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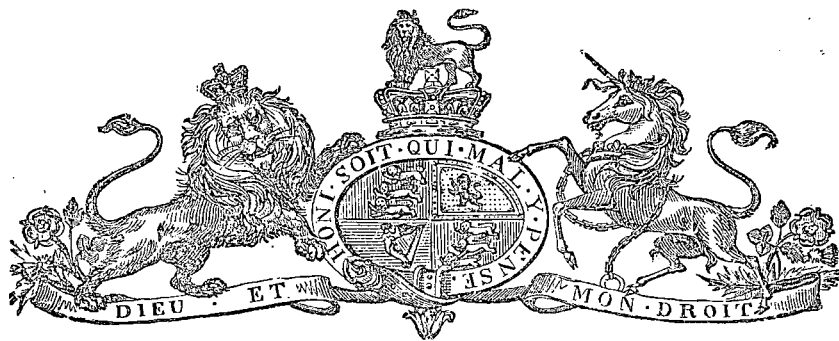
1865.

T A S M A N I A .

QUEEN'S ASYLUM.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Presented by Mr. Douglas, and ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed,
12 September, 1865.



SELECT COMMITTEE appointed on the 4th August, 1865, to enquire into the state of the QUEEN'S ASYLUM, with a view to ascertain the expediency of the Separation of the Roman Catholic from the Protestant Children; also, the increased Expenditure, if any, likely to be caused by such Separation.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

MR. BALFE.	MR. SHARLAND.
MR. COLONIAL TREASURER.	MR. DOUGLAS.
MR. SHERWIN.	

DAYS OF MEETING.

9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, and 24th August, 1865; 8th and 12th September, 1865.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Very Rev. Dr. HALL, Vicar-General.
Reverend George HUNTER, R. C. Chaplain.
Reverend F. W. QUILTER, Protestant Chaplain.
Dr. COVERDALE, Principal.
Mrs. SMITH, Matron.
R. SHOBRIDGE, Esquire.
W. R. FALCONER, Esq., Director of Public Works.

R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the State of the QUEEN'S ASYLUM with a view to ascertain the expediency of the Separation of the Roman Catholics from the Protestant Children; also the increased Expenditure, if any, likely to be caused by such Separation; have agreed to report as follows:—

Your Committee have visited the Queen's Asylum, and have carefully, and with much gratification, inspected the various portions of the Institution; and they have taken the evidence of several persons connected with the Institution, whose knowledge of the internal arrangements would enable them to give reliable information.

Your Committee have come to the conclusion that it would be desirable that a complete separation of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Children, both as to supervision and instruction, should be made.

Your Committee are also of opinion that the entire separation need not involve much additional expense,—the present staff of Officers being almost sufficient for the two establishments, should separation be decided upon.

Your Committee append the evidence which they have taken, and the various estimates sent in of the expense of separation.

ADYE DOUGLAS, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 12 September, 1865.

I CANNOT, and do not, agree to this Report. I think entire separation most undesirable; and partial separation is deprecated by all.

The evidence shows that harmonious feeling prevails in the present working of the Institution, which, in my opinion, it would be most unwise to interrupt, even if it could be carried out without additional cost: but this is not the case. It appears that a large expenditure of money, upon an already too expensive pile of Buildings, will be necessary, and an increased number of Officers.

CHARLES MEREDITH.

12 September, 1865.

FOR giving my assent to the proposed separation between the Protestant and Catholic Children in the Queen's Orphan Asylum, I feel it incumbent upon me to specially record my reasons:—

1st. I assume that the Protestant community generally desire it; although, to my mind, there appears to be no sufficient evidence before the Committee to prove that such is the case.

2nd. That, supposing however this assumption to be correct, the Catholic community would not feel themselves justified in offering any opposition to the desire of their Protestant Brethren for separation,—provided such separation be entire and complete in all respects.

While thus giving my reasons, I am bound further to add, that I have been unable to convince myself, by the evidence taken before the Committee, or from personal enquiry made at the Queen's Orphan Asylum, that the physical, moral, or religious interests of either Protestant or Catholic Children sustain the smallest practical injury under the present management of the Institution.

J. D. BALFE.

12 September, 1865.

EVIDENCE.

10 AUGUST, 1865.

THE REVEREND DR. HALL *called in and examined.*

In reply to Questions from the Chairman, Dr. Hall said,—

I am Vicar-General of the Church of Rome, and I am pretty well acquainted with the Queen's Asylum, having visited it several times in the course of each year for nearly twenty years past.

Children of all Religious Denominations are admitted to the Asylum.

No division is made between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Children except for Divine Worship, Religious Instruction, and at night when they sleep in different Dormitories. This applies to both the male and female divisions of the Asylum.

I am not aware whether any such division is made in the Infant part of the Asylum.

The children assemble every morning for Religious Instruction for 30 or 40 minutes, under their Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.

The Roman Catholic Clergyman attends every Wednesday,—in the morning for the Boys, and in the afternoon for the Girls.

The instruction by the Masters and Mistresses is preparatory for the Minister. Printed prayers are read and hymns sung in the schoolrooms every morning.

On Sundays Divine Service is performed by the Minister, when the Roman Catholic children assemble together, both male and female.

There is a hospital at the Asylum, in which I believe there is no separation between the Catholic and Protestant patients. The Catholic clergyman visits the patients in the hospital.

Children of either denominations are supplied with such Religious Books as are approved by the respective Chaplains. Controversial works are avoided.

