at Rocklands, Patterson's Plains.	1 December, 1863	6	5	Ditto	
Warriner, Ellen	12	10	Father F.S., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father at Longford, Mother at Carrick.	16 January, 1864	9	6	Ditto	
Warriner, John A.	10	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	7	7	Ditto	
Willett, William	9	7	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Father at Spring Bay, Mother dead.	8 October, 1864	6	-	Ditto	
Willett, Thomas	7	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Willett, John	5	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	-	Ditto	
Wainwright, Emily	8	-	Father F.S., Mother free.	Father dead, Mother Brisbane-street, Launceston.	13 October, 1864	5	5	Ditto	
Wainwright, Eliza A.	11	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	8	9	Ditto	
Woodruff, Rosetta	12	1	Father C.P., Mother free. Legitimate.	Father and Mother at Rocklands, Patterson's Plains.	29 October, 1864	9	6	Ditto	
Williams, Frank	6	5	Father F.S., Mother C.P.	Father dead, Mother Liverpool-street.	7 November, 1864	3	11	Ditto	
Watson, Kilenor Robt.	11	1	Parents free.	Father and Mother dead.	24 February, 1865	8	10	Ditto	
Wainwright, Annie	5	7	Father F.S., Mother free.	Ditto.	2 March, 1865	3	5	Ditto	
Walker, Annie	8	10	Ditto.	Father in New Zealand, Mother in Hobart Town.	6 July, 1865	7	-	Ditto	
Walker, William	6	4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	5	Ditto	
Wright, James M.	12	6	Parents free. Legitimate.	Father in New Zealand, Mother dead.	1 September, 1865	10	10	Ditto	Discharged 5 June, 1867.
Wheeldon, Robert	8	2	Mother and Father F.S. Legitimate.	Father dead, Mother in Wapping.	18 October, 1866	7	7	Ditto	
Wheeldon, William	5	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	5	-	Ditto	
Wheeldon, Barclay	4	7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	-	Ditto	
Watson, William	16	10	Unknown.	Unknown.	5 December, 1854	4	5	Imperial	Scrofulous, unfit for apprenticeship.
Waller, John	12	11	Father F.S., Mother C.P.	Ditto.	14 December, 1859	5	6	Ditto	
Waller, William	12	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	8	Ditto	
Watson, Susannah	9	11	Ditto.	Ditto.	19 June, 1860	3	-	Ditto	
Wade, Emma [M.A.]	12	2	Father and Mother F.S.	Father in New Zealand, Mother Wharf, Launceston.	18 April, 1862	7	1	Ditto	
Walker or Hammill,	12	5	Mother F.S. Illegitimate.	Father out of the Colony, Mother at Cascade Factory.	14 April, 1863	8	4	Ditto	
Whitton, Charles	8	5	Father and Mother F.S.	Unknown.	13 December, 1862	4	-	Ditto	
Whitton, Thomas	6	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2	-	Moiety	
Walsh, Mary Ann	13	5	Father and Mother F.S. Legitimate.	Ditto.	8 October, 1866	12	10	Imperial	
Whiteman, Maria	12	7	-	Ditto.	3 April, 1856	1	6	Ditto	Apprenticed
Ware, Mary Ann	10	10	Father and Mother C.P.	Father in Gaol, Hobart Town, Mother at Cascade Factory.	23 August, 1864	8	1	Moiety	27 May, 1867.

J. COVERDALE *Principal.*

I.

NOMINAL RETURN of Children in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM whose Maintenance is paid by the Imperial Government, showing the Date of Admission and Ages.

