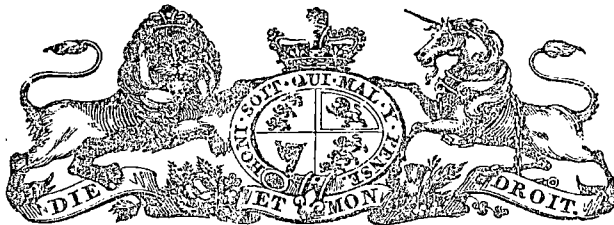


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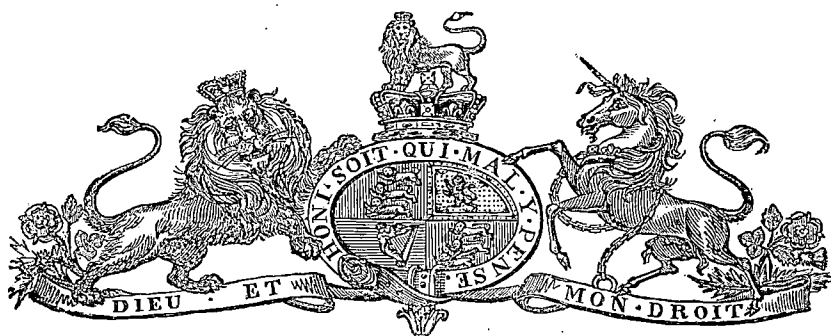
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

Brought up by Dr. Officer, and ordered by the House to be printed, 27 October,
1858.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed on the 23rd September, 1858, to enquire into the State and Sufficiency of the Institutions for Charitable Purposes that are supported or aided by the Government, beg to present the following

R E P O R T.

THE subject of State support for destitute persons is one the extent of which has not been accurately defined in any of the Colonies, and there exists much variety in the mode by which such support is applied and administered.

In this Colony, the history of the past state of our people and its Government will account for the unsettled position in which many Institutions still remain that provide for the sick, the destitute, and the infirm.

For many years the chief care of the Government over such objects was circumscribed to a class who were altogether dependent, whilst the other members of society had much less of direct consideration.

The acquisition of Responsible Government was preceded by an alteration in our population; and the change from bond to free, from single men and women to families, from classes constantly under the eye and control of Government to a community dispersed and detached from Government supervision and control, requires that the Institutions for the necessitous classes of the people should be reconsidered by the Government, which has now to provide for Colonial interests alone. Such enquiry must, in the opinion of your Committee, inevitably lead to the re-organisation of some, and the establishment of others not yet found in this Colony.

In the transition—as yet only partially complete—which the Colony and its Institutions have undergone from its former semi-Military position to its present free Government, the Imperial Authorities have as yet handed over to Colonial control only the two Institutions following; namely,—

The Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, and
The Hospital at Launceston.

The remaining Institutions, the control of which is still vested in the Imperial Government, consist of—

- 1st. The General Hospital in Hobart Town.
- 2nd. The Infirmaries for the aged and infirm,—some of whom are supported in the precincts of the Hospitals in Hobart Town, and some are maintained at Port Arthur.
- 3rd. The Orphan Schools.

Your Committee are decidedly of opinion that the management of these last-named Establishments should no longer be left in the hands of the Home Government, but should be assumed by the Colony, to which the larger portion of the inmates unhappily belongs, and which must, from its contiguity and pecuniary responsibility, have greater interest and facilities for their successful working.

The Destitute Sick.

Your Committee have agreed to the following Resolutions:—

That it is the duty of the State to provide for all destitute sick poor by means of Hospitals, having dispensaries attached, treating in-door and out-door patients.

That Hospitals should be maintained at Hobart Town and Launceston, and other places where circumstances justify their establishment.

Hospital for Hobart Town.

Your Committee have visited the two Institutions established in this City, namely, the General Hospital in Liverpool-street, and St. Mary's in Davey-street: the latter a public Hospital vested in Trustees, who have confided it to the able management of our fellow Colonist the Honorable E. S. P. Bedford, Esquire, M.L.C.

On visiting the General Hospital, your Committee found that both the male and female departments, besides providing for Hospital patients, were used for accommodating seventy-one of the disabled or infirm poor of both sexes,—though all men of this class, it has heretofore been supposed, were supported at Port Arthur.

Among the sick inmates were also found many incurables, and many with chronic diseases, not cases for a Hospital, but fitted either for an Infirmary, or to be treated as out-door patients.

Deducting these two last classes from the whole number of inmates, and adding those cases treated at St. Mary's, the number of sick to be treated in Hospital, both paupers and self-paying patients, may, for the future, be fairly estimated not to exceed one hundred, and destined, in all probability, to diminish.

The site and accommodation of this Hospital are alike good. If decided on to be occupied as the permanent Hospital for Hobart Town, it will afford every requisite convenience. The only addition required is a residence for the House Surgeon, who is at present lodged, contrary to all Hospital Regulations, at some distance. There is space for such an erection, although a new building may not be requisite, as in all probability some of the buildings at the back might be adapted for the purpose.

Should this Hospital be so appropriated, and limited strictly to the objects of a Hospital, the old building at the back, now occupied by females, would not be longer required.

Hospital for Launceston.

