

(No. 120.)



1862.

TASMANIA.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Brought up by Mr. Davies, and ordered by the House to be printed,
3 October, 1862.

CORRIGENDUM.

In page 12, Mr. Falconer's evidence, line 12 from the top, for "tendered" read "estimated."



SELECT Committee appointed on the 21st August, 1862, to enquire into, and report upon, the Condition of the several CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS of the Colony which have been placed under the Supervision of Boards of Management; upon the Nature and Extent of the Powers possessed by such Boards, and the practical Results that have followed from such a System of Management.

MEMBERS.

DR. BUTLER.
MR. MACLANACHAN.
MR. DOUGLAS.
MR. BALFE.

MR. CROOKES.
MR. ROOKE.
MR. DAVIES (*Mover.*)

DAYS OF MEETING.

1. 29 August, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Davies, Mr. Maclanachan, and Mr. Douglas.
2. 2 September, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Davies, Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Crookes, Mr. Rooke, and Mr. Balfe.
3. 5 September, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Crookes, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Balfe, and Dr. Butler.
4. 10 September, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Crookes, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Balfe, and Dr. Butler.
5. 16 September, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Davies, Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Balfe, and Dr. Butler.
6. 19 September, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Davies, Mr. Maclanachan, and Mr. Rooke.
7. 24 September, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Davies, Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Rooke, and Mr. Balfe.
8. 26 September, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Davies, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Maclanachan, and Mr. Rooke.
9. 3 October, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Davies, Mr. Rooke, and Mr. Crookes.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

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R E P O R T.

Your Committee have held nine Meetings, and have devoted their earnest attention to only one of the Institutions (the Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children) which have been placed under the supervision of Boards of Management; and your Committee have taken the evidence of numerous Witnesses, and personally inspected the Asylum, and have examined the children.

They have decided to bring up the following Progress Report, to which they earnestly request the careful attention of your Honorable House.

1. Your Committee are of opinion that all the Land now known as the Orphan School Farm, with the exception of that part in the immediate vicinity of the Buildings, should be sold.

2. The evidence adduced before your Committee fully satisfied them that Children who have attained the age of 12 years are fitted for apprenticeship to useful occupations, and that their retention in the Institution after that time entails a large and unnecessary expense of its funds. They therefore recommend that Quarterly Returns be published of all such Children as may be available for apprenticeship.

3. The enquiries instituted by your Committee on the industrial occupation of the Children in the Establishment strongly induce them to the belief that the system has not been attended with sufficient benefit to warrant the continuance of the large expenditure hitherto involved in carrying it out. The Children have not received any useful or even elementary instruction in their various trades; and the prosecution of the system has necessitated the retention of senior Children in the Establishment long after they could have been dispersed in the general community. They therefore recommend the reduction of all those Officers on the Staff of the Establishment who are employed in instructing the Children in industrial pursuits.

4. Your Committee have instituted a careful examination into the mode by which the Provisions and Stores are supplied to the Institution; and they recommend—

1. That all the Provisions, including the bread and milk, should be provided through the medium of public tender, with the exception of such vegetables as may be raised on the Establishment, mainly by the Boys of the School. Your Committee express a strong opinion that the adoption of this recommendation would ensure a great saving in the expenditure under this item.

2. The comparison which your Committee have instituted into the character of the Stores as at present supplied by the Commissariat, and of those which could be supplied in the Colony, has impressed them with the conviction that at once great economy in the ultimate cost, as well as increased fitness for the purposes required, would be secured by obtaining the supply of the several articles of clothing for the Children in the Colony by tender. The evidence taken before the Committee showed that boots and shoes could be supplied in the Colony cheaper and much better than they are at present obtained; while the substitution of blouses for the present ungainly and unsuitable dress of the boys is highly desirable. The dresses as supplied to the girls are not at all appropriate, and have to be remade in the Colony, necessitating great waste of material with considerable labour, and even then do not constitute a suitable dress.

5. Taking into consideration the limited period available for education under the present arrangements of the Institution, your Committee have much pleasure in recording their satisfaction with the general progress of the Children; as a rule, the Children by the time they are 12 years are satisfactorily grounded in elementary education. At the same time, looking at the short period during which the Children are under instruction, your Committee would strongly recommend that arrangements be made securing the supervision of the Children during the rest of the day by the present scholastic staff, even if it became necessary to employ an Assistant Teacher for this purpose.

6. Your Committee emphatically condemn the extravagant and, as it appears to them, needless expenditure of the public money in the erection of new Buildings as additions to this Institution; and feel it a duty incumbent on them to draw the attention of the House to the mode by which the country became involved in an expenditure so greatly exceeding the necessity of the occasion, and which, in the opinion of the Committee, would never have been incurred had the information which was before the Government been submitted to Parliament before the Building was sanctioned by it.

7. Your Committee have much pleasure in recording their gratification at the cleanliness and good order of the Institution, together with the general efficiency of the staff. The Children in the Institution appeared healthy and cheerful; and the only further recommendation the Committee feel it necessary at the present time to propose, is the removal of the idiotic and permanently invalid Children to other Institutions more peculiarly fitted to their condition.

JOHN DAVIES, *Chairman.*

3rd October, 1862.

A P P E N D I X.

5 SEPTEMBER, 1862.

A. H. BOYD, Esq., *called in and examined.*

IN reply to questions:—

I have been in charge since 21 August. I have had no instructions from the Board beyond the printed Rules and Regulations, which I produce. These show the duties expected from each Officer. Mr. Boyes was Purveyor before I came. He had the issuing of Stores, Provisions, &c., which will now, under the new arrangement, be done by myself.

I cannot possibly do without the services of Mr. Boyes, as the Office work is peculiarly heavy.

Mr. Boyes' Office hours are not yet defined under the new arrangement.

I am not in direct communication with the Executive. On all matters connected with the Institution I address the Chairman of the Board.

The Head Schoolmaster is under my orders, and has to see that the Time Table is strictly adhered to. I see that the instructions are carried out.

I think there should be a system of apprenticing Children to the Institution, so that they could attend on the Children in the Infant School; some of the Servants might then be dispensed with.

I should like to see some of the Boys apprenticed to Baking, Gardening, or Farming on the Establishment. They should be apprenticed at 12 years of age, for three years,—certainly not less than three years. The Girls would make good Nurses or Washerwomen. I think it is a pity to keep the older Girls in the Female Division without such employment, which I believe they would willingly undertake. I would give them no pay. They could teach the Children their letters, &c., and I fancy that when they left the Institution for a private family they would be very useful.

I do not like to see so many hired Servants in the Infant Department when there are so many large Girls. I would not make it compulsory on the Girls to be apprenticed.

