

1894.

VICTORIA.

DEPARTMENT FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT PURSUANT TO ACTS 54 VICT. No. 1121, Sec. 10,
AND No. 1079, Sec. 320.

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R E P O R T.

To the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

No. 4425. Department of Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools,
Melbourne, 27th June, 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the Department for the year which ended 31st December last, together with the Returns, Statement of Accounts, &c.

The following Table will show at a glance the transactions for the year as compared with those of 1892 :—

	1892.		1893.
Committed to Neglected Children's Department during year ...	415		437
„ Reformatories during year ...	70		72
	—	485	—
Transfers to Reformatories from gaol during year ...		23	16
Sent to service from Neglected Children's Department during year ...	367		329
„ „ Reformatories during year ...	202		174
	—	569	—
Children from Neglected Children's Department in service at end of year ...	725		708
„ Reformatories in service at end of year ...	234		207
	—	959	—
Children from Neglected Children's Department placed on probation during year	132		114
„ Reformatories placed on probation during year ...	42		30
	—	174	—
Children from Neglected Children's Department on probation at end of year...	554		561
„ Reformatories on probation at end of year ...	78		41
	—	632	—
Children from Neglected Children's Department boarded out during year ...		395	435
„ „ „ „ „ at end of year ...		1,741	1,825
„ „ „ „ „ finally discharged during year	47		61
„ Reformatories finally discharged during year ...	4		17
	—	51	—
		51	78

Number of Children received under one year old during the year 1892, 85; 1893, 119; or nearly 27·2 per cent. of the neglected children received.

Death rate 1·49 per cent. of the whole under supervision.

Committals.—The depressed state of the colony resulted in a still further increase in the number of committals to the care of the Department, but not to the extent that might have been expected, and which is, no doubt, attributable to the excellent work being carried on by the agencies for the rescue of children established in connexion with some of the churches.

Mortality.—During the year 54 children died, being 1·49 per cent. of the whole under supervision. Yet, when it is borne in mind that upwards of 27 per cent. of the neglected children received were under the age of one year, this mortality must, I submit, be held to be low, more especially considering the very weak state of health many of the infants were in on admission. I have every hope, however, that the mortality among the illegitimate wards will be considerably lessened, now that arrangements can be made for having them suckled by their own mothers in certain special cases.

Children sent to Service and their Conduct.—There has been a great falling off in the demand for service children, consequently fewer have been sent out than in former years, and in many instances a lower wage had to be accepted, particularly in the country foster-districts, where able-bodied men were offering to work for very little more than their food. The conduct of the children at service has generally been good, the percentage of bad reports received from the committees and employers being small.

Children placed with Relatives and Others on Probation under section 30 sub-section 5, of Act 1121.—While fewer children have been taken off the Department under this section than in previous years, in consequence of the depression, we have still been able to place out 144, which, allowing for those whose terms of control had

expired, makes the number on probation without any cost to the State, at the close of the year, 602. With very few exceptions, the Reformatory and neglected children so placed are doing well.

Transfers from Gaol, section 333 of Act 1079.—Only 16 were transferred from gaol for reformatory and probationary treatment, as against 23 the previous year, and I regret this the more as the conduct of nearly all who have already had the benefit of the section has been excellent, thus amply justifying the adoption of the system. In any amendment of the Crimes Act, I would suggest the advisability of having section 333 so amended as to provide for the Reports of the Inspector-General and the Secretary being in all cases sent forward for the decision of the Executive. As the section at present stands, should these officers not agree as to the desirability of transferring a prisoner, it places the one disapproving of the transfer in the undesirable position of practically vetoing the matter.

Suspension of Sentences by Courts and Release of Prisoners on Probation under sections 353 and 354, Act 1079.—It is satisfactory to know that the first of these sections is still being largely brought into operation by the various courts when dealing with first offenders under 21 years of age, and with the most satisfactory results. Eighty-six males and sixteen females thus escaped going to gaol during the year, having been set at liberty, on probation, with friends direct from the court.

I may remark that in the New Zealand Probation Act, which came into operation in 1886, there is no age limit in the case of first offenders, and the Inspector of Prisons, under whom the Act appears to be administered, is able, in his Annual Reports, to thus speak of the results in the highest terms:—

“The First Offenders Probation Act continues to work in a most satisfactory manner, and appears to be one of the wisest and noblest Acts of modern days. . . . Of the 499 persons placed on probation since the Act came into force, in October, 1886, 420 have been discharged after satisfactorily carrying out the terms of their licences; 25 were re-arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; 2 have died; 11 have eluded the vigilance of the probation officer and absconded; and 41 still remain on probation. . . . In all respects this most valuable statute is working most satisfactorily, and has saved many a trivial offender from becoming a confirmed criminal. . . . As regards the working of this Act in England and Wales, the following extracts from a circular of the Home Office, dated 25th April, 1892, published in a recent issue of the *Law Times*, gives some interesting details:—

“In May, 1891, of cases in which the Probation of First Offenders Act had been applied in the Metropolitan Police Districts and in five large provincial districts, showed that of the total number (2530) of persons dealt with under the Act during the three years 1888–90, only 169 or 6·6 per cent. had been called upon to re-appear and receive judgment, or were known to the police to have been subsequently convicted of a fresh offence. And the Secretary of State has thought it right to issue this circular, in the hope that it may lead to a general use of these enactments by courts of summary jurisdiction, and of the Probation of First Offenders Act by Courts of Quarter Sessions, in cases where such course would be justified by the character of the offence, the youth of the offender, or other circumstances.

“In New Zealand the number of those called upon to appear and receive judgment, or who are known to the police to have been subsequently convicted of a fresh offence, since the commencement of the Act, is only 21 or 4·68 per cent., while we have no reason for complaint that the Benches do not take advantage of the Act.”