These books are not allowed to be read at all times, but only during Divine Service and preparation for Religious Instruction.

The children of Catholic and Protestant denominations have been nearly equal in numbers for ten years past. I believe about 250 or 260 of each.

I think an entire separation would be advantageous,—the separation must not be a partial one, but complete as to buildings, masters, and supervision. The Catholics could carry out more fully their own Regulations, and make the time for Religious Instruction more suitable for the children.

I have not considered the question of cost,—no doubt it would be increased by separation.

With some additions there would be room for a division in the present buildings. A church for the Catholics would be required, for at present a School-room is used for that purpose. There should be space for play-grounds also.

By the Colonial Treasurer.—There are Catholic and Protestant boys in the Hutchins and High Schools. I do not think there are any Catholic boarders at those Schools. We have no separate Roman Catholic School in Hobart Town. We had one once. There are several Schools for girls.

I do not know that any day is set apart in the Hutchins and High Schools for religious instruction. Whatever they receive is either at home or at Church.

I believe in Great Britain in the National Schools it is customary to have religious instruction, say from 9 to 10 A.M. In the Conventual Schools I know it is every day.

I used to give a portion of one day in the week to religious instruction at the Ladies' School.

Parents at home instruct their children in religion, which cannot be done at the Queen's Asylum.

Children are sent to the higher School from the Infant School on Wednesdays, for religious instruction, at six years of age. The Matron of the Infant School is a Catholic.

In the other Buildings there are Officers of both denominations.

By Mr. Sharland.—The children are assembled in their respective School-rooms for prayers by the Masters and Mistresses. Catholic and Protestant services could not be carried on together.

The Catholics almost everywhere have their own separate institutions, and receive the same aid in England and Ireland as Protestant institutions from the Government.

By Mr. Balfé.—Miss Horan conducts the Infant School, and she instructs the Catholics and Protestants in secular instruction.

Mrs. Parsons is the Protestant Schoolmistress in the general Schools. When Catholic children are hired out books are presented to them. I rather think the Bible, or Testament and Prayer Book, are given to them.

Unless the separation is complete I think no further division should be made. I do not object to the present arrangements, but the separation must be entire.

I am not aware of any dissension between the Catholic and Protestant Officers on the score of religion.

By Mr. Sherwin.—I would not object to Catholic lay visitors affording religious instruction if required, but I would confine them to certain duties—not just as they please. The books should come entirely through the Chaplain. Lay persons from without are not usually allowed to give religious instruction in Catholic establishments. The staff of Officers is generally sufficient.

Differences have occurred on this ground on account of the mixed character of the Institution,—chiefly on account of publications supplied.

I have seen a good deal of the Infant School system in England and Ireland. I have seen children in them up to five and six years of age. Here I would draft them into the higher schools at five or six years of age.

I am quite satisfied with the present arrangements,—if we had a Church we should be better off, because it is undesirable to have secular and religious instruction in the same room.

If entire separation were to take place the expense would be increased.

[In reply to a question by the Colonial Treasurer in regard to the rearing of children of both Catholic and Protestant denominations together, whether it would not lead to a kindly feeling in after life,—would not separation create prejudices?]

There would be advantages both ways. If properly trained I have found no difficulty in the Asylum.

I see no evil effects from their being together. I see no grave objection whilst they are young, but when older each denomination should be watched over as regards their religious instruction by Ministers of its own creed.

For myself, I prefer entire separation.

I shall be prepared in a few days to give you in writing my answer to the Questions:—What are the advantages of separation? What are the objections to the present system?

Dr. Hall then withdrew.

REV. G. HUNTER *called in and examined.*

I have been Roman Catholic Chaplain, Queen's Asylum, for 12 or 13 years. I don't consider it desirable that there should be a partial separation between the Roman Catholic and Protestant children at the Queen's Asylum. If there were an entire separation, under Catholic management, I should be glad; and such would be desirable for some reasons. I have never observed or heard of evils arising from the present system regarding religion.

The present buildings, with some additions, would do. We require a Church: there is no place at present to hold our religious services but a School-room. Taking the new Infant School, with a little addition and alteration, (not much) would do. There is no restriction in religious instruction of either body in consequence of their being amalgamated. Each body has perfect liberty of instruction to the children.

The Protestant Clergymen do not submit religious books to the Roman Catholic, or *vice versa*. Religious books are not given generally without the Clergyman's authority. Religious books, either to Catholics or Protestants, are excluded, except when they are separate.

As to the cost of separation, I have not considered the subject. The chief expense would be a Church or Chapel; but this is very much required any way. I think the expense of Superintendence would not be increased, if, as in Melbourne, under the head of the Catholic Church, it would be less expensive.

There is not room sufficient in the establishment without adding to the buildings if entire separation is to take place. At present the Asylum is divided into three parts—Boys, Girls, and Infants: then there would be four—Boys, Girls, and Infants of each sex.

Roman Catholic children at proper age are prepared, according to the ordinary practice of our Church, for Confession; the books used are the common Catechism. They are not visited daily, regular days are set aside. The ordinary catechism is the only book they ever had. The object of the catechism is to prepare them for the Sacraments. The religious books are kept under the care of the Catholic Master and Mistress; except when used for religious instruction, they are never left to be got at by children generally.

There is no acrimony or religious feeling between the children: I have never observed it.

There is no separation in the Hospital. The children in Hospital receive their religious instruction. I visit them separately on their beds; there is no service in the Hospital. Children are very rarely more than a few days in Hospital.