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	PRESENT AGE.			NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	PRESENT AGE.		
		Under 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 upwards.			Under 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 upwards.
Allan, John	25 June, 1860.	-	-	1	Milligan, Mary	6 June, 1855.	-	-	1
Brennan, Emily	11 May, 1859.	-	-	1	Murdoch, John	7 Nov., 1860.	-	-	1
Butler, Emma Mary	29 March, 1860.	-	-	1	Matthews, Thomas	29 Dec., 1860.	-	1	
Butler, Sarah	19 June, 1860.	-	-	1	Mulholland, Peter	15 June, 1861.	-	-	1
Brown, Julia	10 April, 1860.	-	-	1	M'Guire, James	10 Sept., 1861.	-	-	1
Bryant, Patrick	16 Nov., 1858.	-	-	1	Maidment, Susannah	14 Jan., 1863.	-	-	1
Bell, William	21 Dec., 1860.	-	-	1	Maidment, Benjamin	14 Jan., 1863.	-	-	1
Bell, Grace	21 Dec., 1860.	-	-	1	Morrison or Mahoney, John	23 Dec., 1864.	-	-	1
Bryceland, William	15 April, 1862.	-	-	1	Nicholson, Michael	25 March, 1859.	-	-	1
Bryceland, John	14 June, 1864.	-	1		O'Donnell, John	29 Sept., 1865.	-	1	
Bishop, Mary Ann	25 October, 1864.	-	1		O'Donnell, Sarah	12 Dec., 1866.	-	-	1
Bryceland, Robert	23 August, 1866.	1			Pembroke, Mary Ann	12 April, 1860.	-	-	1
Craig, Jane	8 October, 1859.	-	-	1	Priest, Rosannah	9 April, 1863.	-	-	1
Clabby, Henry	20 Sept., 1856.	-	-	1	Ryan, George	25 June, 1857.	-	-	1
Cuddy, Thomas	17 October, 1856.	-	-	1	Ryan, David	21 Feb., 1860.	-	-	1
Clarke, Nancy	16 October, 1857.	-	-	1	Ryan, Thomas	14 Jan., 1859.	-	-	1
Conner, Catherine	1 March, 1859.	-	-	1	Ryan, Lawrence	23 March, 1861.	-	1	
Cawley, Hannah M. . . .	23 March, 1860.	-	-	1	Rogers, Mary	14 April, 1863.	-	-	1
Carroll, Martin	14 July, 1863.	-	-	1	Riddle, John	29 Oct., 1864.	-	1	
Connor, Elizabeth	15 March, 1865.	-	-	1	Smith, Anna	29 Oct., 1858.	-	-	1
Dalton, Charles	3 April, 1856.	-	-	1	Sloan, Elizabeth	24 Jan., 1860.	-	-	1
Dalton, Walter	9 Sept., 1858.	-	-	1	Smith, Joseph	23 Feb., 1860.	-	-	1
Dale, Louisa	2 March, 1859.	-	-	1	Smith, William	23 Feb., 1860.	-	-	1
Day, Joseph	22 January, 1861.	-	-	1	Smith, Robert	23 Feb., 1860.	-	-	1
Dyke, Amelia	5 May, 1864.	-	-	1	Smith, Julia	26 Sept., 1860.	-	-	1
Finlay, Charles	31 March, 1859.	-	-	1	Smith, William	30 August, 1859.	-	-	1
Ford, Mary Ann	16 July, 1859.	-	-	1	Simpson or Carter, Frances Hannah	6 Dec., 1861.	-	-	1
Fisher, George	19 October, 1859.	-	-	1	Simpson or Carter, Eliza- beth Amelia	6 Dec., 1861.	-	-	1
Fardell, Frances	1 May, 1863.	-	1		Thompson, Joseph	10 July, 1858.	-	-	1
Farmer, Sarah	22 April, 1865.	-	-	1	Thompson, William	5 March, 1859.	-	-	1
Gearey, Michael	20 Sept., 1856.	-	-	1	Thompson, James Samuel	5 March, 1859.	-	-	1
Gregory, Edith	5 Nov., 1858.	-	-	1	Thomas, Ann	3 June, 1861.	-	-	1
Green, Stephen	14 Feb., 1859.	-	-	1	Trencher, Thomas	10 Sept., 1861.	-	-	1
Grimshaw, Samuel	2 Nov., 1860.	-	-	1	Watson, William	5 Dec., 1854.	-	-	1
Graham, Mary*	12 June, 1867.	-	-	1	Waller, John	14 Dec., 1859.	-	-	1
Hayes, Winefred	6 Dec., 1859.	-	-	1	Waller, William	14 Dec., 1859.	-	-	1
Handiland, William	16 Dec., 1857.	-	-	1	Watson, Susannah	19 June, 1860.	-	1	
Hull, Ellen	24 May, 1861.	-	-	1	Wade, Emma	18 April, 1862.	-	-	1
Hull, Eliza	24 May, 1861.	-	-	1	Walker or Hamill, Mary Ann	14 April, 1863.	-	-	1
Johnson, Matthew	5 July, 1860.	-	-	1	Wilton, Charles	13 Dec., 1862.	-	1	
Lincoln, Louisa	13 Feb., 1860.	-	-	1	Walsh, Mary Ann	8 October, 1866.	-	-	1
Lincoln, Jane	8 May, 1860.	-	-	1	Green or Varun, William †	9 April, 1867.	-	-	1
Lamb, Edward Thomas	26 January, 1866.	-	-	1					
Leithley, Anastasia	11 Feb., 1867.	-	-	1					
Martin, James	13 Sept., 1859.	-	-	1					