Boys who have been apprenticed for six months to Shoemaking would be very useful. I know of cases at Port Arthur where boys became very useful in Shoemaking after about 6 or 8 months. The trades I would recommend for Boys are Shoemaking, Tailoring, Gardening and Farming, Baking or Cooking.

The Girls should be Nurses or House Servants, and go through all the grades so as to make them perfect Servants.

I think the same number of Officers will do when the new buildings are opened. More coal would be required for firing. I know nothing about the farm. I think it is a part of my duty to visit the farm, and indeed every part of the Establishment.

The Reverend Mr. Ewing visits the Children on other days than Wednesdays, but since my appointment he has not performed any Religious Services to the Children.

The Reverend Mr. Hunter performs Divine Service in the Girls' School-room, wherein the Boys and Girls of the Roman Catholic faith, and also the Parishioners, are allowed to attend.

The Protestant Children abstain from meat on Fridays. I produce a Dietary Scale, and I consider the quantity is sufficient. It has been said that the small Boys eat more meat than the big ones. I have made arrangements to see that the little Boys are attended to. I attend sometimes at meal-times.

Our provisions are supplied by Tenders. The Contractors for Grocery are Murray & Murdoch ; the Contractor for Meat, Propsting.

I have heard no complaints from any one as to fasting from meat on Fridays.

The Officers do not sleep in the Children's Dormitory. There are doors of communication with the Head Master's and Matron's Rooms. In the Infant School and Hospital of course the Nurses are there. I have seen no amusement for the Children. They don't seem to me to enter into the spirit of play. There is a Library for the Children. I have power to reject bad provisions at once, and to return them to the Contractor.

There are three Kitchens. The Cook-house at the Male School is also the Bake-house for the whole Establishment. If one Kitchen were well provided with cooking apparatus, it would be economical in fuel and attendance. The Kitchen in the new Establishment will be an additional expense. If the Buildings were contiguous to the present, the new Kitchen would be sufficient for the whole Establishment.

The Farm Overseer and the Gardener are employed far apart. They are always ready to assist each other.

The Children are taken out for walks occasionally.

Mr. Boyd withdrew.

MR. HENRY BOYES *called in and examined.*

In reply to questions:—

I have been acting as Purveyor since the 16th August, 1861. I have had charge of the Stores and Provisions of all kinds, I see them issued, and prepared the Estimates.

When Stores are received they are examined by myself. I submit to the Superintendent any which I consider not good.

All Stores are furnished by Tender, and the Tenders are accepted by the Office of Stores; the Board have not had anything to do with the Stores. A list is sent here of the Contractors and prices, and also copies of the Contracts.

It has always struck me that getting things from England, such as Clothing of an inferior nature, which could be much more cheaply made up here, is a source of extra expense.

In reference to the article Milk, which is considered by the Board, the Contractor would supply it cheaper if the supply was not so doubtful, and he could have the whole. He supplies a quantity at present at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ a quart. If he had the whole he would supply it at $4d.$ or $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ I have this from the Contractor himself. He tendered at the time for the whole supply at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Nearly a double supply is required on the Friday. I will furnish a Return for last month of the quantity supplied by the Farm, and of that supplied by the Contractor.

The Farm supplies about 500 lbs. of Carrots and Onions per month, while the Contract is for 4000 or 5000 lbs. Potatoes per month.

I should change the Ration on Friday altogether. The Potatoe Contract is $6s. 6d.$ a cwt. at present. I think at one time the Catholics only had a different Ration on Friday; but it was found so inconvenient to have different Rations, that the whole were put on the same arrangement. I can give a Return of all articles supplied by the Farm in 12 months, say to 30th June last. They are only Wood, Vegetables, and Milk.

I keep an account of wages on the Farm. The Overseer takes money for anything sold from the Farm, such as calves. Mr. Stutzer, I believe, was to keep an account of the produce of Farm. My books are kept by the Farm Committee. The Garden produces flowers only; a little grass for the cow is being cut. Mr. Stutzer belongs to the Farming Committee.

The cows are fed partly from the Farm produce. I keep no account of the food bought for the cows. The Farm Committee have taken the management out of my hands.

The Coal consumed in winter is 2760 pounds daily; in summer 1260 pounds. Firewood, in summer and winter, 10,000 pounds a month, all obtained from the Farm. It is supplied by the persons connected with the Institution. I do not know the cost of wood. I supply fuel in gross; and while the quantity used does not exceed the scale I take no notice of it. Coal costs $30s.$ a ton, (Port Arthur.) The consumption of fuel will be very much increased in the new Buildings. No means are used to ascertain the strength of milk used in the Institution. It is my duty to taste the milk, and I often think both the Farm milk and Contractor's are watered. Our Farm milk is the best. I hardly know what my Office is just now. I have been offered the appointment of Clerk. I think the Boys, if apprenticed to the Institution, might be useful in making up clothes. I prepared the Draft Estimate for 1863. The bedding comes from England,—hair mattresses mixed with flock. It would not be well to get the bedding here. Part of my Estimate (£1400) was for

milk at 4½d. The Servants will, I think, have to be increased when the new Buildings are occupied. The Fuel item, £531, is for Coal only. Clothing would wear longer if made up here. The Boys could be employed usefully on the Establishment in making clothes and shoes. Winter is considered 1 April to 30 September.

Mr. Boyes withdrew.

10 SEPTEMBER, 1862.

MR. W. LATHAM, *Head Schoolmaster Boys' Division, called in and examined.*

In reply to questions:—

I have been Head Schoolmaster since 1 February, 1860. There are 167 Children present daily in my Division: they are making satisfactory progress in their education according to the time that they have been occupied.

The Senior Classes have only four hours a week instruction, and the Junior Boys two days out of the four for two hours each day.

I teach the Monitors from nine till half-past ten in the morning, and the Boys from half-past ten till half-past twelve.

They are employed industrially before that hour. I can state from memory the Time Table. In winter, half-past six to seven, Prayers and folding up beds, then for half an hour in the Lavatory washing; at half-past seven I inspect them for cleanliness for half an hour; at eight they breakfast till half-past eight, then for half an hour cleaning the Yard, Dormitory, and Hall; nine till half-past nine, Religious Instruction; half-past nine to half-past ten, industrial occupation, and during that time I impart instruction to the Monitors; half-past ten to half-past twelve, secular instruction; half-past twelve to one, dinner; one to two, in yard, the senior Boys cleaning the Hall; two to half-past four, industrial occupation; half-past four to five, senior Boys drill, junior bed-making; tea from five to half-past five. This is the routine for four days in the week.