While it is gratifying to know that under the Crimes Act of this colony first offenders may be allowed out on probation to redeem their character, it seems very desirable, with a view to safe-guarding and thoroughly testing the system, that provision be made for the careful inquiry into and supervising each case by Probationary Officers, as in New Zealand. Under the Act of that colony these appointments are generally made from the gaolers, and with the most satisfactory results, and the Inspector, in his annual report, remarks—

“It is surprising the amount of information about supposed offenders they are able to obtain in a very short space of time, and now that they know that their reports are looked upon as confidential by the Court to which they are presented, they feel less fettered and more able to give a general and independent reliable report, which is almost invariably adopted. It has been found, too, that many probation officers frequently visit and advise their probationers, and in some instances have obtained good situations for them. Considering the arduous duties that gaolers have to perform, I think the interest shown by them and the other probation officers in the Act ever since its introduction is praiseworthy and philanthropic, and has tended much to the successful working of this very useful measure.”

The results of the operation of the Probationary system, both in New Zealand and this colony, having been so satisfactory as a preventive measure against the growth of confirmed criminals, it is deeply to be regretted that section 354 of our Act which was, I respectfully submit, intended to meet the case of first offenders under 25 years of age, for whom no relation or friend appeared while he was actually before the Court, but who might subsequently have some one willing to take him on probation from the gaol, has practically become obsolete, only three having been placed out last and none the previous year.

Receiving Dépôt, Royal Park.—There is nothing very unusual to report in regard to this institution. The important work of passing in and out of the Dépôt's all the Reformatory and Neglected Children's committals and transfers during the year has been carried out satisfactorily. The health and conduct of the children generally have been good. There are still at this and nearly all the other schools female inmates whose terms have expired, or are about to do so, whose mental or physical state is such that they cannot be trusted outside, and for whom I have failed hitherto to gain admittance to any of the other and more suitable institutions, such as the Benevolent Asylum. The whole question of the future disposal of these and other similarly affected young women is receiving the careful consideration of Dr. Shields, the Government Medical Officer, who will shortly be furnishing a report and recommendation on the subject. The additional building for the Reformatory boys, to which reference was made in the last Annual Report, having now been provided, there will be little difficulty in keeping this class distinct from the other children during the short period they are inmates, pending their transfer to the Private Reformatories most suitable for them.

The children's kind friend, Mr. Peterson, is still continuing his valuable annual donation of useful presents to this and the other schools, and I would take this opportunity of thanking him and the other ladies and gentlemen who have taken a kindly interest in the children during the year.

Special Court for Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders.—This important system of dealing with children which was adopted some years since in South Australia and has been embodied in the Ontario Children's Act of last year, it is satisfactory to know is in a modified form now being carried out in this colony, you, sir, having seen your way to instruct that all children are for the future to be dealt with in the private room of the Justices at the Court House, and, as far as possible, before the ordinary business of the day begins. This satisfactory step, coupled with the equally important one, which has also met with your approval of having children under seventeen years of age remanded to the Receiving Dépôt instead of to Gaol, unless in very exceptional cases, will, I feel satisfied, have the most beneficial effect on the after career of the children with which this Department and rescue workers generally have to deal. The Secretary to the Law Department and the Chief Commissioner of Police have kindly issued the following instructions to the Clerks of Petty Sessions and the Police on the two last-mentioned subjects:—

GAZETTE NOTICES.

It is regarded as desirable that children under the age of seventeen, liable to be committed to the custody of the Neglected Children's Department, shall not be sent to gaol whilst under remand. The *Justices Act* 1890, section 73, sub-section 4, section 77, sub-section 9, and section 78, sub-section 2, gives justices power to remand or adjourn the hearing of cases, and to direct that persons in custody be committed to the care of some person other than a gaoler, subject to the proviso in section 50, by which in cases out of sessions the right is limited to remands not exceeding three days.

Members of the force in charge of cases against children are instructed to urge their remand to the Royal Park Receiving Dépôt, or the nearest Reformatory, when that course appears desirable, and to bring the legal provisions specified under the notice of adjudicating magistrates. When children are so remanded, it is essential that their previous history be fully stated on form No. 79, which must be attached to the remand warrant. To guard against a possible insufficiency of accommodation at the dépôt or reformatory, or unsuitability of the child for retention there, the warrants should be so prepared as to allow of the transfer of the children concerned to the nearest gaol.

Experience has proved that many of the innocent children heretofore sent on remand to the receiving dépôt could, with greater advantage, have been dealt with under the sixth regulation of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890, which enables the police to provide for them locally. The regulation in question is published in the *Police Gazette* of the 26th November, 1890, p. 336.

Neglected Children's Act 1890.

NOTICE TO CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

It is requested by the Honorable the Chief Secretary that arrangements may be made for cases before magistrates in which children are concerned, under the above-named legislation, being dealt with in the magistrates' room and, whenever practicable, before the ordinary business of the day commences.

Clerks of Petty Sessions will therefore be good enough, upon being called upon by the police or by any member or representative of a society interested in rescue work, to arrange accordingly.

A. P. AKEHURST.

Crown Law Offices, Melbourne, 5th March, 1894.

In connexion with the notice to Clerks of Petty Sessions, published on page 76 of the *Police Gazette* of the 14th ult., members of the Force are directed to apply to the Clerks of Petty Sessions in all cases against children to arrange for the matter to be heard privately, in the magistrates' room, before the ordinary business of the day commences.

Protestant Training Institute for Girls, Yarra Park.—In consequence of the reduced demand for service girls during the year, a larger number than usual of the elder children has been sent for further training to this school, where they will have every opportunity of becoming efficient servants. The matron gives a good account of the inmates as to their health and conduct.

Roman Catholic Industrial Schools, Abbotsford and Geelong.—The usual routine work has been carried on in connexion with these schools. The ladies have, however, here also experienced a difficulty in getting rid of their girls as they become eligible for service, and at present there are a good many on hand awaiting suitable employers. The Superioresses state that the health and conduct of the inmates have been satisfactory.

Boys' Reformatory School, Ballarat.—This school was finally closed on the 31st March, 1893, and the buildings handed over to the Lunacy Department, the balance of the lads having been previously transferred to the several private Reformatories opened under section 316 of Act 1079—at Mr. Wiseman's farm at Lilydale, the Salvation Army farm at Heidelberg, and Mr. Groom's Excelsior Home at Brighton. A capitation rate of 10s. per week being paid while they are inmates and the cost of the lads' outfit on going to service.