* Returned Apprentice.

† Returned Apprentice on account of defective vision.

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*

Queen's Asylum, 21st June, 1867.

NOMINAL RETURN of Children in the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, a Moiety of whose Maintenance is paid by the Imperial Government, showing the Date of Admission and Ages.

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	PRESENT AGE.			NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	PRESENT AGE.		
		Under 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 upwards.			Under 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 upwards.
Atkinson, James	20 March, 1865.	-	1		Kelly, Thomas	6 Dec., 1863.	-	-	1
Beddoes, Thomas	11 Sept., 1861.	-	-	1	Lowrey, James	9 Feb., 1864.	-	-	1
Butler, Catherine	14 June, 1864.	-	1		Lilleywell, John	4 Jan., 1866.	-	-	1
Blake, Catherine	17 July, 1863.	-	-	1	M'Hue, Charles	1 October, 1861.	-	-	1
Brodie, Ann	23 Sept., 1865.	-	-	1	Mulholland, Ann	10 Feb., 1862.	-	-	1
Brown, Julia	13 March, 1866.	-	-	1	Munting, Mary	2 March, 1865.	-	-	1
Chamberlain, Elizabeth	4 Sept., 1863.	-	-	1	M'Aveady, Patrick	23 May, 1865.	-	-	1
Cusack, James	20 July, 1865.	-	-	1	Nelson, Elizabeth	13 Feb., 1862.	-	-	1
Cox, Jane	4 June, 1866.	-	1		Oliver, Thomas	11 October, 1861.	-	-	1
Dowdell, Francis	3 Nov., 1864.	-	-	1	Pevey, Richard	15 June, 1862.	-	-	1
Dowdell, Elizabeth	21 Nov., 1864.	-	-	1	Padfield, Mary Ann	13 August, 1861.	-	-	1
Danton, John	21 Nov., 1866.	-	-	1	Padfield, Maria	13 August, 1861.	-	1	
Foster, Margaret	6 June, 1866.	-	-	1	Plummer, William	9 October, 1861.	-	-	1
Gribble, Mary Ann	15 Nov., 1864.	-	-	1	Rielly, Robert	28 August, 1862.	-	-	1
Hancox, John	4 Feb., 1863.	-	1		Rielly, John	28 August, 1862.	-	-	1
Hancox, Elizabeth C.	4 Feb., 1863.	-	1		Sawyer, Richard	7 February, 1863.	-	1	
Hyde, Lydia	1 October, 1863.	-	-	1	Sawyer, Rebecca	7 February, 1863.	-	1	
Hull, Sarah	1 October, 1864.	-	-	1	Saunderson, Jane	4 Jan., 1862.	-	-	1
Hilsley, Ann	21 April, 1865.	-	-	1	Saunderson, Ellen	4 Jan., 1862.	-	-	1
Harris, Mary Ann	24 July, 1865.	-	1		Smith, Mary Ann	29 Oct., 1866.	-	-	1
Harris, Catherine	24 July, 1865.	-	1		Smith, Susannah	29 Oct., 1866.	-	1	
Hackett, Mary	2 October, 1866.	-	1		Smith, Walter William	29 Oct., 1866.	-	1	
Innis, John	27 October, 1863.	-	-	1	Tallent, Elizabeth	2 Feb., 1864.	-	-	1
Johnson, James	14 April, 1864.	-	1		Whitton, Thomas	13 Dec., 1862.	-	1	
Jones, James Michael	15 June, 1863.	-	-	1	Ware, Mary Ann	23 August, 1864.	-	-	1

