

(No. 114.)



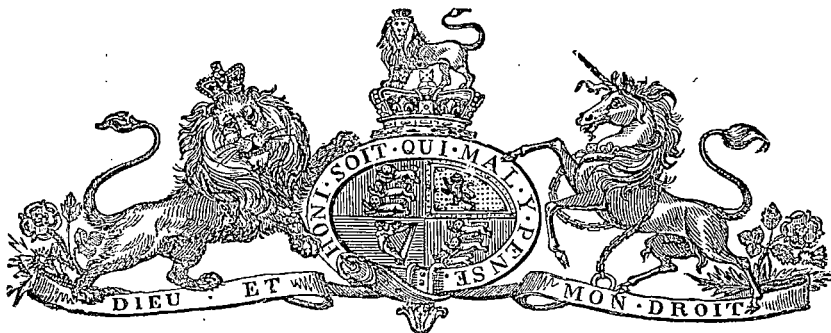
1861.

T A S M A N I A.

QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT FOR 1860.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Innes, and ordered by the House to be printed,
22 October, 1861.



*REPORT of SUPERINTENDENT of QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS for the Year 1860, to
Board of Management.*

GENTLEMEN.

In obedience to directions contained in the Minutes of the Committee of Management, dated the 25th June last, I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Queen's Orphan Schools for the year ended 31st December, 1860.

On the 31st December, 1859, there were in the Institution 245 male and 195 female Children. There were admitted during the year 1860, 154 Children, and 102 Children were discharged. At the termination of the year there were on the Rolls 265 Males and 227 Females, showing an increase of 52 Children.

SUPERINTENDENCE.—In the general superintendence of these Children there were employed on the 31st December, 1860 :—

- One Superintendent and Medical Officer, at £500 per annum and quarters.
- Two Chaplains, at £150 per annum each, one with house allowance and the other forage.
- One Purveyor, at £250 with quarters.
- One Clerk, at 5s. per day.
- Three Matrons, one for each Division, at salaries of £150, £125, and £90 per annum respectively, with quarters.
- One Out-door Inspector, £120 per annum and £15 allowance in lieu of quarters.
- One Beadle at £70 per annum.

TUITION.—The School Establishment comprises Male, Female, and Infant Divisions.

In charge of the Male Division there were employed,—

- One Head Master, at £200 per annum, a gratuity of £20 per annum for the special instruction of the Monitors, and quarters.
- One Assistant Master, at £140 per annum, with quarters, and Eight Monitors (selected from the boys in the School), at 26s. per annum each.

In charge of the Female Division there were employed,—

- Two Schoolmistresses, at £100 per annum each, with quarters, with an allowance of £20 per annum to the Senior Teacher for the special instruction of the Monitors; and Seven Monitors, at 26s. per annum each.
- A Teacher of Singing was also employed for the service of both the Male and Female Schools at a salary of £25 per annum.
- The Infant Division was superintended by a Schoolmistress at £60 per annum.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.—The Industrial Department was also under the charge of the Head Schoolmaster.

The following persons were employed as Overseers in superintending and instructing the Boys in their several Trades :—

- One Master Baker, one Master Tailor, and one Master Shoemaker, at salaries of £96 per annum each.
- Nineteen Cooks, Nurses, and Female Attendants were employed at a cost of £534 5s. 8d.; there were also employed Six Farm Labourers and Out-door Servants, at a charge of £401 19s. 11d.

EXPENDITURE.—The total Expenditure of the Establishment under every head is exhibited in detail in Appendix No. 1, and may be stated briefly as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Superintendence.....	3685	9	11
Provisions	4238	7	2
Clothing, Stores, &c.	923	11	6
Fuel and Light	715	0	4
Alterations and Repairs	593	11	3
Farm Implements, Seed, Materials, &c.	208	18	6
Miscellaneous Expenses	144	3	7
TOTAL.....	£10,509	1	3

or being £9 1s. 3d. in excess of the Parliamentary grant.

But by the Abstract of the produce and expense of the Farm attached to the Orphan School, and upon which the male inmates of the Establishment are employed, it will be seen that there is a balance to the amount of nearly £777, thus reducing the actual expenditure to £9732 2s. 2½d.

COST PER HEAD.—The average daily number of children maintained in the Institution was 458, and the annual cost of each child amounted to £22 18s. 10¾d, but if we deduct from the General Expenditure the balance in credit of the Farm, the average cost would not be more than £21 4s. 11¾d.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—The children were employed in the forenoon in industrial occupations, the afternoons being devoted to literary instruction. I append the Time Table, and also the Report of the Inspector of Schools, as to the general progress of the children.

FARMING OPERATIONS.—The farming operations were carried on under the immediate supervision of the Head Master. The results are exhibited in Appendix No. 2, and cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory.

PUNISHMENTS.—No circumstances worthy of mention have occurred as respects the conduct and character of the children of the Institution. Firm but mild discipline has been preserved, and no severe punishments have been resorted to.

The conduct of the servants of the establishment has been unexceptionable.

APPRENTICES.—Twenty-six children had been apprenticed during the year. Two of these were returned to the Institution, the first on account of defective vision, the other in consequence of ill-treatment by his master. Four were transferred to other service with the concurrence of the Guardians.

From the enquiries which I have from time to time instituted, I am led to believe that the Apprentices generally have been well conducted and industrious, but it is my duty to add that complaints have occasionally been made to me with respect to the personal cleanliness of some of them, and in a few instances, the want of truthfulness. I am happy to state that no charge of immorality has ever reached me.

RATIONS.—The provisions supplied for the use of the children have generally been excellent in quality and most liberal in quantity. A Table of the scales of diet, mode of cooking, and hours of meals, is shown in Appendices No. 3.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.—The number and dimensions of the Dormitories in each division is shown in Appendix No. 4.

HOSPITALS.—The number of patients treated during the year amounts to 526, among whom 8 deaths occurred. The mortality was confined to the months of January, September, October, and November: September being the most fatal month. The accommodation for the sick consists of three Wards, one for each division, each being provided with a separate nurse: the one in the Infant School having also the assistance of a housemaid. Attached are Appendices marked No. 5 and 6, giving the size of the Sick Wards and the relative extent of sickness and mortality in the respective Schools.

W. BENSON, *Superintendent.*

No. 1.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS between the 1st January and 31st December, 1860.