By Mr. Sharland.—The Matron and Infant Schoolmistress in charge of the Infant School are both Catholics. I should expect one officer to be a Catholic.

The Matrons of the other two Schools are Protestants.

Books are issued from a Library of amusing books approved of by the Chaplains. A Catholic child is allowed to read a Catholic History of England out of hours. I should object to the Catholic children reading some histories. I mean any book which we know to be unfair or partial histories. We examine all books, and if there is nothing in them objectionable, they are allowed. I don't remember having differed as to books with the Protestant Chaplain. It has been a custom to arrange as to books between ourselves.

By Mr. Balfé.—Children are mixed in School for secular education, and in playtime and at meals.

If books were distributed by laymen, the children would have no other time to read them except at these times; indeed, it could only be at playtime. It is not conducive to harmony and good conduct at this Asylum, and would create bad feeling, if books reflecting grossly or in any way on the religious tenets of either were allowed. I have seen such books several times. They were distributed by some Members of the Board of Management, once or twice by Members of the Ladies' Committee. Matters are improved since the abolition of Boards of Management,—I think so.

I don't think the action of the Ladies' Committee likely to be of service to the Institution.

The Protestant children get meat on Friday. The arrangement as to Protestant children not getting meat on Friday was from the Superintendent and Dr. Crowther, and came from the Board, who considered it conducive to the health of the children. It was certainly not recommended by the Catholic Chaplain.

The Catholic children read a variety of Catechisms, Prayer Book, Reeves' History of the Bible, Bible and Testament. A large supply is furnished by the Government. They read them at particular times. They are always supplied with a Douay Bible or Testament on leaving the School.

As the Catholic representative of the School I have no reason to complain of the present arrangement, except as to the want of a Church. The common school-room is now used, and is not calculated to inspire religious feeling in the children.

There is a general Matron over the boys and girls, who is a Protestant.

By Mr. Sherwin.—If entire separation took place we should require a second General Superintendent, not a Protestant, for the Catholic Schools. It is only right that a Catholic Establishment should be presided over by one of that religion.

Protestant laymen, as such, I consider ought not to have the privilege of giving any books they please in such an establishment. Protestants have complained of not enjoying the privilege of issuing general books to the children. The Ladies' Committee have done so. A Protestant sick child can have a Prayer Book when in Hospital. They have their own Prayer Books.

By Mr. Balfé.—For religious instruction I attend on Sundays, and on Wednesdays the whole day. The children get religious instruction half an hour every morning from the Master and Mistress. I would certainly not diminish the time for religious instruction.

One of the Nurses of each denomination reads prayers morning and evening to the Catholic children, and to the Protestants in the Infant Asylum. The larger children of Catholics are brought down from the Infant School to the other School and are taught with the others.

I do not think there is any improvement in the children who have been apprenticed during late years. I am sure they are not so good in any way as in former years. This is owing to the early age at which they are now sent out, a great portion of the time is lost from School. They are employed in industrial pursuits. I don't think industrial pursuits ought to interfere with religious and secular instruction when they are sent out so early—viz. at 12 years of age: it was formerly 14 years of age. I see a good deal of them after they leave the Asylum. I am one of the Guardians.

REV. F. W. QUILTER, *called in and examined.*

I have been Protestant Chaplain, Queen's Asylum, for two and a half years.

I think it desirable that there should be an entire separation. One reason is, that no Superintendent could give satisfaction to both; it is sure to be said that he is biassed one way or the other. I have known that to be the case.

The children, through injudicious teaching of Protestants, look on everything in the light of creed; they taunt one another; party feeling grows up amongst them; those who understand anything are sure to think there is a difference between them. They speak of heretics amongst themselves. There are no restrictions in consequence of being mixed together in dieting, reading, or books, or anything else. I don't know what is the dietary. There is a free use of books which Protestants would approve of: some are necessarily prohibited. For the free circulation of books among both creeds, each party has to be restricted.

The same applies to the hospital as regards books. I should not feel myself authorised to leave a Prayer-book for a sick child's use. It is not usual to see the children with books in hospital.

The expense of separation, if the present buildings are used, need not be much greater. A reduction could be made now in the present staff.

The Infant Department is under the control of a Roman Catholic Matron. I think this objectionable, not so much as to her indoctrinating the children with Catholic views; but the Matron has a great deal to do with servants, a large majority of whom are Roman Catholics in that Institution, and these have much more to do with the children than the Matron.

The Institution would be benefited by a division. In apprenticing, by mutual agreement we have always got on well. The Roman Catholic Chaplain provides places for the Catholic children, and *vice versa*.

Admission into the Asylum does not enter into our duties. This is done by the Colonial Secretary.

By Mr. Sharland.—How could division be effected? If other buildings are to be used, the expense would be much greater; but I imagine there must be two Superintendents and one Medical man. I think the clergymen should be Superintendents, and thus save expense. A certain expenditure could now be reduced without affecting the Institution.

The objection to the present system is, that no Superintendent would ever be able to manage without being charged with bias.

The monitors are under Miss Quinn, and the boys under Mr. Roberts.

I will put my ideas on the subject in writing.

We work very well together now: the evils have been greatly exaggerated. It has been said that the Bible is not allowed to be read by the Catholics, which is not true.

The children who go out now behave worse than formerly; we have frequent complaints of them lately from masters wishing to change them. We hear of the bad cases, but no report of those who do well.