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*

K.

RETURN showing the Salaries and Emoluments of the Officers of the QUEEN'S ASYLUM.

Situation.	Salary.	Rent or Quarters.	Teaching Monitors.	Fuel, Light, and Water.	Servant.	TOTAL.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Principal and Medical Officer.....	450 0 0	70 0 0	—	* 21 0 0	† 20 0 0	561 0 0	* Fuel only. † Shown as an emolument, but not in reality accepted.
Purveyor and Clerk.....	200 0 0	30 0 0	—	20 12 0	20 0 0	270 12 0	
Clerk and Dispenser.....	136 17 6	—	—	—	—	136 17 6	
Head Schoolmaster.....	200 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 12 0	20 0 0	290 12 0	
Assistant Schoolmaster.....	120 0 0	20 0 0	—	13 12 0	20 0 0	173 12 0	
Matron, Female School.....	150 0 0	25 0 0	—	20 12 0	20 0 0	215 12 0	
Matron, Male School.....	125 0 0	20 16 8	—	13 12 0	20 0 0	179 8 8	
Matron, Infant School.....	125 0 0	20 16 8	—	13 12 0	20 0 0	179 8 8	
Schoolmistress, 1st.....	100 0 0	16 13 4	10 0 0	13 12 0	20 0 0	160 5 4	
Schoolmistress, 2nd.....	85 0 0	14 3 4	—	13 12 0	20 0 0	132 15 4	
Organist.....	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	25 0 0	
Baker.....	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	
Baker, Assistant.....	65 0 0	10 16 8	—	9 12 0	—	85 8 8	
Out-door Inspector and Bandmaster.....	120 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	20 0 0	150 0 0	
Farm Overseer.....	120 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—	140 0 0	
Gardener.....	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	
Carpenter.....	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	
Shoemaker.....	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	
Beadle.....	70 0 0	—	—	† 3 0 0	—	73 0 0	
Hospital Nurse.....	36 0 0	—	—	—	—	36 0 0	
General Nurses, (3) £30 each.....	90 0 0	—	—	—	—	90 0 0	
Laundress.....	36 0 0	—	—	—	—	36 0 0	
Housemaids, (5) £25 each.....	125 0 0	—	—	—	—	125 0 0	
Cooks, Female, (2) £30 each.....	60 0 0	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
Ploughman.....	91 5 0	—	—	—	—	91 5 0	
Carter.....	65 0 0	10 16 8	—	—	—	75 16 8	
						£3687 13 10	

J. COVERDALE, *Principal*.

L.

*Parliamentary Buildings,
Hobart Town, 28th May, 1867.*

SIR,

MAY I request you will have the goodness to give the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Queen's Asylum answers to the following Questions as soon as possible:—

1. Is _____, who was apprenticed to you from the Queen's Asylum on the _____ 186 _____, still in your service?
 2. Has _____ conduct been good, or if not state in what _____ he has misconducted _____ self, and whether you have had _____ before a Magistrate?
 3. Did you find _____ as intelligent as the average of children of _____ class and age?
 4. State particulars as to the temper, disposition, and habits.
 5. If _____ he has left your service, state under what circumstances, and what you know of _____ subsequent conduct?
- Your replies will not be published.

I am,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. GLEADOW, *Chairman of the Royal Commission.*

M.