Dr.			Cr.					
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount of Parliamentary Vote for the Service of the year 1860.....	10,500	0 0						
Balance in excess of Parliamentary Vote.....	9	1 3						
			Superintendence, viz. —					
			Superintendent & Medical Officer.....	500	0 0			
			House Rent	120	0 0			
					620	0 0		
			Chaplains, (2) at £150 .	300	0 0			
			Forage	50	0 0			
					350	0 0		
			Purveyor, from 1st February....	223	15 0			
			Clerk, from 1st March.....	76	0 10			
			Matron	142	10 0			
			Ditto	125	0 0			
			Ditto	84	3 4			
					351	13 4		
			Out-door Inspector.....	113	12 7			
			Beadle.....	63	6 3			
			Cooks, Nurses, and Female Attendants	534	5 8			
					2332	13 8		
			Head School Master and Industrial Teacher	192	14 4			
			Assistant School Master	140	10 5			
			School Mistress, senior.....	101	5 1			
			Ditto, junior.....	106	5 0			
			Ditto, infant.....	43	0 0			
			16 Male and Female Monitors, at 26s. per annum	20	16 0			
			Teacher of Singing	25	0 0			
			Gratuities to Head School Master and Senior Mistress for special Instruction of Monitors.....	37	13 9			
					667	4 7		
			Baker of Institution	91	6 9			
			Tailor.....	96	2 6			
			Shoemaker	96	2 6			
			Farm Labourers.....	401	19 11			
					685	11 8		
			Provisions .....	..	4238	7 2		
			Stores, Clothing, and Bedding .....	..	923	11 6		
			Fuel and Light .....	..	715	0 4		
			Alterations, repairs, & improvements to Buildings.....	..	593	11 3		
			Agricultural Implements	95	18 0			
			Fodder for Cattle employed on Farm, Seeds, &c.....	98	0 4			
			Guano	14	19 2			
					208	17 6		
			Medical Stores and Medical Comforts .....	..	78	13 1		
			Stationery, School Books, &c.....	..	10	12 0		
			Baker's Cart.....	9	0 0			
			Travelling Expenses, Transport, &c..	32	15 1			
			Funeral Charges, &c.....	6	14 0			
			Advertising	5	16 0			
			Incidentals	0	13 5			
					54	18 6		
					£10,509	1 3		
					£10,509	1 3		

W. BENSON, *Superintendent.*

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PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT UNDER EACH HEAD.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To Salaries of Farm Labourers	401 19 11	
	Rations of ditto, from 1st January to 30th April inclusive	28 18 9	
	Blacksmith's Account	26 12 4	430 18 8
	Farm Implements.....	95 18 0	
Hired Labour	Mowing 20 acres of Hay, at 8s. 6d. per acre.....	8 10 0	122 10 4
			8 10 0
Seed by Purchase	Barley, 44 bushels, 14 at 4s. and 30 at 5s. 6d.	11 1 0	
	Oats, 102 bushels, at 5s. 6d.	28 1 0	
	Onion Seed, 1 lb., at 8s.....	0 8 0	
	Clover Seed, 12 lbs., at 1s. 9d.	1 1 0	
	Cow Grass, 12 lbs., at 1s. 9d.	1 1 0	
	Lucerne, 12 lbs., at 3s.....	1 16 0	
	Carrot Seed, 9 lbs., at 5s.....	2 5 0	
	Mangold Wurzel, 13 lbs., at 4s.....	2 12 0	
	Italian Rye Grass, 12 bushels, at 15s.....	9 0 0	
Provender by Purchase	Maize, 3 bushels, at 5s. 9d.	0 17 3	
	90-day Corn, 1 bushel, at 6s.	0 6 0	
			58 8 3
Provender by Purchase	Carrots, 43 cwt., at 2s.	4 6 0	
	Mangold Wurzel, 5 tons, at £2	10 0 0	14 6 0
	Guano, 20 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., at 14s. 6d. per cwt.	14 19 2	14 19 2
Valued by a Board of Officers	Corn in Barn, including Oats and Rye remaining 1st January, 1860	8 0 0	
	Hay and Straw ditto	60 0 0	68 0 0
	Live Stock, 25 head of horned Cattle	92 0 0	
	Ditto, 5 Horses	77 10 0	
	Ditto, 41 Pigs	67 3 0	236 13 0
	6 Milch Cows, purchased by order of Government	63 3 0	
	16 Tons of Green Fodder consumed, at £3 10s.	56 0 0	119 3 0
Balance in favour of Farm			776 19 0½
			£1850 7 5½

2.

QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS from 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

Cr.

	Oats.	Rye.	Hay.	Straw.	Milk.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.		Mangold Wurzel.	Firewood.	Carrots.	Onions.	AMOUNT UNDER EACH HEAD.	TOTAL.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pints.	lbs.	Indian Corn.	Oats, Barley, & Rye.	Tons	lbs.	Tons	Tons	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Remaining on the 1st January, 1860 ...	2280	1800	122,080	8,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Produce of Farm...	4000	—	129,920	13,440	64,508	9,347	6	39	55	35,500	30	6		
<i>Total</i>	6280	1800	252,000	22,400	64,508	9,347	6	39	55	35,500	30	6		
<i>Issues.</i>														
Used for Establishment	—	—	—	—	64,508	9,347	—	—	—	35,500	—	—		
Used for Seed	—	1800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Feeding Stock	2280	—	122,080	8,960	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—		
Sold by Tender	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—		
<i>Total Issued, &c.</i> ..	2280	1800	122,080	8,960	64,508	9,347	—	39	—	35,500	—	—		
Remaining 31 December, 1860	4000	—	129,920	13,440	—	—	6	—	55	—	30	6		
By 100 bushels of Oats, at 4s. per bushel													20 0 0	
58 tons Hay, at £4 per ton													232 0 0	
6 tons Oaten Straw, at £3													18 0 0	
														270 0 0
18,500½ pints of Milk, at 3d. per pint													231 5 0½	
46,007½ ditto, at 1½d. ditto													335 9 5½	566 14 6½
15 tons 17 cwt. of Firewood, at 13s. 6d. per ton													10 13 11	10 13 11
3,573½ lbs. Vegetables, at 4s. 3d. per 100 lbs.													7 11 10½	
5,773½ ditto, at 7s. ditto													20 4 1½	27 16 0
11 tons Green Fodder, at £3 8s. 5d., sold by tender to Mrs. Seal													37 12 6	
12 ditto, at £2 18s. 4½d., sold by tender to Mr. Moxham													35 0 6	
16 ditto, at £3 10s., for Establishment													56 0 0	128 13 0
30 tons Carrots, at £2 per ton													60 0 0	
6 ditto Onions, at £8 ditto													48 0 0	108 0 0
6 ditto Indian Corn, at £4													24 0 0	
55 ditto Mangold Wurzel, at £2													110 0 0	134 0 0
Cattle Impounded for trespass													1 0 0	
Six Calves sold, at 5s. each													1 10 0	2 10 0
Stock sold by Auction													56 15 0	
Pigs ditto													75 5 0	132 0 0
Carriage of Bedding, &c., to and from Cascade Factory													50 0 0	50 0 0
Present value of 5 Horses, at £25 each													125 0 0	
Ditto 18 Cows and Heifer in calf, at £10 each													190 0 0	
Ditto 1 Bull													5 0 0	320 0 0
Ditto Farming Implements													100 0 0	100 0 0
														£1850 7 5½

W. BENSON, Superintendent.

No. 3.

RETURN showing the Dinners issued to the Children each Day of the Week at Queen's Orphan Schools.

Sundays—Baked Meat and Potatoes, Boiled Plum Pudding.	Wednesdays—Stewed Meat and Boiled Potatoes.
Mondays—Soup.	Thursdays—Baked Meat and Potatoes.
Tuesdays—Irish Stew.	Fridays—Boiled Rice with Milk and Sugar.
	Saturdays—Soup.

QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

THE Hours for Meals for the future will be as follows :—

For the Grown Children.

Breakfast—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ past in Summer and 8 in Winter.	Supper—6 in Summer and 5 in Winter.
Dinner—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	

For Infant Division.

Breakfast—8 A.M.	Supper—5 in Summer and 4 in Winter.
Dinner—Noon.	

THE following Scales of Ration to be observed :—

Scale A.—For Children 8 Years and upwards.

