

(No. 8.)



1866.

---

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

---

QUEEN'S ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE  
CHILDREN.

REPORT FOR 1865.

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Laid upon the Table by Mr. Whyte; and ordered by the Council to be printed,  
July 31, 1866.



Queen's Asylum, New Town, 2nd July, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to furnish the Annual Report of this Institution for 1865.

In it the Expenditure necessarily takes a prominent part; and it may be satisfactory therefore to offer a comparative statement of that item, in conjunction with other equally important ones, from the period of the transfer of the Asylum to the Colonial Government in 1860.

The subjoined Table No. 1 shows these particulars, and the average cost for the five years from 1860 to 1864 for each child to have been £21 8s. 3d. per annum.

During 1865 the cost has been reduced to £19 13s. 0½d., although the daily average of children has been greater than heretofore. Regard, therefore, has been had to economy in the management of the Establishment.

All matters of detail are set forth in the Tables appended, and to which remarks are made so as to afford every information under their several headings.

On the 31st December, 1864, there were 583 children remaining in the Asylum.

Table No. 2 shows the funds upon which they were borne, together with the numbers admitted and discharged during 1865, and their religion.

In Table No. 3 is seen the ages, distribution, and the total discharges and apprenticeships.

The most noticeable feature in these Tables, perhaps, is the larger number of children discharged than in any preceding year. This fact is explained by steps having been adopted to trace out the parents of those who, from altered circumstances, had become able to support their offspring.

About the usual number of apprenticeships appears: and although complaints of misconduct and inefficiency are occasionally heard against those apprenticed, still, in comparison with the numbers sent out, the proportion is but small; and, in common justice to the weaker party, it is only proper to state that employers themselves in all cases are not immaculate.

The age for apprenticing is twelve years; although very few of the children are assigned so young, as the Guardians have ever exercised a discretionary power in the matter.

In many instances a difficulty exists in ascertaining the correct age; and where no documentary evidence is forthcoming, it is notorious that the children are said to be younger than they really are by those parties most interested in obtaining their admission into the Asylum. An instance of the kind has lately been brought to light by a Member of the House of Assembly through the medium of a northern Newspaper. A girl named Ellen Dogherty was received into the Asylum in October 1861, at the reputed age of 6 years and 1 month; she was discharged to her Mother in March of the present year, having consequently been in the Institution 4 years and 5 months, which would make her age at the time 10½ years; whereas, according to the authority referred to above, "she is in her thirteenth year."—*Launceston Examiner*, 29th May, 1866.

The average daily strength of the Institution was 557½, and the cost per head £19 13s. 0½d.—a sum below that ever yet shown.

In the years 1862 and 1863 the cost per head at the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead was £24 11s. 4½d. At the 108th Annual Meeting of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Place, the sum stated was £25 per head. In the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick the cost is set down, including repairs to buildings, at £15 9s. 8d. A calculation, however, made upon the expenditure as published, in connection with the numbers provided for, does not appear to confirm such a sum, but rather to increase it to £20 1s. 8d. *irrespective of donations, or even repairs.* At the Middlesex Industrial School at Feltham, near Hounslow, the cost is stated to have been £20 per head during 1864 and 1865.

With reference to the general health of the Children, it is pleasing to be able to make a most favourable report. Ophthalmia, once so general, has almost disappeared; the few cases remaining simply going in support of the rule. A cutaneous disorder of a pustular nature, however, has been experienced more especially by the younger children, and has been of a troublesome and persistent character, and not unfrequently recurring after an apparent cure.

Two deaths only have taken place during the year—the one that of an imbecile boy bed-ridden with scrofulous sores for 2½ years; the other, also a boy, with inflammation of the pericardium and pyæmia.

In Table No. 4 will be found all minutæ connected with the diseases.

Vaccination during the spring months was successfully performed in 104 cases.

The question of Education comes next, and is one that has engaged much serious attention. With the valuable aid of the Inspector of Schools, measures have been adopted which it is hoped will lead to improvement in that essential branch of the Establishment.

If that success the anxious philanthropist could wish has not attended the exertions made in that Department, it has been owing to causes to a large extent beyond control.

Considering the idiosyncrasies of the children, the surrounding circumstances of their early life, and the character of their parents, it would be too great a stretch of charity to believe that the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum, as a body, could be otherwise than defective in mental capacity and physical vigour.