The building used as a Hospital at Launceston is an old erection, designed as an hotel, to which additions were made from time to time. It is very incommodious, and so close to the main entrance to the Town as to be subject to much annoyance from the traffic and noise, with other inconveniences. It is the property of the Trustees of the Hospital; but the sum of £2900 remains due upon it, which there is no doubt the property would securely realize if sold, as the site is a large one.

This Institution has been managed and maintained by a Committee of the inhabitants, who have subscribed largely to its funds, varying from £1048 to £514 per annum, besides Hospital fees, to which the Government have also contributed an annual grant in aid of £1000. It is understood the subscriptions have diminished of late, and difficulty is found in obtaining the requisite support for the Establishment.

It is recommended by your Committee that a new building should be erected by the Government; and they are informed that an eligible site exists in Mulgrave-square, which has been for some time past selected for this purpose. The locality is airy and retired, yet convenient for the country traffic.

Your Committee were favoured with the evidence of Dr. Benson, who was formerly Hospital Surgeon at Launceston, upon this subject. He confirms the previous statement as to the unsuitableness of the present building, and states that plans for a new one were prepared by him, when in Launceston, for erection in Mulgrave-square.

Your Committee think that the new buildings should provide for fifty patients, with plans for additions hereafter, when required.

General and Medical Management of Hospitals.

1. It appeared to your Committee desirable that the General Management of each Hospital should be vested in a Board; and if the funds are wholly derived from public sources, that the Board should be appointed by the Government triennially, with permission to elect their own Chairman.

On the Medical Management of Hospitals many different plans presented themselves.

The Hospital at Launceston is under the charge of a resident qualified Medical Officer, restricted from private practice. The professional men of the Town have leave to visit the Hospital, and are ready to give their occasional assistance when solicited.

This plan is found to work very satisfactorily for the sick, and very harmoniously; the Trustees, we have reason to believe, would strongly deprecate any change in the system, if interference should ever be attempted.

With regard to the Hobart Town Hospital, after it shall be placed under the Local Government, the following plans were suggested by different individuals for its management; namely,—

1st. That of a resident Medical Officer restricted from private practice, as in the case of the Launceston Hospital.

2nd. The like charge under a qualified Medical Man, but not restricted from private practice, and having under him a junior Medical Officer resident in the Hospital.

3rd. A junior Officer as House Surgeon, the patients being under the charge and treatment, in proportions of about twenty each, of Medical Men of the Town; affording their services gratuitously, on the plan generally adopted in England.

4th. An arrangement identical with the last, but with a small payment provided for each Medical Man; according to a system which your Committee are given to understand prevails in France.

After learning the opinions of various Medical Men upon these conflicting plans, your Committee decided that, whilst one might be best adapted to a given locality, it would be hazardous to say that any plan would be suitable for all. They, therefore, agreed to recommend that the mode of management should be left to the decision of the Board of each respective Hospital.

For Hospitals supported on the voluntary principle who may apply for grants in aid, your Committee think it would be a fair principle for the Government to contribute an equal amount to that raised by voluntary contributions, not exceeding a specified amount, and also to bear the cost of maintaining its paupers.

Asylums for the Destitute Infirm.

It is already the practice of the Government to make provision in some Asylum for all the aged and infirm. At Hobart Town, as has been stated, some of the men have been kept within the Hospital and charged for as Hospital patients; the rest have been kept at Port Arthur, under regulations too nearly approaching to those of a Penal Establishment, at the same time cutting off the inmates from the view of nearly all society, and placing them beyond the reach of such sympathy and kind attention as the well-disposed might be desirous of offering. The females have had accommodation found for them in the old Hospital, Liverpool-street, in company with the female sick; and when the number swells beyond the means of that building, the surplus find an asylum at the Brickfields.

The infirm and aged from the Northern side of the Island have been inadequately provided for. Ostensibly the men, as soon as the order for admission was obtained, were transferred by Coach to Hobart Town, and thence by Steamer to Port Arthur; but great delay and irregularity have always prevailed. Some are too feeble to make the journey; some dislike the removal to a distance and disappear on the road, or after arrival at Hobart Town; and many return shortly from Port Arthur, to try by begging, or other means, for a subsistence among the settled parts of the Colony.

There is, consequently, generally a large body of them in the Hospital at Launceston, many of whom have made the journey more than once, at a cost of £3 for coach-hire each trip. These crowd the space which should be reserved for patients, some sleeping on the floors; whilst sick patients applying for admission are sometimes, from the thus crowded state of the Hospital, obliged to be refused admittance, and are sent away totally unprovided with medical or other attendance.

Your Committee have, therefore, no hesitation in stating that it appears incumbent on the Government to provide at once suitable accommodation in Hobart Town or its vicinity for the infirm and aged of the Southern parts of the Island, and like accommodation in Launceston or its vicinity for those of the Northern side.

In Hobart Town, the buildings known as the Brickfields, which your Committee have visited, appear to be almost unused, and would no doubt be at once surrendered by the Imperial authorities to the Government for the purpose of an Infirm Asylum. Your Committee recommend such an application of them, for which they appear sufficiently spacious, and better adapted than for any other present purpose.