I should like to get two hours on the Wednesdays for secular instruction. The Children are employed the whole of Wednesday in religious instruction; prayers night and morning in the Dormitory, then the Chaplains take them from ten to twelve in the morning and from two till a quarter to five in the evening. The Roman Catholic Chaplain takes the boys of that faith in the morning, and I at the same hours instruct the Protestant Boys. Mr. Ewing takes the Protestant Boys in the afternoon, and Mr. Quinn at the same time takes the Roman Catholic Boys. I read Prayers in the Dormitory every morning, and part of the Evening Service in the evening. I think that the two hours additional secular instruction which I have advised would be of advantage.

I think part of Saturday might be devoted to religious instruction. That day is a whole holiday as regards industrial occupations.

It would be of advantage if the Boys were kept in the Asylum longer as Bakers, &c. They might be apprenticed to the Farm Overseer.

We have very few large boys now, I think about 6 of 14 years of age and 35 over 12. The Boys act as Servants. There is only a Housemaid and a Beadle at my side of the Establishment.

The clothing might be made on the Establishment if they had two sewing machines.

The washing alone is a great deal of work for the girls.

If the clothing were altered to jumpers instead of jackets, it would save much work.

A carpenter's shop might be placed with advantage on the Establishment, where the boys might work mending the farm tools, and putting in glass where broken.

I think it would be better to apprentice the Boys out of the School to trades, than to keep them in the Establishment after they have arrived at 14 years of age.

I find no difficulty in maintaining discipline among the Boys.

The secular instruction is under the direction of the Inspector of Schools, and I view him as my head. He has examined classes during the last twelve months, but I keep no record of the visits. A Visitors' Book is kept in the Office, wherein remarks are entered.

I was Superintendent of the Farm under the direction of the Superintendent. Dr. Benson said he knew nothing of farming. About June or July, 1861, I was relieved from superintendency of the Farm. Whenever I required Boys, I have had 20 or 30 hoeing or haymaking, I or another Officer was always present on the occasion. Milk and green crops were the principal produce. The green crops were for fodder. Part of it was sold while I had charge. It was sold by tender; there were about 20 acres, and it sold for about £5 or £6 an acre; I am not sure as to the amount; however, I will furnish a Return of this. Milk was valued at 1½d. per pint at that time. I can furnish a Farm account whilst I had charge. The crop which was sold was of barley and oats for hay. I handed over 500 loads of manure for which I took no credit. No Farm Overseer was employed at

that time, nor Head Gardener. I had 6 men on the Farm, namely,—2 ploughmen and 4 farm laborers, one of those was employed in the water cart continually. I had 5 horses, and there were 64 acres in cultivation. I had 21 cows.

For part of the time I supplied the Establishment entirely with milk. I then managed the whole Farm, but not the two little gardens in front.

The gardener works at present on the Farm, as well as growing vegetables and trenching for mulberry trees, of which several hundred have been put in the ground.

I had sometimes 90 or 100 boys picking stones or haymaking.

I had 30 boys whose daily avocation was farming.

In summer they worked from Two to half-past Five. I observed that after dinner, when they had been working in the morning, the Boys were tired and sleepy in School. No boys attended the cows. I had a man entirely devoted to the feeding and attendance on the cows.

During my time the Farm supplied the five horses and cows entirely with food.

I charged the loss on the sale of the cows to the Farm Account. It appears on the Account.

We have about 80 to 100 acres of grazing ground.

When first I came here the contract price of milk was 6d. a quart.

According to the time a Boy has been in School, so is the advance he has made in instruction. Some Boys can read after two or three years, whilst some have been seven or eight years and cannot read. The senior Boys write well. The Second Class will do well in the first four Rules in Arithmetic;—they can write from simple dictation. The first class will write from dictation from any Book.

No means are taken to test the improvement in weight and muscular power of the Boys.

My duties have not increased lately.

MR. QUINN, *Assistant Schoolmaster, called in and examined.*

In reply to Questions:—

I have been here for 17 years. I have 87 Roman Catholic Boys in my division, but the whole number of Boys is 167. They are divided into classes or sections. First, there are Monitors and Assistant Monitors, Senior and Junior Classes. There are three divisions in monosyllables, three in 2nd Book, one in sequel to 2nd Book, one in 3rd Book, one in 4th Book, and one in the 5th or Baker's Book. I keep the Junior Class which is under my care, and teach them writing and arithmetic. My most advanced pupils are up to subtraction. They don't write from dictation, but text hand and large round hand. I have 8 Monitors in the School, one for each Section. I have to teach about half the School. I visit the dormitory between 10 and 11 at night.

I am up at all hours, on account of illness with the children. My room opens into the dormitory. The small dormitory is for the Roman Catholic Children, but all come into the main room to prayers. They take three quarters of an hour to get to bed.

I have to get the children up who wet their beds: this takes me half an hour or so. For their comfort they have everything they can wish for. I attend the breakfast and all meals, which they get regular to the minute. Bread and tea, warm and comfortable. The Matron is also present.

No one would take Boys from the School of 10 or 11 years old.

We receive very few children who are otherwise than troublesome. I believe their friends would not send them here if they were not pests. Their friends have told me so.

Very little corporal punishment is inflicted. They are caned often. No order could be maintained without it. Serious cases are noted.

There is no separate punishment; no means for such punishment.

I am employed from half-past 5 A.M. to half-past 10 or 11 at night; but I rest from half-past 4 to 7 P.M.

I set copies for the rest of the evening. I find the farm Boys much more troublesome; but not the senior or trade Boys. You can have no idea of the trouble of some of the little Boys. You may talk to a big boy, but not to some of these little ones.

MRS. SMITH, *Matron of the Girls' Division, called in and examined.*

My duties embrace the supervision of the entire establishment.

None of my time is occupied in giving instruction in the School. I cut out the needlework for the Girls, but do not superintend the work.

I make requisitions for Clothing ; in many instances the Clothing from England has to be altered. The material is generally, but not always, good. The cotton materials are good, but the last woollens have not been so.

I think the Girls are sufficiently clothed for winter weather.

I have Girls to assist as servants, of whom 12 are laundresses, 8 cook's assistants, 8 housemaid's assistants, and 4 hospital assistants.

We select them from the oldest Girls in the School. The majority of the Girl servants are over 12 years of age.

The washing and scouring are heavy work. These Girls do women's work. If the Girls did not assist I cannot say how many more servants would be required.

Girls are employed in needlework for two hours each day, for four days in the week.

The Girls do all the clothes mending in the Establishment. The Cook does the cooking, and the Girls assist in washing up, &c.