Boys' Private Reformatories.—These schools are all conducted on very much the same lines; as, however, each has some distinctive feature of its own, it seems desirable to make a few remarks upon them separately:—

The Excelsior Home, Brighton, for Protestant and Roman Catholic Boys.—This Reformatory or "Home," as Mr. and Mrs. Groom prefer calling it, is situated at Elwood-street, North Brighton, and is conducted strictly on the family system, the boys having meals with, and, as far as possible, participating in the joys and troubles of the family. Each boy has a separate sleeping room, for which he is responsible in every way, and the door which opens out to the garden is always unlocked, even at night-time. The "Home" is connected by telephone with the police, but there are no bolts, bars, walls, or high fences; there is, in fact, an entire absence of the usual appliances to be met with, and generally hitherto thought indispensable in any properly-arranged and securely-appointed Reformatory. The first five lads were transferred from Ballarat on the 27th January last year, and others from time to time—see the Admission, &c., Table, and the Superintendent's interesting Report in the Appendices. The health and conduct of the lads have been excellent, and the mere fact of the whole of the inmates having been three times taken on a camping-out expedition to the country, lasting two or even three weeks at a time, without a single case of absconding, speaks for itself.

Mr. Wiseman's Farm Reformatory, Fernydale, for Protestant and Roman Catholic Boys.—This Reformatory is beautifully situated, about 12 miles from Lilydale, and comprises about 320 acres of good land, more or less, well wooded, and abundantly supplied with water. A considerable portion of the land has been farmed for some years, consequently there is ample employment for the lads of a varied and useful character. The first two lads were sent from Ballarat in January, 1893, and others during the year. Here again, as at the Excelsior Home, the family system is in full force, the manager, Mr. McAskill, and his wife treating the lads more as sons than reformatory wards. Their sleeping rooms are inside the farm-house, and immediately over the manager's own apartments, and the only extra precaution against absconding found necessary so far is having the place connected by telephone with the nearest police station. This was carried out some three or four months ago, since which period running away has nearly, if not entirely, ceased.

There is also a small Sub-reformatory Farm, belonging to Mr. Wiseman, called Olinda, more recently opened and affiliated to Fernydale, from which it is distant 3 miles, and connected with it by telephone, under the management of Mr. Brown and his wife, who are also adopting the family and other methods, as at Fernydale. Mr. Barber's and the Superintendent's Reports in the Appendices give an insight into the practical kind of work and training that is being carried on at these farms.

The Salvation Army Farm, Heidelberg, for Protestant Boys only.—This is a small farm of first-class land, under full cultivation, and very finely situated, connected by telephone with Melbourne and the nearest police station. Until this was done the

abscondings were frequent, probably from its proximity to the city, it being in full view. Since, however, the telephone has been attached a boy seldom runs away, and, should he do so, is quickly secured and taken back. At Heidelberg there are the manager and his wife (Captain and Mrs. Bray), and several other officers, who are constantly with the lads, both at work and play; an officer also sleeps in the ward with them, and all are evidently deeply interested in the lads and their future. The Salvation Army authorities are, I am informed, about to make further additions to their buildings, which will materially assist them in providing for the further comfort of the lads, and the extension and perfecting of their work. The first eight boys were transferred from Ballarat in January, 1893.

The Kingsbury Farm Reformatory, Newstead, for Protestant Boys.—This was not opened until April, 1893, when one lad, a new committal, was sent. Mr. Brebner, the superintendent and proprietor of the farm, preferring to begin in this small way, not having had, like the superintendents of the other Reformatories, any previous experience with this class of boys. He therefore wished to gain it in a thoroughly practical way by taking one at a time. Others have been sent since, and now six are on hand, in addition to those sent to service, or to their friends on probation. The family system is here also in full force, and with the happiest results. Mr. and Mrs. Brebner have no children of their own, and have evidently “adopted” their wards. This farm is now being connected by telephone with the nearest police station, as a precaution against absconding; but from my own observation of the happy relationship existing, when recently paying a visit, accompanied by W. J. S. Gordon, Esq., M.P., I think it will not be often called into requisition for absconding purposes. The following extract from a letter received from a recent visitor to this farm is of interest, as showing the practical nature of the training the lads are receiving:—

“I wish there were more such homes for our boys. The six boys Mr. Brebner has assist in the work on the farm, clearing, cultivating, and dam-making, to supply water to irrigate the orchard and vineyard. The grapes, apples, and pears were as fine as any I have seen in the shows in Melbourne. The boys are learning to grow these fruits. They keep clean all the ground, plant trees, and root up the diseased ones. They trap the codlin moth, and graft and bud different kind of fruit on strong stocks. They pick and store the fruit, and then pack it for the Melbourne market. It is a splendid education for them, and I cannot speak too highly of the training the boys are getting in agriculture.”

In dealing with the first year's results of the Private Reformatory system as applied to boys, I have thought it well to thus give somewhat fully the impressions I have formed of each school by actual observation. One eminently satisfactory feature is that the Superintendents felt themselves justified in placing out during the year 40 boys to earn their own living at service, after an average detention of only three and three-quarter months.

There can be no doubt as to the individual responsibility, self-denial, and anxiety devolving upon the Superintendents and their wives who, with the object of reclaiming from vicious habits lads and girls, many of whom are very depraved, devote themselves and their homes to the work by receiving them into what is virtually the family. Taking into consideration the nearly six years' satisfactory experience of the work among the girls at Brookside, and the first year's result of the system as applied to the boys, I do not hesitate to place on record that, in my opinion, with christian people equally suitable and devoted to the work as those at present in charge of these various schools appear to be, the Private Reformatory system of this colony will, from all points of view, be a great success. This success will, I feel satisfied, be materially assisted and made more permanent by multiplying the number of these institutions with a view to having as few boys congregated together as possible. With this object I propose shortly asking your permission to open two others, one of which I hope will be for Roman Catholic boys only.

Brookside Reformatory School, for Protestant Girls.—Mrs. Rowe's report of the past year's proceedings will be found to be of the usual interest, showing as it does that, while meeting with much to discourage her in individual cases, her system of dealing with Reformatory girls is still meeting with the greatest success generally.