Meat	8 ounces.	Sundays	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Potatoes	8 ounces.		Currants	1 ounce.
Bread	16 ounces.		Suet	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tea	2 drams.		Flour.....	4 ounces in
Sugar	1 ounce.		lieu of a portion of the bread.	
Milk	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint.			
Rice	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, on each of the Soup days			

Scale B.—For Children from 6 to 8 years of Age.

Meat, 6 ounces ; the remainder as Scale A.

Scale C.—For Children from 3 to 6 Years of Age.

Meat	4 ounces.		Milk	1 pint.
Potatoes	6 ounces.		Rice, }	on each of the 2 soup days,
Bread	12 ounces.		Salt, }	2 ounces each.
Tea	2 drams.		Butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sugar	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.			

The ingredients for pudding on Sundays to consist of the same as in Scale A.

W. BENSON, *Superintendent.*

No. 4.

RETURN showing the sizes of the Dormitories in each of the Divisions of the Queen's Orphan Schools.

DIVISION.	NO. OF DORMITORY.	LENGTH.		BREADTH.		HEIGHT.	
		Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Male School	1	59	3	30	6	11	4
	2	59	3	30	6	11	4
	3	46	4	18	4	9	4
Female School	1	56	—	30	4	11	4
	2	59	—	30	4	11	4
	3	46	6	18	7	9	4
Infant School	1	33	6	25	—	15	—
	2	48	—	18	9	10	—
	3	30	6	18	9	10	6
	4	48	—	18	9	10	—

W. BENSON, *Superintendent.*

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Sizes of the Hospitals in the QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

DIVISIONS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH	HEIGHT.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Male School	25 0	17 0	15 0
Female School	25 0	17 0	15 0
Infant School	32 3	26 0	14 6

No. 6.

RETURN showing the relative Number of CASES treated, and Number of DEATHS, at the QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS, during the Year 1860.

DIVISION.	CASES TREATED.	DEATHS.
Male School	136	1
Female School	170	1
Infant School	220	6
TOTALS	526	8

W. BENSON, *Superintendent.*

No. 7.

TIME TABLE for Boys' and Girls' Divisions, showing their Occupations throughout the Day.

SUMMER.	WINTER.	HOW EMPLOYED.
FROM	FROM	
6 to 6:30	6:30 to 7	Rising, prayers, and folding bedding, &c.
6:30 .. 7	7 .. 7:30	Washing, combing, &c.
7 .. 7:30	7:30 .. 8	Inspection.
7:30 .. 8	8 .. 8:3	Breakfast.
8 .. 8:30	8:30 .. 9	Religious instruction.
8:30 .. 10:30	9 .. 10:30	Industrial work. Younger children in play-ground.
10:30 .. 12:30	10:30 .. 12:30	Industrial and field work.
12:30 .. 1	12:30 .. 1	Dinner.
1 .. 2	1 .. 2	Elder children, household work ; younger, in play-ground.
2 .. 5:30	2 .. 4:30	Secular instruction in School-room.
5:30 .. 6	4:30 .. 5	Preparing supper. Younger children in play-ground.
6 .. 6:30	5 .. 5:30	Supper.
6:30 .. 7:30	5:30 .. 6	Play-ground in summer, in dormitories in winter.
7:30 .. 8	6 .. 6:30	Roll, call, prayers, going to bed.
		RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.
		Wednesdays.
	10 .. 12	} In school-room and dining all.
	2 .. 3:30	
		Sundays.
	9:30 .. 10:30	} In church and chapel.
	11 .. 1	
3:30 .. 5	3 .. 4:30	
		INFANT SCHOOL.
6:30 .. 8	7 .. 8	Rising, being dressed, washed, combed, &c. in dormitories.
8 .. 8:30	8 .. 8:30	Breakfast.
8:30 .. 9	8:30 .. 9	Prayers.
9 .. 9:30	9 .. 9:30	Being prepared for inspection by Nurses.
9:30 .. 10	9:30 .. 10	In play-ground or shed.
10 .. 12	10 .. 12	In School.
12 .. 12:30	12 .. 12:30	Dinner.
12:30 .. 2	12:30 .. 2	Resting in the dormitories.
2 .. 4	2 .. 4	In School.
4 .. 5	4 .. 4:30	In play-ground.
5 .. 5:30	4:30 .. 5	Supper.
5:30 .. 6	5 .. 5:30	Prayers.
6 .. 7	5:30 .. 6	In play-ground.
7 ..	6	Muster, washing, and going to bed.

W. BENSON, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1860.

I HAVE the honor to submit to the Chairman and Members of the Board of Management of the Queen's Orphan Schools, the result of four visits of Inspection made during January last.

Owing to the large number of Children in the Classes my examination has been necessarily superficial, although sufficient to enable me to form a clear idea, in my own mind, of the general standard attained.

I propose to go through the Classes several times during the current year, whenever an opportunity shall permit. At present, I shall merely submit my general impression, without specifying individually. Taken as a whole I have found the Education of both Boys and Girls satisfactory, considered with reference to the position which they are intended to occupy in life. I think it decidedly undesirable that this Education should include any branches beyond Reading, Writing, Elementary Geography, and Arithmetic, to the end of Compound Division.

It is, however, especially to be regarded that the Writing should be very good, and that the Arithmetic, so far as it goes, should be quite correct.

I am happy to say that the Writing is generally good, and the best specimens are extremely creditable. I am unable to say how far this is due in the Boys' School to the exertions of Messrs. Latham and Quin, or to Mr. Low. In the Girls' School the Writing is likewise good.

As to Geography, it appears that the work formerly in use has been recently withdrawn, and no other substituted. I think that the instruction in Geography should be continued, especially as the elder Boys have made remarkable progress in it.

In Arithmetic, I examined the first five Classes, both of Boys and Girls. About seventy Children in all are able to do sums as far as Simple Division with average correctness; about one-third of the above can do as far as Compound Division and Reduction correctly. The first Boys' Class is well advanced in Arithmetic, and four of this Class showed in this department considerable natural ability.

I heard in all, about two hundred Children read. They read about as well as in the National Schools, that is to say a fair average. I was rather surprised to find so many very young Children reading tolerably correctly; I cannot say so much as to their tone and accent, which were bad, as might be expected.

The correctness of Spelling, in Writing from dictation, seemed to me the best point in the whole. The two highest Classes of the Boys and Girls wrote out each four long sentences of rather hard words, with less than ten per cent. of mistakes. About twenty did the whole with only one or two mistakes. This is considerably better than I usually meet with in the other Schools under my inspection.

Upon the whole I do not see that in these respects there is anything which the Board can desire to see altered or amended. Any Child taught in this Institution, as at present, will carry away with it as much knowledge as will qualify it for rising in life above the lowest grade, and a higher rate of Education does not seem to me at least desirable. There are, however, one or two other particulars to which I wish to call the attention of the Board.

In an Institution like this discipline is almost of as much importance as actual instruction. The Infant School should be visited by everyone, as a perfect specimen of order. I do not know how Miss Horan manages to keep so many Infants in so complete quiet and obedience, but she does it, and a person must be peculiarly gifted to do so. The order in the Girls' School was likewise good. On the occasion of my visits to the Boys' School, Mr. Quin has been absent from illness, and all the work has consequently devolved on Mr. Latham. The order, therefore, without being bad, has necessarily not been so good as in the Girls' School. But there is another reason for this in the absurd arrangement of the hours for instruction; instead of the Children being taught in the Morning hours, when both the body and mind are fresh, the instruction is given in the Afternoon. They have been engaged all the Morning in bodily exercise, after which follows their Dinner, and, as a matter of course, by the time School commences they are half asleep. It is impossible to teach them effectively, or to keep them in thorough order under such a system, which, I submit in the strongest terms, should be rectified. Mr. Latham appears to me to be very energetic.