The elder Girls do not now assist in the Infant School ; their services have been discontinued, I think, by order of the Board. I had directions from the Superintendent to discontinue them, and it has caused an increase of servants. I can see no reason why they should not be so employed, for they would have similar duties to perform if they were servants in a private family.

The sheets and bedding, and the boys' heavy clothes, are not washed in the Institution. They could be washed by machines, but not without an increase of servants.

I understand the Superintendent to have the control of the other Female Officers. I act under the instructions of the Superintendent.

I have never been in any similar Institution, and cannot suggest any improvement. I believe the comfort and cleanliness of the Children are well attended to.

We have no more servants than are actually necessary. In my division I have a Cook, a Laundress, a Housemaid, and a Hospital Nurse.

Very few Girls were apprenticed out last half-year. There are a good many Girls of sufficient age now, but they are delicate and weakly. A gentleman who wanted a Girl the other day, saw, and rejected them all.

I superintend the Dormitory. The Schoolmistress's bedroom opens into the Dormitory. The Children are in her charge after bed time; the doors of communication are left unlocked, and any noise or disturbance in the Dormitory can easily be heard by the Mistress.

I have gone over the new Buildings ; when they are opened I cannot say if the same number of servants will do. They will require no more superintendence.

Some of the Children have suffered from ophthalmia for years; it appears to be constitutional with them. I think they have caught it in the Establishment, and it may be caused by crowded and damp yards.

The Institution might be more economically managed if Girls were apprenticed to the School in the Infant Division as servants to the Nurses, not as Nurses themselves.

Mrs. Smith withdrew.

MRS. HORAN, *Matron of the Infant Division, called in and examined.*

I have 154 Children at present from three to about six years old, 51 are just over six. These 51 are detained in my Division for want of room in the other building. I have eleven Servants ; viz.,—four Nurses, a Cook, six Housemaids or Assistant Nursemaids.

I have none of the older Girls in the Division but one for my own use.

About three months ago there were ten occupied in attending on the Children and cleaning the place, and they did the same work as five of the new Housemaids, and did it to my satisfaction.

I go from room to room whilst the washing is going on. There is a Nurse in each room. I have seven Dormitories and a woman in each Dormitory. I fear I shall want more assistance in the new building.

The big Girls were never left alone in the room with the Children, but always had a Nurse or myself present.

The Children generally are healthy.

I understand both the Clergymen objected to the Girls being employed in my Division owing to the Boys of six years old and under being there. I never objected to them, though they were a little troublesome and wanted more looking after than women, and by orders of the Board the Girls were discontinued.

The women I have are all above 20 years old, and are either single or widows.

I have never been under the Head Matron, but I think I shall be placed under her. I have been here seven years, and cannot suggest any improvement.

The Children's eyes are weak from constitutional causes, some from the dust, draughts, &c. A good many come into the Asylum with weak eyes. They are better now these few days.

I had no Girl Assistants under 12.

I have Children here from two and a half to six and upwards.

I have been over the new Establishment, and I don't think we shall require much extra assistance there, though I don't think the eleven Servants will keep the building in order.

The Dormitories are washed out every morning.

The top rooms, I understand, are to be used as an Hospital.

Some of the Clothing is not good. It takes sometimes three articles to be cut up to make into two. I cut up the things for work.

Mrs. Horan withdrew.

16 SEPTEMBER, 1862.

J. J. STUTZER, *Esq.*, called in and examined.

IN answer to Questions from the Chairman:—

I am Inspector of Schools. My connection with this School is of a peculiar nature. So long as this Establishment was under the Imperial Government, the Inspector of Schools was charged with the education of the Children, but not in that capacity subordinate to the Board of Education.

When the Institution was transferred to the Colony, I was appointed a Member of the Board of Management of the Asylum, and am therefore in that capacity responsible for the education; but irresponsible to any authority, except to my colleagues of the Board.

The course pursued differs only from that previously existing in a much greater proportion of time being given to industrial pursuits. I practically limit the education to Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic as far as Reduction, and a very little Geography.

There is no classification in actual School of the Religious Denominations.

The pupils are instructed by persons of all Denominations, except that the Master and Mistress are Protestants, and the Second Master and Mistress are Roman Catholics.

It happens that the present Head Master is a Protestant, but there is nothing to prevent his being a Roman Catholic.

There is a prayer in the morning read by the Master. In the afternoon some of the Girls have secular instruction. Practically, the Boys have only two hours a day. It was a change I made for the Children fatigued after working in the morning.

By Dr. Butler.—With that time occupied in instruction, would the average number of Children admitted to the Institution, on attaining the age of 12, be able to read the Third Book with facility, write from simple Dictation correctly and in a fair handwriting, and able to make out a shop sum? Yes, fully so. They could do that, and more.

Would it be necessary, taking into consideration the limited time for instruction in School, to employ two Masters in educating the Children? Not two Masters; two are more than necessary for education; but these Masters have considerable out-door duties, and the reason for two is owing to Religious classification. If the Children were not divided into the present Religious classification, a more economical arrangement could be made.

The Children out of School and in the Dormitories are arranged according to their Religions,—the Protestant Master having charge of the Protestant Children, and the Roman Catholic Master the Roman Catholic Children, and therefore the two heads are necessary. The Roman Catholic Master reads prayers for the Roman Catholic Children, and the Protestant Master for the Protestant Children.

The Boys are attended by the Masters in out-door work, according to the nature of their work.

I myself, giving my own opinion, think that the complete, strong line of division between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Children is a great evil; but this is not the opinion of the majority of the Board.

When the Boys are employed in draining or clearing ground, I have always entrusted that to Mr. Latham. The Assistant Master is with the little Boys in the open air, but he possesses no knowledge of draining, which Mr. Latham does.

With regard to Pupil Monitors, so long as the division between Protestants and Catholics is continued they would be superfluous, because that requires adult Masters and Mistresses. The present educational arrangement could not be carried on without the Head Master, and in the event

of Children over 12 years old being apprenticed. In such a number there are many fit for Monitors. My principle, as to the cost of produce in the year, is to keep the working expenses as low as possible by employing boys. I have a Working Overseer at £10 a month; a Ploughman at £78 a year; a Farm Labourer at £65 a year; half the Gardener's salary, £50. In addition we employ eight Boys, who are taught practically Farming, and four Boys with the Gardener. Till the Farming Committee was appointed we had eight men, two of whom were Milkers at wages of £91 and £65; these have been dispensed with, and the Boys milk the cows under the superintendence of the Overseer. I think we reckoned milk at 5d. a quart, and vegetables at 7s. per hundred pounds. Onions would cost more, but this is the average.