The following extract from a letter received from Dr. Shields, who recently paid a visit to Brookside, accompanied by Dr. McCreery, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, will give an idea of the character and disposition of some of the inmates of this Reformatory and the anxiety appertaining to their oversight:—

“I will shortly furnish a report as to the best course to be adopted with those inmates and wards who, from mental or moral weakness, are unable to take care of themselves after they have passed the legal age of supervision by the State. In the meantime, we may mention that, from our examination, we are

satisfied that there are several girls who are unfit to be left to themselves when their terms expire, and whom it would be prudent and necessary, in the interests of morality and themselves, to still keep under supervision and control. This applies to other Reformatory institutions as well as to Brookside. The question will require careful consideration, and no doubt some amendment of the law will be needed to meet such special cases.

"In referring to Brookside, Dr. McCreery and I may be allowed to state that we consider Mrs. Rowe well deserves every encouragement in the noble work in which she is engaged. Such work must be very trying at times; but Mrs. Rowe's patience, energy, and christian philanthropy are admirable."

Mrs. Rowe received her first six girls in 1887, and since then 155 have passed through her hands, and when it is stated that a recent careful inquiry and analysis of this large number, many of whom have long since ceased to be under any legal control, does not disclose that one of them has gone back to a street life, is most gratifying and sufficient in itself to amply justify the action taken by the Government in handing over the "reformation" of these girls into suitable private hands. In this connexion I may be permitted to refer to the sudden death of Mr. Rowe during the year, which was a great blow to the whole neighbourhood, more especially to Brookside and its inmates, in whom, from the commencement of the work, he took a quiet but thoroughly practical interest.

The Salvation Army Reformatory for Protestant Girls, Brunswick.—Excellent and apparently permanent influence for good is being exercised over the inmates of this Reformatory, and the school will well repay a visit from those interested in the reclaiming of fallen girls, and the training of them in a practical way to be really useful women.

It will be seen from the matron's report that those sent out to service are, with few exceptions, doing well, and that the health and conduct of the girls generally have been good.

Roman Catholic Reformatory for Girls, Oakleigh.—From the report of the Reverend Mother Prioress it will be seen that comparatively few have been sent to service during the year in consequence of the small demand for servants, and there are now several waiting situations. The health and conduct of the girls have been satisfactory.

Children boarded out.—This important branch of the Departmental work has passed through another year without anything very unusual to chronicle. The ladies' committees have found more than ordinary difficulty in finding situations locally for the children. Hitherto, with few exceptions, they have been able to place them suitably in the foster-district, when reaching the service age, or the foster-parents themselves have been allowed to retain them on the recommendation of the Committee, but I regret to say the depressed state of the labour market has in many instances necessitated the children being brought away and placed elsewhere. I need hardly say this step is always taken with very great reluctance, particularly in the case of girls who at that age require more than ever the watchful care and oversight of their foster-mother and the ladies. The health and conduct generally of the foster-children has been good, and it will be seen from the Annual Reports furnished by the Committees that very warm attachment between foster-parents and children is still one of the most prominent and satisfactory features of the boarding-out system. This is very gratifying, as, besides showing the happy relationship existing, it points very conclusively to the care with which the ladies have selected the foster-homes, and subsequently supervised them; the latter a most important part of the whole system, and one to which scarcely too much prominence can be given.

Maintenance Collections.—The amount collected during the year, £1,139 10s. 7d., shows, I am sorry to say, a further falling off against the previous year. There can be no doubt, I think, that this is mainly attributable to the depressed condition of the colony generally.

I have again to thank all the numerous honorary workers connected with the Department for their continued interest and labour of love. To the lady correspondents this is especially due, as without their hearty assistance and co-operation it would be next to impossible to carry on the work satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOS. M. MILLAR,
Secretary.

REPORTS ON SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF RECEIVING DEPÔTS, ROYAL PARK.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1893.

GIRLS.

In the Girls' Division of the Neglected Children's Department the health of the inmates was good, except when measles were so prevalent in the months of July and August. We had three children admitted with measles; and, although every precaution was taken, others took it; and we had in all fifteen cases. I regret to say two of the patients died from pneumonia supervening.

Other deaths occurred of infants from marasmus.

The conduct of the girls has been satisfactory, and visits from former inmates and reports received from employers concerning those at service have been fairly good.

We had two absconders during the year—one a child whose mother succeeded in enticing her away, but she was glad to come back again. The other was a returned service girl, placed in one of the rooms of the Reformatory for isolation; she succeeded during the temporary absence of the attendant to wrench off the iron screen of the window and make her escape; she has since been brought back.

In the Girls' Reformatory Division the health of the inmates was good, and their conduct satisfactory.

BOYS.

In the Boys' Division of the Neglected Children's Department the health was, on the whole, good; no serious illness occurred. I regret having to report a large increase in the number of absconders for the year, due in a great measure to the breaking up of the Reformatory and Probationary Schools at Ballarat and the transfer of some of the boys here.

I am pleased to report that a long-felt want has been supplied in the erection of a galvanized-iron fence round the grounds of the Institution, which has had the effect of making the place more secure.

Mr. Hannay, the Superintendent of the Immigrants' Home, has kindly taken charge of the Sunday School for the Protestant children on Sunday afternoons.

The new building at present being erected for the accommodation of the Reformatory boys is approaching completion; and when handed over will, I trust, enable us to completely isolate these wards from the others.

I have again to warmly thank those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly contributed toys and other gifts to the children.

Through the kindness of the Visiting Committee, the Rev. C. P. M. Bardin, Miss Stack, and friends several very pleasant entertainments were provided, all of which were greatly appreciated by the children.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JANE WILSON, Matron.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE FOR RECEIVING DEPÔTS, ROYAL PARK, FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.

The Visiting Committee report that the monthly visitation has been regularly carried on (three visits per month), and they are satisfied with the working of the Institution. Upon all occasions they find everything in connexion with the establishment in a condition of cleanliness, order, and neatness—the children looking contented and well cared for.

During the year there has not been any sickness of importance, except in the months of July and August, when the measles epidemic was prevalent. A few took the disease; but fortunately, with care and good management, it was prevented from spreading and the patients quickly recovered.