J. J. STUTZER.

5th February, 1861.

*REPORT of the Board of Management of the QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS and
ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, for the Year 1860.*

THE Sub-Committee appointed at the Board Meeting, on the 2nd September instant, "to bring up a proper Report for this Establishment for 1860," have the honor to submit to the "Board of Management" the following

R E P O R T.

ON the 1st January, 1860, this Institution was transferred from the Imperial to the Colonial Government, and, in accordance with Parliamentary enactment, committed to the management of a Board nominated by the Executive. The Members selected for this Board were twelve in number, and consisted of the Colonial Secretary, *ex officio* Chairman, four gentlemen holding official appointments under the Government, and seven others chosen from different religious sections of the community. One of the latter resigned office early in the year, and his place was not refilled during 1860.

During the last six months of 1859, a Commission, appointed by the Governor "to enquire into the sanatory and other condition of the Queen's Orphan Schools," had been sitting, and in December issued a "Report" with suggestions and recommendations for numerous and expensive improvements, both in the dieting, management, accommodation, and structural arrangements of the Establishment.

In August, whilst the Commission was still sitting, orders were issued by the Government for a large increase of food to be supplied on the daily allowance of the children at once, and this was embodied in the subsequent recommendations of the Commission.

The Chairman of the Board of Management, who had also been Chairman of the Commission, brought the Report of the latter early under the consideration of the Board, and, with slight modifications and additions, the suggestions made were adopted, and, as far as lay in its power, steps were taken to carry them promptly into action.

Besides additional expenditure in many minor matters, a sum of £593 11s. 3d. appears in the Superintendent's Report as "alterations and repairs," but of which the Sub-Committee could obtain no particulars, the Director of Public Works having given this item to the Superintendent in gross only, without any details. The new buildings required to relieve the overcrowded state of the Establishment, with other alterations and additions contemplated, were embodied in a Memorandum dated 14th August, 1860, and signed by all the eleven Members of the Board. In a Memorandum of the Director of Public Works, printed along with the foregoing (*vide* Parliamentary Paper, No. 80) "the probable cost of these additions and alterations required to be carried out by the Board of Management of the Queen's Orphan Schools is estimated at £12,000." By The Loans Bill (No. 54) £4000 only was asked for this purpose, and granted by Parliament. It was, however, supplemented by £2000 more by the Governor in Council. The expenditure of these grants, however, did not commence during the year under review.

It is thus clear that, owing to acknowledged defects in the Institution, (existing previous to, and when, transferred to the Colony,) that the Board of Management commenced its duties with the prospect before it of having to administer the trust at an unavoidably much greater outlay than it had ever been deemed necessary to require when under Imperial controul. Moreover, superadded to this, was a considerable addition to the number of its inmates to be provided for under the new régime.

Number of Children in the Institution.

On the 31st December, 1859, there were in the Institution 245 male and 195 female children, being a total of 440. There were admitted, during the year 1860, 154 children; and 102 children were discharged. At the termination of the year, there were on the Rolls 265 males, and 227 females, being a total of 492; showing an increase of 52 children. The daily average strength for the year was nearly 458½ (458.408). No year, since 1853, had averaged anything near to this strength: the mean of the whole six being only about 413.

Superintendence.

In the general superintendence of these children, there were employed on the 31st December, 1860:—

One Superintendent and Medical Officer, at £500 per annum, with allowance for a house of £120, and water supplied by the horse and water-cart of the farm. The combination of the offices of Superintendent and Medical Officer (formerly separate) in one individual, to reside on the spot, was a recommendation of the "Commission of Enquiry;" and the appointment was made and the rate of remuneration fixed by the Executive Government, previous to the Board commencing its labours.

Two Chaplains, at £150 each, one with a house, and the other with an allowance in lieu of forage. Both of these Officers were elected by the Board, being the same gentlemen who had previously performed the duties. The Roman Catholic Chaplain, however, was before paid from the Imperial Funds as a convict Chaplain, and his salary was not charged on the Orphan School Abstracts.

One Purveyor, at £250, with quarters, fuel, and light.

One Clerk, at 5s. per day.

Three Matrons, one for each division, at salaries of £150, £125, and £90 per annum, respectively, with quarters, fuel, and light. The Matron of the girls' department was appointed by the Board, the other two were re-elected by the Board. From the 1st January to the 1st April, the salaries of the two former, and to the 14th August of the latter, were only £120, £100, and £80 respectively.

One out-door Inspector, at £120 per annum, and £15 allowance in lieu of quarters.

One Beadle, at £70 per annum, with quarters, (one room) fuel, and light.

Tuition.

The School Establishment comprises male, female, and infant divisions. In the two former, all the children from 6 to 14 years of age are mostly classed; in the latter all between 3 and 6, no children under 3 years of age being admitted.

In the charge of the Male division there were employed—

One Head Master, at £200 per annum, with quarters, fuel, and light, and a gratuity of £20 per annum, for the special instruction of the Monitors. This appointment was made by the Board after considering the claims of numerous applicants publicly advertised for.

One Assistant Master, at £140 per annum, with quarters, fuel, and light. The appointment to this office was also made by the Board in a similar manner to that of Head Master. The gentleman selected had filled the same situation in the Institution for many years previously.

Eight Monitors (selected from the boys in the School) at 26s. per annum each.

In charge of the Female division there were employed—

Two Schoolmistresses, at £100 per annum each, with quarters, fuel, and light: the senior Mistress having also an allowance for the special instruction of the Monitors.

Eight Monitors, at 26s. per annum each.

One Teacher of Singing was also employed to give occasional lessons in Singing to both male and female Schools: the salary £25 per annum.

All these appointments were made by the Board. The Schoolmistresses chosen had both been many years engaged in these offices in the Establishment, but the situations were made open to applicants in the same way as those of the Masters.

The Infant division was taught by a Schoolmistress at £60 per annum. The appointment was made by the Board, after a competitive trial. Neither quarters, fuel, or light were allotted to this Officer, she being a daughter of the Matron of the division, and sharing the two rooms occupied by her mother and the family.

Industrial Training.

The Industrial department was also under the charge of the Head Schoolmaster.

The following persons were employed in superintending and instructing the boys in their several trades:—

One Master Baker, one Master Tailor, one Master Shoemaker, at salaries of £96 per annum each; the Master Tailor having, in addition, quarters at the farm buildings, with fuel, light, and water.

The Board re-appointed all the Master Tradesmen, each of whom had been for some years employed in the Establishment. The Out-door Inspector, an ex soldier, taught the boys military drill with great success.

Nineteen Nurses, Cooks, Laundry-women, and other female attendants were employed at an aggregate cost of £534 5s. 8d., being an average salary of £28 12s. 4d. each; the superior servants having more, and the inferior ones less, than that sum. All had rations on the following scale per diem:—

Flour, 1½ lb., or bread, 2 lbs.	Sugar, 4½ ounces.	Milk, 4 ounces.
Meat, 12 ounces.	Tea, ¾ ounce.	Salt, ½ ounce.
Vegetables, 12 ounces.		