No trades are taught now, except farming.

The Ladies' Committee was appointed before my time, and there was certainly a restriction as to the books to be issued by them until approved by the Chaplains.

I don't remember the issue of books in my time to have been objectionable.

The "Children's Paper" was not, as far I know, issued by the Ladies' Committee.

The Catholic Chaplain brought some books under the Superintendent's notice, in my presence, which were said to have been given by the Ladies' Committee.

As to general conduct of the children, the organisation is good when under control, but when out of control they are as bad as bad can be. Elopements are frequent, and orchard robberies also.

I should not speak on religious subjects to Roman Catholic boys, but would not mind giving them good advice, and so would Mr. Hunter.

By Mr. Balfé.—I would not diminish the time for religious instruction, but give them some daily. The amount of time at present is sufficient. I would not permit the circulation of books on dissent if it was entirely a Protestant Institution. The age of 12 is certainly too young to apprentice the children.

By Mr. Sherwin.—I would not object to a Visiting Committee if there were an entire division, quite the reverse; but it must be under control. I should not object to books issued under my approval, if I am to be responsible for their religious instruction.

By the rules they are not allowed to have Bibles at all times, and I should think it an objection to let them have them in hospital.

DR. JOHN COVERDALE, M.D., *called in and examined.*

I am Principal at the Queen's Asylum at New Town. My duty is to overlook the whole Establishment, and to supervise the Matrons and Masters. I am also the Surgeon to the Institution.

With regard to the total separation of the Protestants and Roman Catholics, I have not given the subject my consideration.

I believe if it could be done totally, it would be desirable. The buildings could be so separated as to allow the Roman Catholics to occupy one, and the Protestants the other, but then the expense would be great. I can hardly explain to the Committee unless I was on the spot.

I believe the expense of supervision would be increased, and extra matrons and masters would be required.

The Educational portion of the separation could be more readily done than the other, and with less expense.

I have seen no necessity, since I have been in charge, for total separation.

I have not found the Roman Catholic and Protestant children separate themselves from each other in their play hours. I myself don't know the distinction between the denominations amongst the children.

They attend separate Religious instruction, and have separate dormitories; also separate dietaries on Fridays.

The Protestant children have meat on that day. The children who are employed in the cooking establishment assist in preparing the food; and, irrespective of religion, they go into the kitchen to assist every day.

I do not regulate the books to be issued; there has been no alteration in the mode since I have been there. I don't think the children have their books in play hours.

I have had no opportunity yet of enquiring as to the books used in the School.

The Infant portion of the building is double the size necessary for the purpose.

I think the cooking arrangements might be improved.

There are to-day—

Protestant children	284
Roman Catholics	261
	<hr/>
	545
	<hr/>

of which 50 are Protestant infants and 76 Roman Catholic infants.

The children are kept in the Infant School up to 6 years of age.

15 AUGUST, 1865.

MRS. SMITH, *Matron of the School.*

In reply to questions from the Chairman, said—

I am Matron of the whole School, and attend more particularly on the girls' side of the Asylum.

Protestants and Catholics are both under my supervision; there is very little distinction made between them.

I have very little to do with the Infant School.

The Catholic and Protestant girls are separated for religious instruction, and in their dormitories.

In my opinion it would be desirable to have an entire separation; but, if it be made, it should be entire and not partial, which in my opinion would be very undesirable.

There is no difficulty in carrying out the arrangements at present: lately everything has gone on smoothly.

There is a restriction in the issue of books to the children, except they are first approved by the two Chaplains. People are not allowed to come in and give the children books indiscriminately on religious or other subjects.

I do not think the teachers refer to religious matters except when the children are under religious instruction.

On Friday the Catholic children fast. They also keep particular fasts, but they are very few.

There is no additional expense for cookery, owing to the diversity of diets. The same coppers are used. The Catholic and Protestant children sit at different tables at their meals.

I think there would be less cause for disagreement if there were an entire separation.

There is very little feeling of difference between the Catholic and Protestant children. I have never heard any expressions between them. The children never use each other's books.

By Mr. Sharland.—I have had very little to do with the Infant School since Dr. Coverdale came. I used to visit it formerly. Mrs. Horan is the Matron; she is a Roman Catholic, and her daughter, also a Catholic, is the School-mistress. They have between them the charge of the Infants under the Superintendent.

Mrs. Horan has been there for ten years, long before my time, for I have been here only five and a half years.

Grace is said at the table by Protestant Monitor, or Catholic Monitor ;—they do not dine at the same tables.

There would be no difficulty in their dining together if there were a room large enough. At one time it was proposed that the boys and girls should dine together.

Prayers are read by the Mistresses in the Dormitories, and also whilst at religious instruction.

If an entire separation took place these minor divisions would not be made.

By Mr. Balfé.—Of late there has been no unpleasantness. In Mr. Boyd's time we had a great deal of unpleasantness. The children are now more easily managed than they were formerly. The Officers used to have unpleasantness occur, but not lately. I don't think there is any religious acrimony between the Officers now—certainly not.

By Mr. Sherwin.—It would be advantageous if the children were supplied with the various amusing and instructing books now published ; at present they have a few, but not to any extent. The girls are very fond of reading.

Some visitors supplied certain books without authority, and I received a memorandum from Mr. Boyd to stop such a course for the future.

These books were not supplied by the Ladies' Committee,—for they knew the Regulations of the Asylum. The Ladies read aloud to the children approved books.