Hitherto we have been obliged to use manure, but now we hope to supply manure from the cattle. With respect to lime, it can hardly be charged for one year as its good effect lasts for many seasons. Last year lime cost £46; £26 were paid for guano, and £35 or £37 for decomposed animal matter. Bones were collected on the Institution and sent to Mezger's Bone-mill to be crushed. We raised some of the seed here. I do not know what the original cows cost, but of those I bought the mean average cost was £8 10s. I believe they would sell for more than that. The only two sold off were one which cost £4 10s. and the other was bred here. They were sold by Mr. Worley at a low rate.

The general character of land under cultivation is a cold clay. The hay crop last year did not turn out nearly so well as this year.

There can be no question as to the produce of the Farm being a saving to the public purse, as the produce is annually increasing. The milk raised this last year down to the end of August is 117,000 pints.

Every year I make a formal visit and report the result. I have found a sufficiently fair progress in Education, that is, of course, my own idea of what it ought to be.

By Mr. Balfe—There is a short Prayer in the Dormitory. I would not discontinue that practice if the Children were all in the same Dormitory.

By Mr. Davies.—I should conceive a short Prayer might be drawn up to suit all the Children. Prayers might be said before the Children went to their Dormitories, under the present system. My own opinion is, that a marked line of distinction being drawn between Protestant and Catholic Children in a Scholastic Institution is a great evil, because it tends to aggravate Religious bigotry in after life. It teaches Protestant Children to look upon the Roman Catholic as different to themselves, and *vice versa*.

By Mr. Balfe.—I keep the Farming account in my own note book, but the actual accounts of the Farm are kept in Books by Mr. Boyes the Purveyor, who is responsible for them.

There are 27 cows at present; 3 horses, there were five, but 2 were sold in November last, I think. 3 are barely adequate to perform the work of the Farm. I never hire horses for carting wood, &c. The cows and horses, with one bull, are all the live stock.

There are about 60 acres in cultivation, and as much more in rough pasture. It is all in green food and vegetables, three acres of which are carrots and onions. There are 17 acres of mangold wurtzel; the rest is barley, oats, Indian corn, and Italian rye grass, all of which are for green fodder and hay. I think the produce of the 60 acres will keep all the stock. The estimate for 1863 shows a reduction on that for 1862, because the entire milk and vegetables will be supplied by the Farm. If it is not supplied the estimate will break down. In 1863 the milk and vegetables are estimated at £2200, all of which will be produced on the Farm.

There is no arrangement here to secure pure milk; it is supposed to be pure. Now we have 18 or 19 cows in milk, five are springing. I think we ought to have the cows. The contract for extra milk is with Mr. Brown. Last year we supplied all the milk except a very small quantity. At that time milk was 6d. a quart, and he agreed to supply it at 7d., and from next month we shall supply all the milk. We require 345 pints of milk a day, and the Farm supplies 305 pints. I have been making improvements on the Farm lately; employing the Boys in draining and clearing bush land without expense. I am making an Irrigation Reservoir with prison labor, the only expense being 8s. 6d. a day.

By Mr. Rooke.—On Fridays about 115 pints more milk are required, owing to the fast of the Roman Catholic Children. I could supply this from the Farm next year. I hope the excess on other days will be made into butter. I propose to submit to the Board to give the Protestant Children meat on Friday, instead of milk. I consider this milk diet was fixed by the four Doctors, who were last year Members of the Board. It spoils the Children when they go out as Apprentices, as they cannot then get fresh milk.

Our irrigation supply will keep a full supply to saturate the fields through the dry season. About 50 or 55 acres are under plough, growing green stuff. The supply of milk being 12,000 pints, we supplied in December 1861, 12,000; in January 1862, 12,000; in February 1862, 10,000; in March about 9000.

The annual supply required is about 145,000 pints. The milk produced by the Farm now costs about 2½d. a pint.

Boys employed in out-door are always under a master, or overseer, or gardener.

The front lots of the Farm would, I think, sell for £50 or £100 an acre.

W. R. FALCONER, *Esquire, Director of Public Works, called in and examined.*

By Chairman.—You have superintended the erection of Public Buildings connected with this Institution: by whose instructions were plans and specifications drawn up? By the Board of Management of the Queen's Orphan Schools.

By whose directions and authority were tenders called for? By the same Board. The plans and specifications were not submitted to the Colonial Government till after the tenders were received; and they were then sent to the Colonial Treasurer, and by him forwarded to the Board, but not approved by the Government; but on the 5th of March they were forwarded to the Board. The plans and specifications afterwards approved by the Government were substantially the same as those submitted to the Board.

The first estimate was £1700 for dining-room, the other was £3800, with 10 per cent. contingencies to both; while the contingencies ought to have been 17 or 18 per cent., as they were tendered for without drawings. The estimate I am now speaking of had no reference to the buildings now erected.

By whose authority and under what circumstances were the present buildings erected? At the request of the Board of Management of the Queen's Orphan School I prepared an estimate of the cost of proposed new buildings required at that Institution, of which the following is a copy:—

ROUGH Estimate of Additions proposed to be made at the Queen's Orphan Schools.

One large Dining Hall, 176 feet long, by 34 feet wide,—for Boys and Girls, with a detached kitchen, dairy, and provision stores	£	s.	d.
	1700	0	0
And for "Infants' Division," one Dormitory, 160 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 16 feet high; Dining Hall, 50 feet long and 25 feet wide; Hospital, 60 feet long and 25 feet wide; and Day-room, 50 feet long by 25 feet; with kitchen, stores, dairy, and Matron's quarters	3800	0	0
	£5500	0	0
Ten per cent. for Contingencies	550	0	0
	£6050	0	0

Public Works' Office, 15th October, 1860.

The site I selected for the proposed new buildings was in the yard behind the Church. The Dining Hall I proposed should stand in front of the present Infant Shed; and the "Infants' Division" behind, and a little further back than the Reservoir. The kitchens and out-houses to be erected in the yard between the two buildings.

I am still of opinion that the buildings as then contemplated, and on that site, could have been erected for the estimated amount. The Board did not, however, approve of the site for the "Infants' Division."

The Board next proposed that the Infants' Division should be erected on the hill near the Churchyard, but this also was objected to. The Board then instructed me to prepare plans for a new Infant Division, to be erected in the field in front of the Institution, facing the main line of road, and not far from the Alms Houses. These plans were prepared (similar in design to the buildings now erected) and submitted to the Board, but no estimate was either got out or furnished. The Board approved of the plans, but directed me to prepare fresh plans, of the same design, but giving the Dormitories 50 to 60 per cent. additional cubic space; and the Board instructed me, that so soon as the plans and specifications were prepared I should invite Tenders, and submit the same to the Board; the instructions of the Board were complied with, and Tenders, plans, and specifications forwarded to them through the Colonial Treasurer. The Board accepted the Tender of Mr. Wiggins, and then decided that the new buildings should be erected in their present situation.