Six farm labourers and out-door servants, at a total cost of £401 19s. 11d., with an additional sum of £28 18s. 9d. for rations allowed up to the 30th April; the scale of allowances being the same as the women's, with the omission of milk.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Establishment under every head is exhibited in the Abstract Account, No. 1, attached by the Superintendent to his Report, and appended to this.

The Sub-Committee took some trouble to ascertain the particulars of this Account, but with very partial success, the books not being kept in a state that would admit of ready examination, and no auditing having taken place by the Board.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The total cost of Superintendence was	—	—	—	3685	9	11
Ditto, Provisions—Children.....	3914	10	7½			
Ditto, Servants	323	16	6½			
	<hr/>			4238	7	2
Ditto, Clothing, Stores, &c., (included under this head, is all the expense of supplying 300 horse-hair beds, and 600 lbs. of horsehair, urgently necessary to replace the insufficient beds previously in use. The new supply, however, was not procured until the year was far advanced to its close, still leaving many of the boys sleeping in crowded hammocks. But little expenditure in beds will be required for many years to come. These beds, &c., with a manger, cost £459 12s. 7½d. of the total under this head).....	—			923	11	6
The total cost of fuel and light—Coals.....	545	8	5¾			
Wood	35	17	4¾			
Candles.....	133	14	5½			
	<hr/>			715	0	0

(The magnitude of this item took the Sub-Committee by surprise, and was enquired into carefully, but without a satisfactory result. A rigid supervision would very probably much diminish the expenditure under this head for the future.)

The total cost of alterations and repairs.....	593	11	3
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(On this item, as before stated, the Sub-Committee could get no details. Probably the new *Cabinets d'aisance* for boys and girls, erected away from the buildings, which have removed a most intolerable and injurious nuisance from within the habitation; together with the flooring of the infants' play-shed, which has added so greatly to the comfort and health of the little ones; are large parts of this item. When the Establishment is in thorough working order, on modern hygienic principles, the annual outlay under this head ought not to be one-sixth of this amount.)

Farm implements, seed, materials, &c.....	208	17	6
Miscellaneous expenses	144	3	7

TOTAL.....	£10,509	1	3
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or being £9 1s. 3d. in excess of the Parliamentary Grant.

But, by the Farm Account furnished by the Superintendent and appended hereto, (a portion of the Boys being employed in the agricultural labours), it will be seen that there is a balance to the amount of nearly £777, thus reducing the actual expenditure to £9,732 2s. 2½d..

Cost of the Children per Individual.

The average daily number of Children maintained in the Institution during 1860 was, as before stated, 458½. The annual cost of each child calculated on the £10,509 1s. 3d. would be about £22 18s. 5d. each, or only 2s. 2d. each more than under the Convict management in 1857, when 1s. 3d. per diem was the whole cost for each child, (see page 11 of No. 61, Report of Joint Committee on Charitable Institutions), notwithstanding that the quantity of food has been since so largely augmented. But, on the second calculation, of £9,732 2s. 2½d., the cost per child was absolutely £1 11s. 9d. less per annum. How the cost was calculated in 1857 the Parliamentary Paper does not show, but even the last one in the Report made by us is too high. There ought to be deducted from the £9,733 2s. 2½d. a very large part of the prime cost of horsehair beds, &c., which will last at least ten years, as also a considerable proportion of the £593 11s. 3d. charged to this year for repairs, &c., owing to the dilapidated and imperfect state in which the buildings, &c. were when transferred to the Colony; but, say the actual expenditure to be fairly charged to our first year of office was £9000, then each child cost but £19 13s. per annum, or about £3 3s. less under public Colonial "Board Management" than under Imperial management.

Lord Palmerston's Act for the Reformation of Criminal Children provides that One Shilling per head per day shall be paid "to certified Reformatories, under public management" for every guilty and convicted child admitted and cared for by such humane supervision, or £18 5s. each per annum. With the greater cost on many items for childrens sustenance in this Colony when compared with England, can any reasonable person think for a moment that we are extravagant in training up our destitute, but guiltless children, to be creditable and useful members of society, and preventing them becoming criminals by expending £1 8s. more on them? Even this rate may be reduced as we get the Establishment into a condition more

consonant with the requirements of modern hygienic and educational science, acquire more experience exercise a more rigid scrutiny over the expenditure, and render the Institution more self-supporting, by the well-directed labours of the children themselves. During 1860 a much larger allowance of milk, which should form so great a portion of every proper dietary for children, has been expended than heretofore, but the Farm itself supplied nearly one-half the quantity required, and may hereafter supply the whole, and that of a quality which no Contractors can ever be got to deliver.

General Education.

The children were employed in the forenoon in Industrial occupations, the afternoon being devoted to Literary instruction. The Time Table and also the Report of the Inspector of Schools as to the general progress of the children are annexed. It is generally admitted by the best authorities in England, that what is called the "half time system," in equal portions of time devoted to industrial and scholastic training, has produced even a higher rate of attainments in the latter, than when the whole period is devoted to scholastic drudgery. It is advisable, however, that the Time Table should be altered, and the fresh morning devoted to the School, and the afternoon to industrial occupation, as suggested by the Inspector of Schools.

Farming Operations.

The Farming operations were carried on under the immediate supervision of the Head Master. The results are exhibited in Appendix No. 2, attached, and though, in some details, open to criticism, may, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory, and indicative of still more important results to be obtained by a careful development of this branch of the Institution.

Discipline.

No circumstances worthy of mention have occurred as respects the conduct and character of the children of the Institution. The children have been readily amenable to correction, and such severe punishments as solitary confinement, and others of like nature, have not been found necessary. No better proof of this can be adduced than that only two cases of absconding (of the most trivial character) occurred during the twelve months. In past times this was a frequent event both with boys and girls. The Establishment is now regarded more as a home, and the physiognomical aspect of the children betokens their happier condition.

Conduct of Servants.

The conduct of the Servants of the Establishment has generally been good.

Apprentices.

Seventeen boys and 9 girls were apprenticed during the year. Two of these were returned to the Institution; the first on account of defective vision, the other in consequence of ill-treatment by his Master. Four were transferred to other service by the direction of the Guardians.

From enquiries made by the Superintendent, it was found that the apprentices generally have been well-behaved and industrious. Some complaints have, however, occasionally been made of the uncleanly habits of the children and of their want of truthfulness. No charge of criminal or immoral conduct has come to the knowledge of the Superintendent.

Rations.

Each child's food, inclusive of the milk supplied by the farm, cost a trifle more than $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per diem. In 1858 the cost was $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ The provisions supplied for the use of the children have, with a few exceptions, been of good quality. The quantity has been much larger than was formerly allowed, and the mode of cooking has been more varied. The greater part of the Children have consumed all placed upon their plates, and the waste by them has been much less than what takes place in families, compared numerically, where careful economy is practised. There is, however, yet room for improvement in the dieting, and when the Kitchen improvements are completed, suggestions made by the Board for some alterations can then, as the Superintendent stated, be carried into effect. The Tables of the present Scales of Diet and mode of Cookery, and hours of meals is shown in Appendix No. 3, attached to this Report.

Sleeping Accommodation.

The number and dimensions of the Dormitories in each Division are shown in Appendix No. 4. The measurements were taken by the Clerk, but do not quite agree with those given in the Memorandum of the Board of the 14th August. There it is stated, that "the cubic measurement is calculated to the height of the wall-plate, and excludes the roof," in the present proportions 2 feet 10 inches is added to the height. The total dormitory space on these dimensions is $138,705\frac{2}{3}$ ths cubic feet, which, at the rate of 500 cubic feet for each child, exclusive of 10,000 cubic feet for the servants, would give proper accommodation for only 257 out of the $458\frac{1}{2}$ occupants. This injurious over crowding will be obviated when the new Infant School is completed.