The number of new committals has been very high. This is probably due in a great measure to the cloud of depression and poverty which still overshadows Melbourne; but the Committee feel convinced that very many instances occur of parents shirking their responsibilities, and leaving their children to be brought up by the State, without effort or intention on their part of contributing the amounts required by the Department. They would, therefore, urge that more active measures be taken to enforce the payment by parents of their required sums, unless it can be satisfactorily proved that the circumstances of their position will not admit of it.

At the Girls' Reformatory some of the admissions were very young, but unfortunately with a pitiful story or bad record attached. They remain at the Depôt for a very short time, being transferred to service or other institutions as quickly as possible.

One marriage has taken place—that of a girl for some years a ward of the State, and who had been well reported of by her employers.

The number of absconders from Boys' Depôt has been exceptionally high. The Committee believe that the necessity for placing Reformatory boys here whilst waiting for transfer to service or some other institution has been conducive to this, as, owing to insufficient accommodation, it was impossible to prevent contact between neglected children and Reformatory boys; but when the new buildings,* already commenced for the reception of the latter are completed there will be less danger of evil influence.

There were absconders also from the Girls' Depôt and Reformatory.

The boys work well and willingly under the direction of the Superintendent; and the neat appearance of the garden, as well as its productiveness in vegetables, bear witness to their labours.

Mr. Hannay, the Superintendent of the Immigrants' Home, kindly devotes a portion of each Sunday afternoon to giving religious instruction to the boys. The inmates of both Depôts have regular religious instruction from the authorized visiting chaplains.

Five deaths have occurred—infants received in a dying condition.

The Visiting Committee gave their usual Christmas treat to the children of both Depôts on 21st December. There was an ample supply of cake, fruit, and other good things for their tea; and in the evening a magic lantern entertainment by Rev. C. P. M. Bardin—all of which were much enjoyed.

The Committee desire to express their sense of the civility and courtesy always received from Matron, Superintendent, and attendants, and the facility afforded them of inspecting all parts of the Institution.

(Signed)

M. L. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.
LISA BARDIN, Hon. Secretary.

GOOD SHEPHERD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ABBOTSFORD.

SIR,

On the whole the general health of the inmates was good. When the measles were prevalent some of the children suffered from the malady, but thanks to the kind care and attention of Dr. J. P. Ryan they soon recovered.

Only one death occurred, and that was from pneumonia after measles.

On account of the general depression there was a difficulty in placing the girls at service in good homes—not that there was a lack of applicants, but in most cases the amount of wages offered was so small as to be insufficient to supply necessary clothing. In some instances the girls—who were very willing to go out on low wages—became dissatisfied after a little time, and were anxious to return to the School.

The Visiting Committee were pleased with all that regarded the care and management of the school.

Mr. Inspector Summers examined the classes in July last, and reported favorably thereon.

Sincere thanks are offered to Mr. Peterson and the many kind friends who have on various occasions contributed to the pleasure of the little children.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed)

MARY V. KENNEDY, Provincial Superioress.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GEELONG.

SIR,

I beg to submit report of above-named Institution for year ending 31st December, 1893.

At the beginning of the year there were three girls in the Institution. There were no admissions, but one death; thus leaving two children in the school.

I am, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed)

M. G. SHERLOCK.

SERVANTS' TRAINING INSTITUTE, YARRA PARK.

SIR,

The health of the girls has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

I still have letters, visits, and presents from my old girls. One has brought her child, another her sister to see me.

Though I have had several girls sent this year, I have abundant room for more.

There has been no event of special importance calling for remark.

Dr. Payne has kindly taken the place of the late Dr. Graham as honorary medical officer.

Have again to thank most sincerely many kind friends who have given pleasure to my girls.

Five of the girls won prizes at Holy Trinity Church.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. BANNER.

* These new buildings for Reformatory boys have now been completed and occupied.

ALBION REFORMATORY SCHOOL, BRUNSWICK.

SIR,

We have to report a very good year's work at this Reformatory. A steady work has gone on among the varied characters we have had to deal with, and in many instances we are pleased to say that a marvellous change has taken place in the lives and dispositions of some of the girls. While we had a good deal of trouble with some at certain times, still on the whole the discipline and conduct of the girls has been all that we could expect. Special care has been taken to train the girls in all kinds of domestic duties, so that many of them who have gone from us are giving every satisfaction in their situations. We are also training some of the girls to use the woollen knitting machine, and trust that the knowledge thus gained will be helpful to them in days to come.

I am, Sir,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) ANNIE HUTCHINSON, Matron.

GIRLS' REFORMATORY SCHOOL, OAKLEIGH.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for your information a report of the working of the school for the year ending 1893.

The health of the children during the year has been excellent, except in a few cases of new committals, which required medical treatment for a short period.

With regard to work they have given entire satisfaction in the different employments, and have always shown a ready will to try and perfect themselves in all that is considered useful or necessary to fit them to occupy respectable situations when they leave their present home.

Some considerable expense has been incurred in providing more accommodation and requisites for laundry purposes, with a view to having the children efficiently taught to go through the various processes of laundry work; but the testimonials we receive from time to time in praise of their work more than compensate us, for we feel assured that when they gain a mastery over this indispensable branch of domestic duty we have provided them with the means of earning a respectable and honest livelihood hereafter.

Those at service are giving great satisfaction; masters and mistresses frequently express themselves highly pleased with their great knowledge of baking, farm and dairy work.

The girls whose terms expired during the year (two of whom are transfers from gaol) still remain in their situations, and keep up a regular correspondence with the heads of the Institution.

I beg to tender most grateful thanks to Dr. Morrison for his generous and prompt attentions on all occasions to the wants of the children; to Mr. Peterson for his usual Christmas present of well-assorted toys; and to Messrs. Flack, De Freitas, also Hogan and Mooney for their nice treats and donations to the Institution.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed) MARY A. O'SHEA.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE, OAKLEIGH.

We, the undersigned, have made an official visit to this Reformatory School, and find that we have simply to repeat the remarks on our last visit regarding the children and the Institution generally.

We have been perfectly satisfied, and cannot help admiring the work done by the nuns.