For Launceston, your Committee would suggest the desirability, when the new Hospital is built, of attaching to it accommodation for the infirm, so as to economise the Establishments by placing the two under one management.

The Queen's Orphan Schools.

These Schools are, as already stated, under the entire charge of the Imperial authorities, and no report is made to the Colonial Government. A. B. Jones, Esq., is the Superintendent under the orders of the Comptroller-General.

A charge is made to the Colony for the number of Colonial children at the average rate per head at which the whole are maintained. The cost per head last year was 1s. 3d. per diem, including food and management.

The number of children are respectively—

Chargeable on Convict Funds	189
Ditto on Colonial Funds	221

The children chargeable on the Colony are increasing in number, and also relatively to the number of Convict children.

A farm is cultivated for the supply of the Establishment with milk and vegetables, by which the Institution is a gainer both in the quantity and quality of those articles.

The Committee think that sufficient land should be kept from sale and reserved for those uses, and also for the purpose of affording occupation in agricultural affairs for the elder boys.

The land that is detached, on which the old farm buildings stand, might be properly sold off, but none of that contiguous to the site of the Schools,—for which there is the additional reason that passers-by may not have too near an access to the grounds.

Your Committee have paid a visit of inspection to the Schools; and at the time of their visit they observed several Convict mechanics in yellow clothes in the interior of the building amongst the children; and female servants of that class have been on the Establishment till within a comparatively recent period.

From the evidence of Mr. A. B. Jones it appears, that all repairs required in the Establishment are effected by the Engineer Department, who almost uniformly employ Convict mechanics, many of them trebly convicted,—that the Superintendent has no authority over them, except in case of gross misconduct,—and that no effectual supervision is provided by the Engineer Department to prevent abuses by their communication with the nurses and the children. That scarcely a month elapses without the employment of a gang of such men, and that they are frequently employed for weeks together.

The Committee believe that some legislation is required to compel parents, who have become possessed of means since their children were admitted to the Schools, to pay towards their cost.

No sufficient powers exist at present, even in the case of those who, on applying for their children's admission, come under engagements to contribute periodical payments.

One of the most important improvements, the Committee would suggest, lies in framing an extended plan of industrial training for the boys. There are many important details also in which improvements can be made.

Your Committee have no hesitation in recommending the transfer of this Institution to the hands of the Colonial Government, on the general grounds of securing the better care and training of the children, particularly in their industrial teaching.

The control of the Schools, they think, should be vested in a Board, with one of the Responsible Ministers as Chairman.

Benevolent Asylums.

The Institutions before dwelt on have relation to those classes who are destitute and disabled.

There is another class, a degree above them, whose interests also require the care of the State, not permanently nor entirely, but as temporary assistance towards, but not to supersede, their own efforts for self-support.

This must be considered good policy; for whilst it is the interest of all States that their industrial classes should trust to their own exertions only as the groundwork of success in life, yet temporary visitations may impede their progress. By the cessation of wages under sickness, or from changes in trade, or from the demands for medical attendance, their savings, furniture, and comforts may be swept away, thus reducing them suddenly to the rank of the pauper. If temporary aid be given, the individual may recover his ground, his self-respect and his independence be preserved, and his near approach to the pauper condition be averted.

So long, also, as the Government gives undistinguishing relief to the pauper class alone, it will be holding out an inducement to the class above them either to give up their efforts at self-support, and so drop into the rank of paupers, or else to feign poverty as the prescribed and only condition of public assistance.

State relief, if confined to paupers, will create paupers, by which individuals and society will be deteriorated; and the cost to the Colony be ultimately greater than would result from the grant of temporary aid during a time of misfortune, or of depression.

Great discrimination is, of course, required to avoid the distribution of such aid to improper objects, and more care than a Government can well bestow. Such funds are usually administered by private bodies, who, showing an interest in the object by contributing a share of the expenses, and by their local knowledge, are found to be the best managers of such Institutions.

Your Committee, therefore, on these grounds, do not hesitate to affirm the proposition that Asylums, and other Institutions of an analogous character, where useful to the public interests, and established by private benevolence, on principles, and in localities, approved by the Government, should receive contributions in aid from the Public Treasury, and the use of such suitable buildings as the Government may have available.

In conclusion, your Committee would observe that the approaching termination of the Session has prevented their extending their enquiries into the detailed working of the several Institutions.

They have been induced to pay attention chiefly to those points that indicated a necessity for transferring the management from the Imperial Authorities to Colonial hands.

If that change is adopted, the first duty will afterwards be for the Authorities on whom the management will devolve to enquire into the conditions and regulations of each Establishment.

The Hospital at Launceston, and those other Establishments which involve grants of money that must be submitted to the consideration and vote of the present Session of Parliament, also necessitate the immediate presentation of this Report.

Your Committee beg to append the Evidence taken during the course of their investigations.

WILLIAM HENTY.

I do not agree with that portion of the Report which recommends that Hospitals and Institutions for infirm and destitute persons, which are supported entirely by public funds, should be under the management and direction of unpaid Boards to be appointed for that purpose.

E. S. P. BEDFORD.

MINUTES of Evidence taken before the JOINT COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the State and Sufficiency of the Institutions for Charitable Purposes that are supported or aided by the Government.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

HOSPITAL ENQUIRY.