Hospitals.

The number of Patients treated during the year amounts to 526, according to the Return annexed, No. 6, furnished by the Superintendent and Medical Officer. In the official Statistics laid before Parliament the number is stated as 621. The discrepancy may possibly be explained by the fact that hitherto it has not been customary to keep "case books" and "records of sick treated" in this Establishment in the precise way in which such matters are registered in other Institutions of this kind. 8 deaths occurred in the year; 1 in January, 3 in September, 2 in October, 2 in November. The youngest was 3 years and 4 months old.

The oldest 12 years and 1 month. The cause of death registered was respectively—infantile cholera 1, hooping cough 1, pleuro-pneumonia 2, bronchitis 1, common continued fever 1, diphtheria 1, and marasmus 1.

Though this number of deaths on the daily average strength of the children in the Establishment greatly exceeded what took place in the children of Tasmania of corresponding ages, yet it was less by about 33 per cent. of the annual rate on an average of the same ages for the previous 19 years. The accommodation for the sick consists of 3 wards, one for each division, each being provided with a separate nurse, the one in the Infant School having also the assistance of a housemaid. The Superintendent's Table, Nos. 5 and 6, giving the size of the sick wards, and the relative extent of sickness and mortality in the respective Schools, are appended herewith.

When all the improvements suggested by the Commission of Enquiry, and projected by the Board of Management, are fairly in operation, the Sub-Committee is sanguine that the results in every respect will be as satisfactory as those which similar efforts have achieved in Great Britain, and that this Institution, so noble in its aims, will succeed in training up the deserted and orphan children to become creditable and useful members of the community.

Your Committee having briefly reviewed the details incidental to the management of an Institution so important in its character as the Orphan School, it will be necessary to consider the peculiar position of the Board since the commencement of its duties, and the difficulties under which it has laboured to the present time.

Upon the transfer of the various Charities from the Imperial to the Colonial Government, or, in other words, when the action taken by Parliament in 1859 terminated departmental controul, and decided that, for the future, the Management should be by Boards, and after the evidence taken before the Joint Committee of both Houses had been epitomised and the Report published, it was only reasonable to expect that some further pains would have been taken, either by that Committee or the Executive, to give a systematic and definite constitution to the various Boards upon which the management would devolve; and that, whilst retaining full controlling and supervising powers in the hands of the Executive, nothing would have been wanting to ensure success to that which, from the abruptness of the transition, could only be regarded as an experiment. Legislation upon this subject was imperative, and your Committee feels constrained to say, that the absence of such legislation has, to a certain extent, been productive of marked embarrassment.

The various members of the Board met for the first time on the 16th December, 1859, and commenced their labours by an examination of the Salaries of the Officers and Servants of the Institution, and, as far as the limited information at their disposal would permit, at once endeavoured to make themselves conversant with the details and working of the Establishment. The duties of the Officers were carefully considered, and such reductions made as appeared consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service.

Having in view the danger likely to ensue from abruptly altering arrangements that had so long existed, the Board adopted at this meeting a Resolution to the effect, that "the various Officers on the staff be retained at their present Salaries for three months," thus affording ample time for observation prior to any change. On the 20th and 30th of the same month the Clergymen and Religious Instructors were appointed, and the applications for the office of Head Master were examined.

On the 1st January, 1860, the Institution was formerly handed over to the Board, which met by notice at the Queen's Orphan School on the 10th of the same month.

At this Meeting a Resolution was passed requesting the Superintendent to prepare draft Regulations for the Management of the Institution, without which the two essentials, discipline and order, could hardly be looked for.

Your Committee regrets that although these Regulations have been carefully considered, revised, and adopted by the Board, up to this time they have not been printed; but, in order to obviate delay, manuscript copies were ordered to be issued to each Officer of the Establishment.

At this stage a digression will be necessary, in order to comment upon the condition of the Establishment, and particularly the Buildings, at the time of the transfer.

Upon reference to the Report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor, dated December, 1859, it will be seen that the condition of the Queen's Orphan Schools was such that extensive alterations and repairs were imperatively needed, and, unless a direct violation of all the principles applicable to sanitary science was sanctioned and continued, such improvements could not longer be delayed. To use the words of the Report, "the ventilation was imperfect, and the dormitories quite inadequate for the proper accommodation of the number of inmates occupying them." "The drainage was not in a satisfactory state;" nor could we ascertain the precise locality of the main drains. "We have alluded," say the Commissioners, "under the head of ventilation to the crowded condition of parts of the Establishment." "Erections have been made with a view to increased accommodation, which have obstructed the proper ventilation, including a set of privies, ill-arranged, and so close to the Dormitories as to be exceedingly offensive. The whole of this part of the Establishment, appropriated to infants, must be devoted to elder children. For the three faulty Hospitals now in use, we recommend the substitution of a new General Hospital, provided with suitable Wards for the sick." "We advise that new privies be erected for all the divisions, and the water so arranged

that everything offensive can be swept away." "The change will necessitate the erection of entirely new buildings for the Infants." "We advise that new kitchens be provided." In dealing with the question of expense, the following paragraph occurs,—“the outlay necessary in giving effect to these proposals must inevitably be considerable, but that is a matter beyond our province,” meaning, as a matter of course, that Parliament would sooner or later have to provide the funds.

To this Report are attached the names of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer and Colonial Secretary, and also W. Nairn, W. Benson, J. W. Agnew, and E. S. P. Bedford, who will no doubt be able to bear abundant testimony to the exigency of the case.

Such was the state of the Institution in December, 1859, under Imperial rule, and such it would have remained but for the patience and perseverance displayed by the Board. The Imperial Government, in contemplation of a change, had ceased all improvements, and neglected even the most necessary repairs.

Your Committee has drawn attention to this fact, in order to show that, under any system of management, extensive alterations and repairs and a large expenditure could not have been avoided. The Home Government must bear a considerable proportion of such expense.

On the 24th of January the Board met, and the Director of Public Works was called upon to furnish his Report upon the repairs needed on the 1st of January, 1860.

On the 7th February, at a Meeting of the Board, the Director of Public Works was requested to furnish a plan for Infant Kitchen, and the Superintendent empowered (without reference to the Executive) to make such minor repairs as from time to time were urgently required. A Sub-Committee was appointed to correspond with the Director of Public Works and secure his attendance.

On the 28th February, at a Meeting of the Board, the Sub-Committee's Report (Appendix A) was brought up, containing Fifteen Resolutions, in which the Director of Public Works was ordered to improve the ventilation, the privies were condemned, the roof wanted repairing, and the whole exterior, as well as interior of the Buildings, painting and cleansing.

March 20th, April 10th, and May 1st, the Board again met, when a Sub-Committee was formed, amongst other things, to Report upon the best means of obviating the great waste of Fuel by substituting Stoves of a more economical description. A letter was also addressed to the Government requesting that all Contracts for new works should be examined by the Board. The object the Board had in view was simply, if possible, to controul every item of expenditure; how far its endeavours have been successful will hereafter be shown.

An application was also made through the Colonial Secretary, to the Director of Public Works, for an estimate of the quantity of Fencing required for the front of the premises and grounds, with a view to its being obtained from Port Arthur.