(Signed) JAMES S. HEGARTY.
JAMES HOGAN.
H. O'CALLAGHAN.
EDWIN O'DONNELL.

BROOKSIDE REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

DEAR SIR,

I do not know that there are any circumstances of moment to detail. We are going on much as usual, except that we are glad to note a decided tendency among the girls at service to remain out. I may state, as the figures do not come prominently forward anywhere else, that during the twelve months we placed out 73 girls (11 of them for the first time) after their reception at Brookside. A little consideration will show what an amount of positive work these figures mean. The girls who have been returned from service often want as much work done to refit them for service as one sent for the first time. Then there is the taking them to situations, when the work has to be cheerfully carried on without the working head—or perhaps, by way of a change, Mrs. Downing has done the extra work, and sent a subordinate. The number 73 does not include the sending away of two or three girls who come in for a holiday, and returned to the same situations. We committed some to the care of relations and others to the Salvation Army—two of them, I am sorry to say, requiring the shelter of another of their invaluable homes. One died at service. She was a girl of great promise, a favourite in her situation, and was very truly mourned for. The number of girls at service at the end of the year was 71.

Owing to the fact that there were more in situations our numbers in residence fell to 43. We have consequently taken into consideration the advisability of closing the cottage at Rokewood. I must put on record here my own appreciation of the great kindness the Rokewood residents have shown to my wards during their stay there. Mr. Tippet, the State-school master, pays them a weekly visit, encouraging their Matron by his interest in their lessons and progress generally. Everybody seems to look on them approvingly, and I have been quite refreshed for my work by the kindly interest displayed in them.

The health of the girls, as a whole, has been excellent; we had complete freedom from any infectious disease during the year. We had one very severe illness, lasting three months (peritonitis). To general surprise the girl recovered, and is now in service and doing well. Dr. Johnson has been regular in his fortnightly attendance, and assiduous in his attention when further advice was required.

I must also record the assistance rendered by Mrs. Downing and the other members of the staff to the effective working of the school at a time when I was prevented from taking as much interest in the arrangements as usual through grievous trouble and bereavement.

I am fully conscious of the fact that the work might be better done than we are doing it. We have to learn in some cases through our failures, but we are all willing to learn, and ready to try any reasonable measures for the attainment of our end, which is nothing less than the salvation of the girls—whether at home or in service—body and soul. The day only will declare the result of our labour.

With the exception of a few exceedingly troublesome girls, the behaviour of the inmates has been good. In only one of the five cottages has there ever been any attempt to resent the punishment of offenders. I think this is all I need write concerning our year's work, though no doubt much more might be related with advantage.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH ROWE, Superintendent.

EXCELSIOR HOME FOR BOYS' REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

SIR,

Since the formation of this Reformatory School on 27th January, 1893, I have received 45 boys—29 Protestants and 16 Roman Catholics. Their conduct on the whole has been very good, but I have had cases where boys developed very strong passions. However, most of them have given way to kind treatment, combined with firmness. The boys attending the State School have obtained high marks, and some of them would have taken prizes only it is not the custom to give them at their school.

With regard to the Roman Catholic boys I enclose their teacher's report, and also wish to state that the first named (P.S.) received a very nice prize for reading, catechism, and conduct. He is so highly thought of that he has been for some time in attendance on the altar.

Father Carey and Mrs. Ryan deserve special thanks for the attention they have given to the boys of their faith.

The divine service held at the home every Sunday has been well attended, and, we are happy to report, with good results.

Of the boys received their conduct has been very satisfactory, namely:—Very good, 16; good, 21; uncertain, 4; bad, 4. We have at this time 13 remaining in the home.

If we can claim any success it is partly owing to giving each boy a separate bed-room, and promoting a spirit of self-government amongst the boys.

We find our "camping out" in the country of much assistance to us, both in finding a boy's true character and also in giving Mrs. Groom a rest.

The private boys in the home, for whom it was first instituted, have also been of great assistance to us in checking the wild spirits of the Reformatory boys.

Health has been very good, but I would like to place on record the kindness of Dr. Simons of Brighton, who has always been ready to attend every call made on him.

We have had many true friends to help us since the Ballarat Reformatory closed, and our Committee have been most kind in giving good advice to the boys.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. GROOM.

P.S.—I may add that many of the lads are placed at work daily around the neighbourhood in gardens, for which they receive 1s. per day, the amount being placed to their credit in the bank.

(Signed)

W. GROOM.

HEIDELBERG HOME FOR BOYS' REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

SIR,

During the year that has gone we have gained a good deal of experience in connexion with the work amongst Reformatory boys, and we now feel that we have our hands upon things fairly well. The boys are kept at work for a specified time each day in various duties about the farm, and a portion of each day is also set apart for their education. A special officer attends to this, giving the lads instruction, and thus endeavouring to fit them for positions of usefulness in days to come.

Through sickness we lost one of the boys named Henry Jackson. He died in the Melbourne Hospital of some heart trouble. His testimony when dying was a very bright and cheery one. Poor little fellow, he passed away after having tried to sing one of the Army songs he had learned out at Heidelberg.

We keep a correspondence with the boys who are out in situations, and our hearts are continually being cheered on the receipt of letters telling us of our boys who are giving every satisfaction to their employers.

During the year we have made a change in the staff of officers; and Ensign May, who is now in charge of the farm, is proving himself to be thoroughly competent for the work he has in hand. The unity that exists among the officers and boys is very pleasing to us, and we feel confident that the family spirit which is being fostered will be a great blessing to these lads in future days.

Taking all things into consideration, we feel that the work has been very beneficial for the lads; and, while we have disappointments such as I suppose we could scarcely expect to be without in such a work, still we feel it has been quite as small as we could reasonably expect.

I am, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM PEART, Major
(for Superintendent).

KINGSBURY REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that our home was opened on the 15th April, 1893, when the first boy was received. The second came in June—others since.

Three have been placed at service in the neighbourhood. One of them was subsequently returned, owing to his being too young for the work; the others are giving satisfaction to their employers.

One of the boys has been sent to the Dépôt at Royal Park for absconding and inducing another to go with him, and is still there as ward of this school. As, however, he is in bad health I propose taking him back shortly.

There are six boys here at present—all we can accommodate just now.