5TH OR MONITORS' CLASS.—BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Religion.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	Age when admitted.	Date when appointed Monitor.	Time in the Asylum when appointed.
	YRS. MS.			YRS. MS.		YRS. MS.
Samuel Grimshaw	13 10	P.	2 November, 1860	7 4	1 July, 1863	2 6
L. S. Keene	12 8	P.	20 March, 1864	9 6	1 June, 1864	0 3
Martin Thomson	12 9	P.	29 January, 1862	7 5	1 February, 1863	1 0
G. W. H. Kelly	11 6	P.	15 May, 1865	9 6	1 November, 1864	0 6
Thomas Baker	13 7	P.	6 October, 1860	7 0	1 January, 1866	5 3
Henry Jenkins	13 3	R.C.	6 January, 1863	9 0	1 April, 1865	2 3
M. Carroll	13 10	R.C.	14 July, 1863	10 0	1 May, 1865	2 2
Jas. Martin	13 10	R.C.	13 September, 1859	6 2	1 May, 1866	6 7
Jno. Waller	12 11	R.C.	14 December, 1859	5 6	1 November, 1866	6 10
Jas. M. P. Wright	12 6	P.	1 September, 1863	10 10	1 December, 1866	3 3
Wm. Bell	12 11	R.C.	21 December, 1860	6 6	1 April, 1867	6 4

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*

MONITORS' CLASS.—GIRLS.

Name.	Age.	Religion.	Date of Admission to Asylum.	Age when admitted.	Date when appointed Monitor.	Time in the Asylum when appointed.
	YRS. MS.			YRS. MS.		YRS. MS.
Sarah Hull	11 7	R.C.	1 October, 1864	8 9	1 April, 1867	2 6
Maria Fekes	13 4	P.	1 September, 1859	5 5	1 January, 1865	5 4
Jane Saunderson	14 3	R.C.	4 January, 1862	8 8	1 June, 1865	3 5
Louisa Dale	13 5	P.	2 March, 1859	5 0	1 June, 1865	6 3
Jane Craig	14 4	P.	8 October, 1859	6 6	1 July, 1865	5 8
Louisa or Georgina Mitchell	14 3	R.C.	4 May, 1863	10 0	1 June, 1865	2 1
Ellen Connelly	11 9	P.	5 November, 1857	2 0	1 January, 1867.	9 1
Hannah M'Cawley	13 3	R.C.	23 March, 1860	5 11	1 July, 1867	7 3

J. COVERDALE, *Principal.*
14 August, 1867.

N.

DETAIL of Holidays between 1st January, 1867, and 30th June, 1867, and how they were passed.

BOYS.

- 1 to 21 Jan. Christmas holidays, passed in the yard except one day, 11th January, when they went for a walk.
 25 Jan. Bathed at New Town Bay.
 1 Feb. Went for a walk to Cornelian Point, and were dismissed to play about.
 21 Feb. Same as on 1st February.
 28 Feb. Preparation for Fox's Festival, cleaning place, &c.
 1 March. Fox's Festival. Marched to Cornelian Point with the band, were dismissed, played about with the girls and infants, were regaled, and marched home.
 8 March. Preparations for going to the Theatre next day.
 9 March. Went to the Theatre to see and hear the Nathan Troupe.
 11 March. Prince of Wales' Wedding Day. Played in their own yard.
 1 April. Went to Cornelian Point and were dismissed to play.
 11 April. Same as on 1st April.
 19 April. Passed the day the same as if it were Sunday, being Good Friday, the Protestant children went twice to church.
 22 April. Easter Monday. Went to church in the morning, and played cricket in the front paddocks in the afternoon.
 23 April. Went to Cornelian Bay and played about among the girls.
 30 April. Boys played in their yard. (Muster Day.)
 23 May. Queen's Birthday. Marched round by Government House with the band.
 31 May. Went to Cornelian Point and were dismissed to play.
 10 June. Whit Monday. Church in the morning, and played in the yard in the afternoon.
 27 June. Changing classes and distributing the working boys.
 28 June. Royal Commissioners' Holiday. Played in their own yard.