Under these circumstances the task of instructing is not an easy one; and when coupled with the condition spoken of by the Rev. Thos. J. Ewing, the Protestant Chaplain to the Institution, in 1862, who writes, “Where they are deficient, perhaps, is in intellectual development and in their want of comparison, arising in a great measure from their restricted intercourse with the world,” that task is made even more difficult.

These observations are not intended to convey the impression that the children are incapable of improvement, or are insensible to kindness; and whilst, therefore, scholastic duties and industrial training are strictly enjoined, one great aim has been to impart, as far as practicable, to the Establishment the character of a home.

With this view, and to neutralise that feeling of seclusion from the world, periodical walks abroad have been established, and attendance at public places of amusement occasionally allowed.

The Band also, established in 1864 at the instigation of Captain Clinch, has been continued by private contributions; but as they are likely to fall short in support of what is now an admittedly essential item in the economy of the Institution, a sum for a Drill and Band Master has been placed on the Estimates for 1867.

With respect to Religious Instruction, the Reports of the Rev. Arthur Davenport and the Very Rev. Vicar-General speak: they require no comment further than to observe that stated times are specially devoted to Religious teaching.

Prizes are annually given for reading, writing, arithmetic, and dictation; also, for religious attainments and general good conduct. Books of suitable character are distributed for religious and secular proficiency, whilst small sums of money are apportioned to good conduct.

A portion of the interest annually accruing under the Fox legacy has always been devoted to this particular purpose; but instead of having only two prizes of £10 each, it is now distributed in twelve of lesser amounts. This alteration had become imperative: firstly, from the impossibility of satisfactorily determining the best boy or girl out of so large a number; and, secondly, from the improper use made of the money previously granted by the recipients, who were only allowed to draw it from the Savings' Bank upon arriving at 18 years of age. The distribution of the twelve

prizes was in manner following:—Six were devoted for the Boys' division, and six for the Girls': these six again were made upon a sliding scale, and were apportioned, *two* for Monitors only, *two* for all others over 10 years of age, and *two* for all those under 10 years. This arrangement, apart from other considerations, was thought to act beneficially by realising the value of money, and by aiding the calculation of figures in those who have not had the out-door experience of doing the same.

In concluding this subject it is well to remark, that the advent of a trained Schoolmaster promises happy results; and that an improved system of discipline has prevented the frequent abscondings, and garden robberies, of which loud complaints were formerly heard.

The Expenditure of the Establishment is particularised in Tables Nos. 6. to 11.

In the strict performance of a duty, however, it is only right to state that there are emoluments attached to several offices which do not appear in Salaries and Allowances. They consist of quarters, fuel, light, and water, and are calculated upon a certain scale as follows:—

	Quarters worth.			Fuel, Light, & Water.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Head Schoolmaster.....	33	6	8	25	0	0	58	6	8
Assistant ditto.....	23	6	8	18	0	0	41	6	8
Purveyor and Clerk.....	..	..	..	21	8	0	21	8	0
Matron, Female side.....	25	0	0	25	0	0	50	0	0
ditto, Male ditto.....	16	13	4	18	0	0	34	13	4
ditto, Infant ditto.....	20	16	8	18	0	0	38	16	8
Senior Schoolmistress.....	16	13	4	18	0	0	34	13	4
Junior ditto.....	16	13	4	18	0	0	34	13	4
Assistant Baker.....	10	16	8	6	0	0	16	16	8
Farm Overseer.....	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	0	0
Out-door Inspector.....	..	..	..	18	0	0	18	0	0
				185	8	0			

In the foregoing it is apparent that the allowance for quarters and water is of a fictitious nature. The fuel and light, however, are items of actual expenditure, and are included in the calculations under those heads. The occupation by the Protestant Chaplain of premises free of rent, originally set apart for the Superintendent of the Asylum, it is fair to presume must also be considered an emolument, inasmuch as no mention like the others is made of it.

The cost of provisions must be regulated by the contract rates at which the principal articles of consumption are charged, as a fixed dietary scale, shown in Table No. 12, has always prevailed.

The amount of needlework and washing done on the Establishment is shown in Tables Nos. 13 and 14; and, according to the calculated cost, an outlay of about £700 has been prevented.