DR. BENSON *examined.*

IN my opinion a Stipendiary responsible Medical Man as the head of the Department is the best mode.

In large Towns where there are many Medical Men you might get honorary Members of the Profession to do the work, but not in a Town like this.

There is a House Surgeon in the Hospital here at present because of the number of invalids; but if the invalids are removed one Medical Man could attend to the whole.

One Medical Man, giving up his whole time, could attend to about 50 or 60 cases of ordinary character requiring active treatment.

I think the number of cases requiring treatment in Hospital is likely to decrease for the time to come.

Such a Medical Officer as I have referred to should be amply paid, and give up his whole services to the Institution.

Honorary Medical attendants for the Hospitals, even if paid a small stipend, would not be so desirable as the mode of a head Medical attendant, solely devoted to the duty.

An Officer employed as House Surgeon, or junior Surgeon, ought to be resident in the Hospital, and devote the whole of his time.

The care of cases throughout their course affords better experience and information to the Medical Man than can be derived from casual visits.

The number of cases is not sufficient, if divided amongst several Medical Men, to give useful experience.

If the cases are divided amongst so few as three, it would give better Medical experience for the Profession than by confining them to one.

That would be giving about twenty to each Medical Man.

By Dr. Officer.—If the Medical duties of the Hospital were performed by one paid Medical Officer, would the necessary assistance be obtained gratuitously from the Profession in cases of difficulty, or when serious operations are to be performed? I think so.

When I was in charge of the Hospital at Launceston I always found the Medical Men delighted to come and assist me in special cases.

If the Hospital be under one Medical Stipendiary head, the Hospital would be open to all other Members of the Profession and their pupils to walk the Hospital.

The same practice would prevail if the cases are placed under three or more Medical Men, whatever may be the Medical management; the general management would be better if placed in a Board appointed by the Government; the appointment of the Medical Department and Officers to be nominated by the Board and approved by the Government.

I know the Launceston Hospital well; the building is a most unsuitable one; old, badly built, too many windows, admitting of no classification, badly ventilated, and so close to the public traffic as to be much subject to noise and other inconvenience.

There should be another built; and I would recommend Mulgrave Square.

I think that it is desirable more Hospitals should be maintained at other places than at Hobart Town and Launceston.

Dr. Benson then withdrew.

DR. AGNEW *examined.*

In my opinion a Stipendiary Medical Man as the head of the Department is the best mode; he might be allowed to have a private consultation practice; he should have a Resident Junior Surgeon as House Surgeon under him, or an advanced pupil.

It would be impossible for the patients of the Hospital to be efficiently attended by Honorary Members of the Profession, from their inability to attend at stated hours.

The punctual attendance on the patients at the Hospital at fixed hours is essential.

If I were offered to take charge of the treatment of twenty-five or thirty cases of the ordinary Hospital character as an honorary appointment, I would accept it.

A small Hospital for acute cases is desirable, if practicable, in every District.

Dr. Agnew then withdrew.

DR. CROWTHER *examined.*

I think the best mode of Medical Management is as near the English system as possible; namely, to divide the patients amongst Honorary Medical Men, about 25 to each, with a Resident House Surgeon at a small salary.

I think Medical Men could be obtained in this Town to perform such services; the Hospital would be open to the visits of other Medical Men and Students.

The General Management should be vested in a Board, with a Secretary or Steward.

I would be willing, as one, to accept the honorary appointment to attend the Hospital in the above manner; the experience gained would be equivalent to the loss of time.

I believe that, with that larger staff, the duties would be as well and efficiently performed by Honorary Officers as by a Stipendiary Officer.

The staff should not be less than four.

I think every Municipality should have a small Hospital of its own for urgent cases.

Dr. Crowther then withdrew.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

ORPHAN SCHOOL.

A. B. JONES, ESQ., *examined.*

I am Superintendent of the Orphan Schools, under the sole control of the Convict Department.

All the persons enumerated in the Return No. 3 of Paper No. 47, (House of Assembly) are free persons except one, a farm labourer who holds a ticket-of-leave, but does not come into contact with any of the children, except when passing with a cart outside the building.

Passholders have been employed on the farm up to the last 12 or 18 months, perhaps 3 or 4 at a time.

Of those persons on the staff who are free, all but a very few came free to the Colony.

I believe only 4 of those outside the building came out as prisoners,—one of them was an exile.

The three Schools are totally distinct in their staff of servants, and none but the five heads have access to the whole.

Seven years ago, when I was appointed, the rule was fixed that no Passholders should be allowed in the boys' or girls' schools. In the Infant School the under servants (the cleaners)

were prisoners, and have been so up to the last 12 or 9 months. Both the nurses and the assistant nurses in the Infant School have always been free Immigrants. The character of the Passholder servants generally has been of a lower standard of late years.

A rule always existed that free and ticket of leave servants should be hired in preference to convicts, but from the difficulty of getting such, prisoners had to be hired.

That difficulty arose from the limited wages fixed for the Establishment, and the scarcity of servants generally.

The bad character of the prisoners compelled an alteration, and the wages were increased.

Some of the Officers of the Institution have rations given them besides their salaries, others have not.

All the Servants have rations issued to them.