I could hardly say, but I think I could take charge of the Stores for both divisions as General Matron, under a separation ; but then this would not be an entire separation.

I do not think that the present buildings would be sufficient if an entire separation took place. There would be four divisions. The present Infant School would be insufficient for boys and girls together.

This building would hold all the children of one denomination. The new building is not so commodious as this.

I think the children certainly might eat together, and even be taught together. I would not have them work or play together. All the boys and girls are supposed to be under twelve years of age, except a few Monitors who teach only.

16 AUGUST, 1865.

W. R. FALCONER, *Esq.*, called in and examined.

I am Director of Public Works. I am well acquainted with the Queen's Asylum Buildings. There are two separate buildings, one for infants, and one for the larger boys and girls.

I am of opinion that they could be arranged so as entirely to separate the Protestant and Catholic children.

To fit the Infant Asylum for a Roman Catholic Institution would require the additions of a Dining-room, Kitchen, and Latrines.

I will prepare an estimate of the expense of alterations required to fit the present Infant building to take in 250 or 260 children.

The present Kitchen would make a good Dining-room, and the new Kitchen should be more convenient to the Dining-room.

I will also furnish an estimate of the expense of supplying water to both the Establishments by pipes.

I can get these Estimates ready by Friday next.

Mr. Falconer withdrew.

24 AUGUST, 1865.

RICHARD SHOBRIDGE, *Esquire*, called in and examined.

I have been in the habit of visiting the Queen's Asylum for three or four years past.

With regard to the separation of Roman Catholics and Protestants, I have thought of it ; it would be very much better for the children. The reason is the influence exerted by Roman Catholic Priest.

There is information which Protestant children ought to possess, and which is suppressed out of deference to the Catholics. I have seen a room with a cart-load of books which the children are never allowed to use.

I believe no books are allowed to be used except on approval by Protestant and Catholic Ministers.

If the buildings were used separately, there would not be much additional expense.

The servants and officers are Roman Catholics and Protestants. On the Board we never had a question as to their denomination ; we only looked to their recommendations.

Roman Catholic and Protestant children are nearly equal in numbers. The only reason is that Catholics as a body look more after the neglected children than the Protestants.

If there were total separation, Protestant children would be benefited. There would be a more free use of books, and they would know other things which they ought to know were it not for the restrictions.

The Minister of each denomination should approve of the books, and not as at present approved by both.

There is a Geography suppressed. I enquired the reason why the children had not used the Geography, and was told because it was said to reflect on Roman Catholics in some countries.

By Mr. Sherwin.—The books have been in store for some time. I believe they were imported in Sir William Denison's time.

By Mr. Meredith.—My conviction in regard to books is, that there should be a library for the Protestant children and one for the Roman Catholics.

By Mr. Sharland.—I have had frequent opportunities of visiting the School at all times; no obstruction has been made to my access to any part of the building.

W. R. FALCONER, *Esquire, called in and examined.*

The Estimate I put in will, in my opinion, be sufficient to effect a total separation, and will amount to £2500 to £3100, according to circumstances.

The accommodation for each party would be greater than in the old. There would be ample accommodation in the old Asylum for the Infants. Some portion of my Estimate would be reduced if the whole of the Infants were placed in the old Institution.

Whichever way, we would require the additional Dining Room and Kitchen.

I have estimated £1550 for laying on water: this, irrespective of alteration, is most desirable. At present if a fire occurred, the whole of the old building must go. There is an Engine, but of no use from its size; but if you have a fire plug and hose to screw on, the people could soon learn to use them. It would save labour in carrying water. In America, a little Engine worked by two men used to be found sufficient to throw water over a high building, and was found convenient to put out fires when they first break out.

Hobart Town, 16th August, 1865.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE of the House of Assembly for enquiring into the state of the QUEEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM for Destitute Children.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honor to forward the following Replies to your two questions respecting the Asylum:—

1st. What are the objections to the present system?

2nd. What are the advantages of entire separation?

to which I have added a few remarks.

The Objections to the present System.

1. The desire on the part of the Protestant authorities to diminish the time allotted to Religious Instruction. We believe the time ought not to be diminished: hence the want of union.

2. The introduction of books by Protestants which are offensive to Catholics, and are calculated to engender bitterness of feeling in the Institution, but which evil has been hitherto prevented by the quick removal of such books.

3. On account of our objection to the indiscriminate reading and distribution of Books to the children, an unkindly feeling seems to have arisen amongst a portion of our fellow Christians, which might be removed, and in future prevented by total separation.

4. In mixed Schools of Protestants and Catholics we cannot carry out fully the principles and practices of our Religion: hence some of the children through a partial ignorance of these principles and practices, and the misrepresentation of others, are led to an abandonment of both Religion and Morality.

The Advantages of entire Separation.

1. Having entire command over the School, we could regulate the Religious Instruction, as to nature and time, most suited to the children.

2. We could carry out fully all our principles and practices of Religion, and the children would then be well grounded in Religion, and not so likely to fall away from their faith through ignorance, or through the misrepresentations of others.

3. We should then use our own secular books, which contain many lessons of Religion as well as morality. This cannot be done in a mixed School.

4. By separation one great cause of unkindly feeling towards Catholics amongst a portion of the Protestant community with reference to the Establishment would be removed, and that is certainly most desirable.

I mean by separation, an entire separation: separate buildings and yards, separate Superintendent and Matron, separate Officers and Masters and Mistresses, and all Catholics, and appointed by the head of the Church.