Lastly, in regard to the Farm little explanation is necessary. The Account Current attached will sufficiently explain itself: it is divested of all surplusage, and proves that the remunerative character of the Farm is abundantly established by the milk supply from it. The quantity of milk required for the Establishment has bordered upon 380 pints a day, and which at 3*d.* a pint—a reasonable charge be it remembered—reaches at the end of 12 months to no inconsiderable sum of money. The total cost of the Farm, not including rental, has been about £500. The balance in its favour of £1300, therefore, still leaves a large profit to place against the interest on the value of the land. The proceeds by sales of pigs has been credited to the expenditure of the Establishment instead of appearing in favour of the Farm, for the simple reason that the offal food is supplied from the Institution. The vegetables also have been similarly dealt with on account of their having been raised by the Gardener.

I have now, Sir, to bring this Report to a close, and to express a hope that it may be alike satisfactory to His Excellency the Governor, yourself, and the Legislature. I am keenly sensible of the important nature of the trust reposed in me, and earnestly desire, by the support of the Executive Government and the cordial co-operation of those connected with the Establishment, to maintain the Queen's Asylum with credit to the Colony and with benefit to the Community generally.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

*The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.*

No. 1.

Year.	No. of Children.			Salaries and Allowances.	Books and Stationery.	Provisions.	Fuel and Light.	Stores, Clothing and Bedding.	Incidental.	Medicines and Medical Comforts.	Miscellaneous for Farm.	Repairs and Alterations to Buildings.	Washing and Needlework.	Total.	Credit by Amount received for Maintenance of Children, Sale of condemned Stores, &c., and Produce supplied by Farm.	Nett Expenditure.	Daily Average No. of Children.	Cost per Head of each Child.
	Admitted.	Apprenticed.	Discharged.															
1860	154	26	68	8 3685 9 11	10 12 0	4238 7 2	715 0 4	923 11 6	54 18 6	78 13 1	208 17 6	593 11 3	—	10,509 1 3	605 5 4½	10,503 15 10½	458	£ s. d. 21 4 11¼
1861	87	35	60	15 4074 11 9	—	4170 5 8¾	732 1 1	1914 2 3½	—	157 12 9¼	—	520 5 0	—	11,568 18 8	1078 15 7¼	10,490 3 0¾	468½	22 3 0¾
1862	102	41	26	— 3734 17 8	10 0 0	4272 10 6¾	678 14 2	1870 11 1¾	80 18 2	16 16 2	511 5 11	353 0 9	222 3 5½	11,750 7 2½	1539 6 0¾	10,211 1 1¾	472	21 5 10
1863	158	33	44	2 3685 14 10	33 2 0	4412 5 10	553 1 10¼	2357 13 7¼	180 9 2½	16 15 4½	269 18 0	419 19 0	134 14 2	12,063 13 10¾	1780 16 4¾	10,282 17 6	496	20 14 8
1864	129	40	21	3 3647 11 5	67 4 7	5452 14 5½	626 8 4¼	2743 13 11¼	187 6 11	9 18 10	221 4 2	244 5 4	284 2 7½	13,484 10 7½	1663 14 7	11,820 16 0½	546¾	21 12 9
1865	107	56	98	2 3613 0 11	66 12 1	5163 6 1	612 9 5	2773 8 2	152 19 2	10 8 4	189 9 0	124 19 11	203 10 5	12,910 3 6	1957 18 9½	10,952 4 8½	557¼	19 13 0½

## No. 2.

## FUNDS.

31st December, 1864 .....	{ Colonial..... 344 Imperial ..... 170 Undecided..... 3 Moiety to Imperial ..... 66 }	583
Admitted 1865 .....	{ Colonial..... 86 Imperial..... 8 Undecided..... 0 Moiety to Imperial ..... 13 }	107
		690
Discharged 1865.....	{ Colonial..... 88 Imperial ..... 50 Undecided..... 0 Moiety to Imperial ..... 18 }	156
Remaining 31st December, 1865.....		<u>534</u>

## RELIGION.

31st December, 1864.....	{ Protestants..... 314 Roman Catholics ..... 268 Undecided..... 1 }	583
Admitted 1865 .....	{ Protestants..... 62 Roman Catholics ..... 45 }	107
		690
Discharged 1865.....	{ Protestants..... 85 Roman Catholics ..... 71 }	156
Remaining 31st December, 1865.....		<u>534</u>