An estimate for this new Building was prepared, which was between £400 and £500 above the Tender accepted.

By whose authority were the Tenders for the present Buildings called? By the Board; it was never submitted to the Government at all till after the Board approved: the Board are responsible, I consider, for the whole expenditure on these Buildings. The dates and minutes will show who constituted the Board at that time. The contract was not accepted for a higher price than that estimated. The contract was accepted exclusive of bricks. I can furnish the price of bricks at that time. They cost 28s. a thousand.

Did the estimate for the entire expenditure of these Buildings go before Parliament when the £4000 was asked for in the Loans Bill? No; it was in the Draft Loans Bill forwarded from the Public Works Office. It is my practice to furnish the entire sums required for any Public Buildings.

Is there any accommodation in the new Building for a Dining Hall? There is a Dining Hall for the Infants, but no general Dining Hall for Boys and Girls as at first contemplated. The cubic space is 500 feet in the Dormitory for Infants. There is an intention that the upper flat shall be made a common Hospital. No water closets are attached to the Hospitals, as it is intended to use pans. We had to engage a man for the special superintendence of the foundation of these Buildings,

and he was constantly on the ground while the Building was going on. He was paid by daily wages, which were from £2 to £3 a week. This is charged to the Buildings. Preparing the plans is charged against it. The supervision and drafting come to about 2½ per cent. In large buildings the necessary supervision depends on the contractor. It is desirable to have superintendents on the foundations.

Mr. Falconer withdrew.

A. H. BOYD, *Esq.*, *Superintendent, called in and examined.*

I produce a basket of slops manufactured in England for the use of the Asylum.

By Mr. Davies.—Having examined the whole of these articles, will you favour the Committee with your opinion, whether, with a competent tailor and needlewoman, the Establishment could make up all articles required for the Institution? With a good sewing machine, and a competent person to work it, I really think it might be done.

The whole of the Boys are in fustian,—would not Colonial tweed be more comfortable and more economical? The coarsest description of tweed would be good enough. I think the jumper much better than the jacket at present in use. I will furnish a sample of each article for the inspection of the Committee in Town.

19 SEPTEMBER, 1862.

GEORGE SALIER, *Esq.*, *J.P.*, *called in and examined.*

In answer to Questions.] I am an importing merchant in Hobart Town, and I am in the habit of importing slop clothing, and I know their value.

I have examined the articles of clothing now before the Committee; with the explanation that all cotton goods have risen 50 per cent. since the American War. I now state the lowest wholesale value in England:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1. Fustian suit	10	0	8. Flannel shirt	2	0
(This is a moderate slop article about the average make, but not the best.)			9. Ditto petticoat.....	1	9
2. Cape	5	0	10. Child's night-gown.....	1	6
3. Petticoat	1	0	11. Little shirt.....	1	3
4. Checked pinafore	0	6	12. Ditto	1	3
5. Printed frock.....	1	3	13. Little tippet calico	0	6
6. Little jacket	1	9	14. Boots No. 1	3	4
7. Dowlas petticoat	1	9	15. Ditto, No. 2	3	10
			16. Shoes	2	0

By Chairman.—I have looked at the suit of fustian, and I am prepared to say that a suit made of Colonial tweed could not be made for double the price.

I could not have made and delivered any of these articles in the Colony at the above rates.

I think the girls might be economically employed under a competent seamstress and tailor with sewing machines, in making up the cotton things. I don't think you could get the material here at the same price. Of course a competent master would have to be employed.

I judge from my own experience in this Colony, and paying wages, I could not get it done here. The materials could be imported. If the lads are trained up to the work their labour would be eventually valuable. I don't think it would be a saving. It would be useful to teach the boys. Labour is so badly paid in England.

I am of opinion that the blue serge blouse would be cheaper than the fustian jacket and waistcoat, and would be much more suitable for the Boys.

Supposing we sold these goods here, the wholesale price would be 37½ per cent. advance on the prices which I have now named.

Boots could be manufactured here with advantage, for we have the material manufactured in the Colony at a cheaper and better rate.

I should think it very desirable to employ the Boys as shoemakers, under a competent teacher.

Mr. Salier withdrew.

24 SEPTEMBER, 1862.

The Rev. THOMAS JAMES EWING examined.

In reply to Questions.

I am Protestant Chaplain to this Asylum, and one of the Guardians.

I have held the office of Guardian for upwards of 23 years.

I held the same position when the Institution was under the control of the Imperial Government. I was also Superintendent of the Institution before that time.

I have been connected with this Institution from 1st August, 1839, till the present period.

The Rules of the Institution were not materially different when under the Imperial Government to what they are now.

I think we have a lesser number of employées now than when under the old system.

I think that the Children now do as much as they did in former times.

My duty as one of the Guardians is in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, which I now hand in for the information of the Committee. (Witness here laid the Rules referred to on the Table.) I drew those Rules up, and they have been assented to by my Fellow-guardians.

A copy of the Rules has been sent to the Government by the Executive, but I do not know if they have been approved of.

There are two things to be considered with regard to the question as to whether Children should be apprenticed when they arrive at 12 years of age,—

The first is, whether it is to be considered as a reproductive Establishment; if so, you cannot expect it if Children are sent out at 12 years of age.

My own views are, that they should be apprenticed as early as possible, as I think it would be a great saving of expense to the Government; and that the Children would learn more under their different masters to whom they are apprenticed of industrial training than they ever will in the Institution; but, in that case, I would have them as thoroughly educated as they could be when they went out at 12 years old.

In my opinion it never has paid to cultivate the Farm, and that it never will do so.

I think the Farm ought to be debited with the cost of the Boys' maintenance and support who are employed thereon.

I think there would be no difficulty to apprentice the Boys and Girls if it were once known that they were to be apprenticed at 12 years of age; and it would be the duty of the Guardians to notify to the Public, that there were so many Children eligible every quarter,—but I must qualify it with the expression that such Children must be kept constantly in school until then.

Under the 25 Vict., No. 5, Children must then be apprenticed for six years.

I should say that we have always more applications than we can supply.

I do not think it would answer to apprentice the Boys and Girls to trades in the Institution when we can easily get rid of them to competent tradesmen and masters at 12 years of age.

I think that the separation of the various denominations in the Dormitories is productive of good; and I think the separation of Denominations in early years has the effect of promoting good understanding in after years.