I would beg respectfully to remark, that Catholics have not asked for separation, but they will most gladly welcome it.

The Catholic children have for many years been about equal in number to the Protestant children, and yet the principal officers have always been Protestant, and Catholics have not complained.

Should such separation not take place, I venture to hope :—

- 1st. That some more satisfactory mode of ascertaining the Religion of the children before admission may be adopted.
- 2nd. That the time allotted to Religious Instruction may not be diminished.
- 3rd. That a Church may be erected for the use of the Catholics, the school-room used for years not being by any means a fitting place for Divine Worship.

The alteration in present new buildings, with the addition of other buildings and Church, &c., would cost at a rough guess about £3000 or £3500.

A similar staff of officers and servants would be required in both Protestant and Catholic Establishments.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful Servant,

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

REV. MR. QUILTER'S SCHEME.

<i>Present Expenditure.</i>			<i>Proposed Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Medical Superintendent	520	0 0	Chaplain and Superintendent	350	0 0
Protestant Chaplain	150	0 0	Half Medical Officer	75	0 0
Roman Catholic Chaplain	200	0 0	Schoolmaster	200	0 0
Purveyor	233	13 0	Schoolmistress	120	0 0
Clerk and Dispenser	136	17 6	Matron	150	0 0
Head Schoolmaster	220	0 0	Assistant Matron	120	0 0
Assistant Schoolmaster	140	0 0	Clerk and Purveyor	150	0 0
Head Schoolmistress	120	0 0	Out-door Beadle	100	0 0
Assistant Schoolmistress	100	0 0	Hospital Nurse	36	0 0
Girls' Matron	150	0 0	Laundress	30	0 0
Boys' Matron	100	0 0	Six Female Servants, at £25	150	0 0
Infants' Matron	125	0 0	Infant Teacher	75	0 0
Infant Schoolmistress	70	0 0			
Out-door Inspector	135	0 0		1556	0 0
Beadle	70	0 0			2
Baker	110	0 0			
Assistant Baker	65	0 0		£3112	0 0
Industrial Mistress	45	0 0			
Hospital Nurse	36	0 0			
Laundress	36	0 0			
6 Female Servants, at £30	180	0 0			
7 Female Servants, at £25	175	0 0			
	£3117	10 6			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Estimate for 1866.</i>						
Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children.						
(No. of Children, 550.)						
SALARIES.						
Principal, and Medical Officer	450	0	0			
Chaplain, Church of England	150	0	0			
Chaplain, Church of Rome	150	0	0			
Senior Clerk	200	0	0			
Clerk and Dispenser	136	17	6			
Head Schoolmaster	200	0	0			
Assistant Schoolmaster	140	0	0			
Matron	150	0	0			
Matron, Male School	100	0	0			
Matron, Infant School	125	0	0			
Schoolmistress, Senior	100	0	0			
Schoolmistress, Junior	100	0	0			
Schoolmistress Infant School	70	0	0			
Industrial Mistress	45	0	0			
Baker to the Institution	110	0	0			
Assistant ditto	65	0	0			
Out-door Inspector	120	0	0			
Farm Overseer	120	0	0			
Gardener	100	0	0			
Carpenter	100	0	0			
Shoemaker	100	0	0			
Organist	25	0	0			
ATTENDANTS.						
Beadle	70	0	0			
One Hospital Nurse	36	0	0			
Three General Nurses, at £30 each	90	0	0			
Two Cooks, at £30 each	60	0	0			
One Laundress	36	0	0			
Six General Servants, at £25 each	150	0	0			
One Ploughman	91	5	0			
Carter	65	0	0			
One Office Messenger, Twenty-one Monitors, Eight Farm Boys, and Three Working Girls, at 26s. each	49	8	0			
Overseer of Prison Gang	78	0	0			
				3582	10	6
ALLOWANCES.						
Rent of House for Principal	70	0	0			
Chaplain Church of Rome, Forage	50	0	0			
Clerk, in lieu of House and Water	33	12	0			
Head Schoolmaster for instructing Monitors	20	0	0			
Schoolmistress, Senior, ditto	20	0	0			
				193	12	0
CONTINGENCIES.						
Books and Stationery	60	0	0			
Provisions	4785	0	0			
Fuel and Light	620	0	0			
Clothing, Materials for ditto, Bedding, Stores, Utensils, &c.	2466	0	0			
Medicines	20	0	0			
Incidental Expenses, Toys, &c.	150	0	0			
Needlework	200	0	0			
Miscellaneous Expenses for Farm	200	0	0			
Purchase of Live Stock	50	0	0			
Furniture	35	0	0			
				7586	0	0
Repairs and alterations to Buildings, and laying on Water to Establishment	400	0	0			
Repairs and Alterations to Farm Buildings	50	0	0			
				450	0	0
<i>Total Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children....</i>	..	£	11,812	2	6	

RETURN of Historical, Amusing, and Instructive Books now in the Store at the Queen's Asylum, not in use.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