GIRLS.

- 1 to 21 Jan. Same as the boys.
 25 Jan. Went for a walk to Cornelian Bay.
 1 Feb. Went to Cornelian Bay, at the opposite end to where the boys were, and were dismissed to play about.
 21 Feb. Same as on 1st February.
 28 Feb. Girls in school, no preparation being needed.
 1 March. Same as with the boys.
 8 March. Same as boys.
 9 March. Same as boys.
 11 March. Played in their own yard.
 1 April. Went to Cornelian Bay and were dismissed to play.
 11 April. Same as on 1st April.
 19 April. Same as boys.
 22 April. Church in the morning, and were dismissed to play about among the boys in the afternoon in the front paddocks.
 23 April. Went to Cornelian Bay and played about among the boys.
 30 April. Girls were in their schoolroom.
 23 May. Went to Cornelian Point and were dismissed to play.
 31 May. Went for a walk but not with the boys.
 10 June. Same as with the boys.
 27 June. Girls were in their schoolroom.
 28 June. Played in their own yard.

GEO. ROBERTS, *Head Schoolmaster.*
 7th August, 1867.

The Secretary Royal Commissioners on the Queen's Asylum.

TABULATED RETURN of Reports upon the Conduct of Apprentices from the QUEEN'S ASYLUM.

BOYS.

Age when admitted to Asylum.	Present Age.	No. of Months in Apprenticeship	Report of Master or Mistress.				Subsequent conduct if not now in Service
			Conduct.	Intelligence.	Temper.	Habits.	
Yrs.	Yrs.	Mths.					
2	15	12	Very good.	Stupid but honest.	Good.	Good.	
9	15	16	Generally good.	Smart and intelligent.	Gentle.	Ditto. [sleepy.	
2	15	14	Good.	Equal to 5 years old.	Not bad.	Slow, inclined to be	
8	15	18	Generally good.	Above average.	Sullen and dogged.	Careless at first, but	
						now improving.	
9	13	6	Unexceptionable.	Average,	Good.	Inclined to be dirty.	
7	13	14	Satisfactory.	Ditto.	Willing.	No fault to find.	
9	13	6	Very good.	Ditto.	Good.	Clean.	
3	16	30	Saucy and indolent.	Not up to average.	Stubborn.	Dirty.	
6	14	14	Good.	Stupid.	Sulky.		
7	14	7	Generally good.	Not average	Violent and hasty.	Vicious, but mechan-	
5	14	7	Ditto.	Below average.	Even.	Thoughtless.	
6	13	16	Good.	Average.	Good.	Quiet.	
4	13	19	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Quiet and industrious.	
1½	13	6	Very good.	Quite equal to average	Ditto.	Industrious.	
7	14	30	Generally good.	Not average.	Ditto.	Good, but indolent.	
6	14	14	Not very good; pilferer.	Ditto.	Bad; sullen.	Average.	
11	14	27	Good.	Ditto.	Good.	Good.	
5	17	27	Rather good.	Average.	Variable.	Variable.	
11	14	14	Good; absconded once.	Ditto.	Good.	Good.	
5	17	19	Good; thoroughly honest and	Clever and intelligent.	Sulky and obstinate.	Lazy.	Transferred to a ser-
5	13	15	Good. [moral	Average.	Generally good.	Good.	vice where he is
8	16	25	Ditto.	Deficient.	Good.	Willing.	paid.
3	15	24	Not good; a thief.	Not average.	Morose and sullen.	Dirty.	
7	14	28	Bad; not truthful.	Dull.	Sulky [sullen	Very dirty.	Absconded.
7	17	28	Generally good, sober & honest.	Above average.	Somewhat reserved &	Cleanly.	
9	14	21	Very good.	Below average,	Mild, good.	Slovenly.	
2	13	8	Very bad; liar, thief.	Dull and stupid.	Good.	Very dirty.	
10	15	26	Idle, untruthful.	No reply.	No reply.	Idle.	
9	14	15	Boyish faults. [honest	No reply.	No reply. [sullen.	No reply.	
12	13	10	Very bad indeed; rude, dis-	Above average.	Passionate and rude;	Offensive.	
8	15	27	Very good.	Average.	Good.	Good.	
3	15	18	Good.	Exceedingly dull.	Good, amiable.	Cleanly.	
3	15	26	Very bad.	Average.	Sulky.	Inclined to drink.	Absconded.
3	16	24	Requires supervision.	Ditto.	Bad; sly & vindictive.	Uncleanly.	
3	15	25	Absconded three times.	Not average.	Sullen.	Mischievous.	Returned to Asylum.
10	18	24	Not bad.	Very deficient.	Not very good.	..	Indenture expired.
13	16	24	Bad; twice before Magistrate.	Not average.	Bad.	Good.	Absconded.
6	14	28	Good.	Average.	Hasty.	Clean, but slothful.	Ditto.
7	13	8	Very good.	Dull.	Good.	Good.	
3	16	27	No Report.	Stupid.	Dirty.	Indolent.	
8½	13	30	Far from good; idle and insolent.	Average.	Sullen, dogged.	No Return.	Absconded twice.
			Twice before a Magistrate.				
5	16	30	Neglectful.	Not average.	Bad.	Bad.	
5	14	22	Idle, but better lately; liar.	Very intelligent.	Cheerful, lively.	Untidy.	
9	13	7	Good.	Average.	Good; mild and inof-	No Return.	
..	..	18	Middling; honest and truthful	Ditto.	Good. [fensive.	Somewhat good.	
..	..	8	Very good.	Above average.	Ditto.	Cleanly & industrious.	