In reply to Mr. Balfé.—I think that less time would suffice for religious instruction. At present the Protestant Chaplain attends at the Girls' school on Wednesday morning, and in the Boys' school in the afternoon; and the Roman Catholic Chaplain attends the Boys in the morning, and the Girls in the afternoon.

Now I think that if they both attended in the Girls' Division in the forenoon, that the Boys might attend secular instruction in the forenoon; and the same with the Girls in the afternoon. And in answer to the same question, I think also that the morning religious instruction might be given half an hour earlier, so as not to break in on the time of the Boys and Girls who are required for cleaning in the Establishment.

For the sake of not offending others, I made no objection regarding the meat Regulation on Fridays; the Children themselves objected very much to it in the beginning.

We apprentice about 50 yearly.

There are several Invalid Children in the Establishment who can never be apprenticed; some of them are now past 18 years of age. Some are employed in cleaning,—some are idiotic.

The Guardians continue to interest themselves in the Children after they leave.

On the whole, I think the Children already apprenticed behave themselves very well.

More than half the complaints that have arisen against the Apprentices have originated with their Parents.

Children are transferred from the Infant School to the other School at 6 years of age, though some remain a longer time.

We experience no difficulty in getting proper masters and mistresses for the Children.

I have had many letters from a great number of Children who have left the Colony. I do not think a large proportion leave the Colony.

By Mr. Rooke.—It was my habit to publish every year in the *Gazette* (in the years 1840-41-42-43-44) a full Statistical Report of the Schools, whereby it will be seen that the highest price (average) was £14, generally £12.

It would lead to unfair conclusions if I did not state that the Boys and Girls employed then were older. After the Children are apprenticed we continue to exercise a kind of parental care of them.

As Chaplain of the Institution I attend here every day, excepting Saturday, for religious instruction.

I do not think there would be any great objection for the Roman Catholic Children having their prayers before they go to their Dormitories, and then allowing the different denominations to sleep together.

We do not always select masters of the same creed as the Children apprenticed; for instance, we have a majority of Protestant applicants, and if we have not Protestant Children sufficient to apprentice to them, we then select such as live near enough where their own Priest can visit them.

I think all the Invalids I have before mentioned should be removed from the establishment as soon as possible. I think it most undesirable that such Children as are idiotic, scrofulous, or blind should be allowed to remain to associate with the other Children.

No application has been made in a general way to the Government on this subject, only in individual cases. By removing the invalids and apprenticing the others at 12 years of age, you would make room for a majority of the Infants.

In reply to the Chairman.

In matters of expense I think the Farm has been a failure, but I think it should be laid down in English grasses, irrigated, and turned into a Dairy Farm. In that case I think one Labourer would be sufficient, as the other work might be done by contract.

I also think that the Baking might be done by contract, instead of keeping up a Baking Establishment in the Asylum.

If my suggestions were carried out of apprenticing the Children at 12 years of age, the Master Shoemaker might be done away with.

In reply to Mr. Balfe.

I do not think one Schoolmaster would be sufficient to carry on the work.

Mr. Ewing then withdrew.

THE REV. GEORGE HUNTER *examined.*

In reply to Questions.

I am one of the Guardians of the Institution, and have been so for the last three years.

I have been Chaplain of the Institution for about ten years.

I have never known disputes or ill-feeling to have arisen in consequence of the Children being divided at night for religious purposes. Nor do I think that any change is required, as the system has acted well.

I should not like to see less time given for religious instruction. At present, the whole of Wednesday is given to it. It might be arranged that the half of two days might be given. But, by adopting the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Ewing, we should lose the assistance of the Masters in our religious instruction.

I do not think it would be wise to apprentice Children earlier than at present, as it is between 12 and 14 that they learn most.

In 1861 we apprenticed 37; and in the same year 90 were discharged to their Parents, or died.

In this current year we have apprenticed 22; and some 20 have left the Institution.

I look after the Children after they leave the School, and visit them frequently.

I think the general conduct of the Children (since I became acquainted with them) after their apprenticeship is good.

I think it would be injurious to keep Children after the age of 14.

There are several Children in the Institution who are invalids,—some idiotic, and some scrofulous. I think the presence of some of them is very undesirable.

There is sometimes much difficulty in getting good Masters and Mistresses for them.

I generally look out for good places for the Roman Catholic Children.

I have reason to believe that the Children employed on the Farm are not under proper supervision.

The services of one Schoolmaster would not be sufficient for the purposes required.

I think there should be another Officer employed to look after the Children, as they are too often left alone.

I think the employment of the Boys on the Farm interferes with their secular education.

In reply to Mr. Maclanachan.—Children who fail at private service are not received back again. A child deserted by his employer would be taken back temporarily.

With regard to apprenticing Children out of the Institution, I have heard Masters say they would much rather have them untaught in any wise at their trades than to come with such knowledge as they have.

I never heard any complaint of the shortness of the time of apprenticing them.

The place we use as a Chapel is the Girls' School-room; and I particularly wish to draw attention to its unsuitableness for such a purpose. I think a portion of the new Building might be set apart for the purposes of a Chapel.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter then withdrew.

26 SEPTEMBER, 1862.

W. R. FALCONER, *Esq., Director of Public Works, called in and examined.*

By Mr. Balfe.—You say that the estimate of the entire expenditure for the Orphan School Buildings, when the £4000 was asked for in the Loans' Bill, was furnished to the Minister of your Department. Does this answer apply to estimates of expenditure for all Public Buildings? The proposed expenditure applies to all Public Buildings where I have obtained information at the time of what was required. I have always furnished the Minister of the Department with an estimate of such amounts as would be required, so as to enable him to know what those amounts were estimated at before the Loans' Bills were prepared.

By Mr. Rooke.—On the draft Loans' Bill for the Orphan School the amount was £12,000. I looked at it this morning before coming down. This was for works requisitioned for by the Board. That sum has not been exceeded. I was aware that the Imperial Government would pay one half of that amount. £1700 have now been asked for. I can furnish an explanation of what was sent in on the Loans' Bill in question.