## No. 3.

## AGES.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	TOTAL.
Above 12 years .....	35	26	61
From 8 to 12 years .....	152	133	285
From 6 to 8 years .....	57	52	109
Under 6 years .....	49	30	79
TOTAL .....	293	241	534

## DISTRIBUTION.

Male Division .....	219
Female Division .....	185
Infant Division—Male 74, Female 56 .....	130
TOTAL .....	<u>534</u>

## DISCHARGES AND APPRENTICESHIPS.

Males .....	48	29
Females .....	50	27
	<u>98</u>	<u>56</u>

No. 4.

RETURN of SICK and WOUNDED treated at the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, New Town, during the Year 1865.

CLASS OF DISEASE.	SPECIFIC DISEASES.	Remaining 1st January, 1865.	ADMISSIONS.												Total for 1865.	DISCHARGES.													Total Discharged, 1865.	Remaining 31 December, 1865.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Died.		
Fevers	Febris	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	8	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	7	1	
	Roseola	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Scarletina	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Diseases of Lungs	Catarrh. Acut.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Ditto Liver	Icterus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
	Ditto Stomach and Bowels	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Ditto Brain	Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Rheumatic Affections	Epilepsia	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
	Rheumatism	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Abscesses & Ulcers	Abscesses and Ulcers	—	1	2	3	2	—	3	—	—	5	2	4	1	23	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	—	23	—	
	Phlegmon	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	8	—	
Wounds and Injuries	Fractura	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	
	Punctura	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Contusio	—	2	6	4	—	—	2	4	3	3	—	—	—	26	—	4	4	2	—	—	5	4	3	—	2	2	26	—	
Diseases of the Eye	Ophthalmia	11	15	18	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	1	3	3	68	16	10	8	2	3	4	5	4	5	1	3	—	63	5	
	Blind	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	
Ditto Skin	Eruptio	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	8	6	5	14	9	5	54	1	1	3	—	3	—	5	3	2	8	3	16	—	45	—
	Observatio	5	12	12	16	4	12	8	1	7	14	4	3	2	100	14	11	15	3	13	6	2	4	9	6	3	12	—	98	2
Other Diseases	Morbus Cordis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
	Scabies	—	2	—	7	3	—	11	19	—	3	—	—	—	45	—	—	4	—	7	3	24	1	—	4	—	—	43	—	
Other Diseases	Tinea Capitis	—	4	1	8	4	1	1	1	2	5	—	3	—	30	—	3	1	4	1	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	
	Convulsio	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	6	32	29	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	
Other Diseases	Parolitis	—	—	9	33	30	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
	Croup	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Other Diseases	Scrofula	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	
	Debilitas	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases	Vermes	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Cancrum Oris	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Other Diseases	Erythema	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Tumor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Other Diseases	Perneo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Pock	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Other Diseases	Pyœmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Prolapsus Ani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Other Diseases	Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pleuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases	Erysipelus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
		27	46	51	83	49	29	41	40	29	42	26	29	18	510	41	43	76	48	46	25	52	23	27	34	19	40	2	476	34

Hobart Town, 22nd December, 1865.

I HAVE the honor to present a Report of an Examination which I conducted at the Queen's Asylum on the 19th instant.

I examined four classes of Girls and six classes of Boys in their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and of the elements of Christian doctrine. The highest class of the Boys and that of the Girls know the Catechism very well, the Girls rather better than the Boys. Many showed an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of their answers, and of the truths implied in them. The Boys answered my questions about Holy Scripture much better than the Girls; often very well, and so as to show a fair acquaintance with the Sacred History.

The Boys in the second and third classes answered much less intelligently than those in the highest class. They did not know the Catechism well, and few understood much of its meaning. Their knowledge of Holy Scripture was also very shallow.

The Boys in the three lower classes cannot read, and the knowledge they have as yet acquired by oral teaching is scanty and inaccurate. They were able, however, pretty generally to say the Lord's Prayer, and some could repeat the Creed and the Ten Commandments.

In the second class of Girls all were learning the Catechism; many knew it; and all knew more or less accurately the Creed, the Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer. Their knowledge of these and of some parts of Holy Scripture was generally only superficial.