	VOLS.		VOLS.
First Book of Lessons, (I. N.)	91	Tate's Mechanics	11
Second ditto	10	Baker's Circle of Knowledge, No. 2.	187
First Sequel to Second Book	57	Ditto, No. 3	205
Second ditto	374	Ditto, Tablets, 6 sets.	
Third Book of Lessons, (I. N.)	504	Walkingham's Arithmetic, by Crosby.	11
Fourth ditto	298	Crossley's Arithmetic	7
Supplement to Fourth Book	52	Ditto, Key to	1
Fifth Book, (Boys)	67	Joyce's Arithmetic, Key to	2
Sixth Book, (Girls)	45	Allen & Cornwall's Grammar	36
First Book of Arithmetic.	147	Ditto, (for beginners)	15
Key to ditto	16	Young Composer, by Cornwall	62
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice	3	Keys to ditto	2
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge	16	Glasgow Infant School Repository	9
Agricultural Class Book	20	Ditto, Magazine	9
Directions for Needlework, with Specimens	2	Finchley's Manual of Industry (Cooking)	4
Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, (60 sheets, 4 sets.)		Ditto (Household Work)	3
Ditto, Spelling and Reading, (33 ditto, 14 sets.)		Ditto (Plain Needlework)	4
Sullivan's English Dictionary	1	Ditto (Domestic Fowls and Animals)	2
Ditto Spelling Book superseded	36	Catechism of Practical Agriculture	2
Ditto Introduction to Geography and History	39	Guy's Geography	4
Ditto Geography generalized	19	Chambers' Library for Young People	10
Hughes's Physical Geography (Outlines)	1	Tale Books	7
Tate's Arithmetic	22	Nursery Books	4
Ditto Algebra	21		

RELIGIOUS BOOKS FOR PROTESTANT CHILDREN.

	VOLS.		VOLS.
Bibles	141	Watts' Divine Songs	215
Testaments	768	Watts' Historical Catechism	135
Prayer-books	221	Watts' First Catechism	503
Psalters	49	Psalms and Hymns	142
Questions illustrating Catechisms (Sinclair)	300	Hymns, Ancient and Modern	44
Texts referred to Questions illustrating Catechisms (Sinclair)	75	Union Hymn Book	23
Questions, Names and Writers of Old and New Testaments	343	Cottage ditto	67
Faith and Duty	350	Baker's Bible History, No. 3.	53
Chief Truths	133	Ditto, No. 2.	17
Catechisms, short Collects	107	Baker's Bible Characters	112
Ditto, Young Churchman Armed	32	Ditto Geography	17
Ditto, Sunday Exercises	48	Child's Book of Scripture History	23
Abridgement of the History of the Bible	22	Sacra Privata, by T. Wilson, D.D.	103
Historical Questions	162	Daily food for Christians	36
Church Catechism broken into Questions	201	Line upon Line	10
Ditto, short ditto	162	Hymns for Infant Minds	27
Ditto, ditto	450	Child's Magazine	800
		Book Scripture Catechism	3
		Boys' Own Book	26

RELIGIOUS BOOKS FOR CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

	VOLS.		VOLS.
Douay Bibles, large	50	Following of Christ	104
Ditto, small	69	Challouer's Meditations, (sets)	6
Douay Testaments	119	Fleury's Manners of the Israelites	20
Reeve's History of the Bible	141	Maxims of the Saints	12
Gahan's History Old Testament	93	Hay's Sincere Christian, (sets)	4
Ditto New ditto	70	Baker's Devout Communicant	56
First part—Farmley's Pictorial Bible Stories	30	Jesus hath Loved us	30
Second ditto—Ditto	28	Duties of a Christian	12
Third ditto—Ditto	32	Gobinet's Instruction for Youth	13
Fourth ditto—Ditto	9	Letters on First Communion	29
Fifth ditto—Ditto	19	Spiritual Combat	32
Sixth ditto—Ditto	20	The Young Communicant	20
Seventh ditto—Ditto	20	Maxims of Christian Perfection	27
Missals	57	Ditto, (bound)	33
Garden of the Soul	113	Think well on't	43
Catechisms, Douay	750	Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers, (sets)	4
Ditto, Abstract	365	Prayer-book	29
Ditto, Fleury's Historical	250	Perry, full course of Instruction	2
Ditto, Kerney's Scripture History	60	School Exposition	3
Butler's Lives of the Saints, (sets)	7		

RECAPITULATION.

School Books	2353
Protestant Religious Books	3678
Roman Catholic ditto	4918
	<u>10,949</u>

H. BOYES, *Purveyor.*

Public Works Office, Hobart Town, 24th August, 1865.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG you will be so kind as to request Mr. Hull to add to my evidence before the Committee, that the estimate I have supplied does not include a Roman Catholic Chapel, a wash-house and laundry, or new stores and baker's ovens in connection with the kitchen.

Yours truly,

W. R. FALCONER.

A. DOUGLAS, Esq., M.H.A., Chairman of the
Orphan School Committee.

ESTIMATE of the Cost of Additions and Alterations to the Infant Division of the Queen's Orphan Asylum.—August, 1865.

	£	s.	d.
One new kitchen with school-room ward and dining-room ward (said new wards to be the same size as the present).....	2000	0	0
New latrines and drains.....	420	0	0
Lavatories, baths, division-fence, and sundries (say)	700	0	0
	<u>£3120</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Or—</i>			
One new kitchen with dining-room ward.....	1200	0	0
Cottage for Matron	550	0	0
New latrines and drains	420	0	0
Lavatories, baths, division fence, and sundries (say)	700	0	0
	<u>£2870</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
The estimated cost of a complete water supply to the buildings of the two Establishments, including service pipes, stop-cocks, and 22 fire plugs, is	<u>£1550</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Queen's Asylum, New Town, 11th September, 1865.