All Officers and Servants residing in the Establishment have fuel and light, and Servants residing outside, but not Officers.

Officers residing in the Building have the services of a child each, but Officers outside have not.

All Officers inside and outside have the privilege of drawing a limited amount of rations from the stores at contract price, according to the Military Scale.

The meat Contractor is compelled by his contract to do this, the others are not; but I make a private contract with them (as Superintendent) to supply the Officers.

The cost per Child per annum is £8, which includes everything except provisions, repairs, fuel, light.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858.

ORPHAN SCHOOL—*continued.*

A. B. JONES, ESQ., *examined.*

By cultivating the farm the children get a better quality of milk and of vegetables than would be obtained from contractors; the quantity also is unlimited so long as the farm shows a profit.

None of the boys have ever been employed on the farm, either for profit or to learn agricultural operations.

Some boys are employed in the cleaning of the Establishment to help the servants; some as tailors to help the work and to learn the trade; some as bakers and shoemakers for similar purposes.

About twelve of the elder boys have pieces of garden ground for their own profit as pocket money, and to learn gardening, with the assistance of the Industrial Master.

Till within these few weeks this plan has ceased for a twelvemonth or more, the Institution having lost its Industrial Master, but is now resumed.

Sixty-three boys are at work in various ways, besides those acting as servants to Officers. They are not taught drill nor swimming; they bathe during the summer, and have gymnastic poles in the yard. (Mr. Jones hands in a Return of the ages of the children.)

There are no appointed means for collecting contributions from parents towards the cost of their children's maintenance whilst in the Asylum, whether the parents are in affluent circumstances or not.

I believe that there are many children in the Asylum whose parents are in possession of sufficient means to pay the cost of their children's maintenance. No children are discharged unless at their parent's or natural guardian's request until they are apprenticed, the age for which is now fixed at fourteen.

From my knowledge of the career of girls who have left the Institution, I think the greater part have not turned out well.

I know several who have turned out well, and are now respectable married women.

I think the character of children has improved of late years.

I think boys have generally turned out better than girls. A small minority only are apprenticed.

The character of both sexes depends mainly on the hands they fall into.

I think that when apprenticed to working masters they do better than when apprenticed to a higher class.

There is a large class of masters to choose from now.

My power over the Institution is that of supervising and altering details.

I can only propose alterations in the fixed Regulations, to be subject to the Comptroller-General's settlement.

The boys engaged in labour have intellectual teaching, but not to the extent of those not so engaged. (Mr. Jones hands in Returns showing hours of teaching; also Returns of Farm.)

There is no Board either of Managers or Visitors.

The Comptroller-General has sole control, subject to the Government.

The industrial training for the girls consists of house servant's work, laundry, and needle-work. No trade.

The cost of the children's rations is $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ this year per diem.

The whole cost, including management, &c. *last year* was $1s. 3d.$ per diem.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1858.

ORPHAN SCHOOL—*continued.*

A. B. JONES, ESQ., *examined.*

I wish to correct my former evidence by stating that prisoner women have been employed in the Infant School up to the last three or four months.—Passholders have been engaged on the Farm up to March last.

The convict men employed by the Engineers as Mechanics, to do repairs to the premises, are sent without reference to me; I have no control over them (except when misbehaving), nor power to prevent their being employed in the works.

These men are frequently distributed over different parts of the building.

There is only one Overseer sent with them, and there is not sufficient supervision over them to prevent communication with them and the inmates of the Schools.

The Convicts employed in these works by the Engineer Department are all under sentence, many of them treble convicted. Cases of misconduct on the part of these men have come under my notice, such as communicating with the Prisoner women in the Infant School, and bringing them spirits.

Recently it was reported to me that one of these men had used improper language and gestures towards one of the girls of the School; I immediately sent for a Constable and had the man removed.

The Barber, who cuts the boys' hair once a fortnight, is sent from the Prisoners' Barracks; Sometimes he is a passholder, sometimes a man under sentence; probably a month does not pass without a gang of Convicts being at work on the premises, and frequently they are there for weeks together.

(Mr. Jones hands in the following Returns:—Return of Children effective; Returns of the Ages of Children; Returns of Daily State of the Male, Female, and Infant Schools, on 15 October, 1858; Return of Authorised Scale of Rations for Children; Return of Annual Cost of each Child's Ration; Account of the Produce and Expense of the Farm attached to the Queen's Orphan School, from 1st April, 1857, to 31st March, 1858. See Appendix.)

A P P E N D I X.

RETURN of Children effective at the Queen's Orphan Schools, 1st September, 1858.

	M.	F.	T.
Chargeable on Imperial Funds	113	76	189
Ditto on Colonial Funds	121	100	221
Unknown, particulars not given	2	1	3
<i>Total</i>	<u>236</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>413</u>

A. B. JONES, *Superintendent.*

RETURN of Children on Colonial Funds on the 1st October, 1858.

Males		119
Females		102
<i>Total</i>		<u>221</u>

A. B. JONES, *Superintendent.*

RETURN showing the Ages of Children in the Queen's Male and Female Orphan Schools on the 15th October, 1858.