GIRLS.

8	14	13	Generally good.	Very stupid.	Sullen.	Slothful.	
2½	13	12	Idle and disobedient; a pilferer.	Not average.	Stubborn.	Untidy. [sulky.	Master desirous of
9	15	10	Good.	More than average.	Good, but disobedient.	Industrious when not	cancelling agree-
6	15	30	Not very good; disobedient.	Average.	Sulky and obstinate.	Good.	ment.
9	16	24	Very good, but given to falsehood	Not very intelligent.	Good.	Filthy in extreme.	Dead.
11	14	13	Not satisfactory; given to false-	Ignorant.	Ditto.	No bad habits.	
6½	13½	11	Generally good. [hood.	Average.	Morose.	..	
3	16	23	Good.	..	..	Idle, dirty, & negligent	Taken to England
7	15	24	Impertinent, sullen.	Above average.	Bad.	Clean.	by late Master.
12	13	13	Good. [ferer	Average.	Good.	Very dirty. [trious.	
8	15	16	Anything but satisfactory; pil-	Rather intelligent.	Sullen.	Quiet, steady, & indus-	
13	17	30	Good.	Not average; weakly.	Good.	Clean, tidy, and ditto.	
6	15	30	Not very; rude, untruthful.	Not average.	Sulky.	Dirty.	Bolted.
10	15	18	Bad; dishonest, a liar.	Low, cunning.	Ditto. [borness.	Ditto.	She will be returned
1½	12½	12	Bad; a pilferer.	Average.	Mild, with fits of stub-	Cleanly, but idle.	next week.
6	13	24	As good as expected.	Not intelligent.	Not bad.	Not cleanly.	
8	15	28	Not good; immoral behaviour.	Average.	Good, kind.	Orderly.	
6	15	28	Good.	Ditto.	Stubborn; but im-	Dirty; forgetful.	
					proved by kindness.	Careless and dirty.	
5	13	18	Anything but good; pilferer.	Ditto, but cunning	Good and obliging	Idle.	Left Service.
14	15	15	Not good; pilferer and liar.	Average.	Not bad, but hasty.	Good. [now improved.	
6	15	27	Moderately good; idle.	Below average.	Bad; sulky.	At first far from cleanly,	
5	16	11	Generally good.	Average.	Good. [improved.	Dirty and untidy.	
2	13	21	Good on the whole.	Ditto.	At first sullen, but now	Cleanly.	
9	12	24	Not such as could be desired.	Weak intellect.	Bad [position.	Impertinent.	
2	14	25	Good.	Average.	Not good; retired dis-	Dirty.	
11	15	16	Very indifferent; absconded once	No want, but cunning.	Sulky; self-willed.	Cleanly.	
10½	13½	23	Bad in every respect; pilferer.	Average.	Good.	Dirty and slovenly.	
5	12	9	Very good.	Ditto.	Hasty at times.	Not bad.	
4	14	26	Disobedient.	Below average.	Stubborn and sulky.		
..	..	24	Not bad.	Dull.	Good.		