SIR,

AGREEABLY with your request, I do myself the honor of giving in detail the duties performed by myself in this Institution, together with an estimate of the probable increased expenditure that would be incurred annually by making a division of the Schools into two separate Establishments.

1st. The duties of Principal consist in the supervision, management, and direction of every department of the Establishment, including the Farm. The several apartments throughout the buildings have to be frequently inspected, as also the cook-houses, carpenter's shop and other outbuildings, especially including the water-closets.

The officials likewise have to be overlooked, in order that they themselves properly perform their respective duties, and see those under them do the same.

A monthly inspection of the children is held for the purpose particularly of noticing their state of health and condition of cleanliness.

The carpenter has to be instructed in respect of work and necessary repairs to the many places requiring them, whether at farm or elsewhere.

The gardener and out-door inspector also receive instructions respecting their work.

The farm overseer does the same, who, though a practical man, would be unable to make so great a return from the land unless he were confirmed in his operations by a superior having some knowledge of agricultural pursuits.

The average supply of milk furnished is about 300 pints daily, a quantity the production of which must necessitate no little tact or management to maintain.

The purchase, disposal, and fattening of stock are matters specially under the judgment of a Principal, whose duties I have now shown are multifarious, requiring his presence at all hours and at all seasons, besides the time devoted as office hours, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. daily.

2nd. As to the probably increased expenditure by a complete separation in the Queen's Asylum, the amount is shown in the table following. I give no opinion as to whether efficient officers could be obtained for the reduced sums set against the different appointments, but which however should be a matter of some importance.

In making the calculation attention has been had to every point bearing on the question. In the first place, the present staff is no more than necessary to carry out the objects of the Institution. At the same time, it would be

erroneous to suppose that in a division that staff could be reduced, although in each a diminution in salary might be effected. I have, therefore, charged the salaries at one-third less than what is now paid, except in cases of servants' wages.

Even supposing the number of children to be reduced in the separate Establishments, it would not naturally follow that the domestics and others could be made to bear the same ratio. The buildings would still require the former, whilst the latter, so far from being diminished, would actually have to be increased.

I refer to the Schoolmasters and Mistresses. The trite saying of "two is company" would apply to them in particular. That which two teachers can impart in a School of 200 or 230 pupils, one of them could not do in a School with half the number; therefore it would be impracticable to dispense with the services of the present number in each Establishment.

Lastly.—If the boys are to be continued in farming pursuits, and whilst learning to be useful, save the Institution in round numbers £1000 per annum,—then must there be an extension of that Department; and on this ground the propriety of considering the cost in connexion with the whole is apparent.

In conclusion, I trust that I have entered into details sufficiently to make the subject understood; and in case my knowledge of farming may be questioned, and possibly ridiculed, I think it well to add that, although not possessing an intimate acquaintance with all its minutiae, I have, after a quarter of a century's residence in the country, not failed to learn its general principles. In short, it could not be otherwise with any human being who had eyes to see, and brains to think.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. COVERDALE, M.D., Principal.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

	Salary.			Allowance.	Proposed Salaries for each Department.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Principal Medical Officer .	520	0	0	—	350	0	0	House Allowance included in this item, on account of Church of England Chaplain occupying premises originally set apart for Superintendent.
Chaplain, Ch. England . . .	150	0	0	House and land	150	0	0	
Ditto, Ch. Rome	200	0	0	—	—	—	—	
Purveyor and Clerk	233	12	0	Fuel and Light	155	0	0	
Clerk and Dispenser	136	17	6	—	90	0	0	
Organist	25	0	0	—	25	0	0	
Head Schoolmaster	220	0	0	Quarters, Fuel, and Light	150	0	0	
Assistant Schoolmaster . . .	140	0	0	Ditto	100	0	0	
Matron, F.S.	150	0	0	Ditto	100	0	0	
Ditto, M.S.	100	0	0	Ditto	100	0	0	
Ditto, I.S.	125	0	0	Ditto	100	0	0	
Schoolmistress, Senior . . .	120	0	0	Ditto	100	0	0	
Ditto, Junior	100	0	0	Ditto	75	0	0	
Ditto, I.S.	70	0	0	—	60	0	0	
Industrial Mistress	45	0	0	—	45	0	0	
Baker	110	0	0	—	100	0	0	
Ditto, Assistant	65	0	0	Quarters, Fuel, and Light	—	—	—	Not calculated, as one Baker for each only required.
Out-door Inspector	135	0	0	Fuel and Light	100	0	0	
Farm Overseer	120	0	0	Quarters, Fuel, and Light	100	0	0	
Shoemaker	100	0	0	—	100	0	0	
Gardener	115	0	0	—	100	0	0	
Beadle	70	0	0	—	70	0	0	
Hospital Nurse	36	0	0	—	36	0	0	
Laundress	36	0	0	—	36	0	0	
Cooks (2), £30	60	0	0	—	30	0	0	One Cook instead of two.
Nurses (3), £30	90	0	0	—	60	0	0	Two Nurses in place of three.
Housemaids (6), £25	150	0	0	—	100	0	0	Four Housemaids instead of six.
Ploughman	91	5	0	—	91	5	0	
Carter	78	0	0	Quarters	78	0	0	
	£3591	14	6		2601	5	0	For one School.
					2601	5	0	For second ditto.
					5202	10	0	As against £3591 14s. 6d.; leaving a balance of—
					£1610	15	6	As an increased Expenditure.