	M.	F.	T.
6 years	15	13	28
7 years	16	17	33
8 years	22	15	37
9 years	26	14	40
10 years	26	23	49
11 years	20	17	37
12 years	19	18	37
13 years	22	11	33
14 years	5	9	14
15 years	1	1	2*
16 years	1	..	1†
17 years .....	..	1	1‡
18 years and upwards .....	..	1	1§
<i>Total</i>	<u>173</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>313</u>

* Grier Baker will be apprenticed immediately.

† John Ferns, scrophulous and imbecile—invalid.

‡ Sarah Green, lame—invalid.

§ Amelia Jones, nearly blind—invalid.

A. B. JONES, *Superintendent.*

RETURN showing the Ages of Children in the Queen's Infant Orphan Schools, 15th October, 1858.

	M.	F.	T.
1 year	3	1	4
2 years	12	4	16
3 years	12	11	23
4 years	15	8	23
5 years	14	10	24
6 years	7	2	9
7 years	1	..	1
<i>Total</i>	<u>64</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>100</u>

A. B. JONES, *Superintendent.*

MALE SCHOOL, Daily State, Friday, 15th October, 1858.

DISTRIBUTION.	OFFICERS.	OVERSEERS.	FEMALE SERVANTS.	LABOURERS.	CHILDREN.			TOTAL.
					LEARNING TRADES.	IN SCHOOL.	OUT OF SCHOOL.	
Master.....	1							
Assistant Master.....	1							
Matron.....	1							
O. D. Inspector.....	1							
Beadle.....		1			6			
Baker and Cooks.....		1			6		1	
Shoemakers.....		1			12			
Tailors.....		1			12			
Labourers.....		1		9	12			
In Confinement.....								
Warden.....							1	
School Room.....						161		
Superintendent's Office.....					1			
Absent with leave.....								
Ditto without leave.....								
Sick in Hospital.....							4	
Ditto in Quarters.....								5
Ditto in Exempt Room.....								1
Attending the Sick.....			1		2			
Housework.....			1		12			
TOTAL STRENGTH.....	4	5	2	9	63	161	12	173

JOHN J. LOW, *Master.*

FEMALE SCHOOL, Daily State, Friday, 15th October, 1858.

DISTRIBUTION.	OFFICERS.	NURSES.	SERVANTS.	CHILDREN.			TOTAL.
				ENGAGED IN HOUSEWORK.	IN SCHOOL.	OUT OF SCHOOL.	
Matron.....	1						
School Mistresses.....	2						
School Room.....					129		
Sick { In Hospital.....						5	
{ Quarters.....							
Attending Sick.....		1		6		1	
Cook.....			1	8		2	
Laundress.....			1	8		2	
Housemaid.....			1	8		2	
Absent { With Leave.....							
{ Without Leave.....							
	3	1	3	30	129	12	141

H. L. SMYTH, *Matron.*

INFANT SCHOOL, Daily State, Friday, 15th October, 1858.

DISTRIBUTION.	OFFICERS.	NURSES.	SERVANTS.	CHILDREN.		
				BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Sub-Matron	1					
School Mistress	1					
School Room				36	21	
Sick { In Hospital				12	6	
{ Quarters						
Attending Sick		1	1			
Nursery		1	3	16	9	
Dormitory, No. 3		1	1			
Ditto, No. 4		1	1			
Cooks			2			
Nursemaids			2			
Absent { With leave						
{ Without leave						
	2	4	10	64	36	100

H. L. SMYTH, *Matron.*

QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

AUTHORISED Scale of Rations for the Children, 15th October, 1858.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	FLOUR.		FRESH MEAT.		VEGETABLES.	TEA.	SUGAR.	SALT.	SOAP.	RICE.	CURRENTS.	SUET.	* MILK.	YEAST.
	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.
Sunday	1	4	4	4	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1	1	1	1
Monday	1	4	4	4	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1	1	1	1
Tuesday	1	4	4	4	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1	1	1	1
Wednesday	1	4	4	4	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1	1	1	1
Thursday	1	4	4	4	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1	1	1	1
Friday	1	4	4	4	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1	1	1	1
Saturday	1	4	4	4	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1 ⁰ / ₆	1	1	1	1

The Children have Suet and Currant Pudding every Sunday. Also a Plum Pudding on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Queen's Birth Day; and Buns on Good Friday.

* The Children of the Infant School never received less than half-a-pint each.

A. B. JONES, *Superintendent.*

QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL Cost of each Child's Ration at the present Contract Prices.

365 lbs. of Flour, at 18s. per 100 lbs.	£	s.	d.
91½ lbs. of Meat, at 4½d. per lb.	3	5	8½
91½ lbs. of Vegetables, at 10s. 8d. per 100 lbs.	1	14	2½
21½ lbs. of Tea, at 2s. 3d. per lb.	0	9	8½
17½ lbs. of Sugar, at 40s. per 100 lbs.	0	6	5½
11½ lbs. of Salt, at 4s. 4d. ditto	0	6	10½
11½ lbs. of Soap, at 36s. ditto	0	0	6
11½ lbs. of Rice, at 3d. per lb.	0	4	1
91½ pints of Milk, at 3d. per pint	0	2	10½
31½ lbs. of Suet, at 8d. per lb.	1	2	9½
31½ lbs. of Currants, at 10d. ditto	0	2	5
1½ of Raisins, at 9d. ditto	0	3	0½
3½ pints of Yeast, at 2½d. per pint	0	0	2½
	0	0	7½

Total £7 19 6 = 5½d. nearly
per diem.