P.

RETURN showing the actual Expenditure of the QUEEN'S ASYLUM for the Five Years ending 31st December, 1866, and the estimated Expense for 1867 and 1868.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure as per Auditor's Financial Statement.</i>			<i>Estimated Expense for Year as laid before Parliament.</i>			<i>Average Daily Strength.</i>	<i>Average Cost per head.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1862	9636	16	11	—			472	20	8	4
1863	9611	17	3	—			496	19	7	7
1864	11,126	2	6	—			546	20	7	6½
1865	11,519	7	1	—			557	20	13	7½
1866	9424	3	2	—			511	18	8	10¼
1867	—			8113	8	6	496	16	7	2
1868	—			7811	0	0	450	17	7	2
							estimated			

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ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1867.

MRS. ANN HORAN, *Matron of the Infant Division, was called in, and in reply to Questions from Mr. Wilson, acting Chairman, states—*

The Children in my division do not receive religious instruction in School, but they do so in the dormitories and at the Church. This applies to the Catholics and Protestants.

They are taught prayers by the Nurses: the Protestant children by the Protestant Nurse, Elizabeth Gibson, and the Catholic children by the Catholic Nurse, Anastasia Smith. This is done every morning and evening. The bigger children of the Church of England go to the morning service at the Church in fine weather, and they attend Sunday School from $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 1 o'clock.

They are taught to sew in the School—that is, the most intelligent of them.

They are too young to do much work, but they make their beds and fold the bedding, and assist each other to dress.

The Catholic children attend the clergyman on Wednesday afternoons.

They all say their prayers very nicely.

By Mr. Hunter.—It is true that they are all under a Catholic Schoolmistress, for there is but one Schoolmistress.

My predecessors were Miss Low and Miss Galt, neither of whom was a Roman Catholic; and the children then said prayers exactly as they do now, but they did not attend Sunday School till I came.

When I received my appointment I was not asked my religion, but I was sent because I was known to understand the management of children.

ELIZABETH GIBSON, *states—*

I am a Protestant, and am one of the Nurses in the Infant Division. I have been two years and nine months at the Asylum.

My duty is to attend to the children in the dormitory, where I hear the Protestant children say their prayers night and morning. Another Nurse hears the prayers of the Catholic children.

The children with me repeat part of the morning service—the Confession, the Lord's Prayer, and Creed, and the 100th Psalm. They also sing a hymn. Almost all the little ones repeat the prayers. They are usually obedient.

I sleep in the same room with the children, and go with those who are able to go to Church on Sunday morning.

Every fine morning the Protestant children attend service in the Church.

ANASTASIA SMITH, *states—*

I am a Catholic, and am one of the Nurses in the Infant Division.

I hear the Catholic children say prayers in their dormitory every night and morning when all the Roman Catholic children are present, and the Protestants in another dormitory.

The Roman Catholic children receive religious instruction on Sunday.

They are as proficient in their prayers as other children. The prayers used are the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation, the Creed, the Confiteor, and two or three short prayers which are usually taught to children of Roman Catholics.

On Wednesday afternoons there used to be religious instruction, but the measles has stopped it for the present.

By Mr. Salier.—We have two general Nurses, a Hospital Nurse, three Housemaids, and a Cook in the Infant Division. There is constant employment for all of them. The Housemaids go to the washing.