The Girls in the third and fourth classes cannot, most of them, read well enough to be taught by books; and their attainments are about on a level with those of the Boys in the three lower classes.

The results of the Examination cannot be measured by any exact standard; but I am of opinion that the attainments of the children whom I have examined are as high as they could be reasonably expected to be. Comparing them with what I remember in former years, the knowledge of the most proficient is much less extensive and less accurate than it used to be. The principal reason of the difference is the corresponding difference in the age of the children. There are now, as I am informed, few or none above twelve years of age, except a small number of monitors. There were formerly many above that age, and the attainments of the older children were consequently higher than those of any who are now in the Schools.

I may be permitted to express my satisfaction that the Government of this Colony still recognizes the necessity of not only feeding and clothing the destitute children of whom it undertakes the care, with due regard to their present physical wants, but also of inculcating the principles of Christian faith and morals, and so of preparing them to do their duty in whatsoever state of life it may please God to call them to.

Being requested to recommend for rewards the children who have answered best, I would name as the most deserving in their several classes:—

*Boys.*

H. M. Thomson.  
H. Wilshire.  
Thomas Comstock.  
Daniel Lawson.  
William Innis.  
W. Handiland.

*Girls.*

Sarah Elley.  
Sarah Ann Freegrove.  
Frances Simpson.  
Jane Barrett.  
Jane Sawyer.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT.



22nd December, 1865.

I HAVE the honor to present to Your Excellency a brief report of the Examination of the Roman Catholic children of this Asylum in their religious acquirements.

Some of the children, both Girls and Boys, especially in the upper classes, answered remarkably well, and seemed well up in the subject : and many answered very well, showing that much attention had been given to the instruction imparted to them.

The smaller children in the lower classes are rather deficient ; but that can be easily accounted for. They have been but a short time in the Asylum, and had been much neglected by their parents previously.

Considering all the circumstances, I am of opinion that the religious acquirements of these children will bear favourable comparison with those of past years.

I have the honor, &c.

WILLIAM HALL, *D.D.*, *Vicar-General.*

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No. 6.

*RETURN showing the actual EXPENDITURE of the Institution.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Salaries .....	3378	1	5				
Allowances.....	234	19	6				
Books and Stationery .....	66	12	1				
Provisions .....	5163	6	1				
Fuel and Light .....	612	9	5				
Stores, Clothing, and Bedding.....	2773	8	2				
Incidental .....	152	19	2				
Medicines .....	10	3	4				
Miscellaneous for Farm .....	189	9	0				
Repairs and alterations to Buildings .....	124	19	11				
Washing and Needlework .....	203	10	5				
					£12,910	3	6
Sold—Condemned Stores .....	34	18	7				
Pigs .....	40	1	6				
Calves .....	2	17	6				
Farm Stock .....	55	18	0				
Supplies by Farm to Institution .....	1767	14	6½				
Garden to ditto.....	20	10	8				
Fees received for maintenance of Children .....	35	18	0				
					1957	18	9½
TOTAL.....	£10,952	4	8½				

## ACCOUNT CURRENT.

## RECAPITULATION.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To total Cost of the Institution .....	12,417	8	0	By Sales of condemned Stores..	34	18	7			
Ditto of the Farm .....	492	15	6	Pigs .....	40	1	6			
				Vegetables supplied .....	20	10	8			
				Fees for Maintenance .....	35	18	0			
								131	8	9
				Sale of Calves .....	2	17	6			
				Live Stock .....	55	18	0			
				Milk supplied .....	1726	15	5			
				Butter ditto .....	2	2	3½			
				Firewood ditto .....	38	16	10			
								1826	10	0½
								1957	18	9½
				Nett Cost of Institution .....	10,952	4	8½			
								£12,910	3	6
								£12,910	3	6

## No. 7.

## SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Principal .....	450	0	0
Chaplain, Church of England .....	150	0	0
Chaplain, Church of Rome .....	150	0	0
Purveyor and Clerk .....	200	0	0
Clerk and Dispenser .....	136	17	6
Organist .....	25	0	0
Head Schoolmaster .....	183	6	8
Assistant Schoolmaster .....	140	0	0
Matron, Female School .....	150	0	0
Matron, Male School .....	100	0	0
Matron, Infant School .....	125	0	0
Schoolmistress, Senior .....	100	0	0
Schoolmistress, Junior .....	100	0	0
Schoolmistress, Infant School .....	70	0	0
Baker to Institution .....	110	0	0
Baker, Assistant .....	65	0	0
Out-door Inspector .....	120	0	0
Farm Overseer .....	120	0	0
Gardener .....	100	0	0
Carpenter .....	99	9	2
Beadle .....	70	0	0
Industrial Mistress .....	21	8	2
Nurse, Hospital .....	36	0	0
Laundress .....	36	0	0
Cooks and General Nurses .....	165	0	0
Ploughman .....	91	5	0
Carter .....	65	0	0
General Servants .....	155	6	1
Messenger, Monitors, Working Girls, and Farm Boys .....	43	8	10
	£3378	1	5

## No. 8.

## ALLOWANCES.

	£	s.	d.
Chaplain, Church of Rome .....	50	0	0
Clerk and Purveyor .....	33	12	0
Head Schoolmaster .....	18	6	8
Schoolmistress, Senior .....	20	0	0
Gardener .....	15	0	0
Out-door Inspector .....	15	0	0
Carter.....	13	0	10
Superintendent's House.....	70	0	0
	<u>234</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

## No. 9.

## COST OF PROVISIONS.

	CHILDREN.			SERVANTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January .....	418	7	6	15	12	3
February .....	385	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
March .....	434	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	17	3
April.....	418	18	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	11	3
May .....	421	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	15	0
June .....	414	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	12	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
July .....	389	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	17	0
August.....	424	6	10	14	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
September.....	416	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	17	8
October.....	429	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
November.....	411	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
December.....	421	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	1	1
	4986	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	£170	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conveyance of Yeast .....	6	10	0			
Total for Children .....	4992	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Total for Servants .....	170	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Total for Provisions issued.....	£5163	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			

No. 10.

COST OF FUEL AND LIGHT.

	<i>Fuel.</i>			<i>Light.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January .....	30	17	2	6	10	8
February .....	27	0	6	6	2	10
March .....	29	10	9	7	12	6
April .....	50	8	1	10	2	10
May .....	44	4	9	11	2	1
June .....	59	7	10	13	12	1½
July .....	56	4	7	12	15	1
August .....	59	4	9	10	15	11
September .....	57	14	4	10	14	3½
October .....	29	17	10½	7	4	4½
November .....	28	13	5	7	3	11½
December .....	29	7	11	6	0	10½
	502	11	11½	109	17	6½

Coals .....	£	s.	d.	}	£	s.	d.
Wood .....	458	0	9		502	11	11½
Oil, Kerosene .....	35	13	0½	}	109	17	6½
Candles .....	28	5	4½				
Oil, Paraffine.....	45	19	1				
					<u>£612 9 5½</u>		

No. 11.

NEEDLEWORK.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Cascade Factory.....	63	13	10	}	187	5	8
	60	2	0				
	38	16	7½				
	24	13	2½				
	<hr/>						
Servants' Home .....	1	14	2	}	6	5	5
	2	10	0				
	2	1	3				
	<hr/>						
Reformatory .....	4	18	0	}	9	19	4
	3	8	8				
	1	12	8				
	<hr/>						
TOTAL .....					<u>£203 10 5</u>		

*DAILY Distribution of PROVISIONS.*

<i>Scale of Diet.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Daily Issuc.</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.....	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Milk.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	1 pint.
	Butter.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	—	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<i>Fridays</i> —For Roman Catholic Children on A. and B.	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.
	Butter.....	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Cheese.....	—	2 ozs.	—	2 ozs.
Sundays.....	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.

\* An equivalent in Bread deducted.

No. 13.

*NEEDLEWORK performed at the QUEEN'S ASYLUM during the Year 1865.*

	<i>Pingfores.</i>	<i>Chemises.</i>	<i>Night Dresses.</i>	<i>Petticoats.</i>	<i>Frocks.</i>	<i>Pillow-cases.</i>	<i>Towels.</i>	<i>Aprons.</i>	<i>Hood Strings.</i>	<i>Sheets.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Hoods.</i>	<i>Handkerchiefs.</i>	<i>Chemises, Flannel.</i>	<i>Night-dresses, Flannel.</i>	<i>Hats trimmed.</i>	<i>Shirts, Boys.</i>	<i>Night-dresses, Infants.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Articles made .....	1064	399	175	—	19	204	154	170	740	234	16	—	133	172	66	200	8	135	3889
Articles repaired.....	100	226	734	502	52	—	—	—	—	9	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	2093

*ACCOUNT of same Needlework charged at the same Rate as if done at Cascade Factory.*

<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
36	6	Sheets and Pillow-cases .....	3s. per dozen	£ 5 9 6
—	8	Shirts, Boys .....	9s. ditto	0 6 0
1	7	Frocks, Girls .....	8s. ditto	0 12 8
167	7	General Clothing .....	6s. ditto	4 7 2
292	2	Ordinary and Repairs,—say.....	1s. ditto	14 12 2
				£25 7 6

No. 14.

WASHING performed at QUEEN'S ASYLUM during the Year 1865.

<i>Pinafores.</i>	<i>Shirts.</i>	<i>Socks, pairs.</i>	<i>Pillow-cases.</i>	<i>Chemises.</i>	<i>Dresses, Bathing.</i>	<i>Stockings, pairs.</i>	<i>Hoods.</i>	<i>Night-gowns.</i>	<i>Window Curtains.</i>	<i>Towels.</i>	<i>Jackets, Girls.</i>	<i>Capes.</i>	<i>Sheets.</i>	<i>Blankets.</i>	<i>Jackets, Boys.</i>	<i>Trousers, Boys.</i>	<i>Vests, Boys.</i>	<i>Ticks, Bed.</i>	<i>Flannels.</i>	<i>Rugs.</i>	<i>Petticoats, Girls.</i>	<i>Blouses, Boys.</i>	<i>Frocks, Girls.</i>	<i>Trousers, Infants.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
62,183	22,210	7026	21,955	17,067	694	10,134	1670	12,458	50	34,797	1182	740	18,027	951	990	3842	1417	119	1759	50	272	998	442	280	221,313

ACCOUNT of same Washing charged at the same Prices as if done at Cascade Factory.

<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>		
1585	8	Sheets, Blankets, and Rugs .....	1s. 6d. per dozen.	£	s.	d.
16,857	1	Ordinary .....	1s. per dozen.	118	18	6
18,442	9			842	17	1
				961	15	7

ACCOUNT Current of the FARM attached to the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, New Town, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1865.

Dr.	Amount under each Head.		TOTAL.	Cr.	Amount under each Head.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.		
To Salary to Farm Overseer . . .	120	0 0	299 15 3	<i>Supplied to Institution.</i>				
Ditto to Ploughman . . .	91	5 0			188,141½ pints Milk, at 3d. per pint . . .	1726	15 5	
Ditto and Allowance to Carter . . .	78	2 3			36½ lbs. Butter, at 1s. 2d. per lb. . .	2	2 3½	
Ditto to Farm Boys . . .	10	8 0			120,000 lbs. Firewood, at 14s. 6d. per ton . . .	38	16 10	
Blacksmith's Account . . .	..		14 16 8				1767 14 6½	
<i>Hired Labour.</i>				<i>Sales of Stock and Produce.</i>				
Extra Labour to Man during absence of Prisoners . . .	13	11 0	37 0 0	1 Bull, 5 Cows, 1 Horse . . .	55	18 0	58 15 6	
Ditto, 14 days, at 4s. per day . . .	2	16 0			23 Calves, at 2s. 6d. each . . .	2		17 6
Ditto, making and saving Hay, 27 days, at 5s. per day . . .	6	15 0						
Ditto, erecting Fence, 75 rods, at 2s. per rod . . .	7	10 0						
Man erecting Barn, 16 days, at 8s. per day . . .	6	8 0						
<i>Seeds by Purchase.</i>								
12 lbs. Lucern Seed, at 2s. per lb. . .	1	4 0	95 5 4					
6 lbs. Clover, White, at 1s. 9d. . .	0	10 6						
12 bushels Clover, Red, at 1s. 6d. per lb. . .	0	18 0						
12 bushels Grass Seed, at 8s. 6d. per bushel . . .	5	2 0						
3 lbs. Onion Seed, at 8s. per lb. . .	1	4 0						
35 bushels Cape Barley, at 4s. 3d. per bushel . . .	7	8 9						
24½ bushels Oats, at 3s. 3d. per bushel . . .	3	19 7						
35½ bushels Oats, at 4s. per bushel . . .	7	2 0						
90 lbs. Cocksfoot Grass, at 1s. 3d. per lb., bags, 4s. . .	5	16 6						
40 lbs. Mangold Wurtzel, at 1s. per lb. . .	2	0 0						
				37 10 0				
<i>Forage by Purchase.</i>								
600 bushels Bran, at 1s. 3d. per bushel . . .	..			3 9 9				
Grinding Bones . . .	..		1 14 0					
Repairing Cart . . .	..		0 13 6					
Repairing Cart-harness . . .	..		5 11 0					
Posts for repairing Fence . . .	3	8 0	8 0 0					
Timber for erection of Dutch Barn . . .	2	3 0	6 0 0					
			43 0 0					
2 tons Straw, at £4 per ton . . .	..		1333 14 6½					
Harrows, 1 set . . .	..							
Purchase of Horse, £25, 2 Cows, £18. . .	..							
Balance in favour of Farm . . .	..							
			£1826 10 0½				£1826 10 0½	