On the whole, their conduct has been satisfactory; they do their work willingly, also their lessons and exercises in the evenings.

Each boy takes his turn in assisting in the house work, while the others are employed at the various kinds of farm and garden work.

They have such amusements as hunting, fishing, cricket, football, gymnastics, &c.

We were visited by Mr. Brett, Inspector of Charities, last October; and recently by Mr. C. D. Barber, of the Gordon Institute; Mr. Millar, Secretary of the Department; and Mr. Gordon, M.L.A.

My application for telephonic communication with Newstead has been favorably received, and the survey has been completed.

The Defence Department has kindly sent some rifles for drill purposes.

In conclusion, I wish to kindly acknowledge the receipt of books and other reading matter from Mr. W. J. S. Gordon, M.L.A., for the use of the inmates.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. BREBNER.

REPORT OF WANDIN YALLOCK REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

We commenced to take reformatory boys at Fernydale Farm on 27th January, 1893 (with two selected at Ballarat), and at the Olinda Farm, 27th July, 1893. Up to the present we believe the right line has been struck in keeping these boys in very small communities—on farms—where they have abundance of physical work and play. Those who have been associated in large numbers at Ballarat are certainly better educated in vice than those who are only lately committed and have never been at a reformatory before, and we shall be glad when the “old boys” are grown up. We have three of these who are giving every promise of success, while eight have been returned to the Department and sent to other reformatories.

Of the late committals I may say we are pleased with the prospects of success. We find the boys are settling down to their work, and will have a good chance of turning out well, as the Superintendent is able to study each individual case while there are only a few under his control, and quickly checks any secret mischief the lads may invent, which cannot be done if there is a large number under one roof.

I would like to say that the neighbours of the district gladly attend the Sunday evening services that are held at the home, and find no disadvantage by allowing their children to mix with our boys at these meetings, also at Sunday school and church. Some have expressed the good their own sons have received by seeing how well our boys behave and obey all commands.

(Signed) CHARLES D. BARBER.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEES.

“The children are receiving every care and attention. All are healthy. Two girls have been adopted by their foster parents, and one boy is to be apprenticed to the leather trade. The homes are very satisfactory. Twelve children have joined the Young People's Scripture League.”

“Nothing special to report. Have had an epidemic of measles and influenza, but only two or three very mild cases amongst our children. Situations have been provided for the children who have reached the service age, and good reports have been received of all the girls in service.”

“The past year has on the whole been satisfactory, though we have had a good deal of sickness. One baby has died from the effects of teething. One of the licensed boys (R.K.) met with an accident through falling from a cart, and is still an inmate of the hospital, but doing well. Several girls have been placed, and others are awaiting suitable homes. The depression and other reasons, however, make them scarce. Those in service are giving satisfaction. Some have been placed on probation with their foster parents—a system which works well. A gathering of foster parents and children took place in October, and it was a treat to see the happy healthy-looking faces of the children. Every one received a present.”

“The health of the children has been very good, and the State school and Catholic teachers speak in high terms of the appearance and conduct of the boarded-out children. One boy (P.M.) obtained employment through the efforts of J.W., an ex-ward; and, knowing his foster mother was unable to pay the rates on her little cottage, sent her £2 to enable her to do so. I regret that since I have to record that J.W. died recently, leaving a wife and child. I often meet both young men and women, who invariably speak well of the care and attention they received.”

“Homes are good; children healthy and happy. Service children doing well, but find it more difficult to obtain situations for them, so many seeking employment.”

“Both the licensed and boarded-out children's conduct has been good; also their health, with the exception of the epidemic of measles. Several transfers and removals have taken place, and the attachment shown between foster parents and children has been very marked. Mrs. M—, who for twelve years has worked faithfully in the interest of the children, has been removed from our midst by death, and she has been greatly missed by all.”

“The past year has been very satisfactory; the homes good; the children's health, with few exceptions, very good; and their conduct fairly good. A number of the service children who have been allowed to make their own arrangements are doing well. Would suggest that children sent out for the first time only be provided with one suit of clothes, and foster parents allowed money to provide the other, as they are more likely to know the requirements of the children.”

“Nothing more of importance to report. Almost every child had measles, but there were no deaths. Many of the husbands are out of work, but it is to the credit of the foster mothers that they dress the children and keep the homes up to the normal standard in most cases. Foster parents speak well of their adopted children.”

“We have very good homes—some of them excellent; the same may be said of the foster parents. The children seem well and happy; and, with one exception, it has been a pleasure to hear of the service boys and girls. Two lads have been placed at the early age of thirteen—one apprenticed to a shoemaker, the other to farm work. It has been a pleasure to deal with these children.”

“Have pleasure in reporting very favorably of all the children. No single complaint has been made of the conduct of any of them. Their health has been generally good, although most of them have had the blight, but not severely.”

“No great change to report. Nearly the whole of the children suffered from measles, and a few from diphtheria, but in a mild form. Boys absconding have given much trouble, and vexed the foster parents. Have found it difficult to find situations for boys; girls are generally in demand, but some employers expect too much from such young children. One death—that of an infant—occurred. Boys who have been allowed to make their own arrangements are doing well. T.H., who was adopted some years since by Mrs. K., has married and settled down near her. Of two others adopted since one has gone to a situation but makes her house his home, and the other lives with her. T.G. showed his gratitude to his foster parent by paying her doctor's bill, which amounted to £4. He has over £80 in the bank. One lady visitor has married, and removed from the district; the others take great interest in the work, and willingly assist each other.”

“The Committee think the homes exceptionally good, and the children well looked after; they are also all healthy. They are all delighted at being allowed to join the excursion trip; and this keeps many in order, fearing their behaviour may prevent their being allowed to do so.”

"Have had little sickness—only a few cases of measles of a mild type, and one of whooping cough. The homes have been visited, and nothing unusual to report. All the homes are respectable, and the children happy and well cared for. The foster parents take a pride in keeping them regularly at school, showing the prizes taken and stamps for regular attendance and good conduct. Several have been adopted by their foster parents, and one restored to relatives. Health has been good, except during the epidemic of measles. Two deaths of infants occurred early in the year from the great heat of the weather."

"The boarding-out homes are very satisfactory. Children well fed, clothed, and in the enjoyment of perfect health and happiness. Conduct at home and in school good. The service children are giving satisfaction, and those whose terms have expired are still in and near the district, and visit their foster parents. We consider the boarding-out system is proving a great blessing to the colony.

"The condition of the children and their respective foster homes is very favorable. The children are healthy, and full of the vigour of life. The death-rate has been low. The school results are satisfactory; and it is encouraging to find the result of our labours successful."

"Am happy to state that good health, and, on the whole, good conduct, has prevailed during the year."

"The children have generally been healthy, and when the epidemic of measles occurred they escaped or had them slightly, which speaks favorably of the care bestowed. Those who are at present at service are giving every satisfaction to their employers. There have been several transfers and removals during the year from various causes."

TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND AVERAGE NET COST PER HEAD FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN.—INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY.

Items.	Industrial Schools.						Reformatory Schools.								Total.			
	Head Office.	Bears' and Girls' Receiving Depôts.	Abbotsford.	St. Joseph's, Geelong.	Servants' Training School.	Boarded-out Children.	Licensed Children.	Total.	Albion.	Oakleigh.	Brookside.	Heidelberg.	Excelstor.	Wandin Yallock.		Kingsbury.*	Ballarat.†	Licensed Children.
Average strength	...	77	59	3	5	1,783	...	...	14	44	50	14	10	7	3	32	...
Provisions	£ s. d.	400 10 5	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clothing and Bedding	...	179 18 7	...	...	...	997 1 1255 18 7	...	400 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 2 1	89 2 1
Fuel, Light, and Water	...	56 16 10	...	...	...	...	...	1,432 18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 7 3	262 3 4
Stores, Stock, &c.	...	91 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	101 16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 2 7	...
Medical Attendance, Medicines, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1,257 3 4	...	208 14 4	...	...	49 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incidentals	...	128 17 2	...	...	...	...	...	1,257 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2 3	...
Transport and Travel.	...	...	...	...	...	585 1 11 708 5 1	...	510 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 19 2	...
Salaries and Wages	3,254 1 9	1,024 19 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,293 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Maintenance	...	...	805 13 7	38 15 1	56 0 1	24,284 16 0	...	4,279 1 5	1,165 1 1	1,302 18 3	363 12 10	250 12 0	192 8 1	...	48 8 7	746 9 4	746 9 4
	3,797 12 3	1,882 16 2	805 13 7	38 15 1	56 0 1	24,284 16 0	2,496 3 8	25,185 4 9	1,165 1 1	1,352 9 11	363 12 10	250 12 0	192 8 1	1,056 2 8	48 8 7	3,680 11 7	3,680 11 7	
Deduct—																		
Value of Labour performed by Schools	...	145 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	145 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maintenance	...	38 9 3	29 9 5	1 10 2	2 10 4	897 3 11	...	969 3 1	7 13 3	23 10 9	27 7 4	38 3 6	27 2 0	19 1 3	5 9 1	22 0 4	170 7 6	
Value of Produce, &c., sold	...	42 10 9	42 10 9	26 15 2	...	26 15 2
All other Receipts	...	7 0 1	7 0 1	2 13 6	2 13 6
Net Cost	...	233 15 4	29 9 5	1 10 2	2 10 4	897 3 11	...	1,164 9 2	7 13 3	23 10 9	27 7 4	40 17 0	27 2 0	19 1 3	5 9 1	48 15 6	...	199 16 2
Average Net Cost per head	3,797 12 3	1,649 0 10	817 16 8	37 4 11	60 19 9	26,226 18 5	964 3 8	33,504 14 0	1,141 10 4	1,325 2 7	322 15 10	223 10 0	173 6 10	1,007 7 2	42 19 6	4,848 13 1	...	

* For nine months only.—† For three months only.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE RETURN OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

Particulars.	ASSISTED SCHOOLS, ¹										Total.			
	GOVERNMENT DEPÔTS.					Reformatory.								
	Neglected.		Reformatory.			Neglected.		Reformatory.						
	Boys' Depôt.	Girls' Depôt.	Boys' Probationary.	Boys', Ballarat.	Girls.	Girls' (Roman Catholic, Abbotstord.	Girls' (Protestant, Yarra Park.	Boys' (Protestant and Roman Catholic, Excelsior.	Boys' (Protestant and Roman Catholic, Wandin Yallock.	Boys' (Protestant), Kingsbury.	Boys' (Protestant), Heidelberg.	Girls (Protestant), Alblon.	Girls' (Protestant), Brookside.	Girls' (Roman Catholic), Oakleigh.
	<i>Admissions.</i>													
New Admissions	131	306	...	3	50	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Transfers from Gaol	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Re-admissions	123	102	13	32	3	...	36	6	...	...	...	64	...	3
Transfers from Neglected Children's Department	...	...	14	1	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	9	...	4
Transfers from Reformatories	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Add increase during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	262	409	27	7	82	14	51	8	...	...	...	77	...	14
Under Supervision on 1st January, 1893	1,741	959	15	57	...	2	56	2	...	...	...	47	...	43
Total Admissions	1,825	444	42	64	82	16	107	10	...	...	...	124	...	57
<i>Discharges.</i>														
To Foster Homes	124	301	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service	86	56	20	31	6	3	38	1	...	...	...	73	...	8
Relatives and others on probation	30	7	1	10	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Relatives and others finally	11	6	1	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
Lunatic Asylums and other institutions	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absconded	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	22	57	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Neglected Children's Department	14	17	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add decrease during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Discharges	267	411	33	64	77	16	45	2	...	...	...	81	...	16
Under Supervision on 31st December, 1893	1,825	915	9	...	5	...	62	8	...	...	...	43	...	41
Total	1,825	444	42	64	82	16	107	3	...	...	...	124	...	57

^a One hundred and twenty-five were, in addition, placed at service from foster homes and three from probation.
^b Seventy-five were, in addition, discharged on probation from foster homes.
^c Thirty-eight were, in addition, discharged from foster, probation, and service homes.
^d Forty-nine other children died—viz., in boarded-out and licensed homes, also in hospitals.