A. B. JONES, *Superintendent.*

ACCOUNT of the Produce and Expense of the Farm attached to the Queen's Orphan Schools during the Year from 1st April, 1856, to the 31st March, 1857.

Dr.**Cr.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salary of Overseer to Farm.....	49	13	6			
Ditto Gardener	24	16	9			
Ditto Farm Servants	177	3	7			
Rations of Overseer, Gardener, and Farm Servants.....	162	4	6			
<hr/>				413	18	4
Blacksmith's work	29	15	6			
Farm Implements	4	0	0			
<hr/>				33	15	6
<i>Received from the Commissariat.</i>						
10 bushels of Oats, at 6s. 6d. per bushel	3	5	0			
10 ditto Rye, at 11s. ditto	5	10	0			
2 tons Potatoes, at 7s. 1½d. per 100 lbs.	15	19	2			
<hr/>				24	14	2
<i>Hired Labour.</i>						
Mowing 13a. Or. 24p. Hay, at 9s. per acre	5	18	4			
Ditto 17a. 1r. ditto, at 8s. ditto	6	18	0			
Thatching Haystack	1	5	0			
<hr/>				14	1	4
Thrashing Machine and Man (use of) 5 days, at 50s.....	12	10	0			
Half-a-day for Man extra	0	5	0			
<hr/>				12	15	0
Veterinary Surgeon's account.....	4	12	6			
<hr/>				4	12	6
<i>Feeding Horses, Horned Cattle, and Pigs of Establishment.</i>						
55 tons 8 cwt. of Hay consumed by the Cattle of the Establishment, at £6 10s. per ton	360	2	0			
9 tons of Straw, at £4 ditto	36	0	0			
64 bushels of Wheat, at 6s. per bushel	19	4	0			
34 tons of Field Turnips, at £2 per ton	68	0	0			
<hr/>				483	6	0
Balance in favour of Farm				1137	16	5½
<hr/>				<u>£2124</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3½</u>

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Hay.	Straw.	Fresh Beef.	Fresh Pork.	Fat.	Milk.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Cattle Hides.	Calf Skins.	Pig Skins.	Field Turnips
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	pints.	lbs.	lbs.				tons.
Remains 31 March, 1856	1024	1008	1680	..	105,728	17,920	..	..	..	..	24,360	..	5	5	..	..
Produce of the Station.	11,088	..	8182	1896	219,068	26,880	574	3230	82	75,620½	27,440	17,345	3	12	1	34
Total	<u>12,112</u>	<u>1008</u>	<u>9862</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>325,696</u>	<u>44,800</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>3230</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>75,260½</u>	<u>51,800</u>	<u>17,345</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>34</u>
<i>Issues—</i>																
To the Commissariat	6992	..	6838	1176	..	..	574	3230	82	75,260½	28,280	17,345	7	15	1	..
Seed for Establishmt.	1024	1008	1680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1120	..	..	..	..	..
Feeding horses, cattle, and pigs of Establishment	4096	..	..	..	124,096	20,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Total	<u>12,112</u>	<u>1008</u>	<u>8518</u>	<u>1176</u>	<u>124,096</u>	<u>20,160</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>3230</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>75,260½</u>	<u>29,400</u>	<u>17,345</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>34</u>
Remains 31 March, 1857	..	..	1344	1176	201,600	24,640	..	..	..	..	22,400	..	1	2	..	..
142 bushels of Wheat, at 6s. per bushel										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
194½ bushels of Oats, at 7s. per bushel										42	12	0				
31 bushels of Rye, at 10s. per bushel										68	1	6				
98 tons 4 cwt of Hay, at £6 10s. per ton										15	10	0				
12 tons of Straw, at £4 per ton										638	6	0				
										48	0	0				
574 lbs. of Beef, at 4d. per lb.....													812	9	6	
3230 lbs. of Pork, at 4d. per lb.										9	11	0				
82 lbs. of Fat, at 8d. per lb.....										53	16	8				
										2	14	8				
75,620½ pints of Milk, at 3d. per pint													66	2	4	
12 tons of Potatoes, at 7s. 1½d. per 100 lbs.....										945	5	1½				
17,345 lbs. of other Vegetables, at 7s. 1½d. per 100 lbs.....										97	15	1				
										62	2	3				
3 Hides, Cattle, at 10s. each													1105	2	5½	
12 Skins, Calf, at 2s. 6d. each										1	10	0				
1 Skin, Pig, at 5s.										1	10	0				
										0	5	0				
34 tons of Field Turnips, at £2 per ton													3	5	0	
2 young cows, (produce) valued at £10 each										68	0	0				
										20	0	0				
Carriage of Bedding, Stores, &c. to and from Cascade, Ordnance Stores, and Commissariat, &c.....										..	..	..				88
																0
																0
																0
																50
																0
																0
																0
																0
Total																<u>£2124</u>
																<u>19</u>
																<u>3½</u>

NOTE.—Of the quantity of Milk produced, "75,620½ pints to the Commissariat," 16,356½ pints have been supplied to the Government Brickfields Nursery.