## ADDENDUM.

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*Queen's Asylum, New Town, 19th July, 1866.*

SIR,

THE importance of the subject of Education in connection with this Institution is of itself a sufficient reason for my engaging your attention by a few remarks supplementary to those I had the honor to make in the Report for 1865.

Since submitting that Report, further particulars have been obtained bearing on the question of want of success in that amount of instruction which is expected to have been imparted in an Asylum like this, that it is imperative, in justice to the several Teachers, they should be prominently noticed.

Without detailing the practice pursued in the Scholastic Department previously to the Establishment being taken over in 1860 by the Colonial Government, it is enough to point out that which has since prevailed.

In February, 1861, Mr. Stutzer, the Inspector of Schools, writes,—“But there is another reason for this (referring to a want of order) in the absurd arrangement for the hours of instruction: instead of the children being taught in the morning hours, when both the body and mind are fresh, the instruction is given in the afternoon. They have been engaged all the morning in bodily exercise, after which follows their dinner, and, as a matter of course, by the time School commences they are half asleep. It is impossible to teach them effectively, or to keep them in thorough order under such a system, which I submit, in the strongest terms, should be rectified.”

This protest appears to have had the effect of changing the two hours of the afternoons to an equal, or even less, time of the mornings; as the same writer observes in January, 1863,—“The larger portion of the time of all children above 9 or 10 years of age is given to those industrial pursuits in which they are likely to be engaged in after life. The hours devoted to books only have been much reduced.”

It is therefore clear that at the time referred to Secular Instruction at the Asylum was not in the most flourishing condition, and this state extended over a period of nearly four years.

For two years the dreamy afternoon system was continued, and for a further 21 months it was but slightly improved by the alteration to the morning, as there was no addition to the number of hours for instruction, which altogether only consisted of eight hours in the week, Wednesdays being set apart for religious teaching, and Saturdays for general cleaning.

The duties of the Head Schoolmaster also were of a most anomalous character, combining Teaching with Superintendence of Farm,—duties so incompatible with each other, and so opposed to the maintenance of proper discipline, that it is not easy to understand how they ever were incorporated.

In addition to these drawbacks, Mr. Stephens, in February, 1864, writes,—“I regret to notice that a large per-centage of the children in both Schools appear to have spent a considerable time in Hospital.” And again, “If the result is not what might be wished, allowance must be made for the fact that the instruction is unavoidably conducted here under disadvantages unknown in other Schools.”

The foregoing observations need no comment. They sufficiently point to the cause of that mist which has unfortunately hung for so long a period over those trained in the Queen's Asylum, and at the same time should be a beacon to guard the future course of action.

Thus, on the Boys' side, instead of the weekly eight hours' Secular Instruction, the time has been extended to twenty; and on the Girls' it is contemplated, without materially diminishing the present afternoon arrangement for Needlework, to add to theirs for mental improvement.

In conclusion, as it is said “the knowledge of a disease is half its cure,” so let it be hoped that better success may for the future attend the exertions of those entrusted with the education of the rising generation in this Establishment.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

*The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.*