On the 29th May, the Report (Appendix B) was laid upon the Table and adopted, and twenty-six Stoves ordered for all places requiring the same.

A second Report upon Board-room and Office accommodation, the Government to furnish a plan, was also adopted.

At this Meeting Draft Regulations were laid upon the Table, and two important Resolutions passed :—

1. That the Shingling be thoroughly repaired, and the works ordered to be proceeded with as soon as possible.
2. That the Government do procure a plan and estimate of the general works of 5th March, to be considered by the Board on the 19th June next, (Appendix B). Expenditure to 31st to be prepared and laid upon the Table at the next Meeting of the Board.

June 26th.—Return of expenditure laid upon the Table, and the same ordered to be furnished each succeeding quarter. A ship's mast for the boys ordered from Port Arthur. Tender for water-closets accepted. Tenders for front fence invited. Committee appointed to report upon draft regulations. Memorandum from Director of Public Works submitting tenders for closets, and report that the following works were in course of execution by the Contractor for annual repairs :—Open work for lavatories; repairs to shingling; play-shed (Infant's) boarded; alteration to kitchen. Ordered that all plans and specifications be submitted to the Board before tenders are invited.

August 14th—Report as to the necessity of additional buildings to relieve the overcrowded state of the Establishment, approved of. Arrangements to be made with the Director of Public Works as to fencing the grounds of the Establishment. Report of Sub-Committee as to draft regulations approved of. This Report of the 14th August was forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and laid by him upon the Table of the House, 30th August, 1860. Now in some respects this Report is analogous to that marked (C) in the Appendix. The Director of Public Works was not bound by this Report, as he was not required by the Board to estimate upon it, but he was bound by the subsequent one of the 15th October, which specified in detail all that was required to be done (C) in Appendix. This Mr. Falconer perfectly understood, as he accompanied the Sub-Committee round the buildings, examined everything personally, and then furnished the Estimate marked (C 2) in the Appendix.

October 2nd.—The Superintendent forwarded a Memorandum relative to sleeping accommodation, drainage, and ventilation, upon which a Resolution was passed "That immediate steps be taken to improve the ventilation, and to remove the evils that have so long existed; and if the Director of Public Works could not act, that the services of a private Engineer be obtained, and the work proceeded with." The Board further requested that a copy of the above Resolution should be conveyed to the Government with as little delay as possible.

Nine months had passed away without any important alterations having been made. The 9th of October, the Director of Public Works wrote to the Board relative to the required repairs and additions. A Sub-Committee was at once appointed to meet the Director of Public Works, for the purpose of reporting to the Board, at an early date, as to the best mode of expending the sum of £4000 voted by Parliament for the erection of new works at the School.

The Superintendent was ordered to furnish a Return of the Teaching and Training of the Boys, and furnish a programme of the mode of conducting the Annual Examinations.

October 16th.—The Sub-Committee, having accompanied Mr. Falconer over the Establishment, brought up its Report (see Appendix C), which embraced every item of importance. Upon this Report the Director of Public Works furnished an Estimate (dated Public Works' Office, 15th October, 1860,) amounting to £6,050,—exceeding a little the amount voted by Parliament, and supplemented by the Governor in Council. This Estimate is attached to Appendix C; and a Return was called for in order to ascertain—

1st. The amount expended in Works and Repairs at the Queen's Orphan Schools, from 1st January to 30th September.

2nd. Amount now contracted for.

The Director of Public Works to furnish an Estimate of Posts and Rails.

It will thus be seen that every care was taken by the Board to get accurate information as to the improvements most urgently required, and the probable cost. And your Committee is at a loss to understand on what grounds the Director of Public Works deviated from the Report of the Sub-Committee and his approximate Estimate (as detailed in Appendix C 2), and which your Committee and every Member of the Board believed would, for some time to come at least, be the total amount of money required to be expended and works performed.

On the 13th November, a Statement of the Repairs that had been performed during the month was laid upon the Table by the Superintendent, to receive the sanction of the Board. Draft Regulations were laid on the Table by the Sub-Committee, and ordered to be forwarded to the printers. A letter was received from the Director of Public Works enclosing tenders for bricks for the new buildings. That of Mr. Miller, (the lowest), at 38s. per thousand, was accepted. The Superintendent reported upon the repeated waste of bread in the Infants' division since the use of butter. This amounted (out of a daily strength of 144 children) to 4 lbs. daily, and which was taken into store. This was afterwards discovered to have come from the female servants. It was also decided upon the Report on diet being brought up by Messrs. Benson and Crowther, that, after a comparison with the scales issued in similar Institutions, the Diet in the Queen's Orphan Schools was not excessive. In one of the Establishments (Melbourne) it was found that the healthy appetites of the children were studied, the consumption being regulated more by this than by any fixed quantity. The Superintendent reported the cooking arrangements as very defective.

On the 11th December a Statement of Repairs required at the Institution was laid upon the table by the Superintendent to receive the sanction of the Board. Plans of the new Infant School, laid upon the table by the Director of Public Works for 180 children, (space proposed too small), an alteration to be made in the Plans, and tenders called for to carry out the same.

The diet of the children having, by a Resolution of the Board on the 13th November, been altered by the substitution of a pudding on Fridays, instead of the ordinary meal, and as the cost of the same appeared, by an erroneous calculation, a little in excess of the other, the Superintendent, without reference to the Board, wrote to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer on the subject, the result of such communication being a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer requesting the Board to re-consider its decision! As such letter appeared a direct interference with the functions of the Board, a Resolution was moved by the Honorable Mr. Nairn, to the effect "that the scale as proposed should be adhered to."

Here was an instance of the evils resulting from divided authority. The children (especially the Roman Catholics on abstinence days, and for whom, principally, the change was intended) did not benefit by such change until nearly six weeks after the Resolution of the Board had been passed.

Your Committee, in conclusion, have only to mention that during the year a large number of important Resolutions were carried affecting the internal economy and wellbeing of the Establishment, which, taken in connexion with those of which a brief sketch has been given in this Report, will prove to every candid mind that Board management has not been a failure; but that the mission assigned to its members, despite the misgivings of some, and the repugnance of others to the system, has been well performed; that due

economy has been exercised in all its arrangements; that it has not shrunk from its duty, (as the regular attendance of Members at its meetings will prove); and that if a fair share of executive power in its monetary arrangements had been given by Parliament, nothing would have been wanting to render it in every respect effective.

At a Meeting of the Sub-Committee, held at the Board Room, Colonial Secretary's Office, on Saturday, 14th September, 1861, the Report was adopted by the majority.

WILLIAM LODCK. CROWTHER, *Chairman.*

Adopted at a General Meeting of the Board, held at the Board Room, 16th September, 1861.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

J. FORSTER, *Chairman of the Board.*

APPENDIX. A.

REPORT of Sub-Committee.—Messrs. Shoobridge, Hunter, and Benson.

February 28th, 1860.

Beadle's quarters, one room only.—Recommended that the space leading to boys' closets be parted off and floored for his use.

Recommended that the floor of boys' dining room, which is now flagged, be boarded, and at the same time raised to admit of proper ventilation.

That the mattresses of boys' and girls' beds be re-made and tied.

That proper beds be supplied for the boys', in lieu of the hammocks now in use. (Enquire for the beds ordered last year, if arrived.)

Recommended that sperm candles in the Dormitories, with suitable holders and covers, be burnt, instead of the present system of open candles.