Mr. Falconer withdrew.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 22nd August, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Memorandum of the Board of Management of the Queen's Orphan Schools, containing a list of additions and alterations required for that Establishment; and I have to request that the same may be forwarded to the Board of Works for an estimate of the cost, and that you will submit an application to the Parliament to make provision for the necessary means for carrying out the works.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

WM. HENTY.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

THE probable cost of additions and alterations required to be carried out by the Board of Management, Queen's Orphan Schools, at that Establishment is estimated at £12,000; and that amount has been inserted in the statement of moneys proposed to be submitted to consideration of the Parliament for provision by Loans Bills. The statement is in the hands of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

W. R. FALCONER, *Director of Public Works.*

NEW BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

Office of Public Works, 5th March, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit for the decision of the Board of Management, subject to Ministerial sanction, four Tenders, which—after duly advertising in the *Gazette* and authorised newspaper—I have received for the erection of new Buildings, Queen's Orphan Schools, New Town, in accordance with the accompanying plans, and subject to the particulars and conditions of Contract affecting the said work. They are those of—

	For Main Building.	For Concrete, per Yard.	Bottom Course, per Rod.	For Rubble, per Rod.	For Drains, per Yard run.	Time.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	9" s. d. 12" s. d. 18" s. d.	
A. M. Nicol	5954	16 6	2 12 6	17 6	3 6 4 6 5 6	15 months.
R. Wiggins	5995	9 9	3 0 0	18 0	3 6 4 6 5 6	16 months.
Gowland & Andrews	6578	14 0	2 0 0	13 6	3 6 4 6 5 6	10 months.
Seabrook & Son.....	6824	16 0	2 9 6	14 0	3 6 4 3 6 0	Not stated.

I append, for the information of the Board, a Memorandum showing the cost of the work under each Tender, with concrete and rubble foundations. I also beg to point out that the vote of the Parliament for additions to Queen's Orphan Schools is only £4000; and of this sum £1600 is estimated as required to meet existing Contracts for bricks, fencing, and works in progress, leaving as against the vote about £2400 available. In October last the Governor in Council authorised an expenditure to the extent of £2000 beyond this amount; and I believe the Imperial Government will be chargeable with one-half the outlay, or nearly so, in connection with Orphan Schools. Before, however, the Imperial contribution in aid can be obtained, on the settlement of annual accounts, it will be necessary for the Colonial Government to make provision for the payment of any Contract which may be entered into with the party whose tender may be accepted, and for which payment authority will be required in accordance with the 19th Section of the Regulations of the 10th February, 1859.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

W. R. FALCONER, *Director of Public Works.*

The Secretary Board of Management, Queen's Orphan Schools.

MEMORANDUM hereinbefore referred to:—

	NICOL.			WIGGINS.			GOWLAND.			SEABROOK.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Main Building.....	5954	0	0	5995	0	0	6578	0	0	6824	0	0
Concrete, estimated at 444 yds.	16s. 6d. 365	4	0	9s. 9d. 216	9	0	14s. 310	16	0	16s. 355	4	0
Rubble, estimated at 500 yds...	17s. 6d. 437	10	0	18s. 450	0	0	13s. 6d. 377	10	6	14s. 350	0	0
	£6756	14	0	6661	9	0	7226	6	6	7529	4	0

NOTE.—The price for Drains is the same in each Tender, except Seabrook, whose average is the same for Drains.

A sum of £300 is included in each Tender to cover any extra work which may arise during the progress of the Contract and not now contemplated, all or any portion of such sum not so expended to be deducted on payment of last instalment. In the event of a shingle for a slate roof being substituted, the cost will be less by £600.

W. R. FALCONER, *Director of Public Works.*

TRANSMITTED through the Honourable the Treasurer.

W. R. FALCONER, *Director of Public Works.*

FORWARDED for recommendation of the Board.

F. M. INNES.

EXTRACTED Minute of Board of Management of Queen's Orphan Schools, 5 March, 1861:—

“Tenders for the erection of the New Infant School laid upon the table and read.

“Moved by Mr. Rout, that Mr. Wiggins' Contract be accepted, (with concrete foundations).

“Carried.”

W. BENSON, *Superintendent Queen's Orphan Schools.*
5 March, 1861.

(A true Copy.)

APPROVED in accordance with the Board's Minute of 5th March.

F. M. INNES,
9 March, 1861.

EXTRACT from Draft Loans Bills for 1861, furnished with Estimates for same year in May, 1860:—

ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS, AND REPAIRS TO QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS..... £12,000.

THE Board of Management of this Institution furnish a Report on the state of the Buildings, with demands to be complied with. The estimated cost of such demand is set down at £12,000. [*The previous remark as to a charge against the Imperial Government will also apply in this case.]

[*This refers to a previous paragraph, which equally applies in this case to the Imperial Government being liable for one half the outlay.]

EXTRACT from Draft Loans Bills furnished 9th November, 1861:—

ADDITIONS TO QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS, (NEW INFANT ASYLUM)..... £6037.

Amount required to meet the difference between the Contracts for new Infant Asylum,—authorised on recommendation and approval of Board of Management,—and the unexpended balance on foot of *partial* provision made by Bill 24 Vict. No. 38. In the draft statement submitted by me for 1861, the sum of £12,000 was inserted as the estimated amount required to meet the demands then made by the Board of Management. A *partial* vote of £4000 was taken to cover the probable expenditure during the year. In the letter submitting the Tender approved of by the Board, it was pointed out that in the event of the tender of Robert Wiggins (*accepted by the Board*) receiving ministerial sanction, provision would require to be made in accordance with the 19th Section of the Audit Regulations Act. It was also pointed out that the Imperial Government would be chargeable with *one half the outlay*, or nearly so, in connection with the expenditure on Orphan Schools; but that, before the Imperial contribution could be obtained on settlement of annual accounts, it would be necessary for the Colonial Government to meet the payments on account of any contract that might be entered into for works in connection with the new Infant Asylum. The tender of Robert Wiggins was approved of by the Treasurer on letter of 5th March, setting forth the foregoing facts.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS.

1. That the Guardians are to meet every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of apprenticing such Children as the Superintendent shall, from time to time, bring before them,—for the transfer of Apprentices, and for the discharge of Children from the Asylum.
2. That, if any urgent case requires it, the Superintendent shall have the power of convening a special meeting.
3. That a Register shall be kept of the names and addresses of all Applicants, entered in accordance with the date of their Application.
4. That every Application be submitted to the Guardians at their next meeting; and that an answer be sent in their name to the Applicant.
5. That, before any Child is apprenticed, the character of the Applicant should (if unknown to either of the Guardians) be ascertained.
6. That no Applicant be compelled to take an Apprentice until he or she has been made acquainted with (should such exist) any defect, whether physical or mental, with which the Boy or Girl may be affected.
7. That brothers and sisters (especially if orphans) should, where practicable, be apprenticed as near to each other as possible.
8. That no Boy and Girl, otherwise than brother and sister, be apprenticed to the same Master or Mistress.
9. That every Apprentice before leaving the Asylum should, in the presence of two at least of the Guardians, be made thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of his or her apprenticeship, and with the date of its termination.
10. That, with regard to the discharge of Children from the Asylum, the Guardians shall be guided by the 4th Clause of 25 Vict., No. 5.