A. B. JONES, Superintendent.

ACCOUNT of the Produce and Expense of the Farm attached to the Queen's Orphan Schools during the Year from 1st April, 1857, to the 31st March, 1858.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salary of Overseer of Farm	48	5	0			
Ditto Gardener	24	2	6			
Ditto Farm Servants	142	18	7			
Rations of Overseer, Gardener, and Farm Servants	151	2	6			
				366	8	7
Blacksmith's work	35	0	9			
Farm Implements	4	0	0			
				39	0	9
<i>Hired Labour.</i>						
Mowing 10 acres of Hay, at 8s. per acre	4	0	0			
Ditto 13½ ditto, at 9s. ditto	6	4	0			
For use of Thrashing Machine	3	0	0			
For Man attending ditto	1	0	0			
				14	4	0
Veterinary Surgeon's Account				9	5	0
<i>Received from Prisoners' Barracks.</i>						
1 Boar, 3 Barrows, 3 old Sows, 3 young Sows,—valued, an average of £2 each ..				20	0	0
<i>Feeding Horses, Horned Cattle, and Pigs of Establishment.</i>						
69 tons of Hay consumed by the Cattle of the Establishment, at £6 10s. per ton	448	10	0			
9½ tons of Straw, at £4 ditto	38	0	0			
3360 lbs. of Potatoes, at 8s. 3d. per 100 lbs.	10	17	2			
6 tons of Turnips, at £3 per ton	18	0	0			
				518	7	2
<i>Used for Seed.</i>						
33½ bushels of Oats, at 7s. per bushel	11	14	6			
26 bushels of Rye, at 9s. per bushel	11	14	0			
2 tons of Potatoes, at 8s. 3d. per 100 lbs.	18	9	7			
				41	18	1
Balance in favour of Farm				92	19	8
				<u>£1102</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Hay.	Straw.	Fresh Beef.	Fresh Pork.	Fat.	Milk.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Cattle Hides.	Calf Skins.	Pig Skins.	Field Turnips	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	pints.	lbs.	lbs.	1	2	..	tons.	
Remains 31 March, 1857	1344	720	201,600	24,640	..	..	..	..	22,400	..	..	..	..	..
Produce of the Farm	3240	1020	99,120	8960	93	2625	68	72,946	6081	7224	1	2	..	6	
<i>Total</i>	4584	1740	300,720	33,600	93	2625	68	72,946	28,481	7224	2	12	..	6	
<i>Issues—</i>																	
To the Commissariat	93	2625	68	72,946	20,641	7224	..	..	..	..
Seed for Establishmt.	1344	1560	..	..	..	..	..	..	4480	..	..	..	..	..
Feeding horses, cattle, and pigs of Establishment	154,560	21,280	..	..	..	..	3360	..	..	..	..	6	
<i>Total</i>	1344	1560	154,560	21,280	93	2625	68	72,946	28,481	7224	..	..	..	6	
Remains 31 March, 1858	3240	180	140,160	12,320	2	12	..
3240 lbs. of Oats, at 8s. per bushel											£	s.	d.				
1020 lbs. of Rye, at 9s. per bushel											32	8	0				
99,120 lbs. of Hay, at £8 per ton											7	13	0				
8960 lbs. of Straw, at £4 per ton											354	0	0				
											16	0	0				
														410	1	0	
93 lbs. of Beef, at 4d. per lb.											1	11	0				
2625 lbs. of Pork, at 4d. per lb.											43	15	0				
68 lbs. of Fat, at 8d. per lb.											2	5	4				
														47	11	4	
72,946 pints of Milk, at 1½d. per pint											455	18	3				
6081 lbs. of Potatoes, at 8s. 3d. per 100 lbs.											25	1	8				
7224 lbs. of Vegetables, at 8s. 3d. per 100 lbs.											29	16	0				
														510	15	11	
1 Hide, Cattle											0	10	0				
10 Skins, Calf, at 2s. 6d. each											1	5	0				
6 tons of Turnips, at £3 per ton											18	0	0				
1 young Cow, (produce) valued at											10	0	0				
														29	15	0	
1 Horse sold by auction, £42 10s.; 1 Mare ditto, £11 10s.														54	0	0	
*Carriage of Bedding, Stores, &c. to and from the Cascade Factory, Military Stores, Commissariat, &c.														50	0	0	
														<u>£1102</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	

NOTE.—Of the quantity produced, "72,946 pints of Milk to the Commissariat," 9989 pints have been supplied to the Government Brickfields Nursery.

Independent of this cartage, the farm-men and horses have to remove all the ashes, &c. from the Establishment, to assist in keeping water-course clear, repair fences, and dig graves, and do sundry cartage, such as fetching yeast, conveying sickly children to bathe during the summer; and, at present, all the scavenging of the other Convict Establishments is done by them.

A. B. JONES, Superintendent.

N.B.—The profit depends on the price of the milk and quantity of vegetables grown. This is fixed at the Commissariat contract price for the year. This last year it was very low, being only 1½d. per pint, and the return of vegetables was very small, the same as elsewhere, on account of the ravages of the aphid and potatoe moth. This year the price of the milk will be double.—A. B. J.