Stores.—The space for stores being very small, it is recommended that the partition dividing the two cells, not now required, be removed and the space made available as a temporary addition to the Stores.

The Committee condemns the whole of the children's privies, and strongly recommends that new ones be immediately built within the yards, but detached from the buildings.

Tailors' and Shoemakers' rooms. There being no ventilation, recommended that one of Arnott's ventilators be placed in the chimney of each room, and that the rooms be painted and white washed.

The Lavatories should have a wooden grating supplied to protect the children's feet from the stone and brick floors.

Boys' School.—The Director of Public Works is directed to take steps to improve the ventilation in the boys' as well as in the girls' school.

The porch at the entrance of the boys' Hospital is recommended to be removed, as interfering with the ventilation and of no use.

The pipes supplying the two water-tanks are defective and much choked; recommended to be inspected and cleaned.

A small Drinking Fountain for the supply of both boys' and girls' yards much required and recommended.

The play-sheds in the different yards require to be all boarded. They are at present injurious to health.

The shingling is in bad repair, and not weather proof. The whole buildings, except the exterior front, are in a state that requires painting, white washing, and general cleansing.

Report adopted.

A P P E N D I X B.

REPORT of Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Nairn, Rout, and Hunter, laid upon the Table and adopted. May 1st, 1860, as follows :—

The Sub-Committee appointed to report what improvements can be made by the introduction of Portable Stoves, in lieu of the Grates now in use throughout the establishment, have the honor to report that they have gone through each room in the building, and that they have agreed to make the following recommendations :—

1. Room used by the Board : That a Register Stove be put up in lieu of the present grate.
2. Officers' Kitchen : A good Kitchen Range to be put up.
3. Girls' Dining Room : To be fitted up with one of Arnott's Improved Register Stoves.
4. Girls' Dormitories, Nos. 2 and 3 : A Register Stove in each, with holes.
5. Housemaid's Room : To be given up as a Cooking Place for the girls, to be fitted up with the necessary Boilers and Range.
6. Present Cook-house, to be converted into a Housemaid's Room, with a suitable Fire-place.
7. Laundry : A proper Ironing Stove to be furnished.
8. Girls' Lavatory : One of the Stoves now in the Girls' School-room to be placed in this Lavatory.
9. Girls' Hospital Mess-room : A good Register Stove with holes.
10. Nurse's Room : A Register Stove with holes.
11. Girls' Day-room for the Sick : A small Kitchen Range.
12. Girls' Hospital : A Register Stove with holes.
13. Girls' School-room : Stove to be removed to Girls' Lavatory ; ash-pits of the present fire-places to be filled up, and room to be fitted with one of Arnott's Open Register Stoves.
14. Infant Dormitory, No. 3 : A good-sized Register Stove with holes.
15. Infant Dormitory, No. 4 : A Register Stove with holes.
16. Infant Day-room : A good-sized Register Stove.
17. Infant Cooking-house : This room to be altogether remodelled, by throwing the two chambers into one room.
18. Infant Dormitory, No. 2 : Register Stove with holes.
19. Boys' School : Stove to be removed to Boys' Lavatory, and Fire-place to be fitted with an Arnott's Open Register Stove of a large size.
20. Class-room, Boys' School : A small Register Stove.
21. Hospital, Nurses' Room, Boys' side : A small Range to replace present fire-place.
22. Boys' Hospital : Register Stove.
23. Boys' Lavatory : The Stove from the Boys' School-room to be placed there.
24. Day-room : Small Range.
25. Boys' Dining Hall : To be fitted up with two Arnott's Open Register Stoves.
26. Office : A Register Stove.

SECOND REPORT of the same Sub-Committee, as follows, laid upon the Table :—

The Sub-Committee appointed to report on the best mode of providing a proper Board-room and Office for the Superintendent, with the requisite Furniture, have the honor to report their opinion that the necessary accommodation for the Office of the Superintendent and Board-room can be most advantageously provided at the further end of the Building, taking in the room now occupied by Mr. Say, the beadle, for whom it is understood that other quarters are to be provided.

The Sub-Committee consider that one good-sized room will be sufficient as a Board-room and an Office for the Superintendent. Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Nairn,—That the Government be requested to cause a Plan of the Work above referred to to be prepared and laid before the Board.

A P P E N D I X C.

REPORT of Sub-Committee with reference to improvement of Buildings, laid upon the Table and read ; viz. :—

We, the Sub-Committee appointed to confer with the Director of Public Works as to the best means of expending the Sum voted by Parliament for improvements in the Orphan Schools' Buildings, have the honor to report to the Board of Management that we visited the Orphan Schools, in company with Mr. Falconer, on Friday, the 12th instant, and deem it of the greatest importance for improving the health and condition of the children, that the following alterations and additions should be made without any further delay :—

1. That a new Dining-hall be erected to extend across the infants' yard, about midway between the Church and the School-room and play-shed. The dimensions of the hall to be 176 feet long by 36 feet wide, with an entrance at each end for boys and girls from their respective yards. The tailors' and shoemakers' shops on the boys' side being removed for that purpose.

A passage through centre of the Hall leading to a Kitchen and Cook-house detached but connected with Dining-hall by a covered way, and fitted with the best and most approved cooking apparatus and all other requirements.

2. That, attached to Dining-hall and Cook-house, there be erected the necessary Store-rooms for provisions, together with a large Dairy.

3. That the present Dining-rooms on girls' and boys' side be converted into Dormitories, the Floors boarded, and the Rooms thoroughly and properly ventilated. This will form the first and most important step towards effecting the improvement so much required in the ventilation of the present Dormitories, by reducing the number of occupants at least one-half, and thereby allowing something approaching the requisite cubic space for each child.

4. That an entirely new Building be erected for accommodation of the Infants, with Quarters &c., complete, for the Matron and other Officers connected with that Department. The most eligible site that presents itself for this Building is the brow of the hill beyond the Infants' play-ground, which has been recently fenced in.

5. We think it imperative that a new General Hospital should be erected for the whole Establishment, and be separated from it as far as practicable, but, as funds will not at present time permit, we propose, as a temporary arrangement only, that the Two Rooms marked on Plan, Day-room A. and Hospitalward B., in Infants' Department, be devoted for Hospitals for Boys and Girls.

6. In order to afford still further sleeping or Hospital accommodation, we recommend that the Infants' Dining-room (which, to show its unfitness for its present purpose, is only 30 feet long and 18 feet wide, and has to contain 144 children), and the Dormitory over it be converted into one good lofty room, by cutting away the floor of Dormitory ; and the same course may be adopted, if required, with the corresponding room on the other side of Infants' yard.

7. It is important also, that a new Cow-house and Stables should be built, as the present sheds are in a most dilapidated condition. A loss is said to arise in the supply of milk from the cows belonging to the Establishment, through the insufficiency and unavoidably dirty state of the present sheds, &c.

W. L. CROWTHER.
WILLIAM ROUT.
R. SHOBRIDGE.
H. HUNTER.

P.S.—Although unable personally to accompany the other members of the Sub-Committee, on their visit of inspection, I fully concur in these repairs.

Brought up 16th October, 1860.

W. L. C.

A P P E N D I X C. 2.

THE following Estimate from the Director of Public Works for the proposed additions at the Schools, laid upon the Table and read :—

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	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 30 feet wide ; Hospital, 60 feet long and 25 feet wide ; and, Day-room, 50 feet long by 30 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.

JAMES BARNARD,
GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANIA.