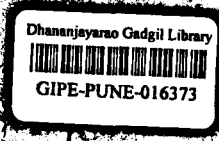


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Royal Commission



Ireland, 78

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- 1. Preliminary Report
- 2. Reports, Digest of Evidence, Appendices &c
- 3. Second Report
- 4. Return of Recommendations of the Commission
on Treatment of Prisoners in Irish Prisons
Y: 45: 62. 34. M9

Committee on the Police Service of England,

Wales & Scotland

- 5. Report of the Committee 1920

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ROYAL COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our right-trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Civil Law; Our trusty and well-beloved William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, Esquire (commonly called the Honourable William St. John Fremantle Brodrick); Our trusty and well-beloved Edmond Robert Wodehouse, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; Our trusty and well-beloved Robert McDonnell, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine; Our trusty and well-beloved George Sigerson, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine; Our trusty and well-beloved Nicholas Daniel Murphy, Esquire; and Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Alexander Dickson, Esquire, Greeting:

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into the administration, discipline, and condition of Prisons in Ireland, both local and convict:

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these presents authorise and appoint, you, the said Sir Richard Assheton Cross, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, Edmond Robert Wodehouse, Robert McDonnell, George Sigerson, Nicholas Daniel Murphy, and Thomas Alexander Dickson, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid:

And it is Our will that in conducting this inquiry you shall inquire into the following matters, that is to say:—

- (1.) The recommendations contained in the Report, bearing date the 14th July 1879, presented by the Commissioners appointed by Us to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts, and the desirability of adopting and carrying out the same in the said prisons.
- (2.) The working of the recent amalgamation of the administration of local and convict prisons in Ireland.
- (3.) The independent inspection of the said prisons by Visiting Committees of Local Justices, or otherwise.
- (4.) Whether the safe custody of persons confined in local prisons is adequately and efficiently provided for.
- (5.) The points of difference at present existing between the prison systems in England and in Ireland, and the desirability of rendering the two systems as nearly as may be uniform.
- (6.) All such other matters as shall appear to you to relate to the administration, discipline, and condition of the said prisons, both local and convict.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do, by these presents, give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you,

full authority to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission, and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers, and records as may afford the fullest information on the subject; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever:

And We do by these presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment:

And We further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, may have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do:

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the several points herein submitted for your consideration.

And for your assistance in the execution of these presents, We have made choice of Our trusty and well-beloved Alexander Burness McHardy, Esquire, Major in Our Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Saint James, the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in the forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

W. V. HARCOURT.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON PRISONS IN IRELAND.

FIRST REPORT.

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the administration, discipline, and condition of prisons in Ireland, both local and convict, thinking that, among the matters submitted to our consideration, that which refers to the closing of Spike Island Prison is of special urgency, humbly report as follows:—

Having regard to the Report, bearing date 14th July 1879, presented by The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts, and also to subsequent Reports made by the General Prisons Board of Ireland, Your Commissioners have carefully examined both Mr. Bourke the Chairman, and also Captair Barlow a Member of the Irish Prisons Board, upon the subject.

Your Commissioners have been convinced of the urgent necessity for action being at once taken in this matter; and we may refer to the open mutiny which has twice recently taken place as confirming this view.

Without therefore waiting for any final decision of Your Majesty's Government as to the best means of permanently employing the Irish convicts in reconstructing prisons, reclaiming waste land, or carrying out harbour works, Your Commissioners would earnestly press the urgent necessity for removing without further delay all the prisoners from Spike Island, and closing the prison within three months of this date, or earlier if possible.

Your Commissioners propose that in the meantime temporary arrangements for the accommodation and employment of these prisoners should be made in the various prisons in Ireland, and although we do not feel it within our province to specify exactly what the arrangements should be, we desire to make the following observations upon this point.

From investigation we have found that, independently of the cells in Spike Island Prison, the total number of cells existing in the Irish prisons is much larger than is required for the accommodation of all the prisoners both convict and local now in custody, and Your Commissioners believe that it is quite possible within two or three months, at the latest to arrange for the reception of the Spike Island prisoners temporarily in the Dublin prisons, and if necessary to dispose of any surplus in one or more of the prisons in the Counties.

The following are suggested as the principal works on which the convicts might at once be employed:—

- a. The construction of a hospital at Mountjoy Male Prison.
- b. The extension of Mountjoy Prison.
- c. The reconstruction of Richmond Prison.
- d. Various minor forms of associated labour.

Your Commissioners therefore beg most strongly to recommend that immediate steps should be taken to obtain the necessary authority to incur the expenditure which will be required for such works, and for the removal without delay of all the convicts now confined in Spike Island, so that the prison there may be finally closed.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's Royal consideration.

RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, *Chairman.*

W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

EDMOND R. WODEHOUSE.

THOMAS A. DICKSON.

N. D. MURPHY.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

GEO. SIGERSON.

A. B. McHARDY, Major R.E., *Secretary.*

Dublin, 3rd February 1883.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE PENAL SERVITUDE ACTS COMMISSION, 1879.

There are certain points connected with the Irish convict prisons which demand special notice at our hands. The management of the prisons for males and females at Mountjoy calls for little remark. The condition of both prisons appears to us generally satisfactory, and to reflect credit on the Irish prison administration. We regret that we cannot say the same of the prison at Spike Island, which was originally an old barrack. The very defective construction of the prison itself, and especially of the sleeping cells, renders it impossible to enforce proper discipline, whilst the constant opportunities of seeing the outside world afforded to the prisoners both when at work and in going and returning from Harlbowline greatly impair the severity of the punishment. Indeed, Captain Barlow goes so far as to say that "penal servitude as at Spike Island has very little terror to criminals." The intermixture also of the convicts on the works with free labourers, and with soldiers on the ramparts, though limited as much as possible, is most objectionable; and generally the system appears to be more lax than in the English convict prisons. Sir Walter Crofton informed us that it was contemplated before he left Ireland that the convicts should be removed from Spike Island. He strongly condemns the establishment as "unfitted for every branch of prison treatment," and is anxious it should be abolished and broken up altogether without delay. No doubt some of the objections to it might be obviated by the construction of a new prison upon approved principles; but it appears from Sir Walter Crofton's evidence that the War Office has been constantly writing to request that the prison should be given up and the convicts taken away. Unless, therefore, the objections of the War Office are removed, the only alternative is to transfer the establishment to some other more suitable place, and we strongly recommend that no time be lost in taking steps for this purpose.

In conclusion, we may state that the following are the recommendations to which we attach the greatest importance:—

9. That the prison at Spike Island be discontinued.

EXTRACT FROM FIRST REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND, 1879.

SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON.

The difficulties of maintaining discipline in it have been always considerable, owing to almost unrestrained communications of the convicts necessitated by the temporary nature of the cells erected in buildings originally intended for military barracks; for years the class of convicts has been becoming worse, more inclined to violence, and less reclaimable. The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

Whilst the conduct and industry of many of the convicts have been good, there has been, during the last few years, an increasing tendency to acts of violence, and in some cases the offenders have been punished in other than the ordinary manner directly or indirectly by the military authorities. HANSARD, 13, Great Street, Dublin, has been marked as a convict until the year 1879.

Messrs. ALEXANDER & SPOTTISWOOD, Dublin.

EXTRACTS FROM SECOND REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND, 1879-80.

The entire unsuitability of Spike Island, owing to its structural arrangements, for the purposes of a Convict Prison has been long since conceded on all hands.

Captain Barlow, who had for several years acted as sole director of the Irish Convict Prisons, observed as to this, in his last Report, as follows:—

"The difficulties of maintaining discipline in it have been always considerable, owing to almost unrestrained communications of the convicts, necessitated by the temporary nature of the cells erected in buildings originally intended for military barracks. For years the class of convicts has been becoming worse, more inclined to violence, and less reclaimable."

And similar testimony has been from time to time borne to the same effect by other highly competent witnesses.

Under these circumstances it caused us no surprise to find the recent Penal Servitude Commission reporting, on the 14th of July 1879, as one of the many valuable conclusions to which their exhaustive inquiry had led them:—

"That the prison at Spike Island be discontinued," a conclusion in which, it is almost unnecessary to add, we, in every respect, most fully concur.

The difficulties in the way of providing a suitable substitute anywhere else have, however, proved to be very formidable, and though the subject has long engaged, and is still engaging, the anxious attention both of the Executive Government and our own Board, no satisfactory solution of it has been as yet reached, the several projects so far started having been each successively, for one reason or another, put aside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 3rd of May 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 31st March 1880. In doing so I beg to state that the several duties prescribed for the Roman Catholic Chaplains were duly discharged during the year. No efforts were spared on the part of my assistant and myself for the reformation of the prisoners under our spiritual care. Yet I regret that our labours for that object were to a great extent impeded by the contaminating association of the prisoners here. We had not only to encounter the evils resulting from their association on the public works, and in their going and returning daily from them, but also from the more pernicious consequences of their more close associations within the prison at night, in consequence of their imperfect and insufficient separation in the prison cells. The baneful effects of these evils are proved by the obstinate neglect of very many of the prisoners to comply with their religious duties, as well as by the numerous punishments which were obliged to be had recourse to during the year for prison offences. Although the number of prisoners here is reduced to 419, there are 22 of them at present in the penal and punishment cells. I am confident that the evils I have described would, by a great measure be prevented if the prison were reconstructed into walled-in prison cells, as at Mountjoy Prison and in the county gaols.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
T. F. LYONS, R.C. Chaplain.

The Chairman,
General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle.

EXTRACTS from THIRD REPORT of GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND, 1880-81.

In our last Report we remarked very strongly on the unsuitability of Spike Island for the purpose of a convict prison, and, during this year our Board have had several communications with the Government, with a view of its abolition as a convict establishment, and providing a substitute for it, but as yet no conclusion has been arrived at, notwithstanding that this establishment has been condemned by all prison authorities, and that the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude, presided over by Lord Kimberley, recommended, in their Report of 1879, that this prison "be discontinued."

EXTRACT from FOURTH REPORT of the GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND, 1881-82.

In both our last reports it became our duty to place on record the very strong opinion we have long entertained as to the entire unsuitableness, owing to its structural arrangements and defects, of Spike Island for the purposes of a convict establishment.

In our last report, when expressing our full concurrence in the conclusion arrived at by the Commission over which Lord Kimberley presided, as expressed in their report presented to Parliament in 1879, viz. that this prison should "be discontinued," we referred to the fact that, though several communications relating to it had passed between our Board and the Government no definite conclusion had been up to that time arrived at on the subject; and we regret to be obliged to add on the present occasion, that no practical progress towards the solution of the difficulty which has been experienced in devising a suitable substitute for it has been made during the interval.

A departmental committee, of which the Chairman of this Board is one of the members, has, however been engaged in London from time to time for some months past in a general inquiry as to the future disposal of convict labour both in England and Ireland and we trust that as one result of their deliberation some effective remedy may be suggested for finally discontinuing the use of an institution which has long attracted the special attention and emphatic condemnation not only of this Board but of some of the very highest authorities on the subject.

Before finally quitting this subject, for the present we may be permitted to conclude with the following extract from a report, dated the 2nd May last, from the Roman Catholic Chaplain of that prison, and who we may observe on passing, enjoys the advantage of being enabled to speak as to its affairs with all the authority which a very lengthened experience of them may be considered to confer. He says:—

"I regret that it is not in my power to give a more favorable report of the religious and moral condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners during the last year than during several previous years, although it was a year of jubilee, when the greatest efforts were made to produce a better sense and a better practice among them. I even got a religious mission to be conducted in the prison by six neighbouring clergymen to accomplish that desirable object; but the corrupting influence of the close association of the prisoners here soon destroyed all the good that was done by the jubilee and by the mission, as well as by the discipline of the prison. And this uncontrollable evil must continue until the prison is reconstructed into proper separate cells, as at Mountjoy prison, and now in all the county gaols in Ireland. It is then much to be regretted that Spike Island Prison, where all the convicts pass most of their penal servitude, and where their chief reformation should be effected, is still left without that essential improvement."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 19th of April 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 31st March 1881, and in doing so I beg to state that the several duties prescribed for the Roman Catholic Chaplains were duly discharged during the year. Nothing was left undone on our part to promote the religious and moral reformation of the prisoners under our spiritual care, and it pains me to be obliged to state that our efforts for that end were in a great measure frustrated by the pernicious association of the prisoners on the public works, and by their still more detrimental association while within the prison. The generality of the convicts who have come here for several years past are habitual offenders, long practised in crime, and after having passed through repeated sentences of penal servitude without the least religious or moral reformation. Their obscene discourse, example, and counsels are calculated to corrupt all who come within their reach. The better-disposed prisoners complain of it, and say that it is impossible for them to become religious or moral surrounded by such companions.

It would, therefore, be a very great blessing if some means could be adopted to employ the prisoners separated from each other. At all events it would lessen the evil very much if the prison were reconstructed into separate cells as at Mountjoy Prison. Under our present arrangements I am of opinion that very little reformation can be expected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, R.C. Chaplain.

The Chairman,
General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. B. FRYE and W.

Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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ROYAL COMMISSION

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PRISONS IN IRELAND.

VOL. I.

REPORTS,

2

WITH

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & CO. (LIMITED), 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-STREET,
THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.:
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1884.

[C.—4233.] Price 2s. 9d.

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ROYAL COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our right-trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Civil Law; Our trusty and well-beloved William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, Esquire (commonly called the Honourable William St. John Fremantle Brodrick); Our trusty and well-beloved Edmond Robert Wodehouse, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; Our trusty and well-beloved Robert McDonnell, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine; Our trusty and well-beloved George Sigerson, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine; Our trusty and well-beloved Nicholas Daniel Murphy, Esquire; and Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Alexander Dickson, Esquire, greeting:

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into the administration, discipline, and condition of Prisons in Ireland, both local and convict:

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint, you, the said Sir Richard Assheton Cross, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, Edmond Robert Wodehouse, Robert McDonnell, George Sigerson, Nicholas Daniel Murphy, and Thomas Alexander Dickson, to be our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid:

And it is Our will that in conducting this inquiry you shall inquire into the following matters, that is to say:—

- (1.) The recommendations contained in the Report, bearing date the 14th July, 1879, presented by the Commissioners appointed by Us to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts, and the desirability of adopting and carrying out the same in the said prisons.
- (2.) The working of the recent amalgamation of the administration of local and convict prisons in Ireland.
- (3.) The independent inspection of the said prisons by Visiting Committees of Local Justices, or otherwise.
- (4.) Whether the safe custody of persons confined in local prisons is adequately and efficiently provided for.
- (5.) The points of difference at present existing between the prison systems in England and in Ireland, and the desirability of rendering the two systems as nearly as may be uniform.
- (6.) All such other matters as shall appear to you to relate to the administration, discipline, and condition of the said prisons, both local and convict.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do, by these presents, give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you,

full power and authority to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission, and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers, and records as may afford the fullest information on the subject; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever :

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And We further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, may have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do :

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the several points herein submitted for your consideration :

And for your assistance in the execution of these presents, We have made choice of Our trusty and well-beloved Alexander Burness McHardy, Esquire, Major in Our Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Saint James, the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in the forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

W. V. HARCOURT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PRISONS IN IRELAND.

No. of Meeting.	Date.	Places of Meeting.	Business.
	1883.		
1	2 February,	Dublin.	General business. Inspection of Dublin Prisons.
2	3 "	Do.	Taking evidence. Preliminary Report settled.
3	9 March,	London.	Arrangements for closing Spike Island Prison.
4	1 August,	Do.	General business. Inspection of London Prisons.
5	9 October,	Belfast.	Inspection of Prison.
6	10 "	Derry.	Do.
7	11 "	Strabane. Omagh. Enniskillen.	Inspection of Prisons and general business.
8	12 "	Enniskillen. Sligo.	Inspection of Prisons.
9	13 "	Ballina. Castlebar. Ballinrobe. Cong.	Do. and general business.
10	15 "	Galway.	Inspection of Prison.
11	17 "	Dublin.	Taking evidence.
12	18 "	Do.	Do.
13	19 "	Do.	Do. and Inspection of Refuge.
14	20 "	Do. Lusk.	Inspection of Prisons and taking evidence.
15	22 "	Limerick.	Inspection of Prisons and general business. Met Visiting Committee.
16	23 "	Tralee. Killarney.	Inspection of Prisons and general business.
17	24 "	Killarney. Cork. Queenstown.	Inspection of Prisons and general business. Met Visiting Committee.
18	25 "	Queenstown. Tipperary. Clonmel. Waterford.	Do., do. do.
19	26 "	Waterford. Kilkenny.	Inspection of Prisons. Met Visiting Committee.
20	27 "	Wexford.* Maryborough.*	Inspection of Prisons.
	1884.		
21	18 February,	London.	General business. Taking evidence.
22	19 "	Do.	Taking evidence.
23	21 "	Do.	Do.
24	22 "	Do.	Do.
25	23 "	Do.	Do.
26	25 "	Do.	Do.
27	26 "	Do.	Do.
28	27 "	Do.	Do.
29	28 "	Do.	Do.
30	29 "	Do.	Do.
31	1 March,	Do.	Do.
32	3 "	Do.	Do.
33	4 "	Do.	Do.
34	6 "	Do.	Do.
35	26 "	Do.	General business.
36	5 May,	Do.	Taking evidence.
37	7 "	Do.	Do.
38	8 "	Do.	Do.
39	9 "	Do.	Do.
40	7 July,	Do.	Consideration of Report.
41	8 "	Do.	Do.
42	9 "	Do.	Do.
43	10 "	Do.	Do.
44	11 "	Woking.	Inspection of Prisons.
45	28 "	London.	Consideration of Report.
46	29 "	Do.	Do.
47	31 "	Do.	Do.
48	1 August,	Do.	Report signed.

* The Commissioners divided into two parties for these inspections.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON PRISONS IN IRELAND.

FIRST REPORT.

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the administration, discipline, and condition of prisons in Ireland, both local and convict, thinking that, among the matters submitted to our consideration, that which refers to the closing of Spike Island Prison is of special urgency, humbly report as follows :—

Having regard to the Report, bearing date 14th July, 1879, presented by The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts, and also to subsequent Reports made by the General Prisons Board of Ireland, Your Commissioners have carefully examined both Mr. Bourke the Chairman, and also Captain Barlow, a Member of the Irish Prisons Board, upon the subject.

Your Commissioners have been convinced of the urgent necessity for action being at once taken in this matter ; and we may refer to the open mutiny which has twice recently taken place as confirming this view.

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- (b.) The extension of Mountjoy Prison.
- (c.) The reconstruction of Richmond Prison.
- (d.) Various minor forms of associated labour.

Your Commissioners therefore beg most strongly to recommend that immediate steps should be taken to obtain the necessary authority to incur the expenditure which will be required for such works, and for the removal without delay of all the convicts now confined in Spike Island, so that the prison there may be finally closed.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's Royal consideration.

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EDMOND R. WODEHOUSE.

THOMAS A. DICKSON.

N. D. MURPHY.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

GEO. SIGERSON.

A. B. McHARDY, Major R.E., *Secretary.*

Dublin, 3rd February, 1883.

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* * *

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In conclusion, we may state that the following are the recommendations to which we attach the greatest importance—

- * * *
9. That the prison at Spike Island be discontinued.

EXTRACT FROM FIRST REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND, 1879.

SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON.

* * *

The difficulties of maintaining discipline in it have been always considerable, owing to almost unrestrained communications of the convicts necessitated by the temporary nature of the cells erected in buildings originally intended for military barracks; for years the class of convicts has been becoming worse, more inclined to violence, and less reclaimable. The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

Whilst the conduct and industry of many of the convicts have been good, there has been, during the last few years, an increasing tendency to acts of violence, and to combination to cause disturbance in the works. In some cases the offenders were prosecuted, and in others corporal punishment was inflicted. As I have stated in previous reports, I do not consider any marked improvement in discipline can be expected until the convicts are located in a properly constructed prison.

J. BARLOW.

EXTRACTS FROM SECOND REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND, 1879-80.

* * *

The entire unsuitability of Spike Island, owing to its structural arrangements, for the purposes of a Convict Prison has been long since conceded on all hands.

Captain Barlow, who had for several years acted as sole director of the Irish Convict Prisons, observed as to this, in his last Report, as follows—

"The difficulties of maintaining discipline in it have been always considerable, owing to almost unrestrained communications of the convicts, necessitated by the temporary nature of the cells erected in buildings originally intended for military barracks. For years the class of convicts has been becoming worse, more inclined to violence, and less reclaimable."

And similar testimony has been from time to time borne to the same effect by other highly competent witnesses.

Under these circumstances it caused us no surprise to find the recent Penal Servitude Commission reporting, on the 14th of July, 1879, as one of the many valuable conclusions to which their exhaustive inquiry had led them—

"That the prison at Spike Island be discontinued," a conclusion in which, it is almost unnecessary to add, we, in every respect, most fully concur.

The difficulties in the way of providing a suitable substitute anywhere else have, however, proved to be very formidable, and though the subject has long engaged, and is still engaging, the anxious attention both of the Executive Government and our own Board, no satisfactory solution of it has been as yet reached, the several projects so far started having been each successively, for one reason or another, put aside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 3rd of May, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 31st March, 1880. In doing so I beg to state that the several duties prescribed for the Roman Catholic Chaplains were duly discharged during the year. No efforts were spared on the part of my rev. assistant and myself for the reformation of the prisoners under our spiritual care. Yet I regret that our labours for that object were to a great extent impeded by the contaminating association of the prisoners here. We had not only to encounter the evils resulting from their association on the public works, and in their going and returning daily from them, but also from the more pernicious consequences of their more close associations within the prison at night, in consequence of their imperfect and insufficient separation in the prison cells. The baneful effects of these evils are proved by the obstinate neglect of very many of the prisoners to comply with their religious duties, as well as by the numerous punishments which were obliged to be had recourse to during the year for prison offences. Although the number of prisoners here is reduced to 419, there are 22 of them at present in the penal and punishment cells. I am confident that the evils I have described would in a great measure be prevented if the prison wards were reconstructed into walled-in prison cells, as in Mountjoy Prison and in the county gaols.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, R.C. Chaplain.

The Chairman,
General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

EXTRACTS FROM THIRD REPORT OF GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND, 1880-81.

In our last Report we remarked very strongly on the unsuitability of Spike Island for the purpose of a convict prison, and, during this year, our Board have had several communications with the Government, with a view of its abolition as a convict establishment, and providing a substitute for it; but as yet no conclusion has been arrived at, notwithstanding that this establishment has been condemned by all prison authorities, and that the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude, presided over by Lord Kimberley recommended, in their Report of 1879, that this prison "be discontinued."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 19th of April, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 31st March, 1881, and in doing so I beg to state that the several duties prescribed for the Roman Catholic Chaplains were duly discharged during the year. Nothing was left undone on our part to promote the religious and moral reformation of the prisoners under our spiritual care, and it pains me to be obliged to state that our efforts for that end were, in a great measure, frustrated by the pernicious association of the prisoners on the public works, and by their still more detrimental association while within the prison. The generality of the convicts who have come here for several years past are habitual offenders, long practised in crime, and after having passed through repeated sentences of penal servitude without the least religious or moral reformation. Their obscene discourse, example, and counsels are calculated to corrupt all who come within their reach. The better-disposed prisoners complain of it, and say that it is impossible for them to become religious or moral surrounded by such companions.

It would, therefore, be a very great blessing if some means could be adopted to employ the prisoners separated from each other. At all events it would lessen the evil very much if the prison were reconstructed into separate cells as at Mountjoy Prison. Under our present arrangements I am of opinion that very little reformation can be expected.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. LROSS, R.C. Chaplain.

The Chairman,
General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle.

EXTRACT FROM FOURTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND, 1881-82.

In both our last Reports it became our duty to place on record the very strong opinion we have long entertained as to the entire unfitness, owing to its structural arrangements and defects, of Spike Island for the purposes of a convict establishment.

In our last Report, when expressing our full concurrence in the conclusion arrived at by the Commission over which Lord Kimberley presided, as expressed in their Report, presented to Parliament in 1879, viz., that this prison should "be discontinued," we referred to the fact that, though several communications relating to it had passed between our Board and the Government, no definite conclusion had been up to that time arrived at on the subject; and we regret to be obliged to add, on the present occasion, that no practical progress towards the solution of the difficulty which has been experienced in devising a suitable substitute for it has been made during the interval.

A departmental committee, of which the Chairman of this Board is one of the members, has, however, been engaged in London from time to time for some months past in a general inquiry as to the future disposal of convict labour both in England and Ireland, and we trust that as one result of their deliberations some effective remedy may be suggested for finally discontinuing the use of an institution which has long attracted the special attention and emphatic condemnation not only of this Board but of some of the very highest authorities on the subject.

Before finally quitting this subject, for the present, we may be permitted to conclude with the following extract from a report, dated the 2nd May last, from the Roman Catholic Chaplain of that prison, and who, we may observe in passing, enjoys the advantage of being enabled to speak as to its affairs with all the authority which a very lengthened experience of them may be considered to confer. He says:—

"I regret that it is not in my power to give a more favourable report of the religious and moral condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners during the last year than during several previous years, although it was a year of jubilee, when the greatest efforts were made to produce a better sense and a better practice among them. I even got a religious mission to be conducted in the prison by six neighbouring clergymen to accomplish that desirable object, but the corrupting influence of the close association of the prisoners here soon destroyed all the good that was done by the jubilee and by the mission as well as by the discipline of the prison. And this uncontrollable evil must continue until the prison is reconstructed into proper separate cells, as at Mountjoy Prison, and now in all the county gaols in Ireland. It is then much to be regretted that Spike Island Prison, where all the convicts pass most of their penal servitude, and where their chief reformation should be effected, is still left without that essential improvement."

ROYAL COMMISSION ON PRISONS IN IRELAND.

SECOND REPORT.

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the administration, discipline, and condition of Prisons in Ireland, both local and convict, having had under our consideration the various matters referred to us, humbly report as follows:—

1. We have taken a very large amount of evidence from the persons who were most experienced and capable of setting out the facts in connexion with the Irish prison system. In addition to the members of the staff of the Prisons Board, we have examined Visiting Justices, Governors, Medical Officers, Chaplains, Chief Warders and others. Two Members of Parliament who had undergone confinement in Irish prisons also appeared before us, and gave us the advantage of their personal experiences and observations.

Evidence taken.

2. We have carefully inspected the Convict Prisons, the majority of the Local Prisons, and some Bridewells in various parts of Ireland. In our visits to these establishments we made an examination of the general structure of the buildings, the wards, the cells, the stores, the hospitals and the officers' quarters; the sanitary and culinary arrangements, the provision for the supply of water, for heating and ventilation, for exercise and for labour. At the same time we took occasion to converse with Members of the Visiting Committees, Governors, Medical Officers, Chaplains, and Schoolmasters, as well as with Warders, male and female; so as to elicit their opinions on the general working of the present prison system in all its bearings. We were also careful to speak to a large number of prisoners in each prison that we visited, out of the hearing and the presence of prison officials, and thus to give them an opportunity of freely making complaints to us.

Inspections made by the Commission

3. Early in our inquiry we instructed our Secretary, who is an Officer of the Royal Engineers, and who has since the year 1877 been employed in the English prison service, more especially in connexion with buildings, to make a minute survey of the structure and general arrangements of every Prison and Bridewell in Ireland, and by these means we acquired detailed information regarding all the prison establishments in Ireland. We have therefore spared no pains to obtain from various sources full information on the questions submitted to us.

4. It may be observed that many of the Prisons in Ireland are of an antiquated type, devised for an obsolete system of discipline, and therefore fail to fulfil the requirements of the present day. Only 5, perhaps, out of the whole number, may be considered to be up to the standard of modern construction. Of the remainder, 22 have been more or less improved, while 11 are in every respect unsatisfactory as regards construction.

Numbers and general state of Prisons and Bridewells. Appendix I.

5. The Bridewells in Ireland, which are small buildings for the custody of a few prisoners, for very short periods, present great variety of structure, and in many cases require extensive alterations to render them suitable for the detention of prisoners.

54-7122, 13744.

6. Before the passing of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the administration of the Irish Convict Prisons was entirely separate from that of the County and Borough Gaols and Bridewells. The former were administered by Directors appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and all expenditure upon them was defrayed from Imperial funds. On the other hand, the County and Borough Gaols and Bridewells were under the direct management of Local Boards of Superintendence, and the expenses of the establishments were mainly met by local taxation. A general supervision was, however, exercised over them on the part of the Government by two Inspectors-General, whom the Lord Lieutenant appointed, and whose salaries were a charge on the Imperial Exchequer.

Prison Administration before 1878.

7. The General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, abolished the offices of the two Inspectors-General and of the Directors of Convict Prisons, and transferred their powers, jurisdictions, and duties to a General Prisons Board which it created. It likewise, transferred to this new Board, from the 1st April, 1878, all the County and Borough Gaols and Bridewells together with all the powers, jurisdictions, and duties of the Local Boards of Superintendence. It further enacted that the whole expenditure of the administration of prisons by the General Prisons Board should be defrayed from moneys provided by Parliament.

State on 1st April, 1878. Appendix I. 8. There were, in 1877, in Ireland 38 Local Prisons, having a daily average number of prisoners in custody of 2,828, and a staff of 681 male and female officers. There were also 95 Bridewells, with a staff of 125 officers and a total daily average of less than 100 prisoners.

Action taken by Prisons Board.

9. The General Prisons Board, created by the Act of 1877, have reduced the status of 14 out of the 38 Local Prisons by converting them into what are now called "Minor Prisons" (i.e., prisons for the detention of prisoners on remand or under sentences not exceeding seven days),—so that on the 31st March, 1884, there remained only 24 Prisons (as now called "Larger" Prisons). The staff in charge of these 24 Prisons has been reduced to 537 officers, while the average daily number of prisoners in custody for the year 1883-84 was 2,637.

10. The 14 Minor Prisons are nearly empty; their daily average prison population for 1883-84 has been 46, and the staff in charge number 42.

11. Out of the 95 Bridewells 64 have been closed since 1878 by the Board, and the staff of the remaining 31 Bridewells consists of 56 officers, who have charge of a daily average of 35 prisoners.

The system is not intentionally harsh.

7524.

1198,

1190,

1560.

Discipline is improved.

12. We think it right to state, at the outset of our observations on the Irish local prison system, that our inquiries have not led us to believe that it is administered with any intentional or systematic harshness towards the prisoners. Cases have undoubtedly come under our notice in which an excessive number of punishments appear to have been inflicted, but these were cases of refractory prisoners whose mental condition may be described as the borderland between sanity and insanity. The proper treatment of prisoners of this class (to which we shall revert hereafter) is a matter of the first importance, and requires the close attention of all who are concerned with the custody of criminals; but the application of penal discipline in such cases is confessedly the most difficult branch of the management of prisoners, and in dealing with them even the most careful and practised judgment is liable to error. While, then, we see no reason to believe that the general tone of the Irish prison administration is harsh and oppressive towards the prisoners, we are by no means equally satisfied that the discipline in all the local prisons is as regular and efficient as it ought to be, or that the means exist in them for effectively promoting the reformation of criminals. In justice, however, to the General Prisons Board, it should be stated that we have received evidence to the effect that the average standard of discipline in the local prisons is higher and more uniform than it used to be under the Local Boards of Superintendence, which managed the prisons before the enactment of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877. It should also be borne in mind that, since the transfer of the local prisons to the General Prisons Board in 1878, Ireland has passed through a period of political and social ferment, which subjected the Prisons Department, like other Departments of the Irish Government, to the strain of unusual difficulties and anxieties. It is sufficient in this connexion to refer to the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881, which made a rapid and large addition to the prison population, of prisoners whose special treatment imposed exceptional labour and responsibility upon all in charge of them.

The number of Prisons is excessive.

1283.

4039.

3988-3732,

4080.

12323.

13. We are convinced that the fact of there being such a large number of local prisons in Ireland, and the consequently small number of prisoners in most of them, lies at the root of the principal defects of the existing administration. For instance, we have heard many complaints of the excessive length of warders' hours of duty in some prisons, and of the great want of similarity in this respect between one prison and another. We are told that in small prisons young warders are frequently set to discharge duties of too responsible a character for their standing and experience in the service. Then, with regard to the prisoners, there is a tendency, where they are few,

to relax discipline for prisoners who are artisans or otherwise useful by removing them from the hard penal labour, which is their proper task, in order to utilize their manual skill on structural repairs or other requirements of the prison. Again, it has been represented to us that there is a want of competent nursing for sick prisoners and sick warders, and that the prisons are not sufficiently provided with suitable appliances for the proper medical treatment of physical and mental disease. In like manner, it has been urged upon us that prisoners are sometimes denied the means of education, and adequate opportunities for receiving religious ministrations. Now it is obvious that all the conditions of a thoroughly good prison system here indicated cannot be fulfilled in a number of very small establishments except at an extravagant cost to the Imperial Exchequer. No argument is needed to show that a superfluity of diminutive establishments must be as conducive to waste in expenditure, as it is prejudicial to uniformity and excellence of administration. Whether, therefore, we study economy of public money, or economy of the time and labour of superintending authorities; whether we regard the efficiency and contentment of prison officers of all grades; or whether we turn to the discipline, reformation, and legitimate wants of prisoners, we are alike convinced that a reduction of the number of Irish local prisons, and the concentration of the prisoners in fewer and larger prisons, are indispensable conditions for the introduction of those improvements which are most urgently required in the present system. There are at present, in England and Wales, 64 local prisons, containing a daily average of about 18,000 prisoners; while in Ireland a daily average of about 2,700 prisoners is dispersed in 24 larger prisons, 14 minor prisons, and 31 bridewells, that is 69 establishments in all. In England, moreover, expenditure on the prisons has considerably decreased since the passing of the Prisons Act, 1877; but in Ireland there has been a substantial increase, which is explained by the Board to be due to the increase of building works, to the improved dietary, and to the extra cost thrown upon them by the Protection of Person and Property Act, 1881. Though large allowances must, of course, be made for the differences between England and Ireland, especially as regards facilities of communication by railway, this statement will serve to suggest how much yet remains to be done for the consolidation of the Irish Prison Administration.

Consolidation of Prisons is required.

Appendix VIII. 14439.

14. The question next arises, to what extent shall consolidation be carried forward? If it be considered with exclusive reference to the perfection of prison administration, it could hardly be carried too far. The larger the number of prisoners in any prison, within certain limits, the greater should be both the efficiency and the economy of their maintenance and treatment. But other considerations than the improvement of the prisons have to be taken into account, for example, the arrangements of Judicial Circuits and Quarter Sessions, the cost of the conveyance of prisoners for long distances, and the burden on the constabulary of escorting them, the distance to which prisoners might have to be removed from their friends, and even local susceptibilities in regard to the closing of gaols and bridewells.

15. The members of the Board are unanimous in opinion as to the superiority of large over small prisons, and they have explained that they would themselves have proceeded further in the work of consolidation had they not felt their hands to be tied by the need of a place of detention in every assize town and by the clause in the Prisons Act which requires that, unless for special reasons, to be stated by the Lord Lieutenant, there shall remain one prison in each county. It may be here remarked that under similar provisions in the English Act the Secretary of State in England has not hesitated to close the only prison of a county in certain parts of England and Wales where the average daily number of prisoners did not justify the maintenance of a separate prison, and when in an adjoining county there was a prison which could conveniently be used for the confinement of such prisoners.

16. The arrangements as to Assizes and Circuits seem to be hardly within the scope of our present inquiry. As, however, they bear, to some extent upon the question of the consolidation of prisons, we would observe that, under the statute 40 & 41 Vict., c. 57, s. 62, the Lord Lieutenant may, from time to time, after the commencement of that Act, by Order in Council, which must be laid before Parliament, rearrange the Circuits or reduce their number, and direct what counties and towns shall be upon each circuit. It must rest with the Lord Lieutenant to give such practical effect to these provisions as he may think fit.

9054, 10491, 7129, 8810. The Lord Lieutenant may reduce the number of assize towns. 7809.

17. It has been objected to further consolidation that the local rates would be burdened with additional cost of transport. The Government, however, have removed

47 and 48
Vic., Cap.
31.

7841,
10292,
2145.

this objection by passing a Bill assimilating the law in Ireland to that in England, where such charge of transport is borne by the Exchequer. It has likewise been pressed upon us that it is a hardship upon prisoners under short sentences, especially women, to be sent to a distant prison, and so to be obliged to travel long distances in the country, exposed to all weathers, and often in open cars, and that such hardship would be aggravated by further consolidation. We admit the force of this contention, and have been very anxious to find a remedy. Similar conditions of climate and imperfect communication exist in certain parts of Scotland, and the practice in that country is instructive as to the detention of prisoners under short sentences. We quote the following extract from the Fifth Annual Report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland:—

Lock-ups in
Scotland.

“In estimating the full extent of the prison population of the country, it is necessary to keep in view the provision in section 30 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, whereby police cells under the administration of police authorities may be legalized places of detention for any period not exceeding fourteen days, before, or during, or after trial. At the commencement of the year there were 11 such police establishments legalized under the Act; and in the course of the year, in terms of the rules issued by the Secretary of State, appended hereto, the police cells at Dunoon, in the county of Argyll, were added to the number. The number of such legalized lock-ups at the close of the year is consequently 12. All these are under the administration of the Local Police Authorities, but the maintenance of prisoners confined therein is defrayed out of the prisons vote, under an arrangement with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, whereby the Police Authorities received 1s. per day of twenty-four hours for each prisoner. This grant does not include any payment in respect of the rent of cells, or of the personal services of the officers. When prisoners are removed to an ordinary prison the removal expenses are paid by us. The arrangement is one mutually advantageous to the Local Authorities and to the Government. In the case of prisoners sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment in default of payment of fines, and prisoners under remand for examination, it saves the time of the police in removing them to a distant prison for a short period, and relieves the Government of the heavy expense incurred in repeated transmissions. Prisoners of the class usually detained in legalized police cells are not, in the proper sense of the term, criminals suitable for detention in an ordinary prison, but police offenders for short terms of imprisonment ranging from a few hours to 14 days, for breaches of the General and Local Police Acts in default of payment of fines.” These lock-ups in Scotland are inspected by the Prison Commissioners.

Appendix
VII.

18. We have carefully considered whether a practice similar to that of Scotland, as described above, would be suited to the circumstances of Ireland; and with that view we have examined many witnesses as to whether the committal of prisoners to the custody of the police for short periods would be distasteful to the public sentiment of the Irish people.

5697,
9058,
9133,
9216,
7685,
9157,
10465,
10319,
10293.

19. In our examination we have constantly distinguished between the cases of prisoners under short sentences and prisoners on remand. The testimony given was almost unanimous in favour of allowing prisoners under short sentences for minor offences to pass their term of imprisonment in charge of the police, but grave doubt was felt as to the expediency of leaving prisoners on remand in their charge. Mr. Parnell, however, stated that the ordinary sentences inflicted by the Justices in Petty Sessions even up to one month might fairly be passed in local bridewells under the direction of the police, and he saw no objection to leaving prisoners on remand on ordinary charges of drunkenness, assaults, and offences of that kind in the custody of the police.

Police Lock-
ups recom-
mended for
Ireland.

9152, 9180,
9201,
9259.

20. After careful consideration of this difficult question, we have come to the conclusion that there should be at such police stations as might be selected, Lock-ups or Legalized Police Cells, as in Scotland, for the confinement of such prisoners as it might be desirable to detain there, either out of consideration for the prisoners themselves, or in order to save unnecessary strain on the police for escort duty; but that such Lock-ups should not exist, except where the distances are so great as to justify the authorities in not forwarding the prisoner to the nearest prison. The cells in the Lock-ups should, in every instance, be certified for the confinement of prisoners, and the necessary works for heating the cells, the construction of

exercise yards and for the separation of the sexes should be carried out before they are brought into use. Such Lock-ups would, of course, as in Scotland, be subject to the inspection of the General Prisons Board. We think it would be desirable to restrict the use of police Lock-ups to prisoners under sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven days. We are fully sensible to the reasonable objections that might be felt to leaving prisoners on remand for serious offences in the custody of the police for any length of time, but on the whole we feel justified in recommending the confinement in Lock-ups of prisoners remanded for the first time, when such prisoners are remanded solely for the purpose of being brought up at the next Petty Sessions; such detention should, however, in no case, exceed seven days. To give effect, therefore, to these suggestions, we propose that the minor prisons and bridewells, as at present administered by the Prisons Board, should be closed, and that such of them as may be required to supplement their existing police accommodation should be handed over to the Constabulary.

11387.

21. In carrying out these proposals it is clear that some outlay will be necessary, and in those cases where expenditure is incurred for the purpose of improved prison administration, such expenditure, it would seem to be fair, should not be defrayed from local revenue. In our opinion any such expenditure would be more than counterbalanced by the saving that would accrue from the consolidation of prisons and reduction of the charge for police escort. In cases where the Lock-ups to be improved belong to the local authority, and Government money is expended in their improvement, special arrangements will have to be made between the Imperial and Local Authorities.

Cost to be borne by the Government.

22. Having already expressed our conviction that the further consolidation of prisons must be regarded as the basis of all future improvement, it is clearly important that the numbers of prisoners in each prison should be considerable; indeed, so far as mere prison management is concerned, the nearer the numbers approach to 800 or 900 probably the more efficient will it be. Although such large numbers cannot conveniently be assembled in Ireland, except possibly in the single case of Dublin it is very desirable that the prisons should be so consolidated as to ensure, if possible, that the daily average population should in no case be less than 100.

The population of a prison should be considerable.

23. Without wishing to fetter the discretion of the Executive Government, and without prejudice to still further consolidation, we would submit that the requirements of the country as regards local prisoners would be amply provided for by one properly constructed local prison at the following places only:—Dublin, Dundalk, Belfast, Londonderry, Omagh, Sligo, Mullingar, Castlebar, Galway, Limerick, Tralee, Cork, Clonmel, Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford. The prisons already existing at some of the towns named are of a modern type; where this is not the case, or where an obsolete plan of prison exists, as at Mullingar, reconstruction should be at once undertaken to meet the discipline of the present day; and in every case proper provision must be made for hospital, sanitary, and other requirements. In view of still further consolidation, a selection as between Wexford and Waterford, and between Londonderry and Omagh, might possibly be made. It will no doubt be necessary in some cases to add to the existing accommodation, but the expenditure would be small when compared with the large annual saving which would accrue from the consolidation recommended.

Proposed sites for Local Prisons.

24. The general security of the prisons indicated above appears to us to be sufficient for the detention of the ordinary class of criminals, but the construction of the larger number of them is not such as to afford adequate security under exceptional circumstances.

Appendix II. 14006.

25. The Court-martial prisoners, who at present number 98, might be conveniently located at Tullamore or Naas, and thus collected together into one prison set apart for their use, where they would be quite separated from the ordinary criminal class. Such Military Prison would be handed over to the War Office Authorities.

Court-Martial prisoners.

26. The accommodation for convicts will be dealt with later on.

27. We pass now to the construction and working of the General Prisons Board created by the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877. In the autumn of that year the new Board was constituted with three members, a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman,

The Board.

and an ordinary member. And these offices were respectively filled by the appointment of Sir Walter Crofton, a public servant regarded as a high authority on the subject of prisons, the Honourable Charles Bourke, who had served for some years as an Inspector-General of Local Prisons in Ireland, and Captain Barlow, a Director of Irish Convict Prisons. The salary of the Chairman was fixed at £1,200 per annum, of the Vice-Chairman at £1,100, and of the third Member at £1,000. In February 1878 Mr. (now Sir John) Lentaigne was added to the Board as an unpaid member. In the same year three gentlemen, viz., Mr. Walter R. Crofton, Mr. Pierce-Joyce, and Captain Arthur Hill were appointed to serve under the Board as Inspectors, with salaries commencing at £500, and rising after five years' service to £600. In November 1878, Sir Walter Crofton retired, and was succeeded as Chairman of the Board by the present holder of the office, Mr. Charles Bourke, who was himself succeeded as Vice-Chairman by Captain Barlow. The vacancy made by these promotions was filled by the nomination of Mr. William Patrick O'Brien, an Inspector under the Local Government Board, to be the third Member of the Prisons Board. The present Board, therefore, consists of Mr. Bourke, Captain Barlow, Mr. O'Brien, and Sir John Lentaigne.

Appendix IX.

Administration by the Board, arrangement of work.

7226.

5895.

6928.
5833.

Appendix X.

27, 24,
11062,
13848,
6862.

Appendix XI.

28. Early in 1879 a small Departmental Committee was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the distribution of business in the General Prisons Board, and being of opinion that the work of the Board should be divided by subjects, they suggested a scheme which designated certain important subjects as proper to be dealt with by the whole Board, and distributed other subjects among the three salaried members of the Board. They left it to the Board to arrange an equal distribution of inspections by the paid members of the Board and by the Inspectors, but expressed a preference for distribution according to prisons rather than according to districts. They stated that in their opinion frequent inspection by the Members of the Board was the foundation of good prison management and discipline, and that no distribution of the business could be considered in any way satisfactory, which would not in course of time relieve the paid members from unnecessary office work, and thereby enable them to devote a larger portion of their time to inspection. Brief experience, however, revealed certain disadvantages to attach to the distribution of work by subjects and to inspection according to prisons rather than districts; and the Board accordingly proposed certain modifications of the scheme which were approved by the Lord-Lieutenant. This modified scheme is the basis of the present distribution of business transacted by the Board. Under it Ireland is divided into three districts, each of which is assigned to the charge of a paid member of the Board. All correspondence and papers, whatever be the subject to which they relate, are dealt with in the first instance by the Member of the Board in whose district the prison to which they refer is, for the time being, included; but if, in his opinion, the question be one of importance it is reserved by him for the decision of the whole Board. With regard to general subjects, that is, subjects not limited to any particular prison, the scheme provided that the Chairman should deal primarily with all general and miscellaneous correspondence and affairs, licenses to convicts, and the ordinary transfer of officers from one prison to another; that the Vice-Chairman should deal with accounts, stores, manufactures, and provisions; and Mr. O'Brien with the registration of habitual criminals. The Board meet at least once a week, and frequently much oftener; for instance, in the year 1882-83 there were 87 meetings of the Board, and the total number of visits by the paid Members to the local prisons during the same year was 70. In deference to a recommendation made by the Penal Servitude Acts Commissioners it was at first arranged by the Board that its Members should change their districts annually, but they state that they have found such frequent changes to be inconvenient, and they propose to discontinue them. We do not understand those Commissioners to have recommended annual changes of districts, but only changes at certain intervals of time; and we think that the objects of their recommendation, with which we concur, would be sufficiently attained by changes of districts every three or five years. But we would further suggest that the Members of the Board might with advantage exchange districts for a tour of inspection at least once a year, and thus keep up a personal acquaintance with all the establishments under their department. Under general instructions each Inspector is required to visit all the prisons in the district assigned to him once at least in every six weeks, the "minor" prisons once at least in every three months, and the bridewells once in each year, but, from returns presented to us, these regulations do not seem to have been carried out in their entirety.

29. We do not doubt that the Board has reduced the diversities of administration and discipline which existed in the local prisons at the time of their transfer in 1878, and is entitled to the credit of introducing greater uniformity into the local prison system of Ireland. But we feel equally bound to state that, upon the evidence before us, it may well be questioned whether some of the principal authorities of the Irish prison service manifest towards one another that spirit of cordial co-operation which always contributes so much to the successful working of a public Department. It is in evidence that there has been for some time an entire suspension of communication, except in writing, between the Chairman of the Board and the Inspector of his district. In a case of this kind, where so much turns upon manner and mutual bearing, it would be futile for us to endeavour to apportion to the parties concerned their respective shares of blame; but we believe that the public service has suffered, accordingly. We think, too, that the individual Members of the Board have not acted on their own responsibility so much as they might have done, and have not infrequently referred to the Board trifling business which they might well have dealt with individually, and thus a considerable amount of time has been spent which might have been more profitably employed. It also appears to some of us that the Board has in a similar manner referred small matters to the Executive which might have been dealt with by themselves.

Relations
of various
Offices of
the Service.
4876,
11095,
13806,
10838,
10844,
6698,
11084,
6686,
14127,
6643,
13773,
6798.

30. Our attention has been much directed to the position and the functions of the Inspectors. Only once since their appointment have they been associated with each other in collective consultation; and, although there would seem to be some doubts as to the precise limits of their powers, their duties are in practice confined to inquiry and report to the Board. They do not punish either warders or prisoners, and they do not regard themselves as empowered to give orders to a Governor or other officer of a prison, unless, of course, it be a specific order of the Board, or Member of the Board, conveyed through them. They do not, however, hesitate to call the attention of a Governor to any matter in his prison requiring notice or rectification. It has been represented to us, on the part of the Inspectors, that their powers should be so enlarged as to include some authority for the immediate disposal of questions brought to their notice when inspecting prisons, and that they should be left perfectly free to receive complaints both from officers and prisoners. But we must point out that the powers of the Irish Inspectors of Prisons are as extensive as the powers of the English Inspectors, and we believe such powers to be quite sufficient, when exercised with good sense and discretion, for the full discharge of their duties. It was never intended that the Inspectors should be armed with direct executive authority. Their primary duty is to serve as the eyes of the Board, and to convey to it complete information about all the prisons which they visit. We therefore find no fault with the original instructions issued to the Inspectors, and published in the first annual Report of the Prisons Board; but some limitations appear to have been subsequently imposed on the discretion of the Inspectors as to representing complaints of officers and prisoners to the Board; on this point it will be enough for us to say that we are disposed to regard with jealousy any but absolutely necessary restrictions on the opportunities afforded to officers and prisoners for stating their grievances. We do not propose that the Inspectors should be associated with the Board in collective consultation, but we desire that there should be free and constant personal intercourse between the Members of the Board and the Inspectors. Hitherto there would seem to have been less of such intercourse than there ought to be, and with a view to promote it, and to establish a general community of ideas among the principal officers of the service, we think it desirable that the Inspectors should live in Dublin, and that, like the Members of the Board, they should sometimes change their districts. Stress was laid by the Inspectors on the frequent absence of communication to them of the decisions of the Board on their reports. We are not satisfied that it has ever been really difficult for them to obtain this information, if they took the trouble to inquire; but clearly the Inspectors ought to be acquainted with the views of the Board on matters submitted by them for its consideration, and residence in Dublin would render it easy for them to learn at the office of the Board all that they may want to know. One more point remains to be noticed in connection with the position of the Inspectors. At present they inspect convict as well as local prisons. This is contrary to the practice in England, and as we are of opinion that the Convict Prisons cannot be kept too closely under the direct and immediate supervision of the members of the Board, we recommend that the Inspectors should, for the future, cease to visit these establishments.

Duties of
Inspectors.
6608, 2288,
1075, 1835,
1120, 2500,
1734, 419,
2015, 523,
1568,
13330.

5047,
1078,
14154,
4968.

18245,
4642,
6446, 1147.

6458, 1567,
13601,
11126.

The Staff is unnecessarily large. 13219, 13569, 13576.

31. In comparing the number of members of the Prisons Board and Inspectors in Ireland with the numbers in similar departments in Scotland and England, and having regard to the number of prisoners in their charge, we have been led to the conclusion that, even with the present number of prisons, the staff in Ireland is unnecessarily large. The Vice-Chairman informed us that the Board was too large, and was a very lightly worked Board, and that, in the absence of one of the Members of the Board for six months, the whole business was well and without difficulty transacted by the rest of the Board.

Appointment of Superintending Medical Officer recommended.

32. Our attention has been called to the appointment in 1878 of a Medical Inspector of Prisons in England, for the purpose of bringing the medical treatment in the different local prisons into harmony, and of carrying out the precautions which should invariably be taken to prevent any excessive strain on the nervous system of prisoners of weak constitution, or of those who, being for the first time committed, feel their position more intensely; and we have had under our notice the recommendations of the Penal Servitude Commission of 1879, with reference to the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer in the convict service. The reasons there given for such an appointment are equally applicable to the case of the local prisons we are now considering, and are as follows:—

Page xl.

“Whilst we are of opinion that the medical staff of the convict prisons is efficient, and in ordinary circumstances adequate to the requirements of the service, we consider that some modifications of the present system are desirable. It appears to us that the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer of high standing, who would have the oversight of the medical arrangements in all the convict prisons, would conduce much to the efficiency and satisfactory working of the medical department. We are aware that the appointment of such an officer has been more than once under consideration, and that it has on each occasion been held to be unnecessary on the ground, mainly, that a certain sum is taken in the estimates for the purpose of procuring independent advice on medical matters from outside the prison establishments. We are, however, of opinion, notwithstanding this decision, that such an officer would be a valuable addition to the present staff. The medical officers themselves are favourable to the creation of such an office, and it would certainly be an advantage to the authorities to have the assistance of a medical adviser possessed of more extended knowledge of the service than can be acquired in a single prison or in the ordinary routine of a prison medical officer. It has hitherto been the practice of the Department to apply to the medical officer of Millbank prison for general advice, a practice which no doubt originated when that prison was under the superintendence of a physician of eminence not otherwise connected with the Convict Department; and it was stated by Mr. Gover, the late medical officer of Millbank, that this additional duty, which devolved upon him on the abolition of the office of Medical Superintendent, frequently interfered with his ordinary work.

“In making this recommendation, we have in view the appointment of some physician or surgeon of high class and wide experience. Such an officer should exercise a general superintendence over the medical arrangements of the several convict prisons; visit each prison periodically, and also at uncertain times; ascertain the manner in which the medical duties are performed in the several prisons; inspect the hospital and convicts under punishment in each prison at the time of his visit; consult with the resident medical officers in cases of supposed malingering, or otherwise of unusual difficulty; arrange, on the report of the medical officer, or from his personal observation, for the removal of invalid, weak-minded, or insane convicts from the public works prisons to a prison better adapted for such cases; investigate all complaints of alleged medical neglect made by prisoners; and advise as to the selection of persons to fill the office of assistant surgeon.”

10524.

33. The appointment of the Medical Inspector of Prisons in England has undoubtedly conduced to uniformity in, and to the efficiency and satisfactory working of, the Medical Department in the local as well as in the convict prisons, in that country, and has led to a vast improvement in the culinary arrangements in various prisons, a matter of the highest importance, as undoubtedly the nutritive quality of the diet depends very largely on its proper preparation. We are of opinion that the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer is highly desirable in Ireland, and while one of us would prefer that this officer should be, as in England, an Inspector connected with both the convict and local prisons, the rest of us recommend that he should be appointed as a Member of the Board, in which case he would have the convict prisons as well as the local prisons under his superintendence, and ample

10535.

duties in other directions. This course would avoid the multiplication of reports, and the delays consequent on his acting only as an Inspector, while it would give him the authority which appears to us essential to the due performance of functions second to none in importance in the prisons service.

34. In any recommendation which we wish to make with regard to the reorganization of the prison service in Ireland, we should not be disposed to disturb the present position of Sir J. Lentaigne as Honorary Member of the Board, inasmuch as the great experience of that officer must eminently fit him to advise on many points which come under discussion at Board meetings, but we should not recommend the permanent continuance of his office. 6178, 5416.

35. Leaving then, the Honorary Member as at present, and believing that the appointment of a Medical Member of the Board is desirable, we recommend that the Board should be reconstituted as follows:—

A Chairman, with a salary of £1,200 per annum.

A Vice-Chairman „ „ £1,100 „

The third Member „ „ £1,000 „

One of these three to be a medical man, with special duties.

Also, that the number of Inspectors should be reduced to two, with increased salaries on a scale rising from £600 to £700 per annum.

36. Before leaving the subject of the Prisons Board, we think it right to state that our attention has been directed to the fact that in some cases Circulars issued by the Board seem to vary the character or meaning of rules made under the Act of Parliament. This should, of course, be carefully avoided in future. No Circular, while professing merely to explain, should be drawn so as in reality to alter the rule itself. We observe with satisfaction that, since this Commission has been appointed, the Board have collated and printed, with an index, the various Circulars they have issued. This record should always be kept up, and be easily accessible to all officers of the Department. Circulars seem to modify Rules. 8301, 3349, 5978, 12007.

37. Knowing that public confidence in the administration of prisons may be greatly strengthened by a regular and thorough inspection of them by independent persons, we were anxious to ascertain whether this advantage had been secured by the action of the Visiting Committees of Justices. It caused us therefore much regret to be made aware of a widespread impression in Ireland that the Visiting Committees are indifferent to their duties, and that as a security for the proper treatment of prisoners they are of little value. In some cases, no doubt, the functions of the Visiting Committees are discharged with conscientious fidelity, and with manifest gain to the public service; but we fear that there are too many instances in which the apparent indifference of Visiting Committees to their trust has unhappily tended to create the popular belief that, as a body, they contribute little or nothing to the satisfactory working of the prison administration. It was stated to us, as an explanation of the want of interest in their work exhibited by so many Justices, that they regard themselves as divested of all important functions by the General Prisons Act; but this is a pure misconception, and as its consequences are serious, every effort should be made to remove it. Visiting Committees of Justices. 7531, 2106, 9683, 7832, 9712.

38. Although the Act of 1877 transferred the government of the local prisons to the Prisons Board, it was never intended by Parliament to dispense with the services of the Justices. It may be said that before passing of the Act of 1877 the government of the prisons was, in the hands of the Justices; the duty of independent inspection lay upon the Government. The Act of 1877 reversed this; the government of the Prisons was vested in the Prisons Board, the duty of independent inspection was vested in the Justices. Further and convincing proof of the intention of Parliament and the Government that Visiting Committees should take a leading part in the supervision of prisons may be found in the Rules settled for their guidance, in March, 1878, by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland. As, however, it is plain that the full significance of these Rules has been inadequately appreciated by many Visiting Committees, it seems to us that it would be well if the Lord Lieutenant were, by a circular letter or otherwise, to direct the attention of all Visiting Committees, in the clearest and most pointed terms, to the nature, extent, and gravity of the various duties which they are expected to perform with diligence and regularity. Such a letter as we suggest was addressed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in 1879, to the Visiting Committee of an English prison. Appendix XII.

Letter from
Secretary of
State to
a Visit-
ing Com-
mittee.

39. It is here pointed out that it was absolutely necessary that there should be the most entire feeling of co-operation between the Visiting Committee and the Prison Commissioners, and the most frank and cordial relations between the Visiting Committee and the Secretary of State. That it was quite impossible in carrying out the efficient working of any institution that there could be anything like duality of government, and that the actual government of all prisons had, by the Act of 1877, passed into the hands of the Prison Commissioners, subject to the control of the Secretary of State, but that the duties of the Visiting Committee were nevertheless most important, and of essential service. In the first place might be mentioned the special functions assigned by the statute to the Visiting Committee, of adjudicating on all serious prison offences and awarding the necessary punishment. It was needless to point out how the firm and judicious exercise of this function, from the very fact that it proceeded from independent persons, would constitute at once a powerful support of prison officers in the maintenance of discipline, and would be equally a check on any officer liable to err in provoking or magnifying offences. One other great object to be attained in carrying out the law was of course to see that the administration of prison discipline by the prison officials should not work with undue severity in the case of any individual prisoner, either through temper or caprice of any officer, or through any physical infirmity in the prisoner himself. That although every care might be taken in the selection of officers and the instructions given to them, and although they were subject to the superintendence of the several Inspectors, still it was evident that the more frequent visits of members of the Visiting Committee would give more ample opportunity to the prisoner to make any complaint of undue severity of treatment, and would necessarily tend to make the several officials more careful and watchful in their conduct. In such cases the Visiting Committee would either enter their views in their own Minute Book (which the Inspectors had the most stringent orders to examine carefully), or, if they thought it advisable, they would report to the Prison Commissioners, who would immediately investigate the case, and, should there be any difference of opinion, the Secretary of State would of course be at once appealed to and give his directions. In some special cases of emergency the Visiting Committee had already the power to act, reporting their action at once to the Commissioners. Another object to be attained was to see that the discipline and general rules themselves were not in any respect more severe than was absolutely necessary for duly carrying out the punishment awarded. In this respect the observations of the several Visiting Committees, as advisers, would of course be of the greatest value to the Commissioners themselves. In such cases the matter would be at once taken into consideration, other Visiting Committees consulted, and the question would be thoroughly investigated, and brought especially to the notice of the Secretary of State himself at once. The Visiting Committees should by rota appoint one or more of their own body to go to the prison from time to time, and personally visit some of the cells, and any prisoner who might specially wish to see them, and a notice should be placed in each cell that any prisoner wishing to see a member of the Visiting Committee at his next visit should be allowed to do so. It was most desirable, on the one hand, that any *bonâ fide* cause of complaint should be at once removed, and that every reasonable facility should be given to prisoners for making their complaints known. On the other hand, it was of almost equal importance that complaints, such as were often made by a prisoner against prison officers, should, after a prompt but careful inquiry on the spot, if frivolous, be pronounced frivolous by independent persons accustomed to the administration of justice. Every book in the prison should be entirely open to their inspection, and the prison officials should have instructions to show every respect and attention to the members of the Visiting Committee, and to give them every information which they may require. The Visiting Committee should, as a matter of courtesy, have official intimation of the appointment of any of the superior officers of the gaol, and any rule or order affecting the general discipline of prisons should also be officially communicated to the several Committees. It was of course essential that the Prison Commissioners and the Inspector should often visit the prison without notice of any kind, but should any of the Visiting Committee happen to be in the prison at the time of such visit, they should be informed, and any request of the Visiting Committee for an interview with the Inspector, at any time, should be specially attended to, and an interview arranged.

40. It would probably be of service to the Visiting Committees of Ireland if they were supplied with copies of the rules drawn up by one or more of the most efficient of the

Visiting Committees of English prisons for the regular transaction of their business ; and we would add that, as regards the relations of Visiting Committees with the Prisons Board and Inspectors of the Prison Department, no pains should be spared on either side to secure by personal intercourse and otherwise complete co-operation.

41. We also think it most desirable that the Visiting Committees should annually make, direct to the Lord Lieutenant, a Report on the condition of and discipline in the several prisons which it is their duty to inspect. This would certainly serve to impress upon them the importance of their duties, and would ensure an expression of their views. We wish to refer to the letter issued by the Secretary of State in England in 1879 on this subject, which ran as follows :—

Visiting
Committees
should
report to
Lord Lieu-
tenant.

“ It will be in the recollection of your Committee that prior to the Prison Act, 1877, coming into operation, Visiting Justices of Prisons were accustomed at stated times to make reports to the Quarter Sessions on the state of the prisons under their supervision. The Secretary of State has not hitherto deemed it necessary to trouble Visiting Committees by asking them to make a similar report to him ; but now that the Prison Act has been in operation a year, he thinks it would be satisfactory as well to Visiting Committees as to himself that an opportunity for making such Report should be afforded them. The Secretary of State, therefore, would be obliged if your Committee will favour him with a Report expressing their opinion as to the state and discipline of their prison, and generally as to the working of the Prison Act, 1877.” We would recommend that a letter should be issued by the Lord Lieutenant, calling for an annual Report to him from the several Visiting Committees of Prisons in Ireland.

42. We also desire to notice the power to visit and inspect, given by the statute to Justices other than those on the several Visiting Committees, as contained in the 26th section of the Irish Act of 1877, a provision which seems generally to have escaped notice, and one which should be extended to the case of legalized police cells,— “ any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place in which a prison is situate, or having jurisdiction in the place where the offence in respect of which any prisoner may be confined in prison was committed, may, when he thinks fit, enter into and examine the condition of such prison, and of the prisoners therein, and he may enter any observations he may think fit to make in reference to the condition of the prison or abuses therein in the visitors' book to be kept by the Governor ; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to draw the attention of the Visiting Committee, at their next visit to the prison, to any entries made in the said book ; but he shall not be entitled, in pursuance of this section, to visit any prisoner under sentence of death, or to communicate with any prisoner, except in reference to the treatment in prison of such prisoner, or to some complaint that such prisoner may make as to such treatment. Nothing in this section shall apply to convict prisons.”

Power of
Justice of
Peace to
visit Local
Prisons.

43. It has been represented to us by the Chairman of the General Prisons Board that the books in which the Visiting Committee make their remarks have been considered by him as private. This is clearly an error ; these books should be always kept in the prison, and must be accessible to the Members of the Board and the Inspectors, being specially intended for their perusal ; and it should be the duty of the Governor to forward to the Board a copy of any important minute without delay.

Visiting
Committee's
Journal.
141, 157.

44. Exception has been taken by some of the witnesses whom we examined to the present mode of appointing Visiting Committees ; but, pending the decision of Parliament as to the reconstruction of the Grand Jury system, we make no representation as to the present mode of appointment.

Appoint-
ment of
Visiting
Commit-
tee.
9693, 10050,
10137,
10149.
Vol II
Page 169.
Chief
Clerk's
duties.

45. We have taken the evidence of the present Chief Clerk to the Board, Mr. Clegg, as to the general administration and details of work in his office, of which he seemed to have a competent knowledge. We look upon his office as one of great importance ; we think that it should always be held by a gentleman of high standing, thorough capacity, and general knowledge, so that he may be a thoroughly efficient secretary to the Board. In the course of our inquiry it has been suggested to us that such an officer might relieve the Board from a good deal of the office work at present performed by them. We do not agree with this suggestion. In our opinion such an officer neither can nor ought to relieve the Members of the Board from any of their proper and specific functions of administration.

Architect to
the Board.
6495, 3081,
3117,
11791,
13684,
13706.

11801.

6516.
11752.

Appendix
XVI.

4846, 3652,
9946,
10903.

The Archi-
tect should
have special
knowledge.

The Super-
intendent of
Stores and
Storekeep-
ing.

1780, 6663,
13650,
11572,
1156,
12462,
12779,
12477,
9427.

Appendix
XVII.

Store De-
partment
requires im-
provement.
13127.

46. We find that the gentleman who at present holds the office of Architect to the Board had formerly been employed as one of the architects of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Ireland. He informed us that before his appointment he had had no experience in reference to prison architecture, and that beyond his general reading in relation to the subject he had had no experience in connexion with sanitary arrangements on an enlarged scale. Members of the Board stated that since his appointment the Architect had gained considerable knowledge of the prisons in Ireland and of their necessities; but, as a matter of fact, when sanitary works were recently undertaken at Mountjoy prison, they were not entrusted solely to that gentleman, but the Board thought fit to ask for the assistance of one of the civic sanitary authorities in Dublin, and although this request was refused, the Architect to the Board of Works was associated with the Prison Architect to carry out the necessary details. We feel bound here to refer also to the unsatisfactory manner in which the sanitary alterations at Omagh were managed, and the great delay which occurred in dealing with a state of affairs which was really urgent. Although, in our opinion, there were various causes of delay, for some of which the Architect was not responsible, we still think that greater energy in his department would have materially helped to a more rapid execution of the work. The delay of several years, after adverse reports, in the case of Omagh, and similar delay in carrying out sanitary services at Mullingar, point clearly to the necessity of a complete reorganization and strengthening of the Architect's Department. We are aware that the weakness of the staff in the Architect's office affords some reasonable ground for excuse on his part, and we by no means intend to relieve the Board itself from its full share of the blame in these matters. We have been informed that the appointment of the present Architect is temporary pending the report of this Commission, and that it has been suggested that the execution of works in connexion with prison buildings in Ireland should be placed entirely in the hands of the Office of Works. We think that it is very advisable that the charge of the works in connexion with prison buildings should remain in the hands of the Prisons Board, and we believe that great delay would ensue in the execution of the various services required, as well as considerable loss through the imperfect utilization of available prison labour, in event of the control of the works being removed from the Prisons Board and vested in the Board of Works. In view of the extensive works which will be involved in providing suitable cell accommodation where it is now deficient, and in carrying out our proposals for general consolidation of the prison system, our opinion is that a superior man with a higher salary than is at present given to the Architect should be appointed, with a special knowledge of sanitation and otherwise thoroughly qualified for the position.

47. Passing from the Works to the Store Department of the Office of the Board, we regret to find matters to be in a far from satisfactory condition as regards the storekeeping generally. The Superintendent of Stores, whether from being overburdened with duties beyond what he could efficiently perform, or from want of capacity, or from want of proper directions from and superintendence by the Board, has not brought the system into a satisfactory state. In this matter we had the advantage of the services of Mr. J. Duncan, the Assistant Store Accountant in the English Prison Department, who has for some time been specially employed in reorganizing the English system of accounts; at our request he inspected the stores and store accounts of nine of the Irish prisons, and examined the store accounting arrangements at the Head Office in Dublin. He reported to us that he found the Irish prison store-rooms, as a rule, small, ill-lighted, badly fitted, and inconveniently situated; that the stores themselves were badly arranged; that the articles were scattered about the prisons so as to render it impossible that any clear idea of the total could be maintained, that demands in consequence were unnecessarily made, and that the floating stock was often very excessive; that condemned articles were not, in some prisons, separated from new stock, nor prisoners' private clothing from articles belonging to the Government; and that there was a want of cleanliness throughout. Our own observation in visiting the several prisons confirms this statement.

48. It is only fair to state that we fully realize the great difficulties connected with this subject, and considering the interruption in the regular administration of prisons to which we have before alluded, great allowances ought to be made. In the English prisons this question of storekeeping has been one of the greatest difficulties with which the authorities have had to deal, and it has taken them a considerable number of years to bring up the system to the present state of efficiency, which is not yet held to be perfect. We are of opinion that the whole system in

Ireland requires alteration, and that the staff in this Department requires reconstruction, so that the stores may be properly kept, and a regular system of stock-taking organized. As so much attention has been paid to this matter in the English prisons, we think it would tend to a considerable saving of expense, and be of great general advantage, if the Irish Prisons Board had some temporary assistance from the English Prison Commission in originating the necessary alterations.

49. Connected with the subject of stores is that of properly estimating the value of prison labour, and also of putting the price upon clothing and other articles manufactured in the prison for use in the prison service. Under the Irish system it is the custom to add a large percentage to the actual cost of the material, in some cases as high as 20 per cent., for manufacture and profit, the effect being to swell unnecessarily the published statements of the expenditure of the Irish prisons, and to saddle the estimates submitted to Parliament with amounts which should not be included in them. This matter would be dealt with at the same time as the reorganization which we propose.

18291.
9221.

Value of
Prison
Labour.
6667,
12610,
12744,
12888.
Appendix
XX.

50. Our attention has been directed to the great difference which exists in the cost of various articles of food supplied to the prisons in different parts of Ireland, such as bread, oatmeal, barley, split peas, cocoa, molasses, salt, &c., and we have obtained a return explaining these differences in detail; to a certain extent, of course, the cost of carriage explains this difference, but this is a matter which requires further attention from the Board in considering the whole question of contracts. It is worthy of consideration, we think, whether it would not be well to establish a prison bakery in Dublin, and at some of the larger provincial prisons.

Different
prices of
articles.
13258,
13268,
6679,
13079.
Appendix
XXI.

51. By the 28th section of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the appointment of Governors and Matrons or Female Superintendents is vested in the Lord Lieutenant. According to the statement made to us by the Chairman of the Board, it is the practice of the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Matrons or Female Superintendents on the recommendation of the Board, but that, as a rule, he does not consult them at all with regard to the nomination of Governors; to this, the Board object, and desire that some consultation should take place with them before a Governor is appointed. We have no desire whatever to interfere with or to alter the statutory powers as to appointments vested in the Lord Lieutenant; we think that it must rest with the Lord Lieutenant to decide whether it might be convenient if, when required to appoint a Governor, he would confer with the General Prisons Board, as has occasionally been done, so that they might have an opportunity of suggesting the name of any officer in the prison service fit for promotion. Although a Governor on appointment joins the general prison service, and cannot object to transfer from one prison to another, as was the case under the old system, we think that in every case the appointment of a Governor should be for a specific prison under the hand of the Lord Lieutenant, and that on transfer, with or without promotion, the matter should be submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, who would make the appointment under his sign manual. Difficulties arose in the case of the transfer of Mr. Gildea from Kilmainham to Limerick, and of Captain Dunne from Castlebar to Nenagh. Both these officers have appeared before us to complain that they were treated unfairly by the General Prisons Board when transferred. Had the transfers in each case been ordered by the Lord Lieutenant it would have been clear to them that all the circumstances in their case had been quite adequately considered in the first instance by him.

Appoint-
ment of
Governors.

6810, 73,
11146.

6213.

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Pages 256,
512.

10851,
14817.

52. Before quitting this part of our Report, we feel obliged to refer to the manner in which the Board dealt with Mr. McG. Eagar, the late Governor of Limerick prison. The Board had felt it their duty to censure Mr. Eagar with regard to certain matters which had occurred at Limerick; but Mr. Eagar, feeling the censure to be unjust, wrote to the Board, requesting them to forward his appeal from their censure to the Lord Lieutenant. The Board ill advisedly we think, refused to forward this appeal as requested. The appeal eventually reached the Lord Lieutenant through the Visiting Committee, and the Lord Lieutenant reversed the censure. We refer to the incident here in order to reiterate our opinion that the right of appeal should be most readily allowed to every officer in the Department.

10859,
12389.

53. Representations have been made to us on the subject of the pay of Governors of local prisons, and we think that their present rate of pay is somewhat low. It is

Pay of
Governors.
7406.

difficult to estimate exactly what their total remuneration really is when the emoluments are taken into consideration, but we think it very desirable that these allowances should, as far as possible, be consolidated in the pay, and the appointments should be held at salaries commencing at £200 and rising to £400 per annum; the only allowances being, as in England,—apartments, water, medical attendance and medicines for themselves and families.

Governors
as Sub-Sanitary
Officers.
9937, 4839,
11661.

54. In addition to their ordinary duties, the Board have, it seems, latterly arranged that Governors should act as sub-sanitary officers. We fail to see any advantage likely to arise from such appointments, which necessarily subject the Governors to an authority other than the Prisons Board, and we are of opinion that they should be discontinued. The medical officer is, under the Governor, the responsible sanitary officer of the prison, and specially qualified to judge of such questions. The sanitary condition of the Irish prisons, as a rule, does not reach a high level, and the Governors are probably not satisfactory judges of matters which are more or less technical.

Matrons.
1279.

55. We see no reason for making any alteration in the emoluments of Matrons or Female Superintendents, beyond an increased allowance for uniform, such as we afterwards recommend in the case of matrons and assistant matrons, and some provision for their washing being done at the public expense; but, with that exception, the recommendations which are here made in regard to Governors apply equally to the superior female officers.

Medical
Officers.
9843,
11420,
2030, 1255,
1857, 5010,
7147, 7286,
3573.

56. The Medical Officers of Irish prisons are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. We have taken evidence as to their general character, and are assured that, as a rule, they discharge their responsible duties with conscientious care and regularity; but there are some, it is said, whose attendance on the prisoners is wont to be perfunctory. If there be truth in this allegation, it is an additional argument for the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer, possessing the professional knowledge requisite to judge authoritatively whether a Prison Surgeon's functions are, or are not, in any particular case, properly fulfilled. We have observed, moreover, with regret, that there is considerable friction in the relations of some Medical Officers with the Board; and we cannot but think that many a misunderstanding and difference might be averted by the appointment of such a Superintending Medical Officer, thoroughly conversant with the professional habits and opinions of medical men. We are confirmed in this opinion, by the unanimity with which the medical witnesses who came before us advocated the appointment of such an officer.

12028.

Complaints
of Medical
Officers.
Appendix
XXII. to
XXVII.
Vol II.,
pages.
79, 88, 97,
101.

57. In consequence of numerous applications made to us by many Medical Officers of prisons, we have had several of them before us as witnesses, and had the advantage of a written statement of such complaints as they had to make of the effect of the working of the Act upon themselves, and have considered with care all the grounds of their complaints. It would appear that their salaries under the Act were originally fixed by a Treasury Letter of the 3rd March 1879. The Medical Officers, however, thought that Sections 52 and 53 of the Act, 1877, had imposed very considerable duties and very grave responsibilities on them, which made their post one involving greater time and labour, as well as anxiety, than under the old Acts. In consequence, of these complaints a Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject by the Lord Lieutenant. The Committee found that the Medical Officers rested their claim for larger salaries than those sanctioned by the Treasury substantially on the following grounds:— 1. Being obliged to compound medicines. 2. An obligation to pay daily visits at the gaol, and oftener if necessary. 3. The inspection of all prisoners. 4. The examination of articles of dietary. 5. Sanitary inspections of the gaol and premises. 6. Necessary laborious clerical work. In consequence of the Report of the Committee, the Treasury, by a Minute, 3rd February 1880, substantially increased their salaries on condition that they should undertake the compounding of medicines prescribed by them for the inmates and officers of the prison, and that in every case in which an existing Medical Officer should refuse to compound medicines prescribed by himself, a reduction of 20 per cent should be made from his salary.

58. Subsequently to this settlement by the Treasury, the Rules relating to the Medical Officers were revised in 1882, and they now complain that further additional duties have been imposed upon them by these Rules and the Circulars issued in respect of them. They first complain that, under the second Rule, the surgeon is to enter day by day in his journal an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment-

that he may order for such prisoner, and that by a Circular the General Prisons Board laid down that, in their opinion, prisoners not in hospital, but ordered by the medical officer extra diet, should be considered as "sick" prisoners to be seen by him daily, and that their names should be entered in the medical officer's book. They complain that this order involves great waste of time, and is unnecessary; that extra diet is often ordered, not because the prisoners are sick, but to prevent their becoming sick, and that, in the case of juvenile offenders, nursing mothers, and aged prisoners, extra diet may be essential, although as a matter of fact such prisoners are in excellent health. No such rule exists in England, but the practice is that Medical Officers can put such prisoners on extra diet for a month, and that they need not visit them oftener than once a week. The English Medical Inspector informs us that his plan works well, and is not abused, the facts being recorded in a book which is seen by the ordinary Inspector and the Governor. We think that the English custom should be adopted.

Appendix
XXVI
Circular,
No. 224.
Prisoners on
extra diet
considered
as sick.
10706.

59. Another point of complaint is that, by a minute of the General Prisons Board of 23rd August, 1880, the Board require the Medical Officers to attend the families of warders, provided they live within half a mile of the prison. We do not find that the performance of this duty was stipulated for when the salaries of the Medical Officers were last fixed, although it was so stated to them by the General Prisons Board. We are of opinion that the Medical Officers ought to attend the families of officers suffering from ordinary simple complaints, but that they should not be called upon to attend in cases of midwifery or long and serious illness.

Attendance
on Officers'
Families.
13484.

60. The Medical Officers also direct our attention to the Rule which requires them to attend daily, and not, as previously, twice a week. We do not understand the grounds of this complaint, as it was formally brought forward before the Committee which reported on the 27th December, 1879, and was taken into consideration by that Committee in settling the salaries. With regard to the rule requiring the attendance of the Medical Officer not later than 12 o'clock noon, they have stated to us that usually they have complied with it, but that it is impossible for them to adhere rigidly to it, as the exigencies of general practice (the retention of which by the Prison Surgeons was understood when the salaries were fixed on the present scale) often require them to be absent from home on professional business, and they ask that the Rule should be altered so that its literal non-fulfilment should not be considered a breach of discipline. We are inclined to think that there is reason in what they say; we approve of the Rule as a Rule, but we think that it should be worked with discretion, and that its occasional non-fulfilment, on cause shown, should be no occasion for censure.

Rule I.
Appendix
XXV.
Daily atten-
dance before
noon.
3231, 3318,
3359.

61. The Medical Officers also draw the attention of the Commission to the refusal of the Prison Board to supply them with the ordinary instruments necessary for their duty as surgeons. We have reason to believe that, in the larger English prisons, instruments are supplied, and that in the small prisons applications for instruments are dealt with on the merits of each particular case. We recommend the adoption of the English practice in this matter.

Supply of
surgical
instruments,
1198.

62. Several Medical Officers have complained to us that the books which they have to keep are very numerous, complicated, and require much clerical work. Should our recommendation to appoint a Medical Member of the Board be accepted, it would be easy for him to go fully into the question, with a view to making alterations and considering the forms now in use by the English Commissioners, who have paid great attention to this subject.

Surgeons'
books.
3267,
3486.

63. Another ground of complaint on the part of some Medical Officers is the requirement of the Board that they should examine medically the candidates for admission into the prison service as warders; but we have not found that any substantial increase of labour has been thrown on them by these examinations.

Examina-
tion of
Candidates.
3508,
3026.

64. With regard to any claim which may have been made for additional pay, founded on the foregoing complaints, it appears to us that the Medical Officers were perfectly contented with the settlement of the Treasury Letter, 3rd February, 1880, and that the only claim for increase of pay has been based on the ground that extra services have been imposed on them by the Rules and Circulars of 1882. We have already dealt with the several complaints on this head, and are of opinion that such small additional routine duties as remain are not of sufficient weight to call for any addition to their salaries. With regard, however, to the payment for substitutes, we

Pay.
2963,
3566,
Appendix
XXVII.

think it should be made clear that in case of illness or absence on the public service a substitute should be provided at the public expense.

Hospital
warders.
10825,
2790.

65. The Medical Officers have made one suggestion which we think worthy of favourable consideration, that is, the appointment of hospital warders, both male and female. The medical officers say they have no guarantee that their orders are carried out in such a manner as the requirements of the cases deserve. They have to depend on the perfunctory performance of important duties by unskilled attendants, whose discipline requires them to place the orders of the doctor secondary to their routine duty. The ordinary requirements of good nursing cannot be left with safety to the usual class of prison warders, and we agree that hospital warders should be appointed to at least all the larger prisons in Ireland.

Post-mortem
Examina-
tions.
13383.

66. The question has been raised before us whether, in those cases of deaths in prison in which the Coroner thinks it necessary that there should be a *post-mortem* examination, an independent medical officer should be called in to conduct or assist in such examination in all cases, or whether it should be left to the discretion of the Coroner, as at present, to summon him in such cases only as he may think fit. It would appear that in consequence of a death in a lunatic asylum, in which a charge was brought against the medical officer, the question was brought before Parliament, and the Lord Lieutenant issued a circular to the lunatic asylums, stating that, in his opinion, when an inquest was to be held on a prisoner or inmate, the *post-mortem* examination should be held by an independent medical officer. As soon as that was settled with the Board of Lunacy, by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, the following circular was issued by the General Prisons Board:—

“I am directed by the General Prisons Board to acquaint you that, in the case of “an inquest being held as to the cause of death of an inmate of a prison, it is the “desire of the Lord Lieutenant that, in the event of a *post-mortem* examination “being ordered by the Coroner, such examination shall not be held by the Medical “Officer of the prison, but by an independent medical authority.”

We understand that some objection was taken to this circular. According to the English practice, Governors are requested, whenever an inquest is about to be held, to inquire of the Coroner whether a *post-mortem* examination is to be made, and, if he should reply in the affirmative, to inform him that the Secretary of State wishes such examination to be made by a medical practitioner not connected with the prison service, and to request him to give the necessary instruction to the person he may select to perform that duty, and we quite approve of a similar course being followed in Ireland.

Chaplains.
8923,
1264,
5039,
1860,
8409,
12166,
8097,
8449.

67. We are fully alive to the great importance of the functions performed by the various Chaplains, and are sensible of the earnestness and zeal with which their duties are frequently—we wish that the evidence had been such as would have enabled us to add universally—performed. Independently of their spiritual ministrations, we are of opinion that the Chaplains might very often be of great service to the medical officers in the performance of their duties, and we would venture to refer to a letter written in 1864 by Dr. Robert McDonnell, while holding the office of medical officer of Mountjoy prison, to the Chaplains of the prison, which is in the following words:—

“If, in your intercourse with the prisoners under your charge as Chaplain of “the prison, you meet with any individuals whose want of intellectual capacity, “dulness, excessive irritability of temper, eccentricity, or so forth may cause you to “suspect that they may be the subject of mental disease, or if you should have “any reason to suppose that an uncomplaining prisoner is passing into a failing state “of health, I should take it as a favour if you would be good enough to direct my “attention to such cases.” The spirit of this letter appears in the Rule which orders that the Chaplain shall pay particular attention to the state of mind of any prisoner, and that, if he observes the mind of any prisoner is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the same in writing to the Governor, entering such report in his journal. We presume that the Governor would at once report this to the Medical Officer, so that the Medical Officer and Chaplain might communicate together. The Chaplain should not be interfered with in the mode of keeping his journal, as was once done in the case of a Convict Prison.

Rule for
local pri-
sons, 94.

8322,
8803.

11488.

68. Some time ago, Cardinal McCabe forwarded to the Government a statement which he had received to the effect that prisoners in “minor” prisons and bridewells had not the advantage of the services and spiritual ministrations of the clergyman, but

if our recommendations as to consolidation are carried out this ground of complaint will disappear, except in the case of prisoners in police lock-ups, and we see no reason why they should not be visited by the clergyman of their respective religious denominations. In the same statement it was alleged that a system of proselytizing was being introduced into the "minor" prisons, and that although the Prisons Board provided for the observance of the laws of the church regarding fast days, still very little notice was taken of this provision by the Protestant officers. This point has been met by the appointment of officers of different religions in each prison, and with regard to proselytizing the fact that no case has been brought before us, and that no complaint has been made, affords strong evidence that it does not exist.

Proselytizing does not exist.

69. It has been represented to us that it would be advantageous to have some musical instrument in prison chapels, and as we are of opinion that church music is likely to have a good effect on prisoners, we recommend that, where the numbers warrant it, the small sum required for the instruments should not stand in the way of making the necessary provision.

Music in Chapels. 7455.

70. The pay of the Roman Catholic Chaplains of two prisons, namely, Richmond and Cork (males) has been specially brought to our notice as being, in such instances, inadequate. In these cases, some allowance should be made, but they can only be dealt with by the Executive after detailed inquiry.

R. C. Chaplains. 13508, 8776.

71. After the passing of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the appointment of every officer and servant of a prison, other than the superior officers, was vested in the General Prisons Board, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, and such appointments were not made to one particular prison, as was formerly the case, but for the general prison service. Warders are appointed, in the first case, on probation for six months, subject to a Civil Service examination and a medical examination by a Surgeon of a prison. The evidence is conflicting as to whether the present warders are, as a class, as good as they were under the system which existed previous to 1877. To our minds the weight of evidence is that they are, as a class, somewhat inferior both as regards physical standard and in other respects. Although the applications for the post of warder are numerous, there is a difficulty both in obtaining suitable men in the first instance, and in retaining them in the service after they have joined. Out of 558 male officers who have been appointed since the 1st April, 1878, 60 failed to obtain the Civil Service Commissioners' certificate of qualification, 32 were discharged during the period of probation, 46 were dismissed, 34 were permitted to resign, and 127 resigned voluntarily. From all causes, out of the total number appointed, viz., 558, only 228 remain at present in the service. We have questioned several witnesses with a view to discover the cause of the seeming unpopularity of the prison service. We believe the principal causes to be as follows; first, that the pay and emoluments of prison warders are inferior to, and the nature of the service is less inviting than that of other Irish services, such as the Royal Irish Constabulary, Lunatic Asylums, and service with companies and private firms. The great number of hours during which warders are necessarily on duty, and the frequent recurrence in small prisons of night duty are, we believe, particularly distasteful to the prison officers. In the matter of night duty there seems to be a great difference between large and small prisons in the frequency with which the turn for duty occurs to each man; being much greater in small prisons than in large. The warders in most prisons seem to have but little time to themselves for recreation, or to be away outside the prison walls, and even on Sunday their duty too often keeps them in the prison. In small prisons the difficulty of obtaining leave bears sometimes very hardly in the case of chief warders. With regard to the pay of warders, we may say that when it was settled by the Treasury in 1878, the scale was fixed at a somewhat higher rate than formerly existed in the majority of the local prisons, and this is borne out by the fact that out of 157 male officers now in the prison service, who were appointed by the local prison authorities prior to 1878, 134 have preferred the new rates of pay and promotion, and only 23 have elected to remain on the old scales. It seems clear to us, therefore, that a necessity for higher remuneration is created, as well for the reasons above stated as by the fact of an improvement in the general rates of pay and wages in Ireland. This is a matter which requires the consideration of the Treasury, with a view to some substantial increase, especially so far as the pay of the male warders is concerned. With regard

Warders.

7748,
13583,
1871,
10808,
1200,
6386,
5376,
6823,
7691.

Appendix XXX.

Appendix XXXII.

9868,

4042,

3783,

1401,

14273

Appendix XXXVIII.

8782.

1279, to the female warders, we think that the sum allowed to them for uniforms is insufficient.
2293. and we would suggest that uniforms on the English scale should be provided for them in lieu of an allowance; we also think that the washing of their clothes within proper limits, should be done for them free of charge.

Warders' Quarters.

72. Prison officers are allowed quarters, together with fuel and light, or a sum of 2s. 6d. a week in lieu thereof, and as a matter of fact 205 warders have quarters provided for them in the prison, while 114 warders are not provided with quarters. We have been informed by many witnesses that the lodging allowance of 2s. 6d. per week is altogether inadequate, and leads to very considerable hardship, especially on married men stationed in the large towns, where rents and rates are very high. It seems to us desirable that quarters should be provided in every case for the married warders near the prison, but not within its walls. At the present time the quarters that do exist are inside the prison, some of them being formed of spare accommodation which was not originally designed for officers' dwellings. There are many objections which may be urged against having warders' families living in prisons. The restraint upon the children and households of the officers is undesirable; the medical officers have also brought to our notice the risk incurred of infection being brought into prison by officers' families, while upon disciplinary grounds the strongest objections may be raised against the continual going and coming of irresponsible persons, such as the warders' families and their friends. If quarters are provided the question as to the sufficiency of lodging allowance for married men would fall to the ground; so long as no such quarters are provided, the allowance for lodging should be increased. This, however, forms part of the general question of pay and emoluments which we have already commended to the consideration of the Treasury. We were very much impressed with the want of cleanliness and order which was almost universal in the quarters of unmarried warders inside the prison. In most cases too, each warder had to buy and cook his own food, and the necessary time allowed did not permit the officer both properly to cook and afterwards to eat his meal. We are glad to learn that, by a recent order of the Prisons Board, wherever there are six unmarried warders in any prison, they have now allowed to them a servant (not a prisoner) to clean their quarters and to cook for them. The quarters occupied by the male unmarried officers should, in every case, be near the entrance of the prison and removed from the cell blocks, so that a certain amount of freedom may be felt by the warders without the discipline of the prison being injuriously affected. It would be desirable in Ireland, where transfers of warders are very frequent, that a certain amount of bedding and furniture should be allowed for the use of unmarried officers, male and female, in their quarters. We found different opinions among the warders as to whether they should mess together or whether each should provide for himself, and we only wish to express our opinion that the formation of a mess would conduce considerably to the comfort of the officers. After the consolidation of prisons, it would probably be found that these and other benefits, such as are provided in the larger English prisons, could be extended to most warders, but in the meantime; we think that in small prisons some scheme for providing service for the warders should be temporarily arranged. The same observations apply to the female officers. We feel convinced that, with their present arrangements for cooking and the limited time for preparing their meals, the female warders do not provide themselves with sufficient or proper sustenance.

Appendix XXX.

6839, 1698,
4251.

Appendix XXII.

13442,
11262,
1242, 1923,
4916, 3791,
8865,
11270.

Cooking for Warders

7044.

3586.

Appointment of Warders

11290,
8943,
5847,
9087,
6271, 6841,
7767,
14310,
10821.

73. With regard to the appointment of warders, we think that it will be necessary to take more care in the original selection of candidates, by special inquiry as to their antecedents, more particularly if our recommendations are carried out and the service thereby made more attractive. We are glad to find that the Prison Board had arranged and were carrying out a plan by which newly joined officers should be sent to the larger prisons in order to learn their duty, although latterly they had been unable to carry out their views under the pressure caused by the Peace Preservation Act. We entirely approve of the principle of sending all warders on first joining the service to some of the largest prisons, where they might thoroughly learn their duties before being sent elsewhere, and we hope that the Board will, as soon as they possibly can, fully carry out the plan they have laid down. It is of the highest importance, not only that warders should be properly instructed in the duty of carrying out all rules of discipline with firmness and with consistency, but also, in the very trying circumstances in which they are often necessarily placed, that they should be trained to do so without any unnecessary harshness of manner and with that gentle firmness which careful training can alone supply.

74. As regards certain appointments, the question of religion has been generally taken into consideration; and, for reasons which it is unnecessary to enter into, the Prisons Board have seen it desirable of late years to extend the practice in dealing with warders. This naturally interferes with the regular flow of promotion to some extent. Promotion must also be affected to some extent where the necessity exists of appointing warders, male or female, acquainted with the Irish language, in those prisons where some of the prisoners can only speak that language. Promotion frequently involves transfer, and with regard to transfer generally, it has been stated to us that the prison officers are very frequently moved, and that they sometimes suffer actual loss from the fact that the allowance for the carriage of their property does not cover the expense they have to incur. While the hands of the Board ought to be free to utilise the staff to the best advantage, great care should, we think, be taken to prevent any actual loss being sustained by an officer in any case of transfer from one prison to another.

Religion of
Warders.
11313,
6336,
7025,
5300,
2403,
5235,
7763,
10830,
6327, 5992,
11301.
Transfer of
Warders.

75. A point of some importance affecting the transfer of warders arose on the transfer of a warder to Limerick prison. The point was, how far the Board were justified in transferring a warder whom they suspected, and allowing the Governor of the prison from which he was sent to forward the ordinary conduct sheet without anything against the warder appearing upon it, so as to lead the Governor of the prison to which he was transferred to the knowledge that the Prisons Board had reason to suspect his fidelity. In consequence of what took place the Board issued a circular to Governors to the effect that, whenever an officer was transferred from the staff of one prison to that of another, the Governor of the prison from which he was transferred should forthwith furnish to the Governor of the other prison a *confidential* report as to the character, conduct, &c., of the officer so transferred for his information and guidance. We do not consider this a wise instruction. We think that the Board should be made acquainted with any suspicions a Governor may entertain in regard to any of his staff, and, if they think fit to do so, should, in case of transfer, communicate these suspicions to the Governor receiving the warder, but that no such communication should pass between Governor and Governor directly. The Board is responsible for the appointment, and should have full knowledge of the facts.

6380,
12395.

11328.

76. We called for a detailed list of the fines inflicted on the subordinate officers of the prisons in Ireland during the year 1882; and in it we observed a great difference in the number and severity of the fines inflicted in different prisons. The want of uniformity in these punishments shows how differently the government of the prisons is carried on by different Governors. Probably the most severe form that a fine takes is the stoppage of the increment of pay. The pay of warders rises by annual increments to a certain maximum. A stoppage, therefore, of the increment for one year not only defers the period at which the maximum is reached, but also deprives the officer of the value of one year's increment during several succeeding years. Without raising any objection, under certain circumstances, to this punishment, which is, we believe, common to other services, we are of opinion that there are cases in which it has been inflicted when its nature has not been fully realized by the Prisons Board. We think it would be well that persons on entering the service should be informed that the increment of pay may be stopped; this does not seem to have been hitherto done.

Fines.
Appendix
XXXV.
4951,
13345,
9891,
10910,
13454,
14046,
11346.

77. The most important of our duties has been to consider the condition and the treatment of the prisoners themselves. The terms of Your Majesty's Commission specially require us to examine into the points of difference at present existing between the prison systems in England and Ireland, and the desirability of rendering the two systems as near as may be uniform. As we have already stated, in personally visiting the several prisons, we were careful to speak to a large number of prisoners in each prison, out of the hearing and presence of prison officials; and most if not all of the prisoners had an ample opportunity of making complaints to some one or more of our body. We feel bound to state that hardly any complaints were brought before us by the prisoners, and, as we have stated, our inquiries have not led us to believe that the discipline under the existing system in the Irish prisons is carried out towards the prisoners with any intentional undue rigour and severity. We have, however, come to the conclusion that a steady and regular system of discipline has not been fully and continuously carried out. It would be doing an injustice to accuse the Governors or warders of any harshness or severity, though we have reason to believe that warders under the pressure of over-work are sometimes tempted to show

Treatment
of Prisoners.

7707, 1867,
10018,
9864.

- irritation in language and manner, and that sometimes inexperience and want of proper training produce the same results. On the other hand, we would observe that relaxations of discipline, which are not uncommon, equally disturb the uniform order and regularity which ought to exist in a prison, and lead naturally enough, to an increased number of punishments on the prisoners for trivial offences, and of fines on the officers. There can be no doubt that the numbers of punishments and of fines are proportionately greatly in excess of the punishments and fines inflicted in English prisons.
- Discipline.**
1871.
- Observation on Reception.**
78. There are some points in the existing system in which, in our opinion, it is capable of much improvement, and in which the system, as carried out in England, is considerably in advance. We are of opinion that much more care and attention should be paid in observing the condition, mental and physical, of prisoners on and in the early days after admission, and in maintaining special observation of them for some time. Special care also requires to be given to any lunatics who may be confined on remand or for trial. We observe from the annual returns that the numbers of lunatic prisoners in Irish prisons is considerable, and that several of them are detained in prison for some length of time; we recommend that every possible means should be taken to reduce the term during which they remain in prison to a minimum.
- Reports, Tables, XV., XVI.**
79. It is of course essential that, as far as possible, punishment should be uniform and certain, and that no simulation of sickness or lunacy should escape detection; but it is clear that prison discipline and confinement bear unequally upon individuals. Many prisoners are received with their nervous system prostrated from evil habits, and in consequence are liable to suffer or gradually to sink under some form of disease or other. Some again who are convicted for the first time are apt to feel acutely the depressing conditions of prison life and its shame and degradation. No doubt, when they become ill, the prison hospital affords available relief; but all such cases should be very carefully watched in their earlier stages, and serious illness, and necessity for removal to hospital, if possible, prevented.
- 10529.
- Reception Wards.**
80. Having regard to these considerations, we would recommend that, where proper Reception Wards do not already exist, they should be provided for the detention of prisoners until duly inspected by the Medical Officer,—a duty in our opinion of great importance, and one that should not be hurriedly performed. In any case in which the Medical Officer thinks that there is any suspicion of incipient disease, bodily or mental, especially the latter, the prisoner should be removed to hospital or placed where he can be specially and frequently observed by the Medical Officer and others so long as the Medical Officer may think necessary. Such a course would tend to prevent the infliction of punishment for breaches of discipline committed by prisoners suffering from nervous irritability, who really are more properly subjects for medical treatment than for punishment.
- Hospitals.**
81. It would be also advantageous to have in every prison a certain amount of accommodation for prisoners in association under perfect supervision, so that the Medical Officer should not be compelled to keep in separate cells prisoners who, for medical reasons, may require to be in association. In connection with this point, we may remark that the arrangement and position of many of the infirmaries in the small local prisons is such that the requisite supervision and attendance cannot be secured unless by setting apart officers for that sole purpose, and thus causing considerable pressure upon a limited staff. On the other hand, in the important prison of Belfast, the hospital is simply a portion of the ordinary cell building, and we consider it to be very unsatisfactory in position, cubic capacity, and in all other respects. We think that there should be, in every prison, hospital accommodation, atmospherically independent of the cell buildings, for prisoners both in association and separation, so conveniently situated that, while sufficient attention can be paid to the patients, the whole time of an officer need not be taken up in attending to one or two ordinary cases of illness.
- 14240.
- 9022.
- Untried Prisoners.**
82. With regard to untried prisoners, the 13th section of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, points out the clear difference which should be made between the treatment of prisoners unconvicted of crime, during the period of their detention in prison for safe custody only, and that of prisoners convicted of crime, during the period of their detention in prison for the purpose of punishment. We see no objection to the Rules which have been made in pursuance of this section, but we think that this difference of treatment should always be very carefully attended to.
- Rules for Local Prisons, Pages 9 to 15.**

and one or two points call for special remark. We observed in our visits that several prisoners had been detained, on repeated remands, in prison awaiting trial for nine or ten months, and in a few cases even for longer periods. It is clear that the prolonged detention of unconvicted prisoners in these cases must practically operate as a severe punishment, and if these repeated remands are found to be necessary in the interests of justice, we strongly recommend that a considerable relaxation should be allowed (at least after the first three months) in the Rules in respect of diet and exercise. It has been represented to us that the hours of exercise allowed to untried prisoners are in all cases insufficient; but with reference to this complaint we must point out that the Medical Officer of a Prison has authority to increase the hours of exercise whenever he thinks necessary for the health of the prisoner, and this power, when fully and wisely exercised, seems sufficient to meet all that is requisite. It has also been stated to us that according to the practice in some prisons, if it should be raining at the hours appointed for the exercise of untried prisoners, the period of exercise is lost to them for that day, and that prisoners have been known sometimes in this way to lose their exercise for days together. In all cases where the prisoners can be exercised under cover in inclement weather, advantage should be taken of the covered space, but where means are wanting for exercise under shelter, when it rains at the hours appointed for exercise, arrangements should be made for exercise at other hours during the same day, in all cases where it is possible.

Appendix
IV., V.Exercise.
9506,
11606,
9512.

83. The majority of us are of opinion that some provision should be made, at all events, if recommended by the Medical Officer or the Visiting Committee, in the case of those untried prisoners who have been in the habit of smoking, so that they might be allowed, under proper regulations, to smoke while at exercise in the open air, and we are all of opinion that such indulgence should be granted to prisoners detained under remand for a period exceeding three months.

Smoking
tobacco.
9624.

84. It has been stated to us that there seems to be no reason why untried prisoners particularly prisoners who have been in prison for a long time, should be prevented from communicating with one another, provided they do so in the presence and hearing of the warders. We think that the existing powers of the Visiting Justices to sanction the exercise of untried prisoners together with other properly selected untried prisoners—if the arrangements and construction of the prison permit it—are sufficient to meet the complaint.

Communi-
cation
between
untried
prisoners.
9608, 7606.

85. We think that the Board might make some modification of their order under which the cell lights are put out at 8 o'clock, so that an untried prisoner, if he gave any satisfactory reason for wishing to do so, might continue to read or write until the final locking up of the prison.

Reading.
9593.

86. It has been alleged that untried prisoners are often not aware that they are entitled to have books from the prison library, and that books are not offered to them; and we think that care should always be taken to inform an untried prisoner, on his admission, that a library book will be supplied to him should he desire it.

Library
books.
9604.

87. We cannot insist too strongly on the necessity of making any prisoner, whether tried or untried, fully cognizant of all prison rules affecting him. By the Rules the Governor is to cause an approved abstract of the regulations relating to the treatment and conduct of prisoners, with a copy of the prison dietaries, to be posted in each cell, and to have the same read to every prisoner who cannot read within 24 hours after his admission, and subsequently once in each month. We do not think that sufficient information is thus given to the prisoners. Every prisoner ought to be fully informed of all prison offences, and of the scale of punishments to which he is liable, and also to have a full statement of all the privileges to which he is entitled, and of his rights regarding appeal. We think that all such necessary information should be clearly and shortly set forth on a printed statement in large and legible characters hung up in each cell, and fully explained as at present to those prisoners who are unable to read.

Information
in cells.
Rule for
Local
Prisons,
page 42.
9919, 9798.

88. A point of the first importance to be noticed is the question of diet. The General Prisons Board, in their first Report, state that it was decided by the Executive that the dietary scale, as then approved by the Secretary of State in England, should be adopted in the Irish local prisons. Some necessary alterations, however, had to be introduced in order to make the dietary as approved for England applicable to the religious requirements of Ireland; and as the altered scale agreed upon in the month of July, 1878, had to be placed on the table of the House of Commons for

Diet, page
13.
Appendix
XXXVI.

Page 4.

40 days, in compliance with the 57th section of the Prisons Act, this new scale did not come into force until the month of June 1879. They afterwards state in the second Report that experience had revealed to them the existence of a considerable conflict of professional opinion on the subject, and they decided before taking any steps to await the expiration of a full year's experience of its working, and being then entitled to speak with a greater weight of authority upon it, to invite from the several medical officers a full report as to the general suitability of the dietary for its purpose. The views thus submitted to them, however, were found to differ from each other so widely and irreconcilably, that in dealing with a matter of such vital importance they considered it best, under the circumstances, to place the entire correspondence before the Executive, accompanied by a strong recommendation from themselves that the final settlement of the question should be referred to a competent Medical Commission. In compliance with this recommendation, at the close of the year 1880, a Medical Commission, consisting of Dr. R. McDonnell, Dr. Grimshaw, and Dr. McCabe, was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to consider the subject, and the scale then recommended by that Commission, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant, became law, and is now the one in use.

9925, 9928,
8684,
10081,
10682,
8238,
2970,
Appendix
XXII.

89. Some complaints have been made of the insufficiency of this dietary in Class I. and Class II., that is to say for prisoners sentenced to seven days and under, and for prisoners sentenced to more than seven days and for not more than one month. We find that Class I. dietary has been in use in England as well as Ireland. The Medical Inspector of English Prisons has testified to the entirely satisfactory results of this dietary in England, and similar testimony as to its working in Ireland has been given to us by some Medical Officers; although other evidence, including a written statement from Medical Officers conflicts with their opinion. It should always be borne in mind that the Medical Officer of a prison, when he sees fit, may alter or add to the diet of a prisoner whose health seems to require attention.

1st Report
page 72.

2nd Report
page 82.

90. But in considering this question of diet for prisoners subject to short sentences of imprisonment, and in comparing the results of the dietary in use in England and in Ireland, due consideration ought to be given to the fact that the condition of such prisoners in Ireland is in many cases, and especially in Dublin, different from that of the same class in England. Their previous habits, the quality of their food, and their generally low physical condition of health render them more susceptible to the effects of prison discipline, and a reference to the printed tables in the Annual Reports of the number of cases which it is necessary to treat in hospital, especially in the case of prisoners committed to the Dublin prisons, will be sufficient to confirm this opinion. The proportion of cases so treated in hospital in the Dublin prisons, as compared with the number so treated in the prisons in England and in the rest of Ireland, is most striking, especially when it is considered that in Ireland there is evidently no general desire on the part of the Medical Officers to make any undue use of the prison hospitals. Having considered the matter fully, we have come to the conclusion that prisoners should not be kept on the dietary in Class I. for a longer period than three days, and that the dietary in Class II. should be improved by the addition of two pints of milk daily, that is to say, three-quarters of a pint at breakfast, three-quarters of a pint at dinner, and half a pint at supper.

Prison
Commissioners' 6th
report, page
13.
8689, 8972,
14044.

91. In view of an allegation that prisoners were sometimes discharged unfit for work on account of the insufficiency of the diet in some of the latter stages, in which the dietary in England is not the same as that in use in Ireland, we observe that the Prison Commissioners in England, although they satisfied themselves, after examination by a Committee, that such cases were extremely rare, nevertheless gave directions that prisoners in the stage referred to should be specially examined by the Medical Officer a sufficient time (twenty-one days) before discharge, so that he might then recommend their being placed on a higher dietary if it should seem necessary. Our attention has been directed to the same point, and although the dietary in Ireland is different in these stages, we think that directions might well be given to the Medical Officers in Irish prisons to the same effect as those issued in England.

Prisoners
whose lives
are
endangered
by confinement.
Appendix
XLIII.

92. With regard to prisoners whose life may be endangered by further continuance in prison, we observe that, by the Irish Rules, whenever the Surgeon considers a prisoner's life to be in *immediate* danger by further confinement, he is at once to report the fact to the Under Secretary for the Lord Lieutenant's information, and also to the General Prisons Board. We think it quite right that these reports should be made,

but the words "immediate danger" seem to place too great a restraint, and too powerfully to fetter the action of the Medical Officers. Under the English Rules the Surgeon is to report to the Governor the case of any prisoner to which he may think it necessary, on medical grounds, to draw attention, and whenever he shall be of opinion that the life of any prisoner is endangered by his continuance in prison, he is to state such opinion and the grounds thereof in writing. We would strongly recommend the substitution of the English Rule for the present Irish Rule.

Rule No.
14.
Appendix
XXV.

93. With regard to mechanical restraints used in the case of refractory prisoners, we find that the Governor, in case of urgent necessity, may place a prisoner under restraint, but only by such means as are approved by the Lord Lieutenant; and the Governor, is required to report daily to the Prisons Board, so long as the prisoner is under restraint. We have had the opportunity of seeing prisoners under restraint by "muffs" and we have also seen an instrument called a "splint," but we much prefer the means of restraint in use in England, which we have inspected, and recommend that they should be adopted in place of those in use in the Irish prisons. Under a Circular all prisoners under mechanical restraint are to be visited during the night by the officer on duty. We think this is a most necessary precaution, and requires to be fully carried out both in letter and spirit; the prisoner being powerless to help himself in any way, or even to ring his bell. We have examined into circumstances connected with the restraint of two prisoners in particular, and we cannot too strongly express our opinion as to the absolute necessity for constant supervision of such prisoners both by day and by night. We also think that the Governor should invariably and at once call the attention of the Medical Officer to the case of any prisoner put under restraint, and that the Medical Officer should visit him at least once a day. In making these recommendations, we do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the Medical Officer in dealing with any prisoner under medical treatment in hospital. We think that, subject to the advice of the Superintending Medical Officer, he ought to be left free to use such medical appliances, in the case of violent patients in hospital, as he may think fit, being held to his professional and official responsibility for the proper performance of his duty. We recommend that there should be a padded cell in every prison for males and another for females, so situated as to render constant supervision easy both by the Officers of the prison and the Medical Officer. It has been stated that the Governor has to report every case under restraint to the Board daily, and we think that in addition to this, all cases where mechanical restraint is used should appear in the annual Report. We need scarcely say that in every prison there should be canvas suits ready for use by prisoners who may destroy their own clothing.

Means of
Restraint.
Appendix
XL
10965,
1528,
11889,
6958.

Circular
No. 183.

1157,
14637,
11870,
11823.

14507.

12196.

94. With regard to the punishments inflicted on prisoners, we first have to observe that absolutely dark cells appear in some cases to be yet in use. The Chairman has given Instructions in several instances for a certain amount of light to be admitted to punishment cells, and we recommend that, except for any special case where, on medical grounds, it is considered absolutely necessary by the Medical Officer that they should be employed, the use of absolutely dark cells should be everywhere abolished.

Dark Cells,
12370.

95. Punishment diet in local prisons consists of 1 lb. of bread per day, with water, and may be inflicted by the Governor for one day, in a punishment cell, or for three days in the prisoner's own cell, and by the Board or the Visiting Committee for 14 days in a punishment cell. This diet, under this latter sentence, is limited in the first instance to three days; after that, an improved diet is given for three days before the repetition of bread and water, which is again limited to three days, and so on; the whole period is not to exceed 14 days, and no task of labour is to be imposed on any of the days in which bread and water form the prisoner's sole food. It is clear that, where repetition of the punishment is taught necessary by the authorities, some short interval should be allowed to elapse between each term, as otherwise the prisoner might end his first term and would begin his second on bread and water, and so be subject to the restricted diet to a longer period than three days—contrary to the spirit of the rule. Special instances in which this dietary punishment has been repeated beyond reasonable limits have come to our notice. We do not think that dietary punishment to the full limit to which it may be inflicted should ever be immediately repeated without a special report from the Medical Officer, in addition to the certificate which we are glad to see he is now required to give by a Circular issued in 1883 as to the fitness of a prisoner to undergo any punishment if it exceeds one day. We may also observe that in England the Governor's power to order a prisoner

Punishment
Diet.
7054, 2440,
12282.

Circular
261
Appendix
XXVI.

10342.
10056.

three days' bread and water diet in his own cell has been recently restricted to 24 hours; this alteration should be followed in Ireland.

Appendix
XXV.
3629.
19491.

96. We think it right to notice that a doubt was once raised as to whether the first Rule requiring the Medical Officer to visit daily the prisoners confined in punishment cells, extended to visiting prisoners who were not in punishment cells properly so called, but who were put on three days' punishment diet in their own cells. We think that the rule ought to be so altered as to leave no doubt that every prisoner under restraint or punishment, wherever he may be, should be daily visited by the Medical Officer.

Exercise.
Appendix
XXXVIII.
13522,
9752.

97 Under the rules relating to exercise, we found that at Belfast, certain prisoners were taken out of their cells to break stones during a certain period of the day, but that they got no walking exercise, stone breaking being considered as exercise. We do not approve of such a practice. Some doubt also has appeared in evidence as to the right of a prisoner under punishment to have exercise daily, but under the 109th Section of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV., every prisoner is to receive exercise daily; and it is clear that this law should be carried out in respect of prisoners in punishment cells as in the case of prisoners generally; we are informed as a matter of fact that this is the usual practice.

Plank Beds.
10660,
10068,
10232,
9769,
10167,
9917, 9779,
4761, 9739.

98. Observations have been made in regard to the use of plank beds. It is true that they were not in use in Ireland before the passing of the Prison Act, 1877, but they had been in use long before in many prisons in England, and since the passing of the English Act, have been universally in use there. We do not propose to make any alteration in this matter, but would remark that proper bedding is provided in all cases, and that a mattress is by Rule supplied, to the following classes,—children under 13 years of age, women, and men over 60 years old. In any case where the prisoner suffers from sleeplessness affecting his health, the matter may be well left in the hands of the medical officer, who is empowered to order a mattress, if in his opinion it is necessary. We think that the woodwork should be closely fitted, and the whole bed thoroughly well constructed, and we attach great importance to the necessity of keeping up the temperature in the cells during the night and early morning in cold weather. Upon this general question of heating, we have evidence to show that sufficient care is not taken in winter to keep up the fires during the night, and so to maintain the temperature in the cells at those hours when heat is most essential.

Education.

5573, 5719,
7077, 5741.

Appendix
XXXVII.

99. Previous to the year 1878, prisoners in local prisons were taught in classes, each individual being kept separated in a "stall," but under the Prisons Board this system has been discontinued. The Rules require that provision should be made in every prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, during such hours and to such extent as the General Prison Board may deem expedient, provided such hours be not deducted from the hours prescribed for hard labour. Under this Rule, the practice has been that the prisoners are taught separately in their cells, chiefly during the dinner hour, by schoolmasters or clerk warders, passing from cell to cell, and giving each prisoner about four or five minutes instruction. Sir J. Lentaigne gives it as his opinion that the present system is utterly useless and very defective. We entirely concur with this opinion, and think that some system should be devised for the instruction in classes of such prisoners as, from their age, length of sentence, and conduct are likely to receive benefit thereby. We cannot refrain from remarking that, in almost every prison we visited, we found the books in the prisoners' cells torn and scribbled over. This is a matter which requires the attention of the Board.

Cleanliness.

1904,
9802.

100. The regularity and cleanliness of a prison should be instrumental in the education and improvement in the personal habits of the prison population, and the arrangements for ensuring such regularity and cleanliness should be everywhere apparent. We lay much stress on the question of cleanliness, as, from our personal observation of the Irish prisons, we think that many of them are below the standard of English prisons. As a small point, but still as one materially affecting the comfort of many prisoners, we recommend the provision of pocket handkerchiefs, which have never been supplied to prisoners in Ireland, as has always been done in England.

101. In going through the prisons we observed that sufficient precautions were not taken to remove from prisoners the means of committing suicide, or doing mischief. In many prisons where there were no safety nettings, the gallery railings

were not sufficiently high, and in many cells there were unnecessary hooks. The gas lights, which were in most cases insufficiently protected, should be removed from the possibility of being tampered with by the prisoners.

102. The English Prison Act of 1865 provides that a prisoner whose sentence expires on a Sunday should be entitled to be discharged on the previous Saturday. There is no such provision in the Irish Acts, and we have been informed that prisoners discharged on Sundays are frequently unable to reach their homes on that day, as means of communication are wanting. They are thus subjected to considerable hardships and temptation, and we think that the Irish Acts should be amended to bring them into harmony with English legislation in this particular.

Sect. 41.
Discharge
on Sunday.
7787.

103. We now proceed to deal with the Convict prisons of Ireland; and as the general administration of those establishments was fully reported on by the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty, in 1878, to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts, it will be convenient to refer here to the recommendation of those Commissioners, and to show how far they have been acted upon in the administration of the Irish Convict prisons.

Convicts.

104. The Commissioners strongly recommended that the prison at Spike Island should be forthwith discontinued. When, however, our own inquiries commenced, that prison was still in existence, and in our first Report to Your Majesty we expressed our conviction of the urgent necessity for closing the prison within three months, or at an earlier date if possible. The prison was accordingly closed, and the prisoners were removed to Mountjoy prison in Dublin, where they now are.

105. The Penal Servitude Acts Commissioners found that the Irish Convict Prisons Department had been for some years in the charge of a single Director; and as they saw reason to believe that the efficiency of the Department had suffered somewhat from the excessive burden thus laid on a single officer, they strongly recommended that at least two members of the then newly established Prisons Board should take an active part in the management of the convict prisons, and they attached importance to the principle that Directors of convict establishments should change their districts of management and inspection at intervals, so that each prison might have the advantage from time to time of a fresh eye, and the Directors themselves might have a thorough personal knowledge of all their establishments. The arrangements thus suggested have been carried into effect in Ireland.

13849.

106. They further advocated an independent inspection of Convict prisons by persons appointed by the Government, but unconnected with the Prison Department, and unpaid. Independent visitors of the kind described have been nominated by the Lord Lieutenant.

107. The Commissioners urged the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer of high standing, who would have the oversight of the medical arrangements in all the convict prisons; but no such appointment has yet been made in Ireland. On the other hand, the establishment of a prison at Maryboro' for the reception of invalid and weak-minded convicts is an endeavour to give effect to the recommendation of the Commissioners that weak-minded convicts should be separated from other prisoners, and be placed in charge of officers specially chosen for their intelligence and command of temper.

108. The Irish convict dietaries appeared to the Commissioners to require revision; and a revision has since been effected in accordance with the suggestions of the Medical Commission, to which we have already referred.

109. The Commissioners also took exception to the Irish system of recording the marks assigned to prisoners for their labour as decidedly inferior to the English system; and they pointed out that the scale of gratuities given to convicts in Ireland was higher than in England. The Irish rules respecting classification, marks, and gratuities have since been assimilated to the English rules; and they have been laid before Parliament in their present form.

110. The Prisons Board have, likewise, put in practice another important recommendation of the Commissioners, viz., that convicts against whom no previous conviction of any kind is known to have been recorded should be formed into a

18973. separate class; and the Prisons Board report this arrangement to have proved in every way a most valuable improvement. Again the indiscriminate association of convicts at exercise on Sundays, which the Commissioners condemned, has been put an end to.

11919. 111. The restrictions which the Commissioners found to exist in Ireland on the privileges of convicts to memorialize the Government as to their treatment in prison have been removed, so that Irish convicts can now freely transmit memorials to the Lord Lieutenant.

112. With regard to the punishments of convicts, the Commissioners were of opinion that the punishment inflicted in England, under the name of "second probation" *i.e.*, the relegation of a prisoner from associated labour to separate confinement in case of persistent misconduct, was, in certain cases, a useful instrument of discipline; and "second probation" has been introduced into the Irish convict prisons as a regular mode of punishment.

7051. 13989. 113. The Commissioners found that the Directors in Ireland had the power of ordering a prisoner to be put upon 28 days' continuous bread and water, without any intermission of a better diet, and they recommended that the severity of this punishment should be relaxed in Ireland, as it was relaxed in England, by the interposition on every fourth of the 28 days of a more liberal scale of diet. They recommended also a further limitation of the powers of the Irish Directors with respect to the imposition of irons on convicts. But no change appears to have been made in compliance with these recommendations of the Commissioners. The powers of the members of the Board, with regard to the infliction of bread and water, and the imposition of irons, would seem to be the same as they were when the Commissioners reported. It is right, however, to add that we have been assured that these powers are never exercised to their full extent. We think that these recommendations of the Commissioners ought at once to be carried out.

114. Lastly, the Commissioners deemed it desirable that, in the annual reports presented to Parliament, there should be a record of the number and dates of visits paid by Directors to each prison, and that full information should be given as to the number of punishments inflicted, and likewise as to the number of prisoners placed under restraint, with the reasons for restraining them and the time during which they were so restrained; and, at the same time, they recommended that the regulations for the government of the prisons, except such as related to minor details, should be published every year in the Blue Books, with notes showing what alterations, if any, had been made in them since the date of their last publication, so that Parliament and the public might, as far as possible, be kept fully informed of the nature of the penal system actually in force. There has been a partial, if not complete, compliance with these suggestions of the Commissioners as to the supply of full information to Parliament and the public.

Numbers of Convicts. 115. It thus appears that most of the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1879 have been very properly carried out, and we have only to recommend that such of them as will appear from the preceding remarks not yet to have been carried into effect should have the early attention of the General Prisons Board.

Appendix II. 11665. 116. The convict population of Ireland on the 31st March, 1884, was 837, of whom 749 were males and 88 females. The bulk of the male convicts, amounting to 631, were located in Mountjoy prison, Dublin, while small parties of them numbering together 118, were in the prisons of Maryboro', Galway, Tralee, and Kilkenny, and the Intermediate prison at Lusk. With the exception of the convicts at Maryboro', who are invalids, and the small party on the farm at Lusk, these detached parties are engaged in building works. Of those confined in Mountjoy 102 are in the first stage of penal servitude, that is, the stage of separate confinement, and are of course engaged in cellular labour. The remainder (529), who are in the stage of associated labour, are chiefly employed in working parties, as builders, masons, and carpenters, or as shoemakers and tailors. The Board have represented to us that the outdoor space available at Mountjoy for the employment of convicts is not only contracted, but that the proper means of employment are somewhat deficient now, and moreover are likely soon to fail. They therefore regard the present arrangement as purely provisional, and have now under their consideration the best mode in which the great majority of the convicts available for public works can be employed elsewhere. To this important point we shall recur presently.

117. We have already stated that Maryboro' prison has been set apart for the reception of invalid and weak-minded convicts, and very conflicting evidence has been put before us as to the merits of the treatment pursued there. The institution is still in its infancy, and therefore we do not feel in a position to pronounce a definite opinion as to the success or failure of its present administration. We think that the principle involved in the provision of a separate prison for invalid and imbecile convicts is a sound and valuable one; it is plain, however, that the success of such an institution is entirely dependent on the special qualifications of the officers of every grade employed in it. The question whether the salary of the present Governor of Maryboro' prison should be increased has been referred to us: We do not feel called on to determine this point with reference to the merits of the present Governor, but having regard to the class of convicts at Maryboro', and to the proposals which we are about to make with respect to that prison, we are decidedly of opinion that the Governor of Maryboro' should be an officer of great judgment and experience. We recommend that the prison at Maryboro' should be placed precisely upon the same footing as the prison at Woking, and employed for the same purposes. If this were done, convicts who became insane after their conviction might be detained at Maryboro' instead of being sent to Dundrum, following the practice in England; and under such circumstances it might be convenient to appoint a medical man, as in England, to be its Governor. We would add that Maryboro' prison should have attached to it sufficient space to afford ample scope for the employment of invalids and imbecile convicts on such labour as would be suitable to their condition. Another point which has been referred to us in connection with this prison is the propriety of continuing the services of an "extern" medical officer in addition to those of the resident medical officer. We see no reason to disturb the existing arrangement, but, in the event of a medical man being appointed Governor, it would probably be found no longer necessary to retain the services of the present resident surgeon.

Maryboro'
Prison.
511, 1749,
11406,
11411,
14052.

847.

13472.

11408,
7190.

118. We cannot commend the practice of detaching very small parties of convicts to carry out building works in local prisons. The strict discipline proper to convicts cannot, we believe, be adequately maintained in these small detachments, and the convicts themselves, as they have represented to us, are liable to lose educational advantages and religious ministrations which the rules and regulations of the service intend them to have.

Detached
small work
ing parties.
13779.
2805.

119. We turn now to the difficult question of the retention or abandonment of the Intermediate Prison at Lusk. It is well known that the "Intermediate Prison" has been for many years a distinctive feature of the Irish convict system, and many high authorities attach great importance to it. In former years there had been as many as 78 convicts at Lusk, but at the time of our recent visit to that institution the numbers had fallen to 24 and we are informed by the Members of the Board that all the convicts who are eligible for Lusk under the conditions of the intermediate system as hitherto worked, had been sent here. The number of the convicts now at Lusk, in proportion to the total number in custody is as large in proportion as it was when the numbers were much higher. In consequence of the decrease of the numbers of prisoners, the staff expenses alone come to about £40 a head upon the 24 prisoners who are there, and the cost of maintenance and staff combined to about £86 a head. Some deduction must, however, be made from this, on account of the fact that all the gratuities paid to prisoners on their discharge from Lusk are included in the amounts given. We must state that the Chairman gave us as his opinion that it was a useless and expensive establishment, and that the results were nil as compared to what they might be if the class sent to Lusk were differently treated in convict prisons, and he advocated the continuance of an intermediate class for prisoners in a public works convict prison, but did not advocate the continuance of Lusk, as the semi-freedom there had not the slightest effect whatever on the reformation of criminals. Mr. O'Brien's opinion practically coincides with the Chairman's; but he looks on the great benefit of the Lusk system as being that it enables prisoners easily to emigrate; and he has given figures to show that of those who do not emigrate a very considerable number relapse into crime. Such, however, is not the opinion of Sir John Lentaigne, who considers that the Intermediate Prison was formerly a great success, and the Vice-Chairman is distinctly in favour of Lusk being maintained. It has been suggested that the numbers at Lusk might be increased and the expenses per head consequently reduced, if convicts were allowed to go there a second time. This, however, would be distinctly opposed to the views of the founders of the system, as the whole success of Lusk was supposed to depend on a careful selection

Lusk Pri-
son.

Appendix
LII
4423,
11493,
7514.

11501.

6872.

5385.

13922.

of the men who were sent there. Without condemning the intermediate system we are of opinion that it is impossible to recommend the continuance of Lusk in its present condition. There is no justification for the large expenditure incurred per head, and no suggestion has been made to us as to how it can be reduced. The female Refuge at Golden Bridge has been carried on with so great success, that we see no reason why the same principle should not be applied in dealing with male convicts, such as hitherto have been sent to Lusk.

Female
Convicts.

120. The Female Convicts are at present confined in part of Grangegorman prison, to which they were removed from Mountjoy when that prison was entirely occupied by male convicts on the closing of Spike Island Convict Prison. The arrangements made for them, like those for the male convicts at Mountjoy, are considered as more or less temporary. The number of female convicts has been annually decreasing, and now only amounts to about 90 altogether.

Convict
Prisons
directly
under the
Board.

121. We have already recommended that the convict prisons should for the future be entirely under the charge and sole superintendence of the Members of the Board. And that it should be no part of the duty of the Inspectors of local prisons to visit or inspect the convict prisons.

Visitors.

122. We have already stated that in compliance with the suggestion of the Penal Servitude Commission, the Lord Lieutenant, in 1880, appointed certain gentlemen as visitors of the several convict prisons, but we find that Mountjoy male prison was only visited by them once in 1880, that it was not visited at all in 1881, and only once in 1882, and that Mountjoy female prison was not visited at all in 1880 or 1881, and only once in 1882. We attach quite as great importance to independent inspection in the case of the convict prisons as we do in the case of the local prisons. We think that these visits ought to be frequent, and the inspections by the Visitors searching and thorough, and we would suggest that the Lord Lieutenant should in future require from the Visitors once in every year a full Report in writing as to the condition and discipline of the Prisons to which they are appointed.

Appendix
XIII.

Pay of Con-
vict Ward-
ers.
1455,
14029,
4290.

123. The Convict Department, since the closing of Spike Island Prison, has not had much time or opportunity to settle down to a regular state of working, and therefore we do not propose to make any observation on the temporary state of affairs as regards the staff. The pay of the warders in the Convict Department is higher than that for similar ranks in the local prisons, and no recommendations are made in regard to improvement in the salaries or emoluments. It may, however, be mentioned that it was brought to our notice that some of the warders who had been moved from Spike Island to Dublin and elsewhere had suffered considerable loss by the much increased cost of lodging. Where there are any personal grievances of this kind the matter, we think, should be examined in detail, and dealt with accordingly.

Insane Con-
victs.
Appendix
XLV.
435, 12244,
821, 648,
522, 447,
473.

124. One of the most serious points which has been brought under our notice is the large number of prisoners certified to be insane in the Irish Convict prisons of Mountjoy and Spike, especially in Mountjoy. The existence of such an excess ought certainly to have attracted the notice of the authorities to a greater extent than it appears to have done. Whatever the causes are which have led to this state of things, we believe that the recommendations which we now make (including the appointment of a medical gentleman of high standing as a Medical Member of the Board) will be effectual to remedy any defects which may exist in the present system. The statistics which have come under our notice give the following proportions of prisoners who have been certified for transfer as insane to the Dunderum Criminal Lunatic Asylum:—

1878-79.	Males	26.2	per thousand ;	females	26.2
1879-80.	"	12.1	"	"	38.5
1880-81.	"	12.0	"	"	5.2
1881-82.	"	2.5	"	"	16.8
1882-83.	"	5.2	"	"	23.0

The average proportion at Mountjoy for the five years ending 1882-83 may probably be taken as—

Males	-	-	-	-	15.4	per 1,000
Females	-	-	-	-	22.9	"

These last figures include prisoners stated to be insane on reception or immediately afterwards, as well as prisoners transferred to Spike Island and there noted as insane on reception.

126. We feel that in the case of convict as of local prisons absolute necessity exists for the most careful examination on reception, and the continued observation for some time afterwards of all prisoners, in order to discover any signs of incipient disease. In every case where there are unmistakable signs of disease, mental or bodily, such as would warrant transfer to an invalid prison, the convicts should be at once moved to Maryboro', so that the disease may be checked in its earlier stages.

Observation on Reception.
752, 914,
769,
294, 6056,
647.

127. The next serious point that we notice is the large number of long records of punishments inflicted on convicts who have eventually become insane. We feel convinced that many, if not all, of these cases should have been dealt with in an invalid prison such as is now established at Maryboro', so that punishment might have been avoided, and medical treatment substituted.

128. It is clear to us that in the case of all Female Convicts the system of treatment in existence in English female convict prisons should be introduced in Ireland, and that some arrangements for dealing with invalid female convicts, similar to what are being made for males at Maryboro', must be carried out, wherever it may be found most convenient and suitable to do so.

Invalid Female Convicts.
10599, 769,
6968.

129. The question has been brought before us whether, in regard to Convict Prisons, it would be wise to revert to the old practice of having a resident Medical Officer to do the routine work, and also an "extern" visiting Medical Officer. Sir J. Lentaigne and other witnesses have expressed themselves strongly in favour of this course, for the reason that the public have not sufficient confidence, if matters are left solely in the hands of any one holding an exclusively official position. The high standing of any gentleman who should be appointed as a Medical Member of the Board itself ought, we think, to remove any such feeling. No such arrangement now exists in England, but there are peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland, which lead us to consider it desirable to appoint such "extern" Medical Officer, so long as large bodies of convicts are detained in a Convict Prison in the vicinity of a large town, where the best advice can be obtained at moderate cost from a person of good position, and in whom the public have confidence.

"Extern" Medical Officer.
6415,
11408,
10295,
5565,
5377,
13481,
7186.

130. Although we have no reason to believe that there is any unfairness practised in the way in which marks are given to convicts entitling the prisoner to certain remission of sentence, still observations have been made in the course of the evidence on this matter, and we so entirely approve of the recommendations of the Penal Servitude Commission of 1879, that we think it wise to quote at length the part of their Report which deals with this subject:—

Mark System.
1325,
8251.

"Whilst we highly approve of the present system of marks, the rule by which convicts employed on light labour are not permitted to earn full marks appears to us to work unfairly. Take, for example, the case of a man who from having only one arm or leg, or from some grievous bodily infirmity, cannot possibly do hard labour. We are at a loss to discover any principle upon which the refusal to allow such a man, if industrious, to earn as much remission as an able-bodied man, can be justified. Sir Edmund Du Cane, in his first examination before us, defended the rule on the ground that 'the injustice is less than would appear at first sight; it is analogous to what happens in ordinary life,' and he added 'that the reason of the rule is that convicts are so prone to malingering and indolence.' But the fact that an infirm man is, in ordinary life, unable to earn as much wages as a man in full possession of health and vigour, seems to us to be no reason why he should, if convicted of a crime and sentenced to penal servitude, be deprived of the opportunity of earning as much remission as a healthy convict. The just rule appears to us to be that every convict, if he is well conducted and industrious to the full extent of his powers, whatever they may be, should be able to earn the same amount of remission, the test being not the capacity but the willingness to work. No doubt it is necessary to take the strictest precautions to prevent convicts from evading hard labour on the pretence of infirmity and sickness, but it cannot be impossible to combine such precautions with the allotment of full marks to all convicts who satisfy the prison authorities that they are doing their best, and we have much satisfaction in stating that Sir Edmund Du Cane, in his last examination, informed us that the Directors, recognizing the force of the objection to the present practice, 'have lately issued an order which provides that, 'whenever any convict becomes due for license, and is detained solely on account of 'having been employed on light labour, the special attention of the Director shall be 'called to it, and that a report shall be made by the Medical Officer and the Governor 'as to whether that detention from light labour arose from inability or from his not

'trying to do his best, and, in the former case, our desire and our intention is that 'the loss shall be made up to him, that the marks shall be restored in fact.' We think that this regulation will remove our objection, provided that, instead of the decision as to the restoration of the prisoner's marks being deferred until the end of his term of imprisonment, the question be considered and decided at the expiration of every twelve months of the term, otherwise the convict may remain for many years uncertain as to his position, and it may be difficult, especially in the case of long sentences, from the lapse of time, the change of officers, and other circumstances, to arrive at a just decision. It is only fair to add that Sir E. Du Cane points out that a very small proportion of convicts have been actually prejudiced by the rule hitherto in force."

Penal Cells.
11593.

131. In the course of our inquiry, it has been brought to our notice that when a convict is charged with an offence, he is sent to the penal cells for custody before trial by the prison authorities, and is there kept on a reduced diet until his case is dealt with. It seems contrary to ordinary usage that the convict should be punished in any way before his trial takes place, and there seems no reason why he should not be kept on his proper diet until that time, as is, we understand, the case in England.

Employment of
Convicts.

276,
5594,
13580,
1483,
10211,
10243.

132. The closing* of Spike Island Prison, and the impossibility of finding continued employment on public works for a large body of convicts at Mountjoy, have made it a matter of some urgency that the future employment of Irish convicts should be decided without delay. We are aware that the subject has been engaging the attention of the Prisons Board, but no specific proposals have been submitted to us by them. We have, however, received suggestions from other quarters in the course of our inquiry. For instance, the reclamation of land, the construction of harbours, the preparation of peat litter, and the occupation of Lambay Island, have been put before us as projects affording suitable employment for convicts, and we deem them all to be worthy of consideration, but the detailed information requisite to pronounce a definite judgment on the relative advantages of these schemes is not in our possession. The question of the employment of convicts, as regards England and Scotland, has been under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the Treasury in 1881, and they have recommended the construction of a harbour in England, and a harbour in Scotland, the latter to be constructed by Scotch convicts, of whom there are enough to supply a daily working party of about 500. The number of Irish convicts available for a daily working party would be less, and would not probably exceed 400 or 450, so that there would be a sufficient number to execute some substantial public work; a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Convict Labour appointed in 1881 would probably be the most competent body to determine for Ireland, as well as for England and Scotland, in what manner the labour of convicts could be turned to the best account.

Convict
Prisons
near large
Towns.
4879,
227.

133. Apart from the difficulty of finding proper employment for the convicts at Mountjoy, there are grave objections to the detention of a large body of prisoners, convicted of serious crimes in the immediate vicinity of a great city, and the interests, both of security and discipline, would be served by the removal of the majority of the convicts, at all events, to a less populous and more secluded locality. Pending, however, the ultimate decision of the Irish Government on this important question, it seems to us that one or two large parties of convicts might be conveniently withdrawn from Mountjoy to push forward some of the building works which will be imperatively called for elsewhere in the consolidation of local prisons.

Irish Con-
victs should
be kept in
Ireland.
242.

134. We are of opinion that the Irish convict prisoners should be kept in Ireland, and should not be sent to England as has sometimes been the case, and as has been recommended by the Prisons Board. We strongly recommend the establishment of a Public Works prison in Ireland to which the whole of the male convicts may be sent, and that, as soon as this is done, the prison at Mountjoy should be used for the local prisoners confined in Dublin, the one part for males, the other for female local prisoners, and also for the female convicts, who, according to the return for the year ending the 31st June, 1884, are only 88 in number.

Prisoners
Aid Socie-
ties.
5370.

135. We have observed with much regret that, if Belfast and Dublin are excepted, there are, so far as we have been able to learn, no towns in Ireland where discharged Prisoners Aid Societies exist; and a small Protestant society in Dublin is the only Society in Ireland which concerns itself with male prisoners. The prisoners, there-

*Spike Island was closed on the 15th July, 1883.

fore, when released from the majority of the Irish prisons, find themselves without that valuable help and succour which such Societies have been organized to afford. There is, however, in Dublin an Agent of the Prisons Board whose duty it is to look after discharged male convicts, and to assist them to obtain employment or to emigrate. Golden Bridge admirably performs the functions of a Refuge, as well as of a Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for female convicts, and there is also an Institution called Our Lady's Home in Dublin, which receives women discharged from prison. For every woman so received, if her sentence has exceeded three months, the Prisons Board make a grant-in-aid, but for prisoners whose sentences have been less than three months the Board have refused to make any grant, lest such payment should tend to interfere with the healthy action of the stage system in the prison. Without interfering with the present grants-in-aid it is worthy of consideration whether some further assistance may not be given by the Government to such Institutions. We desire here to record the satisfaction with which we have heard from the Protestant Chaplain of the prison in Belfast of the successful working in that city of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for females; and he informs us that Belfast is well supplied with such institutions. The functions performed by these bodies are, in our opinion, of great use in assisting in the reclamation of prisoners, and we can only regret that Aid Societies do not exist in every town where there is a prison. One of the chief difficulties that must be met in dealing with discharged prisoners is to ensure the wise expenditure of any gratuity they may have earned in confinement, but where an Aid Society exists this difficulty disappears. Although in Ireland it has been placed among the duties of the Visiting Committee that they are requested to give such assistance as may be in their power towards securing the proper disposal of any gratuities which may be earned by prisoners, especially in places where there are no Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies, according to such instructions as may from time to time be issued, we have failed to learn that any instructions have been given or, indeed, any steps taken by Visiting Committees of local prisons in the matter. We commend this question to the further consideration of Visiting Committees and the public in Ireland.

1377,
1949,
6865,
Vol II,
Page 107,
6875,

6897,
6906.

8539.

7612.

135. Papers have been laid before us by the Lord Lieutenant relating to several cases as to matters which have taken place in various prisons where deaths have occurred, and which have therefore given rise to much public discussion. With much respect, we beg leave to state to Your Majesty, as our opinion, that it is not within the terms of our Commission to deal with such special cases, or to pronounce any judgment as to the degree of blame which may attach to any one, or as to the person or persons, if any, upon whom the blame ought to fall. We think that such matters must rest entirely with the Executive Government. We have, however, carefully considered all such cases, so far as they bear upon the question of the general administration of the prison service and its discipline, and they have, in some instances, formed the grounds of recommendations which we have thought it to be our duty to make with a view to prevent the recurrence of such cases in the future.

Papers re-
ferred to the
Commis-
sion.
14441,
14641,
9999,
14530.

136. With regard to the manner in which the Annual Reports which are laid before Parliament are framed, and the detailed information, and the statistical tables which they contain, we observe that there is no uniformity in the system which is carried out in the three kingdoms, and it is therefore very difficult to form a correct comparison as regards the working of the prison administration as it exists in one kingdom with the administration as carried out in another. Without wishing in any way to fetter the discretion of any particular Prison Board as to the amount of information which they may think it desirable to give, and which it may be necessary owing to the particular circumstances existing in any one portion of the United Kingdom to publish, we humbly submit to Your Majesty that it might be advisable to give such directions in the matter that the Lord Lieutenant may place himself in communication with the Secretary of State, with a view of ensuring more uniformity in drawing up these annual Reports than at present exists, at all events in many essential matters, such as the statistics relating to prisoners certified insane, and to prisoners discharged on medical grounds.

Annual Re-
ports.
6044,
8802,
13900,
12423,
12442.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

All which we humbly submit for Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed) RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.
W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK.
EDMOND R. WODEHOUSE.
ROBERT McDONNELL.
GEORGE SIGERSON.
N. D. MURPHY.
THOMAS A. DICKSON.

London, 1st August, 1884.

A. B. McHardy, Major, R.E.,
Secretary.

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DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

Adamson, Mr. T.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is clerk in Kilmainham prison, 9218-9. Comes on duty at seven a.m. and issues the stores; he keeps the store books and office books; describes his duties, which cease about seven p.m., 9221-6. Has about half an hour for breakfast and dinner; there is no Rule as to tea; has no meal in working hours after dinner, 9227-32. Has charge of prisoners moving stores, 9237. Complains of his low salary, 9235-43. He knew the salary when he accepted office and was glad to take it, but he did not know the hours of duty and did not make any inquiry, 9242-54. Complains of Sunday duty, which varies from 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., or 7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., 9255-7. Part of the clerical work returns to the Board could be avoided on Sunday evening, 9257-60. Gets no remuneration for extra duties, e.g., store-keeping, teaching, photographing, 9261-4. Wants Rules defining his duties, so that he should not be asked to look after issue of coals, taking in milk, &c., 9265-7. He was appointed a clerk, 9269. At Mullingar he was obliged to sleep in a room small and damp, and reported on by the Medical Officer; the room could not be cleaned, and a prisoner was allowed for fifteen minutes a day, but the work was rarely done; he complained to the Inspector and asked to be allowed to sleep out, but was refused by the Board, 9272-9. Has been fined for trifling errors at Mullingar, 9280-5. Has only fourteen days leave in a year; this was stated in the appointment, 9286-8. The lodging allowance of 2s. 6d. is quite insufficient, 9289. At Mullingar he paid 5s. a week for a room to board in without sleeping accommodation, 9294. Complains that there is no pay for overtime; has been on duty from seven a.m. to 10 p.m., 9295-6. Thinks a warder better off than a clerk, 9297. There is no prospect of an appointment in the head office; that would be a stimulus to work, 9298-300. The clerks in the head office are in another class from which he is debarred, 9303-4. States his private reasons for joining the prison service; but he did not expect that a clerk would have to teach and take in stores, 9305-6. Thinks that he should have more remuneration, and protests against long hours and the severe nature of the duties, and having charge of prisoners; he expected the same treatment as Civil Service clerks and eight hours work, 9312. He passed a Civil Service examination; the clerks duties are not defined in the Rules, 9315-7. In a Local Prison a Governor can employ a clerk at anything he pleases, 9322. Was temporarily employed in the Census Office before joining, 9326-30. He has to do work not put on other prison clerks, 9331-2. Does not see how he could have found out the duties before joining, 9333-7. The varied duties make the work too onerous, 9338-43. His work was hardest at Mullingar; has now ten and a-half hours duty; his food is cooked by the mess cook, 9344-9. Seven hours is the average Sunday duty, 9350-3. Would prefer being a clerk to a warder, 9354-61. At Mullingar contracted a cold which injured his health; the Medical Officer reported about the dampness of it; it was condemned as insufficient and his sleeping out was recommended; the Governor supported this but the Board did not approve; hears that the Governor was censured for his action in the matter, 9365-73. Has had charge of four prisoners moving potatoes; if anything went wrong he would have been responsible for them, 9374-81. He objects to that kind of work, 9381. Understands the room at Mullingar is still occupied; the walls became very damp, streaming down in wet weather 9383-7.

Adamson, comments on statements by—Hon. C. Bourke, C.B., 10921-32.

Architect's office, Larger staff required—Bourke, 11237-43.

Bagwell, R., Esq., J.P.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Member of the Visiting Committee of Clonmel prison; they visit on the first Wednesday of the month as a rule; sometimes there is not a quorum, 7701-4. The visits take about an hour, 7705. If there is not time to see all the prisoners they see those who have been in prison longest, 7706. The prisoners have never complained of the warders, 7707. Never heard of a case of harshness in treatment, 7708-9. The Visiting Committee make minutes; finds them attended to by the officers of the prison, but is not so sure about the Board, 7710-1. The Inspectors read the Committee's minutes, 7714. The Justices would attend better if they had to send in a report, 7715-6. No visitor can be admitted to a prison without an order from a quorum of Justices; admittance should be given by one Member of the Visiting Committee, 7720-3. Hears that a Visiting Justice at Waterford sent recommendations to the Board, but got no answer, 7724-6. The power to punish prisoners in no way adds to the dignity of the Visiting Committee, 7727. Does not think a clerk wanted by the Committee; they have none at present, 7732-4. The doctors complain of much useless clerical work, 7735. Reads suggestion from Dr. Hemphill about the books, 7737. Quotes case of nursing mothers having to be visited daily because they are entered for extra diet; there is no restriction on Medical Officers ordering extra diet, but all cases of extra diet must be visited daily, 7738-43. One Chaplain wants all prisoners of one creed kept in one prison block; another, at Clonmel, a better chapel; and another deems that the rector of the parish in which the gaol is should always be the Chaplain, 7744-6. There is a general opinion that warders are not so good as they used to be; thinks this due to the want of local knowledge in selection; there might have been instances of favouritism under the old system, 7748-52. A training school for warders would be a good thing; it is said that men rejected from other services come into the prison service; it is not so attractive; the warders consider themselves aggrieved in comparison with the Constabulary, 7753-5. Understands that there are many dismissals and resignations; the service is not so desirable nor the men so good as in the police; has not heard any complaints as to the hours of duty, 7756-8. There is a grievance about pensions; that under the 1873 Act prison officers were entitled to two-thirds pension after twenty years' service; the 1877 Act brought them under the Treasury scale of one-sixtieth pension for each year's service, 7759. The warders complain of being often moved, and that they cannot practically move their families, and they have to apply for frequent leave to visit them. The allowance for removal does not get over this difficulty, 7763-5. Their families, however, are more likely to get work in towns, 7766. A case occurred at Clonmel of a man being a candidate for a wardership who had been in prison for being drunk; in another case at Waterford a pedlar was appointed; the Justices would not, under the old system, have appointed such men; but even now they may inform the Board that candidates are unsuitable, 7767-9. Quotes a case in which a warder's expenses incurred in 1882 were not paid until January, 1884, 7770-4. States instances in which increment had been stopped, and the warder fined for the offence as well, 7775-6. It is a complaint a warder can never become a Governor, 7777-9. The warders complain that they are not treated as well as the English warders, the cost of living in Ireland being as much as in England,

Bagwell, R., Esq., J.P.—continued.

7780-1. Warders should be treated liberally, because they are unpopular when they retire, 7782-3. Some of the warders dislike being treated in the same hospital as the prisoners, and they are not attended elsewhere unless they diet themselves, 7784. Draws attention to the impropriety of sending boys to prison for fourteen days before they go to a reformatory, 7786. There should be no Sunday discharges; prisoners are bound to be sent back to their homes if there is a train, but on Sundays there are few trains, if any, and the prisoners are set out in the street, 7787-91. The Governor thinks a discharged prisoners' aid society unnecessary, and he takes his view, 7792. Thinks stone-breaking should be done when it pays, and that prisoners should be employed more on skilled trades, 7793-4. The balcony railings in prisons are not high enough; netting has been proposed, but the Visiting Committee at Waterford objected to that, 7795-7. The prison officers allege that the correspondence is excessive, 7798-9. The circulars are unintelligible; that referring to leave is unsatisfactory, 7800-1. Thinks that sometimes it would be advantageous to have local contracts, but if you advertise in Dublin you can get more competition; it is stated that local, other than provision merchants do not get a fair chance, 7802-4. For some months in the winter the heating boiler at Clonmel was out of repair, 7804-8. The County Grand Juries are liable for all costs of conveyance of prisoners until they are received into gaol, if the bridewells are reduced this expense will be increased, 7809. Putting bridewells under the police would be a good thing, but the common people have a horror of being in prison in charge of the man who arrests them; there would be no objection in cases of drunkenness, but it would be a strain on the police as regards tampering, 7810-3. The Petty Sessions Clerk would be available as clerk to the Visiting Committees, 7815-6. Clonmel would be a good centre for consolidation of prisons, 7817-25. Railways should be the basis of consolidation, 7826. Thinks that any Justice having jurisdiction in the place where a prison is would have equal rights of punishment as a Member of the Visiting Committee, 7828. Sees that Members of the Visiting Committee have greater power than an ordinary justice, 7831. The Visiting Committee have a good deal to do in suggesting, but when country gentlemen meet for eight or nine months and nothing occurs requiring their presence, they say it is of no use, 7832. Has the power to punish under Act 7, Geo. IV., 7833-5. Clonmel Prison was insecure, but is being improved: the light in some cells is deficient, 7836-7. Would modify the diet Rules in favour of an aged prisoner, 7839. With regard to a prisoner who arrived at Clonmel after travelling twenty miles on a car, does not know how he would be dealt with on discharge, but he should be sent back on a car if there was no train, 7841-6. Thinks a matron should have been sent back with a girl discharged on a Sunday, 7849. Thinks no prisoners are sent back at present under a prison official, 7853. The Visiting Committee have done nothing about disposal of prisoners' gratuities, and have not received any suggestions, 7856-7. As a rule prisoners are sent to the nearest prison, 7858-9. Thinks that a matron should be sent with a female prisoner, 7860. Prisoners committed from Thurles should not be sent by car but by rail, 7861-4. Thinks whipping good in certain cases, 7865-6. Deputy-Governors complain that they cannot become Governors, 7868. Fines are excessive on officers, 7870-1. The trouble taken by the magistrates under the old system enabled them to get a better class of warder, 7872-3. Testimonials are now given very readily, 7874-5. Attributes the inferior class of candidates to diminished care in selection, and to the general circum-

Bagwell, R., Esq., J.P.—continued.

stances of the country; the Visiting Committee are never consulted about candidates, they might be useful, and would not be unwilling to make private inquiries; they would be willing to assist the Board, 7876-81. Thinks chief warders appointed Governors should be transferred, 7882-4. Would not dismiss a warder for first serious offence, except drunkenness; the Board exercise the right of dismissal freely, 7888-9. Draws attention to the fact that expenses of conveying prisoners in Ireland are not borne by the Government, 7891. In England it is otherwise; Ireland should be made the same, 7895. The authorities immediately interested opposed closing of bridewells and prisons; if the cost of conveyance were removed the local opposition would cease, 7898-9.

Barlow, Captain John.—(Digest of his evidence)

Member of the Board; has Spike Island under his charge; concurs in the general condemnation of the prison; thinks the location of the prisoners elsewhere easy, but employment difficult, 832-9. Thinks Richmond prison might be rebuilt, and so employ 200 to 300, and others might build hospital at Mountjoy and a new wing, 340-4. The estimate for Mountjoy is £10,000—346. Gives details of *emeute* at Spike, 350-4. The class of prisoners is getting worse, and the change in the direction of the prison is bad, 355-6. Does not think the subordinate officers well paid; they were better before the Civil Service system began, 357-8. Farmers' sons better as warders than old soldiers, 359-63. Thinks there should be an increase in warders, and candidates sent to certain prisons to be trained on probation, 364-6. The present probation, six months, works well, 367-8. Eligible men hard to get; discipline depends on the character of the officers, 369-72. The officers had recently very largely increased work; the low pay would probably tell on the warders in the service; the convict officers are better paid than the local; the salaries should be increased, 373-6. Two of the Governors have been promoted from the ranks; the system of promotion works well, 377-80. Regrets that Board cannot appoint Governors, 380-1. Warders are promoted from Local to Convict Prisons, 382. The prison at Spike irremediably bad, and the system of changing Directors every year is bad, 383. The system was suggested by a Committee in 1878, and it works badly; the Director does not know the prisoners; visiting by Justices does not act prejudicially on the prisoners, 389-97. The staff at Mountjoy might be less than at Spike, but the staff in Mountjoy is hard worked; in every prison the staff is too small, 398-403. The warders are not so badly off under the Board as they were before, 406-8. The Local Prison warders are not all very good; the pay is too small, but there are plenty of candidates, 407-10. All prisoners are now allowed to write to the Lord Lieutenant; before they were not allowed, 411-417. Gives details of a second *emeute* at Spike Island, 418-20. The Grand Juries are inclined to deal liberally with pensions to old warders, 426-28. The convicts should be moved gradually out of Spike; they could be removed in a few weeks; there are 501 of them; there used to be 2,000 to 3,000, 429-33. Produces statement showing that during the last five years nineteen prisoners from Mountjoy male prison, fifteen from the female prison, and nineteen from Spike Island, became insane, 435-43. The per-centages becoming insane each year are given; besides these, however, prisoners not sentenced to strict discipline were sent from Mountjoy to Spike, 445. The numbers so sent did not strike him as excessive, 446. There is no column in the Reports devoted to the per-centages of insane prisoners; the figures show that for the five years the per-centages would be 1.52 for males and 2.59 for females for Mountjoy,

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whereas 48 became insane at Spike, but none of the convicts went direct to Spike, and the cellular discipline at Mountjoy would probably develop insanity, 447-9. Thinks the majority became insane during probation rather than on public works, 450-1. No reports are received from Dundrum Asylum except of prisoners cured, whom the authorities wished taken back; the Board has no control over the Asylum, but prisoners are sometimes sent back to work out their sentences, and the time they spend at Dundrum is counted part of their sentence, and they retain their class, 454-60. There have been no recent reports from the Medical Officer of Mountjoy about insanity; several reports were made by Dr. M'Donnell, 461-2. A prisoner suspected of insanity is observed in hospital; the Board are informed and get weekly reports, 463. Until the doctor intervened the man would be under ordinary discipline; has never seen a case of neglect in this matter by Medical Officer, 464-5. The numbers should not be compared with English prisons, as lunatics are sent to Woking, 468. The number of prisoners becoming insane never appeared excessive, and he never compared them with numbers in England; many were moved from Mountjoy to Spike to see if, under more favourable circumstances, they would recover, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer; the Board has power so to act, but he cannot show the Rule; it was the practice under the old Board, 473-81. Convicts are not often sent back from Dundrum; they do not in all cases complete their sentence without recurrence of insanity, 482-5. Did not see anything in Mountjoy discipline to expect that it would interfere with a man's intellect, and does not now think that the treatment would do so, 488-90. Every prisoner is medically inspected on reception; thinks there is no particular period after admission when insanity shows itself; every prisoner coming in for a long sentence is unsettled for a time, 491-3. Mountjoy is very healthy, and is not a strict prison, 494-5. For five years, when in charge, saw every case of lunacy or the papers of the case, but could have compared the numbers more rapidly if they had been shown in a separate column, 497-9. The Medical Officer would have called attention to any large number of cases of insanity, but they have never tabulated the numbers, 500-2. The mortality is less than outside, 503. The Board is bound to send insane prisoners to Dundrum; it is not clear as to convicts, but is the custom, 504-6. Would not send a certified lunatic to Maryborough; knows that lunatics are sent to Woking and Perth, and it is a good arrangement, 507-10. An experienced Medical Officer and trained warders would be wanted, and does not think Maryborough suitable place to treat lunatics in, 511-2. A few prisoners who threaten to die are liberated on medical grounds when the prison treatment seems to tell on them, 514. In 1854 the percentage of deaths in Philips-town and Spike prison population was 10.5, just after the famine, and the prison was crowded, 516-8. Refers to the case of H., who died at Cork; there was no *post-mortem* examination; the man had received a severe beating the day he came to prison; his mother said so at the prison, 10721. There was a mistake made by the warder between two men of the same name in prison; it was just carelessness; the warder forgot the Medical Officer's instructions, 10722-5. Thinks it would have been the duty of the Coroner to have ordered a *post-mortem* examination; the Governor pressed on him the fact that the man had got a beating, 10726. Any objection on the part of the relatives could have been overridden by the Coroner, 10728. From the investigation he made on the spot he does not think the acting Medical Officer deserving of any censure; he had no means of knowing that the prisoner had been injured before coming into prison,

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10729-30. This was a family feud which they wished hushed up, 10731. The Medical Officer was censured by the Chief Secretary, 10782. Before that there was no local inquiry held except by himself and Inspector Joyce; the doctor thought the man was suffering from drink, and exempted him from the treadmill, 10733. He did not think the Medical Officer in any way to blame; the Chief Secretary took a different view; he does not know why; he did not say anything to induce him, and his report was clear, 10734-7. Reads the queries of Mr. Harrington, M.P., as regards H., and his replies; there was no record that he had asked to see the doctor between the 9th and 18th of January, and no one stated that the hospital accommodation was insufficient, 10788. He also made another inquiry at Cork; the Inspector had made an inquiry before he arrived, and he only went over his notes and found the evidence complete; reads the report he then wrote to His Excellency; the chief warder had failed to convey the surgeon's instructions to the warders at the wheel and in charge of H., 10791-10800. The reception warder would not give any opinion about him when received; cannot tell if the reception warder was asked if H.'s body was bruised when he was received, 10801-5. Cannot explain the censure passed on the Medical Officer, 10806. The Medical Officer gave him what he thought lighter labour than treadmill, viz., shot-drill; but his own opinion is that shot-drill is the heavier punishment, 10807. A great many things might be settled by the Board which now go to Lord Lieutenant, 13201-3. The present arrangement of work makes the Chairman almost a dictator; his opinion should not outweigh that of any other Member, 13204-5. The Board discusses matters, but the Chairman gives his opinion very strongly before the question is gone into, 13206-10. The Chairman transfers all officers under the rank of Governor, 13211-4. Does not think that too much of the Chairman's or Vice-Chairman's time is taken up by visiting prisons, 13215-8. The number of the Board could not be reduced, but two Commissioners on a level could do the work if the prisons were reduced in number, 13219-22. It would be of advantage to have such a member as Sir J. Lentaigne on the Board, 13223-4. His relations with his Inspectors is satisfactory; thinks they should be informed of the Board's decisions, 13225-9. Never sees the Inspectors in the Board-room, but they call and talk matters over; Mr. Crofton ceased to come and see him after he had some discussion about the release of a prisoner at Mountjoy; has not seen him three times since; has not worked with him, 13230-42. The Inspectors should change their districts, 13245. Has occasionally met some Visiting Justices; has never asked them to meet him; has offered to meet them; always looks at their book; it is desirable that they should send in an annual report, 13248-52. He would give Inspectors half the powers of a Member of the Board, 13254-6. They advertise for contracts in the local and Dublin papers; has never consulted the Visiting Justices about contracts, 13258-63. Gets in Dublin contracts for cocoa, medicines, and clothing; ordinary provisions are obtained locally; the price of bread is double in some prisons what it is in others, 13264-7. Might bake in Mountjoy for Dublin, but not for distant prisons, 13268-71. There has been no attempt to get uniformity in the cooking and provision arrangements, 13272-3. A Medical Inspector would not be trusted, 13274-7. The Board wished to send competent persons to examine the sanitary state of Irish prisons, but were refused, 13277-80. He is nominally in charge of stores; has had nothing to say to the stores at all; each Member attends to his own store accounts; the accounts come to him to be paid; the original

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arrangement would not work; now they work by districts, 13281-90. Is not satisfied with the way stores are kept; he suggested a central store in Dublin, 13291-2. Recently ordered stock to be taken every six months; it is Mr. Sproule's duty to take stock of the stores when a balance is made, but he has too much to do, 13294-7. Has no reason to believe that there is anything wrong with the account-keeping; believes that stock is properly taken, 13298-301. The extra cost of Irish prison diet is due to the price of the milk used, and you cannot get advantageous contracts for small prisons, 13302-4. Thinks a proper check is kept over the issue of provisions; if the cook has charge of them it is wrong, 13305-9. Accounts for the charge for fuel being higher in Ireland than England, that gas is very dear, and the coal supplied on a bad system, and coal is very dear in some parts, 13310-4. Thinks the prisons could be reduced in number to nine or ten at the most, but the assizes would have to be reduced in number; by consolidation the expenditure would be reduced, and the discipline much improved; would like to see 150 to 200 prisoners in each prison, 13315-22. Discipline in minor prisons is very loose and demoralizing, and bridewells could be shut up if there were police lock-ups; sees no objection in confining prisoners in lock-ups for fourteen days, 13323-7. Would not have a prisoner under remand in a police cell; bridewells have been used by the police for listening to the conversation of prisoners, 13328-9. Would give the Inspector power of ordering the Governor to put things right, unless it was a very serious matter; the power of release of prisoners should rest with the Governor and the Medical Officers; they might have half the powers of the Board; it is undesirable to bring them into collision with the Governors, 13330-4. The Board has ample time for office work; it is very rare that a Board of three cannot be formed; thinks the Board might visit more than they do, 13335-9. The Inspectors should change their districts; they would have to change their residences, 13340-2. Has noticed the great variety in the number of fines imposed by Governors; if an officer complained of his fine he would inquire into it; the difference in the fines at Mullingar and Galway arises from the fact that one Governor is a disciplinarian, the other is not, 13345-50. Sees no objection to allowing a female convict a second period at the Refuge, if she had behaved moderately well, 13351-3. A case arose recently in which Mr. O'Brien thought a woman should be sent a second time to the Refuge, and the Chairman refused the licence, and did not inform Mr. O'Brien; the majority of the Board dissented from the Chairman's view, and it has been decided that the vote of the majority of the Board should decide the cases in which there was any dispute, 13358-70. Always looks at the Visiting Committee's book when visiting; thinks he has a right to do so, 13371-5. Sees no objection to extending the powers of the Visiting Committee in granting leave to superior officers, 13376-8. Do very little in schooling under the Rules; class instruction would be contrary to the Rules, 13379-81. It is the order that all *post-mortem* examinations be performed by independent medical men; this conflicts with Coroner's rights, and thinks it hardly fair to the prison surgeons, 13383-8. Women and old men have mattresses on the plank-bed, 13389-90. There are different kinds of calcium; thinks the amount a prisoner in Derry prison with sore eyes was asked to pick was large, 13391-6. His experience of Mr. Gildea was always favourable, 13397-400. Sees no objection to the clerk at Mullingar living outside the prison, 13401. Is not acquainted with the case of D. D., 13402-5. Thinks muffs about the same as the strait waistcoat; a prisoner with

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them on should be attended to at short intervals, 13406-9. Appeals from prisoners from the Board to the Lord Lieutenant are not frequent, 13410-1. A report from the Medical Officer about a man on extra diet would be enough sent in once a week or once a month, 13412-3. The Board do not now use Australian meat, 13414-5. Mr. Crofton's manner was in one case bad, otherwise he has no complaint to make; he thought Mr. Crofton should not have released a prisoner, and the Board agreed with him, 13417-25. The list of medical men to be called in when required was prepared by the Board giving the names of those they knew about; does not know about the order in which they are employed; in the revised list there are more Protestants than Roman Catholics; that should not be, 13426-30. Feels convinced that a Medical Inspector would be suspected by the country; it would be better to have a man of high standing in Dublin, who would be brought in, when required, for consultation, 13431-6. Thinks that Mr. Clegg's appointment as Deputy Governor was the best that could be made at the time, 13437-9. Warders' quarters have not been built at Mountjoy, because money could not be got from the Treasury; it is very difficult to get money from the Treasury; the building estimate has always been cut down, 13440-9. The Board has asked for an increase of warders, and been refused, 13450. It is often necessary to change clerks; cannot account for five changes in eight months, 13451-3. A warder whose increment is stopped is fined, actually fined, £1 in subsequent years; does not think it is illegal, as it is done in every service, it seems hard that the man should be fined every year of his subsequent career, 13454-6. The Constabulary have the power of fining, 13468. The increment is stopped when there are a number of offences in the year, 13470. Maryborough is now full; thinks it could be enlarged considerably; there is not sufficient land at Maryborough for employing prisoners, nor sufficient gardening occupations, 13472-83. The order of the Board to the surgeons makes attendance on the officers' families really optional; has not got the minute, 13484-92. Thinks the surgeon is bound to visit all prisoners under punishment whether in a punishment cell or not, but the Chairman rules otherwise, 13494-5. Thinks the surgeon should interfere if he thinks punishment likely to be prejudicial to a prisoner, 13496-8. Thinks a Governor, if he observes anything strange in a prisoner, should draw the surgeon's attention to him and not write to the Board, 13490-502. Thinks Lusk has been very useful; of 3,000 sent there only 400 have relapsed, 13503. Does not think it would be possible to make a prisoner into an artisan so easily as into an intelligent labourer, 13505-506. Does not think it possible to attach the Lusk system to an agricultural Convict Prison, 13507. Letter from Rev. Mr. Donegan objecting to the imprisonment of juveniles; the confinement of prisoners with first offences with old criminals; cellular teaching; and wishing for daily divine worship in prisons; the establishment of a temperance union and a night refuge, and also the increase of the salaries of Roman Catholic Chaplains, 13510. He thinks that the salary of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Cork, should be increased, 13511. Attention is being drawn to the remarks of the Dublin Recorder, who wishes an eminent engineer to be attached to the Board; the allocation of specific industries to certain prisons; the general appointment of trades warders; the formation of moveable prisons for reclamation; also that prisoners should be at Lusk for one year; that prisoners with sentences above twelve months should be transferable to convict working parties. He approves of trades warders, but not of giving warders result fees, 13515-8. Convicts in association are put to break stones during the exercise hours, 13521. Tailors and shoe-

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makers would get other exercise, but in Belfast stone-breaking is regarded as exercise; this arrangement works well and keeps men out of mischief, 13522-6. Thinks the Belfast stone sheds fairly covered from the weather, 13527. Would like to see every cell boarded, 13528. At Mountjoy the Chaplain does not interfere with schooling, 13533. Wishes to have officers' quarters outside the prison, 13536. They do not provide billiard tables for warders or harmoniums for the chapels in Ireland, 13540-3. The defects in various punishment cells are being remedied, 13546-51. Fever patients are transferred to hospitals by the Government, 13552. For five years he sent female prisoners to the Refuge a second time, 13553-5. In the matter of contracts a considerable saving could be effected if the prisons were larger, 13556-7. He would reduce the prisons to eight or ten, 13559-64. The Constabulary should be consulted about consolidation of prisons, 13565. The cost of the prison administration in Ireland is greater than in England; if the prisons were reduced the work could be done by two Directors of equal rank, 13569-71. Does not think the Board is fully occupied; when Mr. Bourke was away for eight months he and Mr. O'Brien did all the work easily, 13576-9. Has advised the use of convicts in building a harbour of refuge, 13580. The Board has made no proposal for the employment of convicts yet, 13581-2. Warders are badly paid and the men are not of the proper class; hands in a paper (see Appendix) showing salaries given in other departments, 13583-7. The Chairman when absent has his papers sent to him, 13590-2. Has known letters written in the name of the Board which the Board have never seen, 13593-4. The Convict Prisons are not visited so frequently as they should be and as they were, 13595-6. The Members of the Board should visit the Convict Prisons themselves entirely, 13600-3. If the prisons were consolidated two Inspectors could deal with the whole, 13604. The Board think that there should be a prison in each assize town; they have not recommended any consolidation, 13605. Thinks that under the Act there must be a prison in each county; the Board have recently seen the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, 13610-1. There is a divided opinion about closing certain assizes, and it might be necessary to get further legal power before prisons were consolidated, 13612-5. If convicts were sent a second time to Luak it would double the numbers at once, 13616-21. The expenses of Luak are very great, but that is greatly due to the gratuities which are paid from Luak; he would be very reluctant to give up the Intermediate class, 13621-6. Thinks that a Medical Officer in the event of an outbreak of disease would be justified in altering the dietary and reporting at once to the Board, 13627-32. Muffs are never used as a punishment though they may become one, 13633. Thinks the building work better and more cheaply done by the architect than by the Board of Works, 13634-5. Mr. Welland is a satisfactory officer, 13637. More work is now done by prisoners than was formerly the case, 13638-41. Does not think the store system good; except for certain articles of food he would have a contract for everything in Dublin, and a central store there, 13642-9. Does not think Mr. Sproule has time to do all his work or sufficient technical knowledge, 13650-3. Coal is dearer in Ireland than England; it costs more than 17s. a ton; sometimes 29s., 13654-62. Does not think there would be any advantage in making the Inspectors reside in Dublin, 13663-70. Cannot account for clothing being dearer in Ireland than England, 13672-80. Or for the difference of £5 5s. in clothing, fuel, and light per head, 13681-3. The salaries of the Presbyterian Chaplains at Mountjoy were fixed by capitation, 13686. Thinks the delay about the Omagh sewerage much due to Mr. Mason; he did not

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carry out his orders; that accounts for six months; Captain Disney's death was due also to his own fault; but the doctor for months reported the prison in a proper state; the notes handed in (see Appendix) were called for by the Commission, 13693-8. Thinks Mr. Welland's appointment was a misfortune, but he does everything he can, and recommends that he should be continued in the service of the Prisons Board, 13706-9. The Board found some of the discipline in the Local Prisons very indifferent; some good; there has been some improvement; not much; consolidation would produce great improvement, 13714-20. The Board recommended the name of minor prison, 13722. Sees no objection to prisons being for all sentences, 13728. The bridewalls do not appear in the estimates, by Treasury direction, 13730. The daily average of the bridewell population would be forty or fifty; prisoners are confined in them for very short periods, but by repeated remands might be kept a long time, 13732-43. The existing bridewalls are fit places for confining prisoners; but there is no discipline, but they are healthy; it is objectionable to have prisoners confined under a single keeper, 13746-50. Thinks the general expenditure had increased since 1878, 13751. The Board are now waiting, as regards consolidation of prisons, for the report of the Commission, 13756. By having small prisons prisoners are often taken off penal labour to work; this would be avoided in large prisons, 13760-1. A proposal has been sent in to get the ground near Mountjoy, 13762. Would send prisoners under remand of more than three days to a prison, 13769. Thinks the Board too fond of running to the Under-Secretary with everything, 13773. Visits the convicts at Galway once a month or six weeks; does not like the system of having small parties of convicts working at prisons; they get dissatisfied and disposed to get into trouble, and there is an increase of punishments, but they have no specific complaint; they are more in the world at Mountjoy and hear more, 13777-85. The Board is too large and is lightly worked; does not think that two Directors would disagree; there was no difference when he and Mr. O'Brien managed the prisons alone, 13786-95. Has never compared notes with the English Commissioners, 13796-7. Never uses the name of the Board in his letters except the matter has been before the Board, 13803. Many papers go to the Board which should be dealt with by the Members, 13806. The Chairman assumes an autocratic authority, 13809-10. The clerks are not overworked, 13813. The architect should have a more efficient assistant who understands sanitation, 13816-9. Thinks the Board should be allowed to communicate directly with the Treasury, 13823. The Chief Secretary would have to answer any questions about the Board in Parliament; he would not have been consulted about these things, 13826-9. Thinks that Members of the Board should have something to say to transfers; they should be consulted regarding their districts, 13831-3. Although he was overworked when in charge of all the convicts, the discipline is now worse since the change has been made, 13836-8. Believes the convicts are worse in spirit and disposition than they were before, and this is due to the frequent changes in the staff over them, 13842-6. Thinks there should be no change in the management at all, but at any rate not oftener than every three or five years, 13849-54. Thought it would be better for Inspectors to change their districts than live all in Dublin; it would be hard on them to bring them into Dublin; he would leave things with the Inspectors as they are, but excuse them from visiting Convict Prisons, 13855-62. Inspectors can inquire on oath when directed, except for the purpose of inflicting punishment, so that a Member of the Board has to go down to the prison and make the inquiry personally; a Member could not punish a prisoner on a Governor's

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report, 13863-8. The Governor of a Convict Prison can punish without evidence, on oath; the Governor examines and makes a written statement of the warder and prisoner, and sends it up with the character sheet, 13869-72. Does not think the Inspectors' salaries need be raised unless to make them the same as in England, 13877. The prisoners know the difference between an Inspector and Member of the Board, 13879-81. Thinks the Board should be consulted about appointments of Governors, 13882-3. Does not think the Board should submit to the Lord Lieutenant a simple transfer of a Governor, 13884-90. They publish all the circulars in the annual report without any reference to their importance; some about trivial things should be left out, 13891-8. The Chairman alone is responsible for the report; he has nothing to do with the appendix; could dissent from the other parts; the returns of all the counties should be similar, 13900-5. There should be a public works prison; there will be three hundred to four hundred convicts to dispose of—so Mr. Bourke says—but the matter had not been considered by the Board; there would be over three hundred convicts available, he thinks, 13906-21. Would like to see Lusk continued; many criminals have been reformed by the Lusk discipline, 13922-30. Does not know how it would do to send men there a second time, 13931-3. There are licences to Refugees and licences to be at large; the Chairman deals with both; it was intended that he should only sign them as put before him by the Member in whose charge the prisoner was, and not exercise any discretion, and that has been acted upon for years, 13935-45. In Ireland the convicts (females) spend a longer time in Refugees than in England; the Protestants go to the shelter; it takes all prisoners who say they are Protestants; some ladies form a committee to look after the women after they leave the shelter, 13946-51. Has never found any ill effects from the ticket-of-leave system; if there were defects now he would not know them, 13956-8. The convicts know who the Visitors are; the Visitors keep a book, which he looks at, 13960-6. The three hundred convicts would take a long time over any work; by legislation the longer sentenced local prisoners might also be employed on such works quite apart from the others; that would be, of course, a gigantic change, 13967-72. Association on Sunday at exercise has been done away with, 13973-5. The reports give information about punishments and restraints; restraint does act as a punishment; the tables do not make it clear how many days punishment or restraint one man has; a daily report of men under restraint is sent to the Board, 13976-86. If a man were violent they would send for the Medical Officer at once, or he would see him at his next visit, 13987. He has power to give twenty-eight days continuous bread and water, but does not exercise it, 13989-91. He would not further reduce the power of giving bread and water diet, 13994. The prisoners in Local Prisons often memorialize the Lord Lieutenant; they know their rights, 13995-7. Never knew of the regulations about cell utensils at Mullingar, because he had never been there in the morning; he visited the prison afterwards and had arrangements altered, 13998-4002. The fines on warders at Mullingar are small; he does not like to see many fines, but regards them as a sign of a Governor being strict, 14003-5. With moderate care the prisons are secure; there are few escapes, 14006-9. Prisoners detained awaiting trial for long periods now get more exercise, better food, newspapers, and they are allowed to write letters; he would begin to permit these indulgences after they are two months in prison awaiting trial, 14010-6. With reference to Dr. Middleton's opium, he wrote to say that if the Auditors ques-

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tioned the charge he would have to pay it, but they did not question it, 14017. If the warders got more pay they would be got out of a class of higher social position; they are better off now than they were, and there is no dearth of candidates, but by increasing the pay a better class would be got; their great complaint is the length of hours of duty, 14019-2. The work in the convict department is not harder than it was; the convict warders who came from Spike are discontented about the extra house rent they have to pay; these warders are well paid, but should have quarters, 14029-34. Does not think they are much discontented about promotion; religious belief has to be considered, and that now disturbs the whole system of promotion, 14035-38. Thinks there is more milk given in Ireland than England, 14039-42. Is not aware that in England prisoners of three or four months' sentence are examined twenty-one days before discharge, and if found weak get a better diet, but it would be a good arrangement to have, 14044. A resident magistrate may hold an inquiry in a prison if he likes, 14045. Never stopped the increment of pay, except in cases he considered very serious, 14046. The total imprisonments in Ireland are about 32,000 per annum; those confined for a month and under number 28,500; for fourteen days and under about 21,000; for seven days and under about 15,000, 14048-51. The Governor of Maryborough has asked for increase of salary; he thinks he has some claim, 14052-6.

Barlow, Captain John, comments on statements by—*Bourke*, 10989-93.

Board, General Prisons. Constitution and salaries—

Bourke, 2-8; *Clegg*, 5804-8.

Fining power of—*O'Brien*, 7392-4.

Members' duties—*Bourke*, 24, 70, 11714.

Number of members could not be reduced—*Barlow*, 13219-22.

Cannot prevent prisoners memorializing Lord Lieutenant—*Bourke*, 11011-6.

Staff—*Clegg*, 5809-10, 6127-37.

Meetings—*Clegg*, 6059-6104; *O'Brien*, 6792 and 7145.

Can have no personal knowledge of its officers—*Joyce*, 4882.

Should have appointment of governors—*O'Brien*, 7021-4.

Bog of Allen. Reclamation—*Bourke*, 276-7.

Bourke, The Hon. C. F., c.n.—(Digest of his evidence).

Is Chairman of General Prison Board, 1. Describes constitution of Board and the salaries, 2-8. Was Inspector-General of Prisons, 9-11. Gives the experience of the other members of the Board; Captain Barlow and Sir J. Lentaigne had been in the prison service; Mr. O'Brien had not, 12-20. The Board meets once a week and often three times a week; it is summoned by the senior Member, for any special matter and passing appropriation of money beyond £40; the meetings last from noon to two or five o'clock generally, 21-23. The Members visit the prisons, Ireland being divided into three districts; each paid Member of Board has one district and an Inspector under him; he conducts the business of that district and expenditure up to £40, 24-25. The Board's office is in Dublin, and up to this year they have changed districts yearly, 26-29. The Inspectors do not change; the Inspector writes to the Member of the Board in charge of his district, and sometimes confidentially to the Chairman, 30-33. The Members of the Board visit Convict Prisons once a month, or oftener, 34-36. There are four Convict Prisons, Mountjoy (two), Lusk, and Spike Island, 37. The Directors divide the Convict Prisons among them, 38-40. Captain Barlow has now Spike Island prison, 41. The Directors visit

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large Local Prisons once in six months, 42-48. There are "large" and "minor" Local Prisons, 49-51. (See Appendix.) Minor prisons visited by Directors once a year, 52-3. Bridewells are of three kinds, "certified," "district," and "ordinary;" in a "district" bridewell a man may be confined four months, in a "certified" seven days, and in an "ordinary" bridewell three days by one magistrate or eight days by two on remand; there is little difference between a minor-prison and a district bridewell, 54-60. No fixed time for visiting bridewells by Director, but they are visited by Inspectors or Constabulary Inspector, 61-2. Directors do not report visits to prisons to the Board, but report on all prisons to Government yearly, 66-9. Director would not be justified in dismissing a Governor or warden at a visit, 70. The Lord Lieutenant appoints Governors, as a rule, without reference to the Board; outside men are appointed Governors without consultation with Board; some of them military men, some civilians, 73-8. Matrons are appointed like Governors, 79. The Government appoint Chaplains and Medical Officers; the former generally the local men, 80-83. The Board appoint warders subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, 84. The staffs of the Local and Convict Prisons is distinct, but men are promoted from one to the other, the convict staffs being better paid; the Lord Lieutenant alone can dismiss, 85-9. Governors are appointed on six months probation, and Board has to certify to fitness before Lord Lieutenant confirms the appointment; the Board would not report against him except on strong grounds, 90-96. Warders are appointed on probation, and the appointment is confirmed by Lord Lieutenant after probation, 97-8. Board has recommended dismissal of a warden to Lord Lieutenant unless he was appointed by Board of Superintendence, when the Board can dismiss him, 99. A Governor cannot dismiss a warden, but he can suspend him, fine him (see Appendix), a month's salary being the limit of the Board's power to fine but they have seldom fined beyond £1; (list is given Appendix) 100-8. People send in their names as applicants for post of warden and are asked to fill in forms; and what is required of them is explained in instructions also issued to them—the Board have always a selection on hand; make inquiries and select candidates from the list as vacancies occur; the candidates having undergone a Civil Service examination, 109-13. The Board deals with serious matters and appeals, 116. Two form a quorum; questions as to application of Rules come before them and matters of principle, so as to have uniformity of action—flogging always ordered by Board, 120-4. Old officers are dissatisfied with their superannuation; the matter has been referred to the Treasury and it is now arranged that if an old officer of the Board of Superintendence is dissatisfied with Treasury allowance, he may go to the Grand Jury and ask them to increase it to two-thirds of the pay, which the Grand Jury may grant out of the local rates, 126. The scale of pay is laid down by Treasury, (see Appendix); 129. There are Visiting Justices in each county appointed by the local authorities, confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant, over all Local Prisons; they are guided by the Act and the Local Prisons Rules, 130-4. Appendix XIII. shows their visits to prisons, 135. Some of them visit and some do not; they are bound to report to the Lord Lieutenant direct, 136-9. They write minutes in a book kept apart from prison officers who are asked to give the Justices every facility; any prisoner may communicate with them; they do not all enter minutes, some do, and their reports reach the Board through the Chief Secretary; the Board then inquires and deals with the matter as a Board, 141-2. The visitation of Convict Prisons has been rare 143-6. It is not the duty of a Director when visiting to ask if the Visiting Committee had

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made any observations in their book or to look at the book; the Visiting Committee should report to the Lord Lieutenant anything wrong; the Governor is generally present and would send a copy of any minute requiring immediate attention, 147-56. Thinks it desirable that Director should when visiting find out if Visiting Committee had made any minute, but does not think the Director has the power to ask to see the book, 157-63. The Governor would forward, no doubt, any recommendation the Visiting Committee made if urgent, 164. The Inspectors visit Convict and large Local Prisons once a month, and the small prisons and bridewells once in three months; the bridewells are visited by the Police Inspector, 165-7. Thinks any open prison should have strong guard of Military or Police, 273-4. Thinks a project for reclamation of Bog of Allen would require careful consideration, 276-7. Although it is easier for an agricultural labourer to find employment than a skilled labourer, thinks that the prison officers should try to make prisoners skilled labourers; doubts if an establishment like Dartmoor would be suitable in Ireland, 278-83. The want of details as to the mentally affected prisoners in the annual reports is referred to, but witness does not think more need be given than is given in the criminal statistics, 284-93. In Mountjoy for purposes of observing a prisoner who may be suspected of insanity a ward is dismantled and the prisoner put there if violent, if not he is sent to hospital for observation, 294-7. Does not know the salaries of prison officers in England, 298-9. Thinks a convict trained to a trade, will try to get employment when he leaves prison; working at trades instead of digging is a reward for good behaviour; to know how to do good skilled labour would help a man in getting employment, 300-3. Does not think that if Spike is closed more men could be employed tailoring; has no proposal for employment of the residue of prisoners if not sent to England; does not think a reclamation scheme would be practicable, 304-12. Weak-minded convicts are to go to Maryborough under selected warders, 313-6. There has been correspondence for a long time about closing Spike Island prison, but nothing has been done; His Excellency could close the prison by his order, but doubts if he could move the prisoners from Ireland to England, 316-29. Maryborough is ready for reception of prisoners, 330-1. There are three Inspectors, with salaries from £500 to £600, and their previous experience is given, 168-175. They report to Board after inspecting, 176-9. Inspectors can issue no order; Appendix XI. shows powers and duties, 180-3. List of prisons and cell accommodation is given in Appendix, 184-7. The population in prison is 3,497, 188-197. The number of convicts—now 897—is increasing, 198. There is now accommodation for 4,337 males and 1,881 females, against 2,776 males and 721 females in custody, 199-206. Mountjoy is partly for the detention of long-sentence local prisoners, 207-211. The prisoners from other prisons in Mountjoy could be sent back to their own localities, 212-20. Spike Island prison has been condemned universally, and recently there was an *émute* there; circumstances are described; it was due to the construction of the prison, 221-6. The employment of convicts has been discussed; if they were removed to Mountjoy from Spike they could be partly employed in buildings, but 500 could not be employed; some might be employed improving the prisons, 227-35. The Board proposed to close Spike Island 18 months ago, and suggested to build a hospital at Mountjoy, 236-41, and send the residue to England, 242. Finds difficulty in suggesting employment temporarily for these in Ireland, 243-54. Suggests large staff and huts for public works, 255. Has no suggestion for temporary employment so that Spike Island could be

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closed at once, 256-62. Submits distribution scheme of Board's work (Appendix), 263. A circular issued that inquests need be held only at discretion of Governor does not apply to prisoners; it was amended after its first issue, 264-70. Thinks moveable iron prisons for convicts bad, 271-2. The present class of warders is in some cases better and some worse than before; in some prisons under the old system the warders were very good, in others the reverse, 10808-9. Has great difficulty in getting good men; makes inquiries now about candidates through the police; never applies to the Visiting Justices of a prison for information, but they sometimes give recommendations to candidates, 10810-2. The prison service is not so attractive as the Constabulary; could get better warders if they gave more pay: but they are better paid than they were, and sure of their pension, 10813-6. The staff should be increased, and the Board has applied for an increase, 10817-20. It would be well to have a sort of training school for warders, but now they are placed in prisons where they can be taught, 10821-4. It is desirable to have in almost all prisons warders attached to the hospital who have had some sort of medical training; in large prisons they now have them; it is hardly required in small prisons; such warders would be desirable in case of consolidation of prisons, 10825-9. As to removals of officers for temporary duties, moves single men; he is often getting applications for removal; is not aware of any hardship inflicted on officers by removals; if any extra expense has to be incurred by an officer they would be justified in applying to the Treasury for special allowance; it would be against his wish that any hardship should occur, 10830-2. If nothing is done on an Inspector's report it does not go back to him; if there is any action they are returned to the Inspector to note, 10833-4. The Inspectors were sent all together to some goals to attain uniformity of action, 10835-7. It is his request that all Inspectors and Governors coming to Dublin should call on the Board, 10838. It is Mr. Crofton's fault if he does not see the members of the Board; the wish of the Board is the other way, 10838-43. Does not know that the Inspectors meet officially; thinks they ought to do so; they have communicated with one another, he knows, 10844-6. Mr. Gildea was removed from Kilmainham principally on account of general incapacity for managing so important a prison; the Board had reports against him, not once, but several times; he was removed because he was more capable to manage a less important prison; he suffered no loss of rank or pay or pension; has nothing to say against his prison now; Captain Barlow has charge of it, 10851-8. As regards Mr. Eagar, the character of the warder sent him could not have been given, as he was moved on suspicion, and there was no strong evidence against him, and he ought not to have put a new man on the most important duty, 10859-64. They censured him, and he appealed, and requested that the censure should be sent to the Lord Lieutenant; reads Mr. Eagar's letter, in which he defends himself for thinking that the officer sent was trustworthy, and the Board's reply, which was the resolution of the Board; reads the resolution on which the letter was framed; it would be written by Mr. Clegg, 10865-75. It would be irregular for an officer to appeal direct to the Lord Lieutenant; his complaint should go through the Board, and Mr. Eagar took the proper course, and the Board, therefore, should be more particular in sending on the appeal; they considered it "in-subordinate" for him to object to the transactions of the Board in blaming him, 10876-82, and for objecting to Warden P. being sent to him at all; the whole tone of his correspondence on the occasion was very improper, 10883-8. The sanitary ar-

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rangements of Mullingar were not satisfactory when Mr. Harrington was there; there was a very offensive parade of the prisoners in the yard with their cell utensils, which was brought to the Board's notice, and corrected at once; Capt. Hill was the Inspector, and he never reported it, nor did Captain Barlow make any representations on the point; it has since been put right, 10889-900. The sanitary state of Mullingar has been reported on for a long time; there has been a good deal of discussion about it, but Mullingar is not by any means a satisfactory prison; it is a *pis-aller*, 10903-4. They checked the objectionable practice Mr. Harrington referred to at once, 10909. Did not know that the fines at Mullingar were excessive; sees papers, which show they are much more numerous than at Galway, 10910-16. One of the fines at Galway is by the Board, £5 8s. 4d.; thinks this a misprint; never knew the Board to inflict so large a fine on a subordinate officer; as he was a clerk it might have been the case, 10917-20. Other officers before Adamson had inhabited the room at Mullingar; it was cleaned up and properly arranged for him; it is the best room that could have been given him; the Medical Officer did wrong in finding fault with it; the room was well shaped and dry; he himself went to see the room, and Adamson said then he was content with it; what he wanted was to live outside the prison; the Medical Officer only reported that the room was too confined, and he did not think such a matter was in the Medical Officer's jurisdiction, 10921-9. Adamson applied for leave to sleep out of prison, and was refused, because Mullingar was a very corrupt town, 10930-2. Relates the incident of his visit to the Mullingar hospital; he found a female in hospital without a warder, and a male prisoner in an adjoining room, without supervision, and he called the Medical Officer's attention to this, which he considered to be a bad arrangement, and better arrangements had formerly existed; the hospital might have been required for infectious disease, and a nurse would have been hired, 10933-7. Thinks prisoners with the slightest symptoms of insanity should be put under observation; he would be happy to carry out any suggestions on this matter the Commission might make, 10938-43. Is not aware that punishment of dark cells and bread and water are carried to a greater extent in Ireland than England; the Rule in the Convict Prisons is fourteen days' bread and water, in the Local Prisons intermittent dietary; bread and water under Local Prisons means punishment diet, 10944-50. Would not approve of a prisoner at Wexford having practically four successive times fourteen days' bread and water, but this was a very special case, 10951-3. The Medical Officers considered him fit for punishment; four doctors examined him, and none of them recommended any exception as to punishment; this prisoner is now in Dublin and his health much improved; his conduct has not improved; he has refused to do any work; there is a drooping expression about his eyes, 10954-61. Does not approve of absolutely dark cells, except for very short periods, not more than a few days, and then intermittently with the ordinary cell, 10963-4. Thinks the muffs a humane system as compared with hand-cuffs; they are used as a punishment, but chiefly as a means of prevention; no prisoner is put into muffs without a daily report to the Board; they should be taken off at meals; if the Medical Officer thought the man dangerous they might be kept on, and he would have to eat his dinner with his mouth, or be fed by a warder; this would be in extreme cases, 10965-70. M. at Mountjoy was about the most dangerous man he ever met, 10971-3. The conduct of the Officers of the Prison Department has been marvellously trustworthy in recent times, 10974-6. Thinks the Board meets often enough; the tours of inspection inter-

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fers with office work; would like to inspect more than he does, 10977-9. The visits to Mountjoy have been much more frequent since the Spike Island prisoners came up; the tone of discipline has improved; has observed no excessive harshness since the present Governor came there; he is a very humane man, and his feelings in those matters of discipline are very superior to those of the late Governor, 10980-4. Denies the charges brought by Father Cody, 10985. Thinks Captain Barlow visits Galway Prison convicts once a month; these small parties need not necessarily be visited once a month, 10989-93. Two is a quorum of the Board; a Member might withhold important papers referring to his own district from the Board, but is not likely to do so, 10995-7. A Member would be sure to bring a prisoner's appeal against his own punishment before the Board, 10999. But he might stop it if he thought it frivolous, 11000. A Member would not withhold an appeal to the Board against his own decisions, 11002. There are frequently appeals from a Member to the Board, from prisoners and warders, 11004-7. Does not know a case in which the Board reversed the decision by a Member 11009-10. A prisoner may memorialize the Lord Lieutenant and the Board cannot prevent him; the number of appeals has been limited by the Lord Lieutenant to one in three months; these appeals come in almost every day, 11011-6. Warders also appeal sometimes to the Lord Lieutenant; the appeals are all sent on by the Lord Lieutenant's request, 11017-27. The Board has no power to make Rules or circulars; they are only amplifications of existing Rules; circulars are not submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, unless any point of law has to go to the Law Officers; the Board can convey no order in circulars which is not embodied in the Act or in the Rules, 11028-34. The Medical Officers have protested against any new duties imposed on them; will not say that all their protests have been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, but he knows how matters stand with the surgeons, 11040-1. Some Medical Officers have protested against visiting before noon and their protests have not been forwarded, 11042-5. Some have complained of having to see daily prisoners on extra diet; they have power to put certain prisoners on extra diet; has heard no complaints on this subject; the daily visit was ordered to check Medical Officers from disregarding the recommendations of the dietary committee; thinks it might be sufficient to see some of these prisoners weekly; the Board's view is that if prisoners require diet beyond that settled by the committee, they would consider them sick, 11046-58. The Members have not changed their districts this year; the yearly change was found to work badly; they should change sometimes, 11062-5. The Inspectors' districts should be changed, but the Board is not unanimous about it, 11067-71. Prefers to have Inspectors living in their own districts to living in Dublin; does not think they could do their duty well otherwise; but they should consult frequently with the Members of the Board, but not come to Board meetings lest they might come into collision with the Board, 11072-8. They might attend the Board as witnesses, and they should meet together, 11079-81. Mr. Crofton is wrong in saying that a prisoner is not informed of the Board's decision; he is informed when he appeals, 11082. Mr. Crofton does not come to see him, though in the same building, and he does not send for him; he prefers to write to him; the last time he saw him he was very insulting; he has never represented the relations between Mr. Crofton and himself to the Lord Lieutenant; Captain Barlow has the same complaint to make against Mr. Crofton, 11084-92. The machinery of the office works smoothly, 11093. Thinks the Board should have a different constitution; there should be

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an Inspector-General and an assistant Inspector-General; the head should have full direction and responsibility; does not approve of the present constitution of the Board at all, 11095-101. The Chairman should be freed from much of his present inspectional work; he has now to be away from office, and important matters are delayed, 11102-4. All the Members live in or near Dublin, 11105. The Members of the Board should inspect, and he would have Inspectors also; probably two Members would be required, and he would divide Ireland into two districts; he would abolish Board meetings, except when some Member wished to consult the Board; a good deal of what he proposes might be arranged as things are now, 11109-18. Thinks the Inspectors' powers ample; they should not have the power of giving orders to Governors; they can fine warders according to the scale, 11119-22. At Mullingar the Inspector was justified in putting an end to the Governor's punishment and reporting at once to the Board; probably the punishment was withdrawn by the Governor on the Inspector's suggestion, 11123-5. Approves of having Inspectors to Convict Prisons; the more inspections the better, 11126-7. He has carefully gone over the Rules; they are the same as the English Rules, 11128-9. The chief clerk has orders to send to Inspectors all decisions of Board on their reports, 11130-1. An Inspector has no right to see papers, but he would see them if he asked; no difficulty would be made, 11132-4. Does not approve of having a Medical Inspector; he would not satisfy the public; every official in Ireland is suspected; he would not prevent difficulties with the Medical Officers, and some of the circulars referring to discipline would not come under his notice, 11135-41. Sir J. Lentaigne has his attention invited to any medical point, 11144. Is dissatisfied with the way Governors and matrons are appointed; greater care should be taken to select men with some prison knowledge; would allow the promotion to go in the service when there was a suitable man, and he objects to the appointment of such men as retired army men; he would inquire where the best men are to be got, and if the proper man could not be found in Ireland he would be inclined to apply for a Deputy-Governor from England, 11146-53. He would require the Board to find proper men and not allow political appointments; he would give the patronage to the Board, 11157-8. They could always find better candidates as matrons than the Lord Lieutenant, but he is satisfied with the present arrangements as regards matrons as the Board has been consulted, 11159-61. The Board should be consulted about the appointment of Medical Officers; the papers are now sent to the Board for their opinion, 11162-8. The Board makes transfer of Governors; Mr. Gildea was not informed that he was moved for incapacity, 11170-1. Mr. Gildea is not justified in looking on his removal as a slur, 11173. Does not think Mr. Gildea was given any reason for his removal in the official letter, 11175. When the Lord Lieutenant proposed to make some acknowledgment of the management at Kilmainham; the Board thought it would not be right to give the whole credit to the Governor, and so expressed themselves, 11176. Thinks it desirable that the Board should have the power of transferring Governors for the public good, 11178-9. Generally manages the transfer of warders himself; the Governors cannot settle the transfer themselves; when a Member wishes a transfer made he mentions it to the Board, 11180-4. He sees what prison can spare a man when a transfer is required and considers the circumstances of the warder, and he has his conduct sheet, but it may not be before him but at the gaol, 11185-9. No remonstrance has ever been made by a warder, 11190-4. Has applications for transfers; they are noted and acted on often, 11195-7. Knows the position of all the warders in the service, and to

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some extent of their relations with the Governors, 11198-9. Quarterly reports of fines are sent in, and if he sees an officer fined often he orders him to be cautioned; has never remonstrated with any Governor over the frequency of the fines in his prison; he would regard frequent fines as a sign of bad discipline and would inquire into the matter, 11200-9. Thinks a warder should be dismissed for carrying letters out of prison; a warder referred to has not been dismissed; some escape with fines for that offence; the majority of the Board are against him on this matter, 11211-8. Appoints Deputy-Governors generally from the service; some times outsiders are brought in; Mr. Clegg's son was so appointed; never heard of any officer resenting this appointment; his father had coached the son up in prison matters, and he proved himself very useful, 11219-27. Deputy-Governors should be maintained; they are required in large gaols; if there is no Deputy-Governor the responsibility falls on the chief warder, 11228-38. The Governor and chief warder would rarely be away at the same time; if they were the charge would fall on the next senior; if the chief warder is away on Sunday or holiday the Governor would be responsible for the keys, 11236-42. Mr. Clegg was the best appointment they could make at the time; other suitable men were fully employed; such appointments as Mr. Clegg's would be exceptional, 11243-50. Does not think convict warders particularly satisfied with their pay, but they are better off than the local warders, and they should be; they are a fair class of warders, 11251-4. Thinks by drafting warders from the Local Prisons a good staff will be obtained, so if the salaries of the local warders were raised those of the convict warders would have to be raised also; suggests therefore increased pay in the service throughout, particularly in lodging allowance, 11255-61. Would like quarters to be provided for warders for both services; has hoped to be able to do something at Mountjoy, 11262-4. Nothing is being done as regards Local Prisons, but married quarters would be very desirable; it is desirable to have a certain number of unmarried warders living in the prison, 11265-9. Where there are six warders, male or female, in mess they have now a cook, where the numbers are less they go on as they did before, 11270-7. Thought the Treasury would not grant the cook for smaller messes, 11278. In Ireland there is great difficulty in putting recommendations forward; the application goes to the Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Lord Lieutenant, the Treasury, the Treasury Remembrancer; the Treasury decisions are however always above board, but the way to the Treasury is very roundabout; the recommendation should go straight to the Treasury, 11279-89. Used to find out about candidates through the Civil Service Commissioners; now employ the police; testimonials are often untrustworthy; does not think that Visiting Justices and surgeons would take the trouble to inquire about candidates; a Medical Officer who said he could not sent confidential information about candidates misconceived the views of the Board; the communication about a candidate need not go through the Governor as it would be as from a private person, 11290-9. It would not follow that the candidate would be sent to the prison where the Medical Officer was, or Governor, who examined him, 11300. As regards promotion a man is promoted in his order or from the next class if fit; when there is a man in a lower grade more suitable he gets the step; the next senior is always considered first; a list is kept of seniority, 11301-7. In every case would take the best man, whoever he was and wherever serving, 11309-12. It is now necessary to consider a warder's religion, if the Governor is a Protestant the chief warder has to be a Roman Catholic; although this affects

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promotion they would not promote an unsuitable man on account of his religion, but the best man might be precluded by his religion, 11313-7. This is a new consideration as regards warders, but not new as regards Governors, 11318. In consequence of Mr. Eagar's case, Governors have been instructed when a transfer is made to send with the warder a confidential report; a copy is not sent to the head office, 11319-26. Has never heard of any objection on the part of the warders, 11327. It is undesirable that the confidential reports should go to the head office, 11328-9. Governors hesitate to communicate information to Inspectors; the majority speak more readily to Members of the Board, 11331-2. It would be very awkward if the Governors concealed any very serious offence in a warder from the Board, 11333. They do not interfere with warders having their families in towns keeping shops, but in one case it was reported that a warder's wife kept a house the resort of bad characters; in that case the warder was moved; the family being engaged in business might be the means of temptation to communicate with prisoners, 11334-6. When Mr. Crofton says that except seven cases all the promotions have been contrary to the seniority Rule, he could not know the Board's motives, and his statement is not borne out by facts, 11337-41. Thinks it most improbable that they would promote a man from the lowest class to the foremost; they have power to do so, 11342-5. It is salutary to stop a warder's increment; it may be inflicted when a warder has already been fined for the offences; warders are informed by circular of the stoppage being possible; they should be informed when they join the service; the increment is a thing to be granted to officers if their conduct has been good, not as a matter of course; warders have to apply for it, 11346-59. There are not many stoppages; for one year the stoppages by himself were six in the Convict Prison at Spike, and six at Grange-gorman; in Local Prisons the stoppages were twelve, 11364-8. The hours of warders in large prisons vary a good deal; the Governor can exempt officers from night duty, and should retain that power; any complaint can be sent in to the Board, 11371-4. The best remedy for such complaints would be consolidation; could not do away with the small Local Prisons as things are now; might in time be able to reduce the larger prisons to minor prisons, 11375-8. Between four hundred and five hundred prisoners would be required to have a really efficient prison; thinks such prisons could be arranged if they had legislative sanction, 11379-80. It would not be economical not to have a prison in each county so long as they have quarter sessions and assizes; if they did not exist in every county the prisons could be reduced, 11381-2. There has been opposition to closing bridewells and gaols; specific proposals for closing bridewells have been rejected by the Chief Secretary, 11384-5. The Constabulary object, 11386. Would not approve of having prisoners under fourteen days kept in lock-ups by the police without prison inspection; abuses might arise; ordinary cases might be left in their hands, but not serious ones, 11387-90. The police object to closing bridewells, as it gives them more trouble transmitting prisoners, 11391-2. The question of remand prisoners is a serious one, 11396-7. Looking from the prisons point of view, it is impossible to have a satisfactory system of prison discipline without substantial consolidation of prisons, 11399-402. Some of the bridewells are very unsuitable for prisoners detained any length of time, 11404-5. Thought the discipline at Maryborough as good as it could be under the circumstances; some of Mr. Crofton's statements about that have not been borne out; his ideas of the discipline of an invalid prison are erroneous, 11406-7. Does not think an extern medical man absolutely necessary there; it would

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suffice if the resident Medical Officer could call in an outside medical man when he was wanted; if a medical man of higher grade were appointed the extern medical man would not be required, 11408-10. The salary of the Governor at Maryborough should be increased; his duties have been much increased, 11411-9. Some of the surgeons are most efficient and attentive; some are quite the contrary; has observed the short duration of their visits; frequently sees the Medical Officer when visiting; the Board has censured surgeons for the brevity of their visits; there is no penalty for a surgeon except dismissal, 11420-8. Some surgeons complain of having to attend warders' families; considers it part of their duty if the warders live within half a mile of the prison; they do not attend midwifery cases, 11429-32. If the Medical Officer objected to attend a long and dangerous fever case the Board would not insist on his attendance, and the warder would be compensated out of the fines fund; if the illness were a dangerous fever the Board would not require the surgeon's attendance, 11433-7. Thinks the doctors bound to attend warders' families; has heard that the surgeons took a legal opinion, which was to the opposite view; believes the Board has also been advised in the matter, and they are acting under that advice, 11438-44. The duties of surgeons have been increased, and so have their salaries, the Rule about visiting before noon is the only duty added since the salaries were fixed, 11445-6. The morning visit is necessary, and acts in favour of the prisoner, 11447-8. The duties added give the surgeons no excuse for extra remuneration; when there is a vacancy now there are many applications, 11451-3. When a doctor is sick Government pays for his substitute; if he is on leave he himself pays, 11454-5. There is a Rule regarding certificate for discharge of persons in danger of death; the English Rule gives the Medical Officer more latitude; in Ireland it is he shall report when he considers life in immediate danger by further confinement; in England when he considers that life is endangered by continuance of imprisonment, 11462-9. Those cases are very promptly seen to, 11470-2. Thinks a week's delay improbable and unusual, 11473-4. Sent in a list of prisons where there should be schoolmasters, but has heard nothing of it, 11476-7. The Board do not exclude convicts from Mass; the Governor may for misconduct; cannot conceive that a convict could go for two years without religious instruction, 11478-84. Cardinal McCabe complained that Chaplains were dismissed from minor prisons, and that prisoners had to go without spiritual instruction for a month or two, and attempts were made to proselytize, but prisoners are not kept in small gaols; the Board also promised to have an officer of each religion at the minor prisons, 11488-91. All the prisoners who are eligible go to Lusk; the proportion is greater now than it was in reference to the convict population, 11493-6. A large per-centage of the men who have been through Lusk relapse into crime; 117 of those convicts, now in prison, have been through Lusk, 11497-500. Lusk is a very expensive prison; does not think the Lusk system a great success; does not advocate the continuance of Lusk, but would attach the Lusk system modified to a Convict Prison; does not think that the semi-freedom has the slightest reformatory effect. It was different when very high gratuities were given; now the sentences are short and the men do not care; has moved convicts back from Lusk to Mountjoy at their own request; they did not like the out-door life, 11501-8. Would like to put an end to Lusk, it is a useless and expensive establishment; a man at Lusk is simply a lazy labourer; would have an intermediate class allowed every association in a Convict Prison, 11510-1. Money at Lusk is very unprofitably spent; would give the Lusk gratuity

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to a man who had learnt a trade; men in prison now do not care to learn trades; Mr. O'Brien has the same opinion; the other Members have not, 11512-4. If more money were given Our Lady's Home it would have to be given to a good many other institutions, 11522. Does not approve of giving a gratuity to very short sentence prisoners which they did not give for long sentences, 11523. If the Board had a larger staff in the architect's office they could deal with sanitary and other questions more promptly; the department is not sufficiently manned; there is only Mr. Welland and a clerk of works for all the prisons of Ireland, and delays occur from the pressure of work; explains the difficulties the staff of the Board had to contend with, 11527-34. A man with experience in prison building would be very useful in the office, but Mr. Welland is now a very competent judge, he understands sanitary matters, and is told to communicate with the doctors before reporting on sanitation; if they disagree, the Board decides; would suggest that an assistant architect should be appointed, 11535-43. Does not think now that delay occurs with sanitary works; thinks the delay at Omagh might have been due to the matter being lost sight of, and cannot explain the delay of three years in boarding the floors of some cells at Dundalk, 11544-9. He laid out the new matrons' quarters at Galway; the Governor, Doctor, and Inspector all condemn them. This has been carried out by the order of the Members of the Board acting on Mr. Welland's advice; the Board generally lean in such matters to the advice of the architect, 11550-6. In sanitary matters the opinion of the Medical Officer would probably be followed, 11556-61. Thinks the store department in an unsatisfactory state owing to insufficient staff, 11562-3. The superintendent was chosen from the old Convict Department, an abler head would be better, but he has done his best; he has applied for assistance; he has only one clerk, and there are other clerks in the same room. The Government asked for two rooms, and they were given up to the detriment of the service, 11564-71. Agrees that reform of the store branches is necessary. Mr. Sproule has often exposed himself to censure; thinks he has, however, done his best, 11572-7. The finance department has ample staff and is in good order, 11578-81. The chief clerk occasionally has not sufficient staff, but there is not much arrear of correspondence, 11582-4. The architect's and stores' departments are most in arrear, 11585-6. A prisoner does not commence his punishment until a Medical Officer sees him; he may have one day bread and water without the Medical Officer seeing him, 11588-92. If a convict is guilty of an offence he would come before the Governor the same or next day; in Convict Prisons he would be put at once into Penal Ward, for which there is a special diet, 11593-6. The diet would begin before the Governor had tried him; this is an old custom; the diet is not a bad one, 11597-9. The prisoner might be on the restricted diet a considerable time 11600-3. For prisoners awaiting trial a long time the Medical Officer can extend the hours of exercise if he thinks it necessary; many of them don't desire the exercise extended; those awaiting trial at present for long time have had their diet improved, and special medical reports have been made in each case, 11604-9. Thinks if prisoners lose their exercise for days it is the fault of the Governor; the prisoner must have two hours exercise under Geo. IV. Act; if they do not have exercise in rain it is from regard to their health; if they had to exercise under cover structural alterations would be required; and doubts if Medical Officers would like sheds, 11610-20. Sees no objection to an untried prisoner writing to another prisoner in the same gaol, but it is an extraordinary proposition, the question has not come up before him, 11621-4. Denies that the great body

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of the clerks are useless; thinks them very industrious, and some very efficient; their duties are not defined; their duties vary, and much elasticity is required; they should not be employed long on Sunday, the only return required is the daily state and the dietary, 11625-35. Does not think it any grievance to prisoners to be locked up at 3 p.m., so that the officers may get away on Sunday, 11636-40. Prisoners are allowed pocket handkerchiefs; if he is wrong he would permit a prisoner to use one if he was accustomed to it in private life, 11641-9. Cannot account for the objectionable sanitary arrangements going on at Mullingar without the knowledge of the Inspector, unless these things were done in the morning before he visited, 11650-8. Thinks prisoners might have pocket handkerchiefs; the clothing is fixed by Geo. IV. Act, 11659-60. The Governors were appointed sub-sanitary officers in order to permit of their prosecuting contractors for bad food; only two boards—Maryborough and Mullingar—objected, 11661-4. The present arrangements for detention of convict prisoners at Mountjoy is not satisfactory, as a permanent arrangement; his colleagues objected to moving Mountjoy female prisoners; it is difficult to maintain discipline at Mountjoy, only by a large staff can it be done; The Government has asked the Board to prepare a scheme for employing convict prisoners, 11665-70. The total number of convicts is 700, work would have to be found for 300 or 400 elsewhere. The labour party would not be more than 250 or 270 a day, 11671-80. Thinks there would be opposition to peat litter manufacture as some companies have started to make it, 11681-2. It is very essential that the Board should have power to prosecute for supply of bad food articles, 11684. Does not think it desirable for the Board to consult the Inspectors as a body, 11687-8. They meet the Board individually, 11690. Understands that they have sometimes met together, 11691. Chief warders look forward to being Deputy-Governors, 11692-5. The Board is responsible for the appointment of Mr. Clegg as Deputy-Governor; he had two months prison experience; all the chief warders were passed over, 11696-705. Mr. Lloyd was appointed Governor by the Lord Lieutenant; is a good Governor for a small prison, 11706-8. The Lord Lieutenant has not to confirm appointments of Deputy-Governor by the Board, but he has to approve them 11712-3. The Prisons Board have power to move every officer in the service except Chaplains and Surgeons, 11714. It is on the statute that the Board can transfer Governors 11715-7. Does not think he did wrong in sending an officer under suspicion to Limerick, to Mr. Eagar, 11718-20. Mr. Eagar was censured for putting any officer instead of a selected officer in charge of an important and condemned prisoner, 11721. The warder sent had apparently a good character, but that did not warrant Mr. Eagar in putting him on special duty, 11722-3. Does not think a Member of the Board should be a medical man, 11726. Every Member should visit and have a special district for which he is responsible, 11728-30. Was aware of the sanitary condition of Omagh in 1878, but there was much correspondence and a difficulty in getting the large amount of money for drainage which was thought necessary, 11731-5. The Board cannot go beyond the approved vote for each prison without Treasury authority, 11736-41. He individually knew about the state of Omagh before the Prisons Board was created, 11742-5. Refers to minute of Board, November, 1879, ordering an analysis of the water, 11750. With reference to what was done after Mr. Welland was appointed in 1879 until Captain Disney died in 1882, cannot remember the proceedings, but the Board took constant action, 11752-6. Does not agree that the commencement of the drainage works caused Captain Disney's death,

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it arose from sleeping in a house where he ought not to have slept, 11757. The delay in dealing with the soil-pipe in the Governor's house from 1878 to 1882 rests with Mr. Welland, 11763-70. Thinks that they acted as promptly as they could, but is not quite sure of what was done, 11772-4. Refers to minutes of Board showing that Mr. Welland was instructed in 1880 to take steps, and that the water was then reported good, 11777-8. In urgent cases he must apply for authority for extra grant to any prison from the Treasury, 11781-8. Promises to give a *resumé* of the Board's action in the matter of Omagh sanitation (for which see Appendix), 11790. Never saw Mr. Welland until he walked one day into his office; the Board recommend him to be permanently appointed; nine-tenths of the men who would be got would know less about goals, and the salary is too low for an eminent man, 11791-7. Mr. Welland stated that he had never been in a prison before he was appointed and that he had no experience in sanitary matters, but the Board were not consulted and he was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant; thinks the prison architect should know something about sanitary matters, 11798-800. Enormous sanitary works are in prospect at Mountjoy, and Mr. Welland is, under the Board, responsible for them; the Board asked to be allowed to employ Dr. Carpenter to assist Mr. Welland, and were refused, and the Architect of the Board of Works was introduced and has reported with Mr. Welland; the works are not yet commenced, 11801-14. Muffs would not be a punishment if ordered by the Medical Officer and would not be so recorded, 11815-8. Does not believe that a man was kept eight or nine days in muffs without being able to arrange his dress for any purpose or relieve himself; believes that the prisoner M. was an offensive and terrible sight when the Commission saw him, 11823-4. M. should have asked the warders to release his arms for necessary purposes, but he was of filthy habits; does not believe that he tore up his blanket to keep himself warm, though when the Commission saw him in the cell the window was open and snow on the hills, 11825-9. It would have been the duty of the warder to go to M. at stated hours to take off the muffs, that he might attend to his person; if the muffs were kept on for eight or nine days it must have been by the Medical Officer's direction, 11830-1. Prisoners would be regularly released from muffs unless they are dangerous—M. was dangerous, 11832. He was removed to Belfast and is recorded as having had sixty-nine days bread and water between January and August—not continuously; the bread and water is hardly correct, it is punishment diet sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant; after August 24 M. was found to be insane, just before being found insane he was sentenced to six months imprisonment for assaulting an officer; but he does not think that his previous prison treatment should be called torture, if what was done was done for his well-being, 11833-50. As a punishment and restraint he thinks muffs a most humane instrument, 11851-2. If a man is dangerous muffs are imposed as a penalty, 11855. He is released when considered not violent, 11857. Does not know the means of restraint in English prisons, and does not think it necessary to copy the English system in such details, 11861-3. Thinks muffs less irksome than handcuffs, 11870-1. Agrees that it is a terrible punishment to be deprived of the use of fingers and hands for nine days and nights continuously, but it must occasionally be resorted to; the mental condition of a prisoner enduring this should be examined; in regard to M. it rested with the Medical Officer to do so when he thought fit; he himself had no suspicion although M. complained of having had a sunstroke in India; the surgeon at Mountjoy never called attention to the state of his mind; he was under three surgeons but no report from them called attention to the

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state of his mind, until Mr. O'Brien, the Member of the Board, noticed it, 11872-83. Had not heard that he was removed to Omagh, nor can he explain how on the same day he was certified to be fit to be sent to another prison, and also insane, 11885-6. The present mode of restraint was approved by the Government at the suggestion of Dr. Banks; has been asked a great many questions about it; it is not to be applied at night, nor to females, 11889-92. Did not sentence M. in Mountjoy to bread and water alone for fourteen days as stated by Mr. Crofton, but to punishment diet; if it is shown on the return for February fourteen days bread and water, the return is wrong; as it also appears to be in regard to muffs, 11893-903. Denies that M. was illegally punished as stated by Mr. Crofton, 11904. If a local prisoner is ordered bread and water a circular explains to the Governor that he has to take it to mean punishment diet, 11909. To a convict bread and water would mean actually bread and water with no interval, 11912-3. It would be quite impossible at Mountjoy that M. when ordered bread and water according to the Local Rules should receive it according to the Convict Rules, because the departments were quite separate, 11915-6. Finds that there is no limit to the number of letters convicts may write to the Lord Lieutenant, 11919. Hands in the dietary scale; describes punishment diet; there is an interval in the bread and water every three days, 11921-8. With some surgeons there has been a great deal of friction; the question was hardly one of status, but the Board did not contest any point on which they had not the opinion of the Law Officers, 11929-36. Does not remember that the Board wrote saying that certain prison surgeons who held office before 1878 were no longer prison officers, unless re-appointed, 11937-8. He submitted a query in December, 1877, to the Law Officers—opinion given—that surgeon to infirmary is bound to attend prison and perform duties required in Prison Act, 1877, until 1st April only, 11939-44. In December, 1878, the Board suggested that the surgeons who had been doing duty since April should cease to be prison officers altogether, 11945-6. The Law Officers then advised that these surgeons should be told that they were not recognised as prison officers until reappointed, and that their salaries should be fixed, and the appointment given to such as were unobjectionable, 11948. Did not communicate with them because the salaries were not fixed, 11950-2. The salaries were fixed in March, 1879, and a letter was then sent to certain surgeons saying that they were no longer prison officers after the 1st April, 1878, and could only become so by appointment by the Lord Lieutenant; these surgeons then took advice and represented their case to the Chief Secretary; the matter was again referred to the Law Officers who recommended that the surgeons referred to should be regarded as prison officers, 11952-6. A letter was then drafted to these surgeons saying that they were to be considered prison officers, and stating remuneration determined by the Treasury; does not know if this was ever sent out, but knows that the facts were communicated to the surgeons, 11958-62. The duties of the surgeons were arranged by a committee in December, 1879, and they recommended a higher salary, and the Treasury approved of the new salaries, 11963-9. Prefers that in small gaols the surgeons should see persons put on extra diet daily; it would not take him ten minutes more; when a prisoner comes in suffering from the effects of drink; diet has to be improved for a few days, but it should not be continued one day longer than is necessary, 11970-4. Does not think it necessary to make exceptions as regards juveniles and aged persons; the surgeons used to have the privilege of putting prisoners on extra diet without attending them daily, 11975-6.

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The Board would not like to take the responsibility of exempting Medical Officers from careful attention to the aged especially, 11980. If the surgeon's conscience is oppressed by putting down a man sick who is merely feeble, or likely to be sick, it could be explained in a note; the circular could be modified, 11982-8. Some medical instruments are supplied to prisons; the Treasury object to supply instruments when the officers do not give all their time to the prison; it would be an abuse of public money to supply small gaols with a very large number of surgical instruments, which might be used for private practice, 11984-5. If the prisons were consolidated there might be trained hospital warders, 11988. If epidemic breaks out they send a trained nurse to the prison, 11990. States circumstances under which a warder was sent to Castlebar from Dublin at Christmas-time; he did not go by the train ordered, and was fined, 11991-4. It is not the Rule that where the wife of a warder living out of prison dies his lodging allowance ceases, though he may have children to provide for, 11997. Does not remember that the question of it being *ultra vires* to insist on surgeons attending officers' families has been before the Board; if a surgeon submitted to it the question would be referred to the Law Officers, 11999-2004. As a rule warders with families should live out of prison, 12005-6. The circulars have been printed in a book; any alterations of Rules and new Rules must be laid before Parliament, but the circulars are only expressions of the Rules; does not think that circulars should be delayed by being laid before Parliament, or that they should be printed attached to the Rule to which they refer; there is now an appeal in Parliament, and questions are continually being asked, 12007-13. The Governor of every prison has copies of the Rules and the book of circulars, and any officer who desires may see them, and every officer is required to have a copy of the Rules, 12014-22. The Medical Officers have asked that the books might be simplified, but they are now as simple as possible to give the information required by the Act; would be glad to have Medical Officers' opinions for improvements, but the forms should be the same in every prison; is not astonished at the Medical Officer, Galway, complaining of anything, 12023-8. He himself prepared the forms of the medical books, and does not think he has heard any complaints from any but Medical Officer, Galway, 12030. Does not agree with Dr. M'Donnell's suggestion to amalgamate the books, 12031. Is sorry to hear that the surgeon does not carry out the Rules about the books, but is not surprised, as his visits were on two recent occasions from five to ten minutes; no penalty but dismissal can be inflicted on a Medical Officer; he has not recommended it in any case as yet, 12032-7. The provision contractor's account does not require the certificate of a Medical Officer, 12033-41. At Mullingar hospital the males and females were separated by doors supposed to be locked; he did not order the removal of the prisoners from hospital; what he did was to tell the Governor to request the Medical Officer to explain why the prisoners had been put in hospital, where supervision was difficult—and, if possible, to remove the women to the female prison block; the Governor reported on the case, 12042-50. He sent for the Medical Officer, but he could not be found at the time, 12055-6. The whole matter might have been arranged without any difficulty if he had seen the Medical Officer at the time, 12063. Medical Officers may get medicines required on an emergency on the spot; does not know about the surgeon, Mullingar, having been found fault with for ordering opium, 12064-5. There are two classes of clerks—clerk warders and regular clerks—the regular clerks have no

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charge of prisoners except on an emergency or when moving stores—that is not an inferior duty to ask them to perform; does not think that the Board makes any excessive demand on the clerks; it would be impossible to lay down Rules for clerks at present such as would be applicable to all prisons, 12069–78. Warden clerks are as a rule efficient; the system works well, and if it does not it is the fault of the Governors; occasionally there is a difficulty in filling the post, 12079–82. Thinks it unfortunate that Mr. Gildea had a change both from illness and incompetence of clerks; cannot say if he had five changes of clerks in eight months; the Inspector found fault with the clerks' and clerk warden's books, but Mr. Gildea was removed for lack of capacity in every department, 12084–90. If the Board had had to find fault with Mr. Gildea only about stores he would not have been moved, but he exhibited want of power in every department; the prison was filthily dirty, 12092. The Governor of Belfast has put matters right since his transfer; he never found Belfast prison in an unsatisfactory state as regards stores and water-closets, 12093–8. If notice of visits by Members of the Board were given to the Visiting Committees the prison would be found prepared for his inspection; it would be very advantageous to communicate more frequently with the Visiting Committee, 12100–2. Thinks all Chaplain's reports should be sent through the Governor; there is nothing now to prevent a Chaplain reporting an abuse, 12104–6. When officer's testimony is in conflict the only way to find out the truth is by sworn inquiry, 12111. His instructions about the Chaplain's journal are that the Chaplain comes to the office, fills it up and leaves it in a certain place where it is presumed the Governor inspects it; the old system (which was stopped in 1867) of entering occurrences of importance in the journal has been revived, 12114–8. It is under the Rules that the incomplete character of the journal has been remarked on; any important entry made by the Chaplain is reported to the Board; it is of great advantage to have their remarks, 12120–2. The Board does not hold Chaplains responsible for medical matters, but the Chaplain should call the attention of the Medical Officer to any case of a prisoner's mind becoming affected, 12123. Thinks the salaries of Roman Catholic Chaplains as compared with others ample for the time devoted to the prison service, and that of the Roman Catholic Chaplain at Cork fairly remunerative, 12126–9. The Board should have greater facility of communication with the Treasury; the correspondence with the Chief Secretary's Office is excessive, 12130–1. He issued an order some years since to the Chaplains to keep fuller journals, 12135–6. The order was a verbal one to the Governor, Mountjoy; the Inspector should have drawn attention to the incompleteness of the journals at that prison, 12137. If the Chaplain, Mountjoy, found his journal removed he ought to have asked for it and it would have been got at once; does not consider it a grievance to the Chaplain that his book was moved when the offices were rearranged, 12140–4. The Rule about Chaplains' journals does not necessitate a daily entry, but the Board find it necessary so that they may know what the Chaplain is doing, 12147. The Rev. Mr. O'Donnell having asked on the subject what Rule he had not complied with, was answered that it was the omission of notes on certain days; thinks that the spirit of the Rule would not be complied with unless daily entries were made, and the Board took notice of Mr. O'Donnell's omission in a very mild way, 12151–5. Does not think that communications should be sent to Chaplains direct, especially when a question of discipline is involved, 12157. No censure was passed on Mr. Walsh by requesting him to note his journal daily, 12159–63. He stated that his influence was impaired by the

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Board's letter, but there is no corroborative evidence of this, 12165. When a Chaplain reports a man weak minded and likely to do violence to himself, and the Medical Officer does not think so, the matter rests with the surgeon, 12166. He can put the prisoner under observation, or get the help of another medical opinion, 12167–9. In a Mountjoy case a prisoner was simply weak minded, and was excused from work, 12171. If the Medical Officer thinks a prisoner should go to Maryborough he should say so; that prison is now quite full; it can be enlarged if required, 12172–3. With regard to Rev. Mr. Walsh's letter about a harmonium having been removed, it has been found that it was out of order and not used since 1874; it was sold to the man who takes the stores from the prison, 12174–6. The Board said that they had no funds for purchase of harmoniums; does not know that they have them in English prisons and does not see any objection to music in Irish prisons, 12177–81. In Ireland the matter is complicated by having three religions, and the Board thought the Treasury would not grant the money, 12182–6. The music might be of advantage and it might not, 12188. Thinks that Chaplains should see the prisoners in season and out of season, and not confine their visits to times when they think they will be opportune, 12189–95. Explains the report of the Chaplain, Mountjoy, that a prisoner was kept all day nearly naked; that he had torn up his clothes and had to wait a short time before a canvas suit was ready for him, 12196–12200. Some of the punishment cells, Mountjoy, are not heated; if the cold was intolerable the prisoner would not be put there; these cells have existed in No. 2 prison for a long time and no complaint has ever arisen, but now they have been ordered to be warmed, 12203–6. The floor of these cells is eight feet below the ground, but it is sloped back from the wall; the cell is dry and better lighted than the witnesses' waiting-room of the Commission; if it had been underground it would have been condemned, 12208–16. The other punishment cells are not heated in the interior, but orders have been given to heat them, 12217. It is quite possible that prisoners may suffer from cold in cells that are not heated, 12219. If a prisoner in muffs complained of the neglect of a warden the testimony of all the wardens would be got; also of the Medical Officer and Chaplain, or any one who had seen the prisoner; he always accepts a prisoner's statement as probable until disproved, 12220–1. The prisoner with muffs could not ring the bell; he would have to call out; the warden might neglect the call; the warden, if there were a bell, might stop it, and he has had occasion to reprove wardens for neglecting prisoners, 12222–31. Does not believe that M. had to eat bread off the floor; a warden would lay himself open to serious punishment if he did not take care that a man in muffs was fed; some prisoners have to be fed by force; if the prisoner refused to eat the warden would not be right in insisting on it; and should take the food away; the Medical Officer would prevent the prisoner from starving, 12232–5. The matter of a prisoner refusing to take his food would be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer; prisoners sometimes sham in such matters; instance given; but it is very desirable that real cases of disease should not suffer on account of malingering, 12236–42. Does not think there is a great proportion of insanity in Irish Convict Prisons; in Ireland the prison population is more composed of men who have been repeatedly convicted than is the case in England, and the men frequently in prison suffer in body or mind, 12244–6. The extern medical man would be called in when the surgeon thought fit; not very late in the history of the case, 12247–8. The Medical Director would not assist in these cases; he would take the same view as the surgeon, 12254. Would approve of a Medical Inspector; the

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improvement in food and sanitary matters would give additional reasons for his appointment, 12257-60. Referring to the case of D. D., whom the Medical Officer at Mountjoy saw no reason to exempt from punishment, but whom the Governor considered a lunatic, he wrote that the Governor should have had him examined by the Medical Officer and not embarrass the Board by suggesting that he was insane; the prisoner afterwards turned out insane, 12261-2. The Governor really lost time by reporting to the Board instead of drawing the Medical Officer's attention to the case at once, 12263-7. If he thought that the Medical Officer was neglecting his duty he should have sent in a special report, 12271. The Governor did not subject himself to censure; he was only told the mode in which to perform his duty, 12274. The conduct of the convict prisoners has been much improved since they came from Spike Island to Mountjoy, 12275-6. The case of D. D. is referred to; convicted 29th June, 1883; twenty years of age; tall; on 9th July he had three days bread and water; 2nd August the same; on 7th August fourteen days punishment cell; 26th August fourteen days punishment cell; 12th September, fourteen days punishment cell; the Medical Officer apparently interfered and his last sentence was carried out between the 3rd and 18th October; on the 23rd October he was ordered fourteen days punishment cell, so he had sixty-nine days restricted diet in four months; the Medical Officer stated that he had a weak pulse and a weak constitution, and recommended his being let out of his cell six hours daily and some occupation given; the Governor complained to the Board of the relaxation the doctor gave the prisoner, and he was informed that he could not interfere unless the prisoner was ill; Medical Officers know when they should interfere in the case of a prisoner likely to get unwell, 12282-307. In August the surgeon exempted him from hard labour, and he was set to break stones; on the 3rd October the doctor exempted him from punishment owing to his health having been injured by repeated punishment; and he, on 24th October, reported similarly, but this report did not come before the Chairman; the Chaplain made similar remarks in his journal, saying that he thought D. D.'s mind wrong, and that was not sent to the Board, but to the Visiting Committee, who were punishing the man; on the 28th October the prisoner was seen by the Royal Commission, who recommended that he should be sent to Dublin, and he was moved to Kilmainham on the 1st November; then he refused to eat, but was specially seen by several Medical Officers; they suggested kindly treatment and nourishing diet, and he then commenced to improve, but he still refused to work, 12312-62. Does not think that a Medical Inspector would have been of use in this case in preventing the first long dietary punishment, as he would not have liked to interfere with the sentences of the Visiting Committee, 12363-6. It was under his (the Chairman's) direction that D. D. was detained in a darkened cell; has given direction that all actually dark cells should have some light introduced; the prisoner would receive exercise daily, although it was stated to the Commission that he received no exercise during the time he was in punishment cell, 12370-8. Is against actually dark cells, except for very short periods, 12382. In ordinary cases does not think so frequent punishments of fourteen days as D. D. received advisable; something else should be tried, 12384. The punishment cell bed would have no mattress, but the Medical Officer could order one, 12385-8. Speaking of Mr. Eagar, thinks that the animus he shows towards the Board is very clear; has known him for sixteen years; tried to influence him to keep at peace with the Board, but he came into collision with everyone; often spoke of him very well; thought him conscientious, but

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quarrelsome and dictatorial to the men under him, 12389-94. When Warder P. was sent to Limerick there was no strong suspicion against him at all; it was only the verbal suspicion of the Governor, and every man who was in the least degree suspected was removed, 12395-9. The Board never deviated from the opinion that Mr. Eagar was very censurable about Warder P., 12405. There was no suspicion against P. about the rockets being introduced at Kilmainham at the time of the investigation, 12408-10. But it appears to be otherwise from the evidence taken, and it was notorious that three officers, among them P., were removed for being suspected of bringing rockets into Kilmainham, 12413-5. Adheres to what he stated that it is not contrary to routine to send a warder of whom there is suspicion to a Governor without telling him, 12422. States the number of prisoners liberated on medical grounds; from the tables it appears that since the Prison Board came into power the death-rate trebled; cannot account for this; no explanation was asked from the Medical Officers, 12423-41. The matter is explained that there is an error in the calculations, and he promises to make some inquiry; the heads of departments cannot be expected to go into every statistical detail; but the statistics should be made out accurately, 12442-7. Reads the letters issued to certain Medical Officers who had acted under the Board of Superintendence, 12450. Has seen the printed evidence, a great deal of it is extremely misleading and contrary to fact, 14141-2. The penal class diet is not considered a punishment; that class is an observation class, 14143-8. Applications for increase of pay are forwarded by warders through the Governor as he is the finance officer, 14153. Mr. Joyce's statement that he would not feel justified in reporting an oversight in a matter of salary is hardly in keeping with his instructions, 14154-8. Inspectors should forward all grievances, 14159. In Inspectors' reports there are often a great many subjects, and the reports are thus hung up for months, but it is the intention at the end that the decision should be communicated to the Inspector, 14164-5. Would not like to see Inspectors have power of dealing with prisoners; there would be no uniformity, 14174-81. The warders are examined in arithmetic, composition, reading, writing, and spelling, which is a hard examination for men in that class of life, 14185-6. The case of the warder at Wicklow having fever in his quarters in prison arose from the fact that it is a minor prison, and that the only officers are himself and another, and they could not perform their duty living outside, 14187-9. Believes that prisoners know the difference between an Inspector and a Member of the Board, 14190-2. Some officers in Ireland get off the afternoon every second Sunday, but the Saturday half holiday does not exist, 14193-6. If prisons were consolidated the staff could have greater relaxation, 14200. The information about the officers' routes is now kept locked up, 14203. Mr. Crofton was wrong in saying that the promotion of Governors was in the hands of the Board entirely, as the Lord Lieutenant must approve of the Board's proposals, 14205-9. Most of the warders at Local Prisons have accepted the Government scale as an improvement in their position, 14210. Warders are rarely told when being got rid of, that forthwith they will be dismissed, but the phrase is "will be permitted to resign," 14219. The convicts who are out working receive their schooling after working hours, 14224. The prisoners in Maryborough are not all kept in association, 14229. The classification of prisoners is carried on at Maryborough as elsewhere, 14230-3. Does not know of a prison where the warders never get out but on Sundays, 14235. Tradesmen are allowed after earning thirty marks in probation to work separately at their own trade if required, 14238-9.

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Explains that the Medical Officer, Belfast, was not satisfied with his hospital, and some work was then done and he reported that the hospital was efficient; Dr. Moore has had his own way in the matter, 14240-5. The supply of surgical instruments to surgeons is open to great abuse, 14247. Mr. Eagar's statement about what occurred at his visit to Limerick with a warder in charge of prisoners is incorrect; the warder never fainted he thinks; Mr. Eagar was on leave and could not know the facts; the man was very impertinent; there was no angry scene, 14252. The standard height of officers is 5 feet 6 inches, 14255. The Members of the Board do not see the surgeons at their visits, because they think it hard to take them away from their duties and private practice, 14256. The Board have tried army pensioners from the hospital corps and do not think them reliable, 14260. Would willingly simplify the medical books, if it could be done, to give the required information, 14263. Does not know why the door in the Mullingar hospital between males and females was not built up; it is a convenience, 14269-71. Thinks it impossible that a chief warder never got out for five weeks; his hours could not be settled by Rule, but he could get out when the Governor was in the prison, 14273-8. The Board have submitted the question of persons so drunk as being unable to plead being committed to prison, and it was determined that the prisoner must be received on a magistrate's order, and be treated in the hospital, 14280. Thinks it monstrous to say that a warder may come into prison drunk and abuse the other warders, 14281-2. A case of a warder coming in drunk occurred at Kilmainham, but it could not be proved properly, 14285. If a warder came in drunk the gate-porter would keep a record of it, 14290-8. The Board was as much disappointed as the officers when the promotions made at the time of the suspects were not made permanent, 14306-7. If the same labour is penal and industrial, when it is penal a certain amount is required, 14308-9. Before the Peace Preservation Act the Board had arranged to teach warders in certain selected prisons when they first joined, but the pressure of work interfered with this, 14310. A great number of warders are rejected before their probation ends, 14311. Only one case has occurred in which lodging allowance has been stopped when a warder's wife died, and that was done for personal reasons, which are given, 14313-21. If the Board could get the school masters they want they would considerably improve the teaching in the gaols, 14330-4. Denies Father Cody's statement about prisoner S. being sent six months to the penal class by Chairman, 14335-40. The Lord Lieutenant has nothing to say to the transfer of a Governor unless it is promotion; it is desirable that they should have this power; of course Governors can appeal to the Lord Lieutenant, 14342-53. The local magistrates are, as a rule, against closing bridewells, often on account of the convenience to the police, 14361-6. There is great difficulty in getting proper selection of tenders, and variety in the prices of things which must be bought on the spot, 14368. It is impossible for more than one person to manage the staff, 14369-82. If it was necessary to have a female officer with every woman transferred a great increase of staff would be required; when they go to petty and quarter sessions a female officer accompanies the prisoners; sees no need for a female officer accompanying a transfer, because there are always two police, 14383-92. The Visiting Committees are directed to report to the Lord Lieutenant and communicate abuses to the Prisons Board; their minute book is not always kept in the prison; when it is kept in the prison the Governor sends copies of the minutes, if necessary, 14394-405. Arrangements have been made with the railway companies to re-convey

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prisoners to their homes, or the place where they were tried, 14409. There is more care now in selection of warders than there was formerly, 14413. A Visiting Justice lately recommended a candidate who had been six months in gaol, 14414-6. Mr. Gildea was frequently censured by himself for his conduct, 14424-6. Gives statement, showing that there has been a reduction of punishments at Mountjoy; are less than they were at Spike Island, 14428-9. Puts in a paper on the question of the extra remuneration of officers for the Peace Preservation Act, (see Appendix,) 14435. And also a paper about the architectural works carried out by the Board, 14437. Also a paper about the cost per prisoner per annum, 14438. The cost has increased since 1878, but that is due to the cost of works, 14438-40. The pedlar who was appointed warder was a very respectable man, and was not properly called a pedlar, 14440. The question of the death of J. C. at Waterford is dealt with; the case was brought to the Board's notice first when the man was put under restraint; a daily report was ordered, and the Visiting Committee were requested to deal with him, and the Doctor was asked to assist the Visiting Committee; the Board have not dealt with the officers because they might have hampered the Commission; the attention of the Medical Officer was constantly drawn to this man by the Board; he was over sixty years of age; the Medical Officer asked to be allowed the use of a means of restraint not sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant; he had reported that the approved splint and jacket could not be used in a previous case, and he protested against the use of these restraints, but the Board did not lay these objections before the Lord Lieutenant; the prisoner possibly was not taken to hospital, as the Medical Officer might have supposed he was required to treat him in his cell, but he was responsible for so deciding, and should have done so if he thought it necessary, 14441-76. J. C. was admitted 7th March, and kept in probation till 14th March, then behaved so disorderly that he was put under restraint; he tore the jacket up; he was suffering from scabies; the Justices examined him after the 19th March, and thought his was not a case for punishment, but medical treatment, and the Medical Officer allowed him a palliase; he was still requiring restraint on the 22nd March, but the muffs were removed on the 23rd, as he was quieter; on the 25th he was found dead in his bed, 14477-90. Copy of the verdict of the jury given; they suggest that J. C. should have been treated in hospital, 14491. There is a difficulty in treating cases like J. C.'s in small prisons; does not know if there was a padded cell at Waterford, 14493-500. Does not think it reasonable to treat a violent prisoner in hospital along with others, 14501-6. Ordinary padded cells would be the best way to treat such prisoners, 14507. Thinks that it is possible to prevent determined suicides only by constant watching, 14510-11. The prisoner was very harmless; he was stated to be a healthy man when he came into prison; he had not been in prison before, 14514-21; the Waterford prison hospital is one of the best; it was empty at the time, 14524-6. The Prison Board have not given a decision on the case, because the matter is referred to the Royal Commission, and they do not desire to hamper their decision, 14530-4.

Bread and Water Diet. Inflicted with sanction of medical officer—Bourke, 10951-61.

Bread. Purchased for Irish prisons—Sproule, 13047-56.

Bridewells: Barlow, 13730-750; Bourke, 54-60, 11384-92; Crofton, 1362-8; Lentaigne, 5441-2.

Abolishment—Joyce, 5154-7; O'Brien, 7116-7. Security—Crofton, 1588.

Bridewells: Closing—Crofton, 1744.
 Unnecessary—Hill, 1969-82.
 Might be handed to police—Bagwell, 7810-3;
 Newland, 9193; Sarsfield, 4058-60.
 Unsuitable—O'Brien, 7122.

Bruce, Sir H. Hervey, Bart., M.P.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is Chairman of the Visiting Committee of Derry prison; they meet or arrange to meet every second month; they do not visit the prison much as a body; he himself visits oftener than others, 7520-3. Has no fault to find with the discipline; prisoners complaints are rare; sees every prisoner when visiting, but has always a prison officer at his elbow, 7524-8. It would take a long time to see every prisoner alone, 7529. Has had no complaints of the harshness of warders, 7530. Most of the Visiting Committee think that they have few duties to perform and that it is not worth while to do anything, 7531. Has seen Secretary of State's letter to the Visiting Committee of Strangeways prison, which points out the functions of Visiting Committees, viz., of adjudicating on all serious prison offences—to see that no prisoner is harshly dealt with—to give the prisoners ready means of making complaints, and thus make the officials more careful; the Visiting Committee's reports to be seen by the Inspector or else sent to the Lord Lieutenant, 7532-3. Does not believe that the Inspectors look at the Visiting Committee's minutes; they ought to do so, 7538-40. The Visiting Committee's duty is also to see that the Rules are not too severe, 7541. The Governor should lay before them the book of punishments, and a list of prisoners wishing to see them, also samples of the diet; the Governor should also draw their attention to any supply of inferior quality, 7543-7. Thinks in Ireland it would be difficult to get the surgeon to attend all meetings, 7548-9. It is desirable that *bona fide* causes of complaint should be removed and frivolous ones so pronounced by independent persons, 7550-1. Has made no reports at all; it would be a good plan to have an annual report, 7552-7. Thinks a circular similar to that of Secretary of State should be sent to all Visiting Committees of Irish prisons, and might induce them to take more interest, 7558-9. Derry is a good centre in view of consolidating prisons, 7560-3. Does not see why Lifford should not be consolidated with Derry; Omagh also is on the line to Derry, 7564-6. Ballymena and Coleraine prisoners could be sent to Derry, 7567. Has never thought of using police lockups as bridewells, but has often hesitated to give longer than forty-eight hours sentence on account of the cost of moving the prisoner to gaol, 7568. The Justices did not look on themselves as having any power; Sir R. Cross's letter alters his opinion, 7571. The Visiting Committee is independent of the prison administration and they could report more freely, 7572. The Chairman of the Visiting Committee calls it together; if absent there might be no meeting for some time, 7576-8. Cannot say if any circular of instructions has ever reached him, 7581. His committee have only reported once; that they thought the clothing bad; nothing has been referred to the Visiting Committee to report upon, 7582-3. The committee inquired into the escape of a prisoner from Derry, but does not remember that the subject was referred to them, 7584-6. Has no recollection of the Governor ever reporting a matter for their adjudication, 7589. Has never heard prisoners' complaints, and reported the Committee's opinion on them to the General Prisons Board, 7590. The Committee have taken no active steps, as authorized by the Rules, in regard to prisoners likely to be injured in mind or body by discipline, 7592. The Governor sends him notice of small matters about the prison, 7593. There is an impression that the Visiting Committee cannot admit visitors to the prison, 7594. Sees now that the Visiting Committee may extend the

Bruce, Sir H. Hervey, Bart., M.P.—continued.

privilege of communicating with prisoners, either by visits or letters under Rule 26, 7595. May not have read the Rules carefully, 7596. Thinks that some officer of the prison in the absence of the Chairman should send the notices of meeting to the Visiting Committee, 7598-9. The Committee have no clerk; they should have one independent of the prison, 7601-4. Has never been asked to modify the routine of the prison as regards prisoners awaiting trial, 7606-7. Has never exercised his powers as to misdemeanants or persons awaiting trial, 7609-10. There is no discharged prisoners' aid society in Derry; has never given any assistance about the disposal of prisoners' gratuities, 7612-3. Does not know what steps Governor has taken on the Committee's minutes, 7614-21. In case of serious offences the exercise of the Committee's powers would be important, 7622. Does not think the warders as good a class as formerly; does not know their pay, 7624-5. Has never visited a prisoner without a warder, 7626. Has heard that schools in prisons have been abolished, this he disapproves of; is not aware of the Rule in regard to schooling; there might be cellular teaching without his knowing, 7630-4.

C—ns, J., case of—Bourke, 500-14441; Crofton, 792-14641.

Cellular Confinement. Produces mental infirmity—Cody, 8430-5.

Chairman, Power of—Barlow, 13204-218.

Chaplains. Generally clergymen of parish—Clegg, 6216.

Deceived by prisoners—Cody, 8033-41.

Interviews with prisoners—Cody, 8083-5.

Duties—Crofton, 1264-8; Sarsfield, 8923-5.

None resident—Spence, 8660-2.

Reports—Bourke, 12104-6.

Can see untried prisoners—Harrington, 9578-81.

Journal—Bourke, 12114, 12122, 12147; Cody, 5803.

Salaries of R. C.—Bourke, 12126-9.

Circulars. Number issued by Board—Clegg, 5956-73.

Clegg, Mr. E.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Chief Clerk to the Board since 1877; has been connected with the prisons since 1856, 5804-8. The staff is divided into administrative, and financial branches; there are five clerks in the administrative branch, and two in charge of the registry of habitual criminals, and one writer, 5809-10. Each Member of the Board minutes his own papers; he communicates with the Inspectors on behalf of the Board, 5811-12. Has no suggestion to make to simplify correspondence, 5813. The Inspectors' reports might be more full, 5814. He deals with the papers in the morning, and sends them to the different officers, 5817. An Inspector's report would go first to the Member in charge, who would deal with it (5818-9). And if serious send it to the Board, 5820. If there is a difference of opinion between an Inspector and the Board, the matter is not discussed at a meeting, but the Inspector can see the minutes, 5822-5. Only knows one case where the Board and an Inspector (Mr. Crofton) differed *in toto*, 5826-7. The Treasury recently reduced the staff in his office—a junior clerk—and he agreed, but now thinks he made a mistake in so doing, 5829-32. The Board sometimes meet four times a week, and deal with the work as settled by the Lord Lieutenant, 5833-4. Ordinary things are dealt with by the Member in charge of the prison, serious things by the Board; out of 1,200 papers about thirty might go to the Board, 5835-7. A good many papers go to the Under-Secretary, but that system is not on the increase; cases of dismissal,

Clegg, Mr. R.—continued.

etc., must go, 5840-1. The Visiting Committees report to the Lord Lieutenant, 5842. The Board does not deal with appointments of Governors, but recommend changes from prison to prison, 5843-5. The applications for the post of warden are very numerous, 5847-9. Describes the method adopted with a candidate; he fills up certain forms, together with testimonials; the papers are then sent to the Inspector, who arranges to meet the candidate; the Inspector then reports if he considers the man fit or unfit; if the former, the candidate is told that he is placed on the list—(the Dublin candidates are seen by the Board); the man is ultimately selected, when a vacancy occurs, on probation, in any prison, and the Lord Lieutenant approves; the man is then informed of the conditions of service, and the Governor of the prison instructed, 5851-60. Never knew the Lord Lieutenant disapprove of an appointment, 5861. The Civil Service examination comes in before the approval by the Lord Lieutenant, 5863. Not many Dublin men apply; the majority of applicants have been in the Constabulary or Army, 5865-6. There is sometimes a want of clerks; there are plenty of warders' applications, 5868-9. There are ten or eleven now passing, 5870. The present inducements are sufficient to get candidates, but not properly qualified men; a number of men drop out of the service; they expect they will have nothing to do, 5871-2. The average number attending the Board meetings is three; he prepares the papers in advance, 5874-6. If Lord Lieutenant's instructions are carried out, does not see that any great change is called for in the prison system, 5880. Has nothing to do with stores, 5881-4. The salaries for clerks are low, and there is difficulty in getting them; a few have been selected from warders, but that is exceptional, 5886-90. A quarterly return is sent to the Board showing the religions of officers; the great majority of officers under the late authorities were Protestants, 5891-4. The Board divide the country into three parts, with an Inspector to each; the Inspectors never meet the Board; there is no general consultation; the Inspectors may meet and have a chat when they come to Dublin, 5895-902. Before 1878 was clerk in Inspector-General of Prisons' office; had nothing to do with Convict Prisons; his duties were enlarged under the present Act, and his salary increased; it is now £450; he comes under the Civil Service Rules for retirement, 5903-17. The reports from prisons go first to the particular Member in whose district the prison is; he notes it and directs action, or further report, which comes to him again, 5918-20. He need not send the matter to the Board, but he would do so if the matter were important, 5921-2. Any Member can see any official paper, 5923-4. The Board does not interfere until the subject is referred by a Member; important papers are circulated before they go to the Board; a Member may deal with a matter himself without reference, if he likes, 5925-30. As a matter of fact each Member confines himself to his own district; but he would send to the Board cases of drunkenness, alterations to buildings, increase of staff; the notion is to do nothing that possibly can be thrown upon the Board, 5931-6. When a building proposal is made, the Architect is consulted, and he reports; if the expenditure involved is over £40 it goes to the Board, 5938-9. Mr. Welland is the architect—is temporarily appointed; his salary is £400 a year; before 1878 the county surveyors had charge of the prisons, 5940-5. The number of papers brought up at Board meetings varies from forty to ten, and the Board sits from two to three hours once a week at least, 5947-9. The Members of the Board inspect the prisons; they could not supersede the Inspectors, 5950-1. There is an average of fifty circulars issued every year; many of them relate to police, military, &c.; many

Clegg, Mr. R.—continued.

of the old ones are cancelled, a great many were temporary; a great many were issued to Medical Officers—about twenty; they have been codified by an index in the circular-book, which was issued in July, 1883; before that the Governors or Medical Officers would look through the circulars and the Rules; if a Medical Officer desired a set of circulars he would get it on application; Governors find the circular-book a great help, 5956-78. Very few conferences between the Board and Governors or Medical Officers have taken place; communication is by letter; all communications reach the surgeon and Chaplain through the Governor unsealed, 5980-5. An officer's complaint would pass through the Governor's hands, so that he has an opportunity of replying to any charge; the charge must be in writing, 5986-90. The question of the religion of candidates was forced on the Board by events, and they then had the officer's religion marked on his quarterly report, and officers had to be moved from one prison to another to meet any objection on the head of religion, 5992-4. This does not apply to the superior officers, 5996. Governors may be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to a first class prison direct; the Board can make suggestions, 6001-2. The Board appoints Deputy-Governors, 6007. The Board can recommend the transfer of a Governor from one prison to another on promotion, but the Lord Lieutenant may reject the advice, but as a matter of fact he does not do so, 6008-9. In no case has the Lord Lieutenant disapproved of a transfer by the Board, 6010-12. He could cancel such an appointment, 6013. A Governor is appointed on probation; the Board can report him unfit, but the Lord Lieutenant might differ; is not aware of any such case, 6014-9. In one case the Board disapproved of a probationer, and the appointment was cancelled, 6020. The Board cannot promote a Governor from a second to a first class prison without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, but they can recommend, 6022-4. Could not say who drew up the forms for books; they are framed to give the information required by statute, 6026-7. Does not think the English and Scotch forms were consulted, 6028. Many Medical Officers object to the trouble of keeping the books; there are no samples of English or Scotch books in the office, 6029-32. The books were compiled before 1879; forms were got from the gaols in Ireland, 6034-5. He drew up a great majority of the forms under the Chairman's direction, 6040. There had been a Treasury inquiry, and much detail was struck out of the books under the Inspector-General of Prisons. This decision guided the formation of the new books, 6041-2. The Treasury have recently instructed the Board to reduce the size of their reports, 6044-7. Does not think that the officers whose reports are now published would be satisfied if they were curtailed, excluding the complimentary matter, 6048-54. The Board give more than the English returns did first, 6055. The statistics about insanity in Ireland are different from the Scotch, as in Scotland the Criminal Lunatic Asylum is under the Prison Board; the Irish Board have no staff for this; has had some experience in filling up tables on medical subjects, but always found a medical man could tear them to pieces, 6056-7. The same tables could be given in Ireland as in England and Scotland if the Treasury approved, 6058. A great many sent from gaols as lunatics were lunatics when committed; the Acts in Ireland prevent magistrates sending lunatics to gaol, 6059. The disease leading to the death of a prisoner is given in Irish tables, 6060-4. There is no table showing the number of persons liberated as being in danger of death, but a return was got quite recently, 6065. There is a Rule to stop the lodging allowance when a warden's wife has died, which has been acted on in some cases, there is no circular laying it down; the Board has to provide accom-

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lodgement for a warder's family or give him the allowance, 6074-8. Does not object to warders' families living inside prisons when there is plenty of room; it is objectionable to have a great number of children, 6079-81. Thinks 2s. 6d. a week too small an allowance for lodging; the Board recommended 5s., 6084. The widower is deprived of his lodging allowance at the discretion of the Member of the Board; there have been very few cases; cannot remember it being discussed by the Board, 6085-9. He is always present at Board meetings, and prepares the papers; the Board's meetings are very numerous; in 1883 there were eighty-seven meetings, 6095-6100. During 1882 many meetings were necessary on account of the Protection of Property Act; there would need to be one meeting a week as a rule, 6102-4. Notice of the business is not sent as it only comes in the same morning sometimes, 6106-8. He writes letters in name of the Board; has so written them when only one Member really instructed him, 6109-11. Has nothing to do with accounts; accounting arrangements were made by Mr. Mills of the Treasury, 6113. Thinks that Members might sometimes deal with papers sent to the Board, 6115. Compares the number of civil cases dealt with on circuit from 1873 to 1882; the numbers have much decreased, 6116. The Board office opens at 10, and closes at 4 P.M.; some clerks are kept to a later hour; Chairman leaves at 4.45, and arrives at 11 A.M., 6118-22. Gives the number of letters registered each year since 1878—in 1883, 18,477 were registered, and may be taken as slightly above the average, 6124-6. The staff of the office is fifteen, 6127. Thinks the staff at present insufficient, but the Commission has caused extra work, 6131-2. As far as possible all letters are answered the same day, 6133-6. The sending of replies would alone require one meeting of the Board per week, 6138-9. He opens all letters and distributes them, 6140-2. The clerk in charge of the branch takes the particular papers to each Member, 6147. He sees a Member of the Board, and then minutes the papers as he directs, 6150-4. He would write a formal minute, 6155. There are no papers, except returns and so on, which the Board never see, 6157. He sees the Inspectors occasionally, 6158-9. A Member can sanction an expenditure of £40, but he rarely does so, at a prison, 6160-2. Attends all meetings of Board, and keeps minute-books, and drafts letters according to Board's minutes, 6163-6. Keeps the confidential correspondence, and care is taken to keep it distinct from the general correspondence, 6167-70. Lengthy documents are circulated before the meetings, but not in all cases to Sir J. Lentaigne, 6171-3. He does not receive an agenda paper; Sir J. Lentaigne votes, but does not deal with the detail business, 6177-8. The Board selects candidates, but the Chairman sends the men to particular prisons, 6182-4. Describes the nature of business done by the Board, 6185-6204. The Lord-Lieutenant appoints Governors sometimes without reference to the Board, 6205-12. There are no conditions of qualification as to Governors, 6213. The Board has been consulted about appointment of Medical Officers in one case, 6214-5. The Chaplain is generally the clergyman of the parish, 6216. The Medical Officers are not examined; they are generally surgeons and doctors, 6217-22. No chief warders have been appointed Governors; one was promoted from Deputy-Governor to Governor, 6223-9. The Board appointed Deputy-Governors—there are only four. They have been clerks or warders, 6230-3. Few Governors have been promoted from the ranks, 6234-5. In one case a Governor on probation was rejected, 6236. The Board would reject a man for general incapacity; their rejection has always been upheld, 6239-42. Nine-tenths of demands sent in for extra remuneration have been rejected by the Board, 6243-3. The

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Board can transfer a Governor from one prison to another of the same class, but they cannot promote or reduce him without the sanction of the Lord-Lieutenant, 6247-9. The Lord-Lieutenant approves promotions, even of warders, 6249-50. A Governor is never transferred without reference to the Board, 6252-3. A Governor has objected to a transfer, and appealed to the Lord-Lieutenant, who would not interfere, 6256-60. There are sufficient applicants for appointments: the Board advertize for trade warders, to whom discipline is very irksome, 6261-3. The stoppage of the increment is considered a hardship; it should be mentioned in the original instructions, 6265-6. The Treasury determined that increment might be stopped, 6267-70. Testimonials are carelessly given, and are not always reliable, 6271-5. The Inspectors see all candidates, and form their own opinion of them, 6276-8. The Inspectors do not consult the Constabulary, 6279. He prepares the papers of candidates (about whom private letters are often sent), and brings the whole case before the Board, 6282-91. Then, a list of the selected men is kept, and the Chairman fills up vacancies from it; as a rule the man at the top is taken first; but regard must be had to a man's religion, 6292-9. There are often two medical examinations of candidates; there is always one by the Civil Service Commissioners, 6301-7. The Medical Officers have sometimes objected to have their letters passed through the Governor's hands, but not so much as the Chaplains, 6311-3. Does not know a case of an applicant's character being reported on by an examining surgeon, 6314. Thinks the examination by the surgeon very useful; the report the surgeons object to make, is the one for the Civil Service Commissioners, 6316-23. When a warder's status is not changed, his transfer is dealt with by the Chairman, unless he protests, 6324-6. The expenses of removal are paid, including families and furniture, but warders say that they are out of pocket by moving, 6327-31. It has proved unsatisfactory to have warder's wives keeping shops, 6332-4. Discontent is perennial everywhere, 6335. The Board have often to break regular Rules of promotion to meet religious requirements, 6336. Independently of their consideration does not know of a case of irregular promotion, 6337. Refers to Chief Warder Colborne, 6338-40. The late exceptional circumstances have affected transfers and promotions; another difficulty is, the religion of the warders, and often the necessity for selecting a man whose wife can act as matron, 6341-2. Every appeal comes before the Board; does not remember if the decision of a Member has ever been reversed on appeal; the papers would be circulated, 6343-9. Describes a warder's conduct sheet, a duplicate is kept in Dublin; the sheet represents the prison conduct of the man; the Governor keeps the conduct sheets, and sends them by post if the warder is transferred; he also sends a confidential report to the Governor, but no copy to the Board, 6350-61. It might be well for Board to have copies of all correspondence between Governors about warders, 6363-4; Mr. Eagar was censured for putting a certain warder in charge of a prisoner under sentence of death; it was found that every warder in the prison had been in charge of the prisoner, 6365-6. The Board did not tell Mr. Eagar all they knew about the officer they sent him; they had suspicions about him; the whole case went to the Lord-Lieutenant, who reversed the censure, 6367-73. Owing to this Governors have been instructed to send with a warder when transferred a confidential report; copies of these reports should be in the Board office, 6374-9. The warder was sent to Mr. Eagar, though the Board had a suspicion against him, without any note as to these suspicions; it was an oversight, 6380-2. Mr. Eagar appealed, but the Board did not forward his appeal, nor remove the

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censure; he cannot explain this, 6383-4. Does not think the present warders inferior; a paucity of good men remain in the service, and a large number fail on probation, 6386-8. Desires a better class of candidates, but thinks that improved pay would not get them; they do not exist in Ireland at present; such men can be got for the police service, but it is not so confined, 6389-93. Some police now join the prison service, but they are pretty well worn out; the Constabulary is now more attractive than the prison service, 6396-9. There is more discipline in the prisons now than under the old authority, 6401-3. Cooks for officers' messes have been quite recently appointed, 6404-6. The question of building quarters for Local Prison officers has not been considered, 6407. The question of the salary of the Governor of Maryborough Prison has been referred to the Commission; he has now to look after convicts as well as local prisoners, 6410-4. The appointment of Dr. Jacob to Maryborough is also referred to the Commission; the Board recommended his appointment, 6415-8. He is temporarily appointed now, but held a Local Prison appointment before 1878, 6421-3. The Inspectors' reports are short; some of them have nothing in them about the condition of the prison; the reports ought to be the same as those sent in by the Inspector General; the Board do not like to limit an Inspector, 6427-30. The clerks at the Dublin office can inform Governors of an Inspector's visit; it is difficult to keep the matter secret, 6431-9. It was found inconvenient for Inspectors to write suggesting an increase in warder's pay; the restriction placed on the Inspectors would not prevent them from reporting on any grievance, 6440-3. As a rule, Inspectors are informed of a decision when a case has required investigation; the Inspector can ask for the paper if it is not sent to him; in some particular cases, the Board might let the matter lie, but, as a rule, the paper is sent on the Board's order, 6446-53. The reports would be sent to an Inspector living out of Dublin, 6455-7. Thinks it would be better if the Inspectors lived in Dublin; it would be very convenient, and communications between the Inspector and Board would be closer, 6458-64. Living in Dublin they would be able to visit prisons just as well as now; the Inspectors prefer things as they are; they live at their own homes, 6465-7. The Constabulary inspect bridewells, as well as the prison Inspectors; the Constabulary reports go to the Inspectors, 6468-73. The reduction of the number of prisons and bridewells is constantly under discussion; the Board thinks the Act provides for a gaol in every assize town; the opinion of the law officers has not been taken, 6474-7. It is not possible to effect further substantial reduction, 6478. The Board have never asked the Lord Lieutenant to exercise his power of closing all gaols in any county, 6479. Has seen the returns of the number of prisons reduced in England, 6483. The distances in Ireland are a difficulty; the inhabitants petitioned against the closing of Rathkeale bridewell, eighteen miles from Limerick; there had been five committals to it in four months, 6484-6. The police oppose doing away with bridewells—Queenstown, for instance, 6487. Produces memorial about Rathkeale, 6488. The police do not always resist closing bridewells; refers to cases of bridewells at a distance from a gaol, and near to one, 6489-91. Female prisoners have to be sent from Kilkenny to Waterford, 6493. Mr. Welland has a room in the Board office, and is there two-thirds of his time; the other third he is travelling; his appointment is not made permanent until the Commission reports, 6495-500. The scheme for sanitary improvements at Mountjoy is not finally decided on; a sum of £1,500 is in the estimates for it; in Ireland these things cannot be done in a moment, 6501-5. The Government recommended consultation with the

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Board of Works, 6507. Such works take weeks always to settle, and important ones months; 6510-15. The sanitary state of Omagh was discussed for years, 6516. There was a concentration of unhappiness about Omagh; one Governor died, and brought odium on the place by sleeping where he ought not; Governors are required to reside in the prison, but some get leave to sleep out, 6518-23. The English Prison Rules were sent over to the Board, who were told to carry them into effect in Ireland, 6526. Drafts the circulars—they are now codified, 6527-9. The English and Irish Rules were exactly similar: the printing of the English Rules was understood to be temporary; the English Rules were sent over as those that were to be enforced, 6530-5. Some Rules were altered, those about Chaplains were, allowing them to appoint any three substitutes, 6537-40. The Rules for surgeons were altered from visiting twice a week to once a day, and as regards examining candidates; there was also deciding the quorum of a Visiting Committee, 6541-2. The Rule has been altered about the diet of a prisoner, with several sentences—so that the whole term so far as diet goes, should be considered one sentence, 6544-5. The Rule about untried prisoner's visits was altered so as to give the Governor or Visiting Justices power to withdraw those liberties, 6546. In England if untried prisoners and debtors transgress the Rules about supplying themselves with food, the privilege is lost, but that is not the case in Ireland, 6547-8. There are Chaplains for all persuasions in Ireland, so that some of the English Rules are not required, 6551-2. Have had no copies of later Rules made in England relating to debtors, 6557-8. Thinks there is a Rule in Ireland that a prisoner should not be searched before another, 6559-60. In Ireland they discharge local prisoners on Sunday, in England they do not; the Lord Lieutenant would have to give the discharge himself if it were for a Saturday when the sentence expired on Sunday, 6562-6. There is no definition of hard labour in Ireland, 6567, except the treadmill in 7 Geo. IV., 6570. Penal labour is defined in the Rules, but not hard labour, 6571-3. The Board ignored the italics in the English Prison Rules, 6576. Lately an order was given that a surgeon's certificate should be sent in before a man was punished; in the Convict Prisons a man is sent to the Penal Ward before he is tried, 6580-6. There is nothing in the reports to show if there has been a reduction in the cost per prisoner since the Board took charge, 6588-90. The variety of matters in the Inspector's reports delays their settlement, 6591-3. The Inspectors should live in Dublin so that the Board could more easily instruct them, 6595-7. Does not think that the mere meeting of Inspectors would do much good, 6600. Warders have to pass Civil Service Examinations, 6602-3. The standard of the examination has been lowered so as to admit a man of good qualifications except literary, for a wardership, 6604-7. Does not see the good of summoning Inspectors to talk over matters with the Board—they never meet together by chance—they were once sent out to visit prisons all together to insure uniformity some months after the Board was formed, 6608-15. Probably good would result from the same course being again adopted, 6616-7. Doubts if it would be of any advantage if the Inspectors had the opportunity of consulting the Board on any case, 6618-25. The decision of the Board should be conveyed to the Inspector by the Member in charge of his district, 6626. Decisions are, as a rule, learnt by the Inspectors from the papers, 6627-31. It would be well that they should invariably be told the Board's decisions, 6632-3. It would do no harm if they might discuss matters with the Board, 6634. The individual Members might take more responsibility—if a Member acted and then

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referred to the Board it would be of little use if the Board objected, 6636-8. If a Member sees anything wrong at a prison when visiting, he gives an order at once—but they are sometimes asked to decide questions of principle, and delay deciding, 6639-41. The Board often returns questions to be settled by a Member when visiting, 6642. Probably the Member might take more responsibility, 6643. The Castle does not interfere with the Board, but the Board must often refer to the Castle, 6644-7. Thinks that many papers referring to officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant must be sent by the Board to him; officers are instructed to send their appeals through the Board, 6648-9. The Board might deal with punishments, but not dismissals, 6650. Referred to Mr. Eagar's appeal being not forwarded by the Board—states that Mr. Eagar set himself to some extent against the Board from the first; he had a right to appeal, but the Board objected to the style of the letter, 6651-8. Thinks the Chairman who wrote the letter could explain it; does not now see the justification for the Board's reply to Mr. Eagar, 6659-61. The superintendent of stores under the Vice-Chairman has charge of stores, 6662. The store department is weak—the staff do not cover the business, 6663-6. Cannot say if the profit claimed is correct, 6667. Advertisements are issued for contracts for supplies from the Dublin office—the tenders are opened before the Board, 6668-9. The local circumstances of the prisons affect the prices at each place, 6670. The Governors are asked to report if the supplies are satisfactory, 6673. The contract is made with the Board and the Governor is informed, 6675-7. In some places prices are very high, because there may be no competition and much transit charge, 6679. The Visiting Justices have never been consulted about contracts; nor as to the state of the gaols at the end of the year, 6680-3. The Justices visit very rarely; many live at a great distance, and they are never consulted at all; it might do good if the Lord Lieutenant called for a report every year from the Visiting Committee, 6684-90. The Irish Prisons Act provides for Governors being appointed to general prison service, they are appointed to be Governor of a prison, not of any named prison, 6693-5. Has never known a case when the Board refused an Inspector leave to see a report, 6697. Mr. Crofton and Mr. Bourke are under the same roof in Dublin, but hardly ever see each other, 6698-702. The Act requires notice to be sent to the nearest relatives of the death of a prisoner, 6703. Explains why circular was issued about *post mortem* examinations being made by independent men, 6705. Refers to and explains table in appendix about officers discharged, &c.; it shows that more are eliminated than remain, 6706-13. That 189 married warders have no quarters, whilst 92 have, 6714. The single men are generally in quarters, 6715. Is examined with reference to a return of punishments of prisoners, 6718-36. The returns do not agree with the original papers; will inquire into it, 6737-44. Thinks the discrepancies very extraordinary, 6747. Board takes tenders for building materials when they are required; they go to the architect who reports on them to the Board and they generally adopt his report, 6748-57. Provisions are advertised for in the daily papers; the Dublin contractor for bread has had the contract for a number of years, 6761-5. There is no return of the prices paid for provisions; a return of the kind has been asked for in Parliament, 6766-8. The prices paid at Castlebar are exorbitant, but the Board could not get another contractor, 6770. If the Governors complain of provisions the Surgeon examines them and rejects if necessary, 6771-3. Contracts are taken for one year, 6774. Some things like cocoa are supplied from Dublin, 6776-7. There are four Deputy-

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Governors; thinks they have been chief warders, 6780-1. The warders salaries' commence at £45, 6783.

Clerk's duties—Adamson, 9218, 9269; Bourke, 12069-82.

Salaries—Clegg, 5836-90.

Want of—Clegg, 58689-9.

Not well trained—Mason, 2837-45.

Clonmel Visiting Committee. Duties—Bagwell, 7701, 7724.

Cody, Rev. Michael.—(Digest of his evidence).

R.C. Chaplain of Mountjoy Prison since 1857, 5781-3. Thinks punishments too numerous and severe—gives instances; one case in which punishment long and severe has injured a prisoner bodily and mentally; the Chaplains have not access to the prisoners' misconduct book; has often to listen to complaints from prisoners about their punishments under the Spike Island officials; has no personal purpose in saying so; has himself always been treated with kindness; once sixteen men were sent from Spike to Mountjoy for their general insubordinate character, and three or four of them had to be sent to Dundrum Asylum; it is easy to punish so as to render reformation impossible; severity provokes prisoners; order must of course be maintained, but punishment is no remedy; it creates and fosters crime, while humane treatment diminishes it; but rational and Christian treatment requires patience, whereas dark cells, &c., give immediate relief; prisoners say that officers discharge their duties for pay, and do not care for their reformation; previous to the Spike Island prisoners coming to Mountjoy, under mild treatment, everything was conducted satisfactorily, on the whole, and except that some prisoners sent from Spike Island were flogged, there was no corporal punishment for twenty years, 5785-6. There were few punishments and no general rebellion, but now the Governor is ready to punish for trifling offences, and officers report men for trifles; such a system does mischief; any officer can get a man punished, but few can reform him; gives case in which an act of disobedience sharply treated led to an assault on an officer, for which two prisoners were flogged; in this case the officer might have overlooked the slight breach of Rules which caused the first interference; does not object to the flogging after the assault, 5787-93. Relates another instance of assault, induced by the prisoner being placed near to an officer against whom he had a grudge; a prisoner sent to the penal ward on a charge is put on three-quarter diet until his case is settled; if found innocent he gets no compensation, 5794. He is sent to the penal ward before his case is inquired into, and he is sometimes prevented from attending divine worship—gives cases; a prisoner is injured if he is kept from Mass on days of obligation; when a prisoner is searched on reception he is asked if he has any prohibited article; if anything is found on him after this he is punished; there should be no question put at all, 5798-802. A prisoner charged with serious offence should be tried by some one deputed by the Board, not by the authorities at the prison; quotes case in which a prisoner's action was misinterpreted, and he was punished heavily; thinks that the Governor, with the advice of the Deputy-Governor and chief warden, should be the sole judge of work done to obtain full marks; thinks all the Rules and by-laws should be simplified and consolidated; referring to the orders about Chaplain's journal, he was instructed to enter his special duties according to a form submitted, and omit circumstances of importance which was just the reverse of the Rule; the Director ordered him in 1867 to cease writing about important matters in the journal, and to send a separate report to the Inspector or Director of any special matters;

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had always written to his superiors about any special case before the journal was suppressed; no one saw the journal except the Inspector or Director; did not appeal against the order, as he did not know to whom to appeal, 5803. In the published reports has spoken of the kindness shown by officers to prisoners, 8012-5. There is now a disposition to severity; this is not a charge against the Governor, 8016-21. The present staff is different from what it was when he wrote approving of it in his report, 8022. Most of the old staff are in No. 2 prison, with which he has not to do, 8023. Convicts under first sentence are the best men in a prison, and are the most easily managed, 8025-6. The warders are now inclined to report prisoners for slight offences; he gives the prisoners' statements, 8028-9. Has in some cases heard the warder's story though not in all, 8030-1. The statements are so far *ex parte*; the warders would not willingly give him information, 8032. Roman Catholic prisoners are likely to tell a priest the truth; some Chaplains may have been deceived, 8033-5. Thinks Roman Catholic Chaplains less deceived than other Chaplains, 8036. Has observed deterioration in prison discipline since the Spike prisoners came, 8037-41. Thinks this due to the spirit which governs the staff, and the bad spirit of some of the prisoners, 8042. Before the Spike prisoners came the majority were in separate confinement; it is not much easier to maintain discipline in separate confinement as the confinement irritates prisoners, 8043-6, but fears that punishments are more common with associated labour than with men in separate confinement, 8047-8. Has never been to Spike, but does not agree that it was more difficult to maintain discipline there than in Mountjoy, as the prisoners can talk through the windows and walls, 8053-4. Is giving his opinion of a place (Spike) which he has never seen, and does not think that the arrangements would account for the great number of punishments, 8055-6. The law was carried out with too great rigour at Spike, that he judges from what he sees at Mountjoy, 8057. Thinks things better there they were at Spike, not so much severity; there are no signs of improvement, however, in the matters he has referred to, 8059-62. Explains that all his evidence is not based on prisoners' statements; he has never been furnished with a list of prisoners kept from divine service since the Spike prisoners came; he does not wish to attack the Governor or anyone else, 8063-5. Details the various services he holds during the week; he takes a holiday on Wednesdays, unless there is some urgent matter, 8061. Cannot say how many hours a day he spends in the prison; sometimes only one hour, sometimes five, 8070. Except in chapel, sees prisoners nearly always alone, and spends twenty minutes, or half an hour, or one hour, with men who require it, 8071. Prisoner F. N. has been kept from Mass sometimes, and not allowed to attend religious instruction for two years, 8074. Every prisoner under punishment is excluded from religious instruction, but only some from Mass, 8075-7. Does not know on what grounds the Governor can exclude him by his free will, 8078-9. Has no record sent him of those excluded from Mass, or the reasons, 8080. Sees every prisoner under punishment daily, except on Wednesdays; would not see a prisoner if he did not think it expedient, e.g., if he was excited, 8083-4. Visits prisoners in hospital not daily, but often, during the week; when there are dangerous cases, goes three or four times a day, 8085. Prisoners can always communicate their desire to see him; sometimes the message does not reach him, probably by accident, 8086-90. Prisoner F. N. was over 700 days under punishment; he expressed the opinion that long punishment was injuring him; on each of the 700 days he ought to have been seen by the surgeon, and he presumably detected no

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injury occurring, 8091-5. A Roman Catholic Chaplain ought to have some knowledge of the state of a prisoner's mind, 8097. He was requested by Dr. M'Donnell to pay particular attention to mental disease, 8097-8. Did not in the case of F. N. draw the Medical Officer's attention, lest he should consider it interference, 8099-101. Nothing irregular has occurred at Mountjoy in the chapel for twenty years until the Spike prisoners came; men have since been punished for striking one another; before men had sometimes been punished for talking, 8102-5. Men are sent to the penal ward under reduced diet until the case is settled; if found innocent he gets no compensation; instances a case of a prisoner hand-cuffed for whistling in his cell; was closely confined for fourteen days without exercise; feared his mind might suffer; this was in 1866, 8106-10. Has no record since his journal was suppressed, 8111. Such things may be happening now, 8112-3. Thinks a prisoner charged with an offence should go to the penal ward, but not be put on diminished diet, 8124-6. The Governor sometimes dismisses cases brought before him, 8127-9. Thinks returned convicts should be separated along with notoriously bad men, and with a very good Governor and staff they might be managed on the reformatory principle—would make them work hard and have a Christian Brother as superior, 8133-9. Thinks the reformatory system a good one, but in 1882 reported that prisoners from reformatories were the worse conducted, 8140-6. Prisoners should be tried for serious offences by a Member of the Board or an Inspector; the Governor now examines serious cases, and reports—the Board act on the report; when a Member visits he examines cases as well as sentences, 8147-57. In case of a man being reported for not having done sufficient work the matter should be brought before the Governor or Deputy; there should be an appeal to them; they would protect the prisoner, 8158-64. A mixture of Protestant and Presbyterian warders and Roman Catholic prisoners with warders of similarly different religions, induces indifference to religion and weakens the hope of improvement; close contact produces the result without conversation, 8165-7. Writes to the Board direct, but has recently been asked to write through the Governor, 8168-70. Does not superintend schooling, but selects devotional books and the library books, 8171-7. Books are changed once a fortnight, if a man can read well he gets his book changed more frequently, 8178-81. Reads all the returned convicts' letters; the schoolmaster writes for those who cannot; the Governor sees the letters first, 8183-7. The warders used to give the convicts their letters, now the Chaplain does, and he is practically made a postman, 8188-9. An officer should be appointed for the duty; the letters should be sealed after being read by the Governor, and before being delivered to the prisoners, 8190-200. Thinks the Chaplain should continue to read the letters; the chief warder should take the letters from the Chaplain and seal them before giving them to the prisoners, 8203-8. Has no censure to pass on the present Governor of Mountjoy, 8213. He has dismissed trivial cases brought before him, 8215. There is no personal bias in the warders against the prisoners, 8216. Has heard that the Spike men have become more civilized since they came up to Dublin, 8219. Thinks that prisoners should feel that the Rules are carried out fairly; desires to see a better tone arising, 8221-3. His feeling is that a system of severity is not the best for reform, and this element should always be kept before the staff, 8224-8. The Chaplain has access to the inmost thoughts of the prisoners; in some of them there is a certain nobility, and if that were worked on the man might be improved, 8232-4. Has had no differences with the Protestant warders for twenty years, nor with the Protestant surgeon, 8235-9. Would

Cody, Rev. Michael—continued.

not allow reconvicted men to mix with others in chapel, or even in the same prison, 8241. A prisoner's statement has little weight; does not know the action taken when prisoners' and warders' evidence is different, 8242-5. Does not know if a prisoner is informed of the result of any complaint he makes, 8246-7. Does not think that in Ireland the chief warder checks the marks awarded by the warder, 8248-50. Convicts on light labour earn six or seven marks; but the Board has power to increase the marks, 8251-9. The test of marks should be the man's willingness to work; the cases of infirm prisoners should not be left to the discretion of anyone; there should be Rules, 8260-2. The Medical Officer should state if a man is weak, and that should decide the task, 8263. Some fifteen refractory prisoners were sent from Spike in 1879 for second probation, and about them he stated in his report that the most of them were weak-minded; several of them were sent to Dundrum; they were all put into the penal ward; got one hour's exercise; no religious instruction; went to mass on Sunday only; exercised separately; no secular instruction was given then, 8257-80. Penal classis punishment, 8281. A cell in which a weak-minded man is now confined in Mountjoy is unwholesome, 8285. The punishment cells are very cold in winter, 8293. A fire has been put in the corridor to warm them recently, 8301. Dr. M'Donnell's discharge would not induce another Medical Officer to make reports about these weak-minded prisoners, 8305-6. Does not remember any report by the Medical Officer about the group of prisoners sent from Spike, 8313. Has not been asked by the present Medical Officers to watch cases of weak-minded prisoners, 8315-6. There was no notice in Chaplain's book of a prisoner recently dying in Mountjoy, 8319. This was because he was forbidden, eighteen years ago, to enter such occurrences in his journal, 8322. Thinks the order still holds good, 8328. The book it was intended should be seen only by the Inspector and Members of the Board, 8334. And the matters in it could not be known generally, 8335. Very seldom sees the Inspector or Member of the Board, 8340. Refers to his notes of 1866 and 1867 which Captain Barlow thought should not have been entered, 8343-8. Explains further instructions by Mr. Murray as to entries in his book, 8354-8. In consequence he desisted from making records of importance in his journal, 8360. A form was given him showing simply records of visits which he was to follow, 8362-3. After this sent at times special reports, 8367-8. His journal now is a mere record of routine, 8372-3. Visitors to inspect the prisoners should not be accompanied by a prison officer, 8374-5. Thinks the Governor strict in forcing warders to report small offences; serious ones are thus sometimes induced, 8378-81. Warders should be allowed a great deal of discretion, 8385. Chaplains should have power to direct attention to cases of neglect, 8387. As the prisoner tells the Chaplain everything, he can best judge of his mental state, 8388-93. There are always prisoners on the border line between criminality and insanity, 8397. The Medical Officer and the Chaplain should therefore work together, 8400-3. Admits that anything he has referred to might have been dealt with by all the officers working together, 8404-5. An officer might shut his eyes sometimes to an offence, 8407. Thinks it best to have an outside visiting Medical Officer and an inside resident officer rather than one resident medical officer doing all the work, 8414-5. Chaplains should have access to the prisoners' misconduct book, 8417. Prisoners are sometimes unaware that certain acts are offences, 8418-20. Assaults might sometimes be avoided by tact, 8421. Would expect that members of Roman Catholic prisons would be looked after by Roman Catholic Members of the Board,

Cody, Rev. Michael—continued.

8423-6. In hospital, would sometimes separate prisoners and sometimes not; half madmen should be in association, 8427-9. Mental infirmity arises from cellular confinement in different periods, great irritability is an indication, and it is well for the Chaplain to draw the surgeon's attention to this, 8430-5. Has never seen any harshness on the part of a warder to a prisoner but has seen marks of harshness; the prisoner said he had been struck by a warder; if he reported such a case the warder would be believed, 8436-43. Cannot recall a case in which he has been imposed upon by prisoners, 8444-7. Thinks there should be communication between the Chaplain and surgeon about the mental state of prisoners, 8449-50. Since Dr. M'Donnell left there has been none, 8451-2. Warders might be trained if it was under a good Governor, 8456-7. Thinks the present school system in Mountjoy good because the teachers are good; it is partly cellular and partly scholastic, 8463-4.

Cody, Rev. Father M. Comments on his evidence—*Bourke*, 10985, 14335-40.

Constabulary. Inspect bridewells—*Clegg*, 6468-73. Better paid than Prison service—*O'Brien*, 7015-6. Better paid than English Police—*Ryder*, 8790. Should be consulted re reduction of Prisons—*Barlow*, 13565.

Get better candidates than Prison service—*O'Brien*, 7015-6.

Contracts. Period for which taken—*Clegg*, 6774.

Advertised for—*Barlow*, 13258-67.

Made with Board—*Clegg*, 6675-7.

Convicts reclaiming land—*Crofton*, 1483-4.

Feigned madness among—*O'Keefe*, 957.

Schooling at Lusk—*Gunning*, 4458-9.

Visits from Priests at Mountjoy—*Hay*, 4340-6, 4348-53.

In association are put to break stones—*Barlow*, 13521.

Harbours of Refuge, use of in building—*Barlow*, 13580.

Cost of prison administration—*Barlow*, 13569-71.

Criminal Registration System—*O'Brien*, 6928-41.

Crofton, W. E., Esq., J.P.—(Digest of his evidence.)

One of three Inspectors of Prisons, Ireland, has the Dublin district, 1051-3. An Inspector, as a rule, confines himself to his own district, 1054-5. Was appointed in 1878, 1056-7. Was private secretary and Inspector to his father when inspecting foreign prisons—also has inspected and reported on Swiss prisons, and acted as secretary to his father when examining English county prisons, 1061. Gives detail of duties of Inspectors as settled in 1878, 1066. They have been altered—visits to the large prisons every six weeks, bridewalls every six months, minor prisons every three months, 1069. Says that the Chairman thinks the Inspectors have nothing to do with ventilation, and quotes facts about Naas prison, 1075-6. States that the Inspectors are not allowed to forward any complaint of an officer about pay, it goes through the Governor; thinks that the officers would prefer to speak to the Inspector, 1078-86. If a prisoner refers to a subject which either he did bring or might have brought before a Member of the Board, the Inspector is to inform him that it can't be listened to, 1098. Thinks this does not work well, especially in convict prisons; describes mode of inspecting, and thinks that prisoners, from seeing and knowing the Inspector, are more likely to speak to him about complaints, 1099-102. There may be cases where a decision has been given by a Member of the Board, but the order may be carried out irregularly, and the Inspector ought to interfere—cites case at Mountjoy, 1105. Prisoners should not be allowed to appeal

Crofton, W. R., Esq., J.P.—continued.

from a Member of the Board to the Inspector, 1111. Explains mode of inspecting a prison—sees every prisoner and then writes a report to the Board, but makes no entry in the prison books, 1115-17. Carefully avoids giving directions to the Governor, but may answer any question he asks—if he saw anything wrong would ask the Governor for an explanation, but would not tell him that a report would be made, 1118-23. Looks at all fittings and books, which are often written upon—would call the attention of the Governor to such a thing, and if it went on, would report to Board, 1124-33. Avoids a circuit in inspecting, 1134-5. Sees the Members of the Board occasionally, not very often; it is difficult for Inspectors to know how the Board deals with their reports, as the papers are often not sent back to be noted, 1136-48. Inspector may go to a prison not knowing what action has been taken on a report. The Governors sometimes keep back the papers sent them for explanation, 1149. Finds sometimes nothing done on a report, and as a rule, takes no further notice in his next report, but has done so, 1150-1. Does not think the Inspector should bring the Board's notice a second time to the same thing, 1152-5. Inspectors should have power to deal with a prisoner's complaint, 1155. Gives case of W. M., who applied to be employed at other work, &c., was seen by Inspector, who reported, but no action was taken as respects the prisoner, 1157-84. Prisoner should be informed promptly by Board or Inspector, of the decision come to in his case, 1186-8. The discipline is more uniform than it was, but there is still great want of uniformity between large and small prisons, 1190-4. Military prisoners should be used as cleaners in small prisons, 1195. Hard labour is not carried out in all prisons, in some large prisons it is, 1196-7. Some prisons badly built, discipline cannot be carried out in "horseshoe" prisons, they should be altered, 1198-9. The warders are not of a sufficiently high class, those who came in since 1878 are far worse than the other class, because the magistrates formerly took pains in getting good men; they are now inferior men—from the plough, 1200-5. They pass a simple examination. The police, the excise, and the asylums give better pay, and the prisons get what the others reject, 1206-8. Under the old system some of the officers got more pay, probably on the average it was higher, 1210-1. The men complain that the promotion is very irregular, 1213. Gradual promotion is not the rule, 1215-25. The warders are very uncomfortable in their quarters—in some towns they have to pay highly for lodging, and cannot afford proper accommodation, 1226-32. Married warders should not live inside the prison—infection may be imported by their families, and gives case at Wicklow, 1233-6. The unmarried warders should mess together and have food cooked by military prisoners, 1237-41. To see that warders' quarters are clean is part of his duty—some are very untidy, 1242-6. Does not, as a rule, inspect Governor's quarters, 1247-8. Men should act as Deputy-Governor before being appointed Governor, otherwise they do not know their business when they join, 1249-54. The Surgeons do their duty well, and are humane, 1255-9. Agrees with Board that they should visit the prison before noon, 1260-1. The Chaplains, as a rule, do as little as they can, but there are exceptions—speaks as to his own district, 1264-8. The schooling given is nominal; a prisoner should not be taught unless sentenced for twelve or six months at least—teaching now done by a schoolmaster-warder going from cell to cell in the dinner hour—each man gets very few minutes, 1269-73. That is in Local Prisons, at Mountjoy there are classes during the day, 1276-8. Is satisfied with matrons and their pay; does not know much about assistant matrons but they are underpaid, 1279-82. The

Crofton, W. R., Esq., J.P.—continued.

officers complain about the length of hours of duty at Naas, a man is on duty sixteen hours twice a week, thirteen hours three times, once twelve hours, and once twenty hours; he gets a break for night duty but the practice varies in different prisons as to night duty; has reported these hours to the Board, 1283-95. Officers get out after seven when doing ordinary duty, 1296-1301. Compares warders' hours with those of Dublin Police, 1302-5. The officers also complain that the promotions made at the time of the suspect prisoners was temporary, 1306. The officers are dissatisfied with the rate of pension, 1307-12. Warders through recent trying times with all their grievances have never combined or intimidated, 1313. Some skilled prisoners escape the penal portion of their punishment being employed on prison works, but the prisoners do not feel that they are unequally treated, 1315-17. Calls treadmill, stone breaking, and junk picking penal labour, the Board add knitting and sewing, 1319. The Governor decides the quantity of oakum to be picked, 1320-4. Mark system answers admirably, would be better if the warders were of a higher class, 1325-6. The prisoners appeal about marks to Governor and Inspector, 1327-31. The convict system of marks recently altered—now eight marks are given; in Local Prisons it is best to keep the marking simple, in some of them they give two marks or none which is a bad plan, 1332-8. Daily are better than monthly marks, which was the old system; prisoners watch their marks, 1339-40. Prisoners know they can appeal but do not distinguish between Inspector and Member of Board, the person to whom to appeal is suggested by the Governor or warder, 1341-4. Prisoners know that they now can memorialize the Lord Lieutenant, but the rule is not hung up in the cell, 1345-9. Long sentenced prisoners know the rules, probably short sentenced do not, 1351-2. The Visiting Justices do not care about the prisoners as a rule, but they come to the prisons when called. Does not know circular to Visiting Justices, in England, issued by Secretary of State, 1353. Gives case in Kilkenny Prison where decision by a Visiting Justice was stated by the Board to be beyond his powers. The Visiting Committee do not like to bring themselves into conflict with Government or the Board, 1356-7. Does not think the minor prisons in his district necessary, seldom has a prisoner in them, 1358-61. Would also do away with bridewells and allow short sentences for drunkenness to remain with the police; provision for this is made in the 1877 Act; refers to report on bridewells by Messrs. Harvey and Connellan, 1362-8. Closing the minor prisons in his district would not cause much additional cost for removing prisoners, 1371-2. Thinks that there should be rules regulating the visits to misdemeanants and the number of letters they may write, 1373. Debtors should be allowed to write oftener, 1375. Has no fault to find with prison rules, 1376. The gratuity system does not work well—leads prisoners to drink when discharged—would give clothes as a rule instead of money, 1377-8. Thinks when an Inspector reports if the Board differ they should see him before deciding, 1385-6. It has not been brought to his notice that the health of warders suffers long hours, 1387. Warders can appeal in case of fine, 1389. Thinks warders' pay should be increased, 1397. The hours of chief warders are very long, 1401. The pay of warders in Scotland is much higher than in Ireland, 1406. Reports to Board on sanitary matters if anything appears wrong; cites cases of reporting small size of punishment cell, Naas, and arrangements in Hospital at Richmond, 1412-22. Reported the cell-closets at Mountjoy, 1424. If the police had the bridewells in their charge they would probably use the existing ones, 1429. The police would have the opportunity of conversing and tampering with prisoners awaiting

Crofton, W. R., Esq., J.P.—continued. trial in Lock-ups as is the case in England and Scotland, but it would not matter for cases of drunkenness, 1430-1. In reference to W. M. does not remember that he had muffs on for seven days—he had bread and water without break for fourteen days, 1432-43. It is difficult to have an *esprit de corps* among warders as they change so often. They have no benefit society. The libraries are not well kept up, and there is no bagatelle room, band, or cricket club, 1444-9. The officers do not get off duty on Saturday and Sundays as in the English prisons, 1450. The frequent resignations, dismissals, and discharges of warders at Mountjoy has come under his notice, 1451. During five years 385 officers were in hospital, three were removed as a punishment, nineteen dismissed, thirty-two discharged on medical grounds, and thirty-five resigned, which tends to show that the hours of duty are excessive, 1452. Officers should be trained in large prisons, 1453. The pay of the convict warders is good enough, 1455. There are no quarters built for warders; the allowance to all grades in lieu of quarters is 2s. 6d. a week, 1458-9. The plan of annual increment in pay is better than triennial, which is the plan in the convict prisons, 1460-1. The warders complain when their increment is stopped very much, 1463. A Treasury circular has been issued on the subject, 1465. The Governors may be able to find out the time when their prisons are to be inspected, 1467-70. The debtors' accommodation is not very good, 1475. The system for the identification of old offenders and registration is not good—describes it, 1478. Thinks Governors on the whole good, 1481. Thinks convicts should be employed in selected parties reclaiming land, using iron prisons; they would escape very seldom, 1483-4. A part of an agricultural prison could be used as an intermediate prison, 1485. The increments of pay advance at a slower rate in Ireland than in England in the Convict Service, and the warder goes to his maximum in six years, while the assistant warders take nine years; the principal warder reaches his maximum in six years; in England the lower grades advance to their maximum more quickly than the higher, and in Ireland the higher more quickly than the lower grades, 1491. Cannot explain the variations in the rates of pay of other grades, 1492-9. Would give candidates for prison service lectures as well as training; would not have a training college, 1500-3. Warders are either pensioners or sons of small farmers; the sons of town workmen would not come at the money, 1504-7. Thinks the promotion of Governors rests with the Prisons Board, 1508-12. Warders complain of young men being put over their heads, 1513-5. Does not know cause for changing warders so much; the effect is bad, 1517-8. The punishment book would not record the fact of a prisoner being in muffs nine days, 1521. A Governor reports that he has placed a man under restraint and the Board give instructions as to the length of time the restraint is to be kept on; the Governor makes a record in his journal, 1526-27. The muffs are the most severe punishment a man can undergo, but it is not considered one, 1523-30. Muffs are not used on the Continent, so far as he knows; they are used in Ireland only, 1539-40. Does not approve of muffs; thinks handcuffs or a restraint to attach the elbows would be better, 1541-2. Does not remember case of W. M. having muffs on continuously for eight or nine days, 1543-5. He would pay warders same as Constabulary; give them preparatory training, and then shorter hours of duty, 1546-50. The lodging money is quite insufficient, 1551. Would build warders' quarters, 1552-3. Went to Switzerland to report on the working of the old Irish convict system, 1554-8. The system introduced by the 1877 Act is better than the old local one, 1560-1. Acts in visiting Convict Prisons similarly as in

Crofton, W. R., Esq., J.P.—continued. going to Local Prisons, 1564-5. Prefers the English system, where the Director alone visits; he has power of reporting only, 1567-8. There is a Local Prison rule under which he could punish, but it brought him into conflict with the Board, 1570-1. It is not satisfactory for a prison officer to have dormant powers, 1572. There is a dual control of Convict Prisons by the Inspector and the Member of the Board, 1573. The alterations of instructions to Inspectors have not been published; the number of inspections has been reduced, and the numbers of prisons; can now get through the work efficiently, 1578-84. Would report on bad smells and probably bad ventilation, 1585-6. Is not satisfied, as a rule, with the security of bridewells, 1588. Never disposes of any case brought before him, 1590. Seldom sees the Member of the Board who has his district, but has an office under the same roof; sends a note, if he wants to bring anything before the Chairman, 1598-1603. The decisions as to prisoners' complaints should be made known to them by a Member of the Board; very few come from Local Prisons, 1609-10. Thinks prisoners should be allowed to speak to the Inspectors about decisions of the Board, but he has been told not to write about such cases, 1611-3. Prisoners are employed while on probation on buildings, &c., to show an economy, 1616-17. The deterioration of the warders has arisen in recent years, 1620. Occasionally, in 1878, you met with a lot of bad officers in Local Prisons, 1625. Ill-usage by warders is quite uncommon; they are more apt to relax discipline, and there is a fair amount of trafficking, chiefly in Convict Prisons; tobacco is introduced, 1626-31. Pensioner is the best kind of officer, 1633-5. They should receive lectures from volunteers outside the prison service, 1637. They should be selected; a few visiting parties might lecture, and the convict schoolmaster; also a Deputy-Governor or chief warder, 1639-44. If there was a class of warders being trained there would be a larger staff and increased expense, 1645-7. In comparing the pay of English and Irish warders has not compared the pay of tradesmen, 1652-5. Finds for himself living in Ireland dearer than in England, 1656. Thinks stopping the increment a double punishment to a warder, 1657-61. A warder is not often dismissed; generally allowed to resign, 1662-4. The possibility of the annual increment being stopped should be set out in the papers first sent him, 1665-7. The officers complain that at the time of the suspects they were promoted without being told the promotion was temporary, and afterwards reduced to their previous rank, 1668-71. If the post of first-class chief warder were vacant it would as likely be given to a third-class as to a second-class chief warder; junior men sometimes pass over senior on account of better education, and because they can act as clerks, 1675-80. Recommends for warders in Local Prisons an increase in their numbers to allow of their being trained, and in their pay; if the prisons are reduced or improved in construction the numbers need not be increased, 1686-90. Thinks unmarried warders should live in the prison and have a mess, 1693-7. It is undesirable for married warders to have lodgers; their lodging allowance is insufficient, 1698-1701. Convicts receive schooling now during working hours, 1705-7. The duties of Visiting Justices are regulated by the rules, the rules state what they may do, not what they must do; they should have more power in the prisons, 1710-14. One hundred selected convicts might be sent to till land—not in large gangs—parties of twenty-five in different places could do a great deal—they should be in an iron prison, selected men would not try to escape—the labour would not be set up as a reward, 1717-26. The prisoner would thus be suited for the kind of work he could get easily when liberated and the country would be benefited, 1727. The men who

Crofton, W. R., Esq., J.P.—continued.

escape from Lusk are of weak intellect; 1780. The other Inspectors think that they do not dispose of a case unless they have direction; do so, 1734-7. Classification worked well if you have accommodation, that prevents it being carried out now; convict prisoners are not classified according to their characters, but first convictions are kept separate, 1738-41. In his own district he would close the minor prisons and bridewells, 1744. Thinks there should be Irish speaking warders where Irish is spoken, 1745-7. Does not know what Maryboro' is meant for, the alterations are just completed, the object was to retain permanent invalids there—it is sound but he does not like the system, which is most objectionable; the life is luxurious. There are forty convicts there in association and little discipline, 1749-51. Does not think the discipline of Mountjoy likely to produce insanity, 1762. Weak-minded prisoners are kept at Mountjoy, those at Maryboro' are lunatics—invalids—and those subject to mental paroxysms, 1764. There is no classification at Maryboro', except for man in for the first time, 1772. There is sufficient ground to cultivate at Maryboro'; the prisoners are not employed in cultivating it, 1773-5. The stores are all entirely wrong in construction, one is worse than another; they are in a very unsatisfactory condition; some of the store ledgers are quite unsuitable, and he has reported this to the Board, but the stores are kept in the same way, 1780-86. The irregularities of Mountjoy prisoners have been more numerous than elsewhere—six times more; there has been an improvement since the new Governor has come, 1788-92. Thinks the Inspectors should have more pay, they have £600 now, 1798.

Further examined,

Asked to produce any evidence of local prisoner having punishment of fourteen days bread and water, reads letters passed between him and the Board, from which it appeared that W. M. had bread and water from 30th August to 14th September, 1879, 14058-61. Understands that the Board took Law Officers' opinion on this, and found it to be illegal, 14062. He reported the case to the Board that the prisoner was in a state of excitement, complaining that he had been illegally punished, so that they might take further action, 14063. Could not interfere further, on account of the Rule that Inspector is not to interfere with Board's decisions, 14064. The staff at Mountjoy was not separate at all, and the prisons were only divided by a bulkhead; the warders did the duty in local and convict divisions alternately, so that repeated mistakes took place in confusing convict and local prisoners in their punishments, 14068-71. Until an order came out quite recently prisoners were put on dietary punishment who had not been certified by the Medical Officer, 14077-82. Until the circular was issued a surgeon was not obliged to visit a prisoner on punishment diet in his own cell, 14084. Reported 25th October that he thought D. D. at Wexford prison was not sane, 14091. The cell he was confined in was almost completely dark, 14098. There had been no circular ordering that there should be no dark cell, 14101. When he saw D. D. at Wexford he was tall, overgrown, and suffering always from melancholia, 14104-6. The Board altered the order about weighing prisoners on reception; those under a month's sentence would not be weighed, 14110-1. The Rule was abrogated by a circular, 14112-7. Can give instances of irregular promotions of warders; jumps from bottom to top, 14121-2. The Governor's diet suggested by the Committee was carried out for some time with success, and then was stopped; Mr. Bourke said it was illegal, 14123-4. Does not think he has seen Mr. Bourke for two years; has not had any serious difference with Captain Barlow, but does not see him officially; it is for the good of

Crofton, W. R., Esq., J.P.—continued.

the service that the staff should be on proper relations; nothing has happened to create ill-feeling between him and Captain Barlow, 14127-40. J. C. was in good health when he entered the prison; it would have been well to have put him in association, but he was suffering from itch; he died of congestion of the lungs, brought on, no doubt, by his not staying in bed at night and being unable to cover himself, owing to the muffs, when he lay down, 14561-9. When prisoners are sick they should be dealt with quite differently from ordinary prisoners; the Medical Officer should have complete responsibility; thinks in this case the Governor and Medical Officer did all they could; does not think there would have been any advantage in putting J. C. into hospital, or probably into a padded cell; the doctor wished to use the restraint usual in lunatic asylums, 14571-89. Reads reports to the Board about number of prisoners employed at Mountjoy on unremunerative labour; a carpenter's class was formed, but they got no tools, 14591-4. Called attention at Maryborough to the occasional absence of the female matron, so that the chief warder had to visit and give the females their meals, 14598. Considers it very objectionable to send warders at once to duty; they should be trained, 14601-4. His great objection to Maryborough has been want of classification, the association of the mentally and physically infirm, and the power of contamination, 14606-8. Reported a case in which a man (M——), not really violent was put in muffs in Mountjoy; believes there have been cases of prisoners in muffs with no record in the prison books, 14609-18. States a case of a convict kept in handcuffs day and night for fourteen days without receiving exercise, 14619-23. He reported twice about the defective ventilation of some cells at Naas, in July, 1880, and nothing was done until March, 1884, 14624-6. States that two convicts complained of being put in the Penal Class without their offence being stated; he could not find out what their offences were; the Board said on his report that that was the treatment intended, 14630-6. Muffs render a man too completely helpless; they should be abolished, 14637-9. He examined into the case of J. C. at Waterford; had no medical assessor; he did not ask the Visiting Committee to be present; would be glad to have the help of a Visiting Justice on such occasions, 14641-51. There is no Prisons Conference in Ireland; the Visiting Justices have never taken up the question of prison reforms, 14653-4. The Visiting Committee is generally called in to punish, 14656. As regards C—— he found that the Governor and Medical Officer had constantly visited him, 14667-8. There was no record in the Chaplain's book even of his death, 14670. C——s complained to the Chaplain that he was tied down; the Chaplain promised to make inquiries about his sheets, and he thinks under the circumstances he might have done so, 14672-80. C——s was put into the itch ward at the top of the prison; he was not on extra diet; no one attended him at night beyond looking in on him; having muffs on he could not attend to himself, and it was difficult to cover himself with bed clothes; he tried to break the door open and the window; he was in intense mental excitement which ultimately subsided; he burst the restraint jacket when it was tied; the doctor wished him confined by sheets; he got up and walked about, and got severe cold; the itch ward is heated like other cells; the doctor said he could not have placed him in hospital as it was newly painted; he also said he had been requested never to place a prisoner in hospital unless absolutely necessary; he had bronchitis the day before his death; the night watchman had orders to visit him every half-hour; when he returned to his cell in his day clothes he was in muffs, 14685-737. If the floor of the cell was wet with soil in the morning it

Crofton, W. R., Esq., J.P.—continued.

was not the fault of the day warder, 14738-40. The doctor objected to handcuffs because he was suffering from itch, 14743-4. No extra clothing had been ordered him, 14746. Thinks the doctor visited him twice daily, 14748. The padded cell is of recent construction; the hospital accommodation is good, 14753-9. The doctor entered the fact that prisoner C. walked about in his cell at night; he has not the temperature of the cell, 14765-7. No investigation was made into a previous case of attempted suicide, 14770. Two warders have been discharged from Waterford since the case of J. C. but not from causes connected with the case, 14773-8. The prisoner could have summoned a warder by calling while he was under restraint, 14781-7. There was nothing to show that the warder had not visited him every half-hour, 14790-2.

Crofton, W.R. Comments on statements by—Bourke, 10838-43, 11082-11092, 11397-41, 14205-9; Lentsaigne, 5671; O'Brien, 6975-80.

D. D., case of—Bourke, 12282-12384 Crofton, 14091-106.

Deputy-Governor. Required in large gaols—Bourke, 11228-38.

Appointments of—Clegg, 6007.

Not required—Sarsfield, 8949.

Complain they cannot become governors—Bagwell, 7867.

Derry Visiting Committee. Meetings—Bruce, Sir H. H., 7520-3.

Diet. Class I. same as in England—Gover, 10632-4.

Class II. (English) explained—Gover, 10635-44.

Harrington, 9925-7.

Enough—Hill, 1919.

Works well—Joyce, 6158-61; Thompson, 2970-77.

Extra given to prevent sickness—M'Donnell, 3403-

14.

Insufficient—Parnell, 10081-2.

For short periods should be increased—Sarsfield, 8967.

Of local prisons satisfactory, 869-76.

Should be deterrent—Sarsfield, 9032-43.

Discipline in prisons—Barlow, 13714-20; Waters, 10461-2; Young, 834-43.

Flogging for breach of—Parnell, 10070-5.

Loose in minor prison—Barlow, 13323-7.

Best in large prisons—O'Keeffe, 4045.

Duncan, Mr. James.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is Assistant Accountant of Stores for the English local and convict prisons; was specially employed in re-organizing the English system of accounts; at the request of the Royal Commission, inspected the stores and store accounts of nine Irish prisons, and looked into the store-accounting arrangements of the head office, 12452-60. The Irish store-rooms are, as a rule, small, ill-lighted, badly fitted, and inconveniently situated, 12462. The stores themselves are badly arranged, and there is a good deal of litter about, 12464. The articles are scattered about the prisons, so as to render it impossible that any clear idea of the total can be maintained, and demands are made unnecessarily in consequence, 12465-9, also 12779-81. The stock floating about is often very excessive, 12470. Thus, at Richmond, the shirts, jackets, vests, trousers, and shoes are out of all proportion to the population of the prison, 12471-6. Condemned articles are not, in some prisons, separated from new, nor prisoners' private clothing from articles belonging to the Government, 12477-8. There is a want of cleanliness and order throughout, 12479. The stores are of good quality, 12480-1. Except at Mountjoy, there are no samples for the guidance of Governors, 12482. In some cases the provision stores are accessible to the cook, 12483-6. The kitchens are often incommensurate and

Duncan, Mr. James—continued.

dirty. The cooks are frequently unskilled in their work, 12487. And often changed, 12730-8. There are no printed instructions as to cooking, and the process varies at different prisons, 12488-90. Meat is boiled longer in some establishments than in others, and the quantity issued from the stores to produce the cooked ration varies, 12493. The cook is not always furnished with a note of the quantities issued to him, 12496. The allowance for waste in cooking potatoes varies from *nil* to 20 per cent., 12498. The accounts are in a very bad state, 12503, also 12792-6. There is little or no check, 12504. The Governors see this, 12716. The printed instructions furnished are of little practical use, 12505-11. In certain important particulars they are not carried out, either at the local or the convict prisons; thus, there is no annual statement of profits, and certain other returns are not furnished, 12512-5. The hospital extras book is not kept in all prisons, 12516. Arrears exist to a large extent, notably at Galway, where the accounts are in much confusion, 12517-21. The materials ledger is not checked regularly, 12522-3. The productive ledger, one of the most important books in the list, is, as now kept, of little use, even at Mountjoy; each prison has its own method, 12524-32. The floating stock book has been fairly well kept of late, 12533-9. Most Governors cannot possibly tell whether the industries carried on are paying or not; the labour returns are, as a rule, unreliable; one Governor makes a profit on oakum-picking, but does not show it, 12540-9. No day book is kept, 12551-2. The personal accounts ledger is not properly kept, and is burdened with matters that do not seem to belong to it, 12553 8. The provision and miscellaneous store ledgers, as a rule, show no discrepancies at balancing; they are generally balanced apparently without any comparison with the actual stock on hand, 12559-65. The balances, therefore, are frequently fictitious, 12817-9. One prison's books show no waste for potatoes, although twenty per cent. is issued on this account; the meat account is balanced by entering the difference between the two sides as "bone," 12566-9. The Galway store ledgers show a series of extraordinary discrepancies; they were kept by a clerk since discharged for drunkenness, 12670-9 and 12706-12. Governors justly complain of the inefficiency of their clerks, and of their being frequently changed, 12574-7, 12727-8, and 12900. The account books in Ireland are, in some cases, more or less similar in form to those in England, 12863-75. In some prisons the stores are kept by one officer and the books by another, 12578-9. The storekeeper does not always see the goods delivered by contractors, 12580-1, also 12803-6. There is no fixed rule as to the washing of bedding, 12582. There is no scale of tasks, except in the case of oakum-picking and stone-breaking, 12583-8 and 12739-41. The weights and scales are not regularly inspected and adjusted, and in some cases are out of order, 12589-96 and 12742-3. There is no fixed rule as to the length of credit to be given to customers, 12597-605. The prices charged for mats and other articles made in prisons vary very much, and are generally lower than in England, 12606-9. Articles made for prison use are charged at excessive rates, unnecessarily high per-centages being added to the cost of the material, 12610-7. The estimates are thus improperly swelled, 12618, also 12744 and 12888. The Irish prison estimates compare very unfavourably with the English in some of the sub-heads which relate to stores, 12619. There would be no difficulty in effecting some reduction in Ireland by introducing a proper price list, 12622. Circumstances that may explain the high expenditure for fuel are the number of small prisons, the scattered character of the buildings, the want

Duncan, Mr. James—continued.

of proper regulations for the issue of coal, and the fact that certain officers have fuel and light free, 12623-24, and 12894-7. The price of coal is not higher than in the English convict prisons, 12625. The high victualling expenditure is probably due to want of control, 12626-7. In England the provision contracts are made by annual tender, 12630-7. Much money is locked up in the shape of excessive stocks of clothing, mats, &c., 12638-42. And great economy might be effected if the question were properly investigated by the central office, 12642-3. A saving of £3 a ton could be made by buying coir at public sale, 12645-7, also 12812-16. The chief office has little real control over store matters, 12648, also 12787-91. For articles other than provisions demands are submitted to the Board, but the check is very slight, 12649-52. A list of articles condemned as unserviceable is submitted quarterly, 12653-4. A list of goods available for sale or transfer is sent up every half-year, 12655. Each prison also furnishes annually to the head office a bill for any supplies it may have made either to itself or other prisons during the year, 12657. These are summarized by the clerk in charge of accounts, 12658. The annual returns of labour are dealt with by the chief clerk, 12659. Altogether, the head office has no firm hold of store expenditure, 12661. Responsibility is a good deal divided, 12662-5. There is much waste of labour in the store branch, 12666-7. Many changes will be necessary, 12668. The clerical staff is not of a high standard of efficiency, and should be improved, 12674-99, also 12797-802, and 12853-6. Similar officers in England enter the service by competitive examination, are better paid, and are of a higher grade of intelligence, 12769-78. They also work shorter hours, 12721-4. Some officers would have to be got rid of, 12775. The warder class could revert to discipline duty; submits scheme of re-organization, 12675-7. The establishment of a proper system of accounts is a matter of great difficulty, as shown by experience in England, 12461 and 12678-85. The number of small prisons adds to the difficulty, 12692-5. At present the store department is not efficient; waste is going on, and books are in arrear, 12696-705. A better system of book-keeping would tend to improve matters, 12715-20. The present state of things would seem to imply negligence on the part of the Superintendent of Stores, 12725-7. But he states that he is unable to inspect the prisons sufficiently often, 12703. If a proper system is introduced the staff of the Superintendent of Stores will probably have to be increased, 12747-9. The re-organization at the head office should include the consolidation under one person of the finance and store departments, the establishment of a system of returns and estimates; the prisons are not visited often enough by the Superintendent of Stores at present, 12750-3, also 12765, 12824-6. It might possibly be necessary to appoint an Inspector of Stores, 12847-50. Demands for building materials are passed through the hands of the Superintendent of Stores, 12766. It would not tend to economy to have one contractor in Dublin responsible for the supply of all the prisons, 12822-3. Taking the sub-heads together each convict in Ireland costs £5 3s. 9d. more than in England, and each local prisoner £5 7s. 5d. more than in England; so that supposing the number of prisoners in Ireland to be 3,500, the excess cost would be from £17,500 to £20,000 a year, 12827-40. The clothing in Ireland is possibly a little warmer than that in England, but is not more durable, 12841-5, also 12889-93. A consolidation of the prisons would diminish the difficulty of store management, 12857-62. Belfast prison is well managed as regards stores; so also, with certain exceptions, is Mountjoy, 12878-80. The latter is well supplied at present

Duncan, Mr. James—continued.

with clerks; pocket-handkerchiefs are not always supplied in the Irish prisons; they are invariably issued in England, 12833-7.

Dundrum Asylum. Particulars about prisoners sent — Young, 680-9.

Board has no control over—Barlow, 454-60.

Dunne, Captain John.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Wished to give evidence; was appointed to the prison service December, 1881; had two years service, first at Castlebar and then at Nenagh, 14793-802. Thinks it was hard that he should have been moved to Nenagh, and then, when Nenagh was closed, told he was not further required, 14804. Some of the Members of the Board eulogized his management of Castlebar, 14806. Knows that Colonel Forbes, the Resident Magistrate, reported him for not giving him facilities for making inquiries in the gaol in connection with some prisoners, 14807. Was not censured by the Board, 14810. Reported in December, 1882, that the water was like to fail, and it did fail; in April, 1883, an outbreak of fever occurred; said to be due to using well water, but that was incorrect; when the water failed he opened an old well for use of the prison, 14811-3. Mr. O'Brien held an inquiry about the fever and he was exonerated from having caused it, but the Board thought he had been indiscreet in not consulting the doctor, and moved him to Nenagh for that act, 14814-7. It was a loss to him to move, but the prison had the same emolument, 14818. Reads letter ordering his removal; he protested, and also applied to the Lord Lieutenant; in November he got notice that Nenagh was to be closed, and he received £100 when he asked for pension, 14820-6. Thinks he should be appointed to another prison, but the Lord Lieutenant refuses to employ him; he thinks on account of Colonel Forbes's report, 14827-34. He knew when he went to Nenagh that it would likely be abolished and that it was a step towards getting rid of him, owing to Colonel Forbes's report, 14848. Thinks Governors may be transferred and that the Prison Authorities are the best judges, unless influenced from outside; he was not transferred for the public good, 14851-5. The feeling of the prison service is that the Chief Clerk is the Board, 14856. The deficiency of water was supposed to be due to the bad state of the pump, so the doctor did not report, 14882-4. The Board gave him no instructions what to do when the scarcity arose, 14886-91. The fever arose before the new well was opened, and no reference was made in the inquiry as to the scarcity of water before the fever broke out, 14892-9. He thought he was justified in the emergency in opening a well, which he had learned from the ex-Governor was fit for use; it was actually in partial use by the gateporter; he never received the analysis of the water from the Board, 14900-13. He reported the lowered nervous condition of some prisoners and the surgeon remarked that the fever had only attacked the untried who had been frequently remanded, 14914-5. The Prison Board, at the time he was transferred, gave him no intimation that Nenagh would be closed; he had reason to believe that Colonel Forbes reported that the Mayo conspirators were insecure in his keeping, 14923-4. It is the Rule in the service that when an officer must go it is the junior, 14927. No outsider has, as yet, been appointed Governor where he could fill the post, 14932. What he objects to is the Lord Lieutenant's objection to consider any claim in future, 14933. He came into collision with the police and the Board supported him; has no grievance against the Board, 14935-6.

Eagar, Francis McG., Esq..—(Digest of his evidence.)

Was Governor of Limerick up to 31st May, 1883; left on rearrangement of staff when Spike prison was closed, 2530-8. The discipline at Limerick was good

Eagar, Francis M'G., Esq.—continued.

when the change took place in 1878, and good, so far as the prisoners were concerned, in 1883, but the treatment of the officers was oppressive, 2543-9. He was harshly treated on many occasions, and on two he appealed to the Lord Lieutenant, 2551-6. The first case detailed, he had in August, 1882, an important prisoner in custody; sometime before this, in June, 1883, he had asked for a good warder to be sent to him, and on 18th August, 1883, a warder P—, being transferred to the prison from Kilmainham, was placed in charge of this prisoner; it was afterwards found the warder was carrying information outside to the prisoner's friends; the Governor was reprimanded by the Board for trusting the warder, who had been, it appeared, moved from Kilmainham under suspicion, but he, the Governor at Limerick, did not know this; he appealed to the Lord Lieutenant against the censure; the Prison Board would not forward the appeal nor remove their censure; the Visiting Justices then wrote to the Lord Lieutenant who reversed the decision of the Board, 2558-74, and 2568-93. The second appeal contained a number of points of ill-treatment, and no official reply has been received from the Lord Lieutenant, 2575-87. The prison warders deteriorated after 1878; the class was not the same, 2595-7. Instances an officer now broken down in health who had been removed from Limerick to Galway on account of an irregularity, dealt with by Chairman of Board, 2598-610. The new warders were physically inferior to the old, 2611-2. Too much effect is given to the Civil Service examination, 2614. The pay of the warders should be as good as that of the constabulary; their duties are more confidential, 2616. After 1878 his duties were increased, but not his pay, 2617-9. He thinks he was set on to force him out of the service, 2621-5. Was asked to fine an officer and tell him that he would have been fined more heavily if it had not been for the irregularity which he (the Governor) permitted, 2626-9. The conduct of the Inspector also towards him was objectionable, 2631-2. The laudatory remarks in the Inspector-General's report of 1876 about Limerick prison were written by Mr. Bourke, 2635-6. Many lunatics were confined in Limerick prison because there was no room for them in the asylum, or because magistrates committed offenders who were lunatic for ordinary offences, 2640-1. Details facts as to two cases of suicide in Limerick prison in 1879, 2642-4. Also of two cases of death, 2645-8. Gives his career in the prison service (33 years), 2649-70. Thinks warders' pay though better than it was should still be increased as living is more expensive, 2671-3. Men are unwilling to enter prison service on account of emigration and the better opening of the Constabulary, 2674. The new men are inferior in physique, not in character, the strictness of the Civil Service examinations and the service; it is too much the practice to find fault with warders rather than advise them, and they have now in certain respects more work to do; the hours of duty are pretty much the same, 2679-90. Thinks the old system better than the new, but in recent serious times it was well the prisons were in the hands of the Government, 2692. His retirement was not on account of age, but he was sixty in April 1883, 2696.

Eagar, F. M'G., comments on statements by—
Bourke, 10859-10888, 12389-94.
Appeal—Clegg, 6659-61.

Employment of convicts—Barlow, 13580.

Exercise. Prisoners awaiting trial—Bourke, 11604-9; Harrington, 9506-13.
Loss of—Bourke, 6, 1110-20.

Feigned madness. Common—Young, 784.

Fines. Quarterly reports of office fines sent in to Board—Bourke, 11200-9.
Warders can appeal in case of, 1369.

Fines. Warders—Hill, 1929-36.

On officer varies—Hill, 2352.

Severity of—Joyce, 4768-73.

Firea. Prevention of in prisons—Hill, 2433-5.

Gildea, Mr. J. R.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is now Governor of Limerick; was Governor before of Kilmainham, at the time the suspects were there, 7902-4. Was moved at the general change when Spike Island was closed; retains his emoluments, 7907-9. Complains that after the discharge of faithful duty at Kilmainham he was not retained there; he naturally looked for some recognition of his services, 7910-3. All the officers were thanked by the Lord Lieutenant, 7914. His friends thought he had done something which caused his removal; his grievance is that he was removed from a first class to a second class prison though without altered pay, 7915-20. His removal has cast a slur on his character, 7921. An Inspector had reported only once as to the state of the prison books shortly after he went to Kilmainham; the books were in a wretched state on his taking charge; knows of no other charge against him, 7923-7. Had also been censured by the Board when rockets were fired from the prison, 7929-31. Was not censured at the time of the Inspector's report; had a large staff except clerks; clerk warders did the writing and that was found fault with, 7932-7. Admits that the Board may transfer a Governor for the general good, but thinks it hard after all his work that he should have been moved, 7740-1. His services were of special merit, 7742. Looked on himself as raised by merit above other Governors and that his services entitled him to the first prison in Ireland, 7942-6. Kilmainham was in a bad state when he went there; he made one report about it; left it in perfect order; was there one and a half years, 7947-50. Does not look on his having first class pay in a second class prison as a compliment; the public do not think so, 7952-3. Does not look on his transfer as a censure, 7955. The Visiting Committee memorialized the Lord Lieutenant, 7956. States his previous services and promotions, 7957-68. Was not called on for any defence when moved to Limerick, as no charge was made, 7971. Had a letter sent him expressing his Excellency's thanks, 7973. Had a resolution in his favour passed by the Wexford Grand Jury when the prisons were handed over in 1878, 7974. Gives the statement made by the Visiting Committee in his behalf in May, 1883, 7975. Thinks it desirable that the Board should be able to transfer officers without being influenced by other departments, 7979-80. But that there are special circumstances in the present case, 7981. Was hard worked in Kilmainham by day and by night, 7982-4. Captain Barlow expressed himself satisfied with the way he discharged his duty, 7985. Questions the right of the Board to move a Governor to a lower grade prison without sufficient cause, 7986. Was censured for not having known that a warder brought in the rockets in July, 1883, 7986. Did not think there was any connection between that and his removal, 7991. His removal to Limerick was attended with much pecuniary loss, 7992. His allowance for carriage of furniture did not cover the cost, and the matter was not submitted to the Treasury as it should have been, but it went to the Chief Secretary's Office, 7993-7. On 2nd June, 1882, the Board wrote to him that they would await a further report from Mr. O'Brien, and if it was unsatisfactory they would consider the question of his removal from the prison, 7998. If removed after such a communication it would be supposed that he had done something wrong, 7999. There were irregularities in the prison before; he found the officers were constantly changed, partly during his administration, and this impeded the efficient working of the prison, 8000-5. Subsequently to June, 1882, the only cause of censure was the stores, and

Gildea, Mr. J. R.—continued.

he had no time to look at them; during the suspect time he was assisted in examining the prisoners' correspondence by the Deputy Governor; there were sometimes 400 letters in one day, 8008-11.

Gildea, Mr. J. R., comments on statements by—
Barlow, 13397-400; Bourke, 10851-8, 11170-75, 12084-12092.

Goldenbridge Refuge—Kirwan, 3824-9; Lentaigue, 5499.

Gover, R. M., M.D.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is Medical Inspector of prisons in England and was appointed in 1878, 10524-5. Reads instructions given him on appointment stating that cases of depression should be watched; and that no one should be allowed to suffer from unnecessary prison treatment, 10528. Approves of the instructions—prison life bears unequally on different constitutions, and its action must be watched, 10529-32. Has never found any difficulty with the surgeons, 10534. Has paid particular attention to cooking of the food; a uniform system has been introduced and is now tolerably perfect, 10535-8. Visits prisons about once a year as a rule, in some cases oftener; the officers at the gaols are glad to receive his assistance, 10539-41. There is now much uniformity in the treatment of the sick, and the preparation of the food; had at first to interfere in advising, as regards the amount of punishment prisoners could bear; and now has rarely to do so, 10542-4. Varies his methods a great deal when visiting; he calls the Surgeon's attention to the treatment of any case he may see; would draw attention to incessant mental disease in case of a prisoner going from one prison to another, 10545-50. Occasionally traces the history of prisoners, 10551. The vital medical statistics in the annual reports have been within recent years very much improved, largely by his means, 10554-61. The tables concerning prisoners liberated on account of ill health or who died in prison are considered of advantage by the profession, 10560-6. Full particulars are given of weak-minded prisoners, 10568-9. There was formerly a good deal of confusion about weak-minded prisoners, 10571. They are apt to be punished whilst not really responsible 10573. Such convicts are now sent to Woking for medical observation, there is a ward for them and discipline is relaxed; cures are not frequent, there is a small percentage of recoveries, 10574-8. Under ordinary prison discipline they would become confirmed lunatics, 10580-1. The proportion of insane prisoners is about $\frac{6}{7}$ per cent. of the average population of Convict Prisons, 10582-3. The proportion of females is twice that of males in Convict Prisons, 10584-5. There is no difference among prisoners in probation and others; the separate confinement at Pentonville is constantly broken in upon by exercise and visits of various officers 10586-8. The percentage of insane has decreased of late years, 10591. Would consider 15 and 26 per thousand high averages for insane males and 25 and 38 per thousand high averages for females, 10592-7. When a female enters the third class she is allowed to sit at her cell door with others; when they see each other may possibly exchange some communication, 10599-603. They all have more or less association after probation, 10607-8. There are no restrictions in regard to invalid females except those laid down by the Medical Officer; they get association, 10610-11. These circumstances prevent their minds getting affected, 10612-3. Dark cells are but little used in England; thinks it advisable to have them, 10614-6. They are useful in the case of excitable and obstinate prisoners; they should be heated, 10617-9. Is opposed to long periods of dietary punishment; the will becomes weakened by them, 10620-3. The discipline can be carried on without long periods of bread and water diet; would not approve of fourteen days bread and water in a dark cell, it would have

Gover, R. M., M.D.—continued.

a bad effect on a weak prisoner, 10624-8. The Class I. diet in England is the same as for Ireland; he thinks it works on the whole satisfactorily, 10632-4. Explains the preparation of soup in English prisons, 10637. Class II. diet (English), is explained; he thinks it works well, extra diet is rarely required; its quality depends largely on the soup being properly made; explains process adopted, 10635-44. Does not know if instructions are issued to Irish prisons of a similar kind, but they should be, 10645-6. Explains the manufacture of bread in English prisons; they bake in the great majority of English prisons; he prefers bread made in prisons, 10647-53. Thinks deprivation of diet for a day may do no harm, but when it is extended the injury is proportionate, 10655. Disapproves of the dark cell; some prisoners are very sensitive to it as a punishment; thinks that those outside it fear it more than the prisoners who have been in it; yet the sentence of dark cells in every prison is advisable; a few hours confinement in one would have often as much effect as several days, 10656-9. Sees no evil in a plank bed if the cell is well warmed; but it would compare unfavourably with the beds of the criminal classes as regards comfort, 10660-3. Thinks it should be retained as a punishment, 10664. Floggings are rare in English prisons, 10665-6. Sees all prisoners under punishment when he visits, 10667. The punishments are bread and water in a punishment cell one day, in the prisoner's own cell three days, at the end of three days there is a break, it is very rarely continued beyond three days; there is no such thing as bread and water for seven days continuously, 10668-73. Does not call restraint a punishment, 10674. Does not think a prisoner should be kept longer than three days in a dark cell; there is no light in dark cells in England, 10675-8. The restraints are chiefly handcuffs for prisoners in health, 10680. Does not know "muffs," 10681. Thinks the handcuffs are taken off once in twenty-four hours, but is not certain; with them a prisoner can put his hand to his mouth and adjust his dress, 10685-6. Thinks it difficult to lay down a Rule about their use except a limit of time, 10687. Weak-minded prisoners are sent to Parkhurst, 10688. Prisoners on the borderland of crime and insanity would be dealt with in their own prisons; if a prisoner convict became questionably insane he would be sent to Woking for observation, 10690-3. It is sometimes necessary to restrain such prisoners but not as a punishment, 10694-5. Handcuffs are never used in English prisons for medical purposes; a strait waistcoat would be used, 10696. Has padded cells in most prisons; there should always be one available for Medical Officer both in male's and female's prisons, 10697-700. Class I. diet would press hardly on a prisoner above the usual bulk or on an aged woman; the Medical Officer in such cases could increase the diet; he would do this without reporting the fact, 10701-5. He would not record the prisoner in the hospital list, 10706. English Medical Officers can put prisoners on extra diet for a month and they need not visit them oftener than once a week; this works well; it is not abused, and there is a special book recording it, so that the Inspector and Governor may know, 10707-11. Sleeplessness would induce a prisoner on the plank bed to become cold; the Medical Officers interfere when the plank bed would become itself a punishment, 10712-5. If he found a prisoner had been sixty-nine days on bread and water, between January 14th and August 24th, he would report it to the Commissioners, 10716. Thinks that his office is useful as regards the prison service; the rates of mortality and sickness have declined since the appointment of a Medical Inspector, 10719.

Governors of prisons. Promotion—Barlow, 377-80; Crofton, 1508-12.

Governors of prisons. Cannot dismiss warder—Bourke, 100-8.

Appointment of—Bourke, 73-8, 11146-53; Clegg, 6001-24; 6205-13; O'Brien, 6810-17.

Do their duty—Hill, 1855.

Transfers—Clegg, 6252-60; Dunne, 14851-5; Gildea, 7979-80.

Duties increased—Mason, 2749-52.

Grand Juries—Barlow, 426-28; Lentaigne, 5360.

Gratuity system. Does not work well—Crofton, 1377-8.

Gunning, Mr. Richard.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Has been Superintendent of Lusk since 1869. The prison was formed about forty years ago, and took its present shape in 1857, 4373-7. The best conducted convicts come there; the Board decides; men sent are those sentenced generally for from five to ten years, 4378-85. Men sentenced to penal servitude for the first time are not treated differently; a man may be at Lusk who has been sentenced to penal servitude more than once, 4386-9. A convict's offences do not keep him from Lusk if in the end he can work his way up, 4390-3. Case cited of an ill-conducted prisoner finding his way to Lusk as his conduct in prison at the end became good, 4394-412. The Board take the right of keeping men back if ill-conducted, 4414. The better educated are not sent to Lusk 4416-8. There is accommodation for 100 prisoners, but now there are only twenty-four; has had seventy-eight, 4423-5. Twenty-four is the largest number you can get out of the 700 or 800 convicts, under present Rules; the Board do not try to keep prisoners away from Lusk, they would rather send them, 4427-30. When a prisoner arrives his clothing is changed; there are seven warders; it is all farming work, there is no confinement at all, 4432-44. If any offence is committed the man goes to Mountjoy, 4446. Has a hold over them by having the credits in his hands; after seven years a man can have £9 4s., if he ran away he would forfeit that, 4447-50. They bring their credits to Lusk from Spike Island, 4451-4. The convicts go to the village church and chapel, 4455. There is schooling every evening, two hours, from five to seven o'clock; the work hours stated, 4458-9. One of themselves reads prayers daily, 4469-1. About one in 100 run away, they are generally caught, 4463-6. If he runs away he loses his remission and everything, 4468-9. A seven years' man stays at Lusk eight months, a five years' man six months, 4471. To a great extent they emigrate when they leave, some who don't go back to their haunts of vice, 4472-6. When discharged a prisoner does not get all the £9 at once, the police report on him, if he gets into prison the licence is revoked, and the money forfeited, 4477-81. They sometimes write back after discharge; the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society acts only for Protestants, 4482-4. The society aids emigration, 4485. There are seldom changes in the warders, 4489-91. There is no system of punishment, the man is sent away, 4492-3. They have great inducements to behave well, 4495. Service and pay of Superintendent stated, 4497-501. The Lusk system might be joined to an agricultural prison; agriculture is the principal labour in Ireland, and labourers get work on going out more readily than tradesmen, 4502-8. Thinks the Lusk system a success, 4509-10. There is not much sickness; if a warder is sick he goes to Mountjoy, if a prisoner is ill he does the same, 4511-2. A local doctor visits for the Medical Officer, 4513-4. The men could not be sent to the local infirmary, 4516-7. Has no cases of grievous assaults, 4520. The people round do not assist escapes, 4521-2. There have been no changes in the system since 1869, 4524-5. No convict comes a second time, 4531. The prisoners sleep in association, and three warders have super-

Gunning, Richard, Mr.—continued.

vision of the room, 4535-6. Sees no objection to association at night, 4540-1. The warders are in the next room, and the warder on duty goes into the room two or three times a night, 4543-7. The dormitory is lighted all night, 4550-1. There has been one escape this year, and one last, 4554-5. It would not be safe to have men not near their discharge, 4557-9. When prisoner is discharged the Board is notified and the police informed—he has to report himself, 4563-4. He goes to Mountjoy first and get a suit of clothes, and his money, 4565. There is great want of a discharged prisoners society, 4568-9. If a man escapes a reward of £4 to £6 is offered; the people about will not readily give information, 4570-4. The local medical man lives three miles off, 4576. The present Rules were made before the Board came into power, 4579. The diet is better than prison diet, 4581; there are 180 acres in the farm; the prison does not pay, 4583-6. Prisoners could be kept here with guards, 4587. The men may smoke three times a day, but only in the dining-room, 4591-5.

Harrington, T., Esq., M.P.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is Member for Westmeath, 9501. Has had experience as an untried prisoner—a suspect—and a convicted prisoner, 9503. Untried prisoners are allowed only two hours a day for exercise; this amounts to a punishment; he found two hours insufficient, there should be four hours for exercise if the prisoner desired it, 9506-11. There was little variety in the kind of exercise; and there was none if it rained at the exercise hour—that was a hardship, 9512. In some prisons there are halls where the prisoners could exercise in wet weather, 9513. When it rains the exercise should take place after the rain ceases, 9515. The untried prisoners exercise together, but apart; they might be allowed to speak to each other in presence of a warder after being in prison a long time; perpetual silence is dangerous to health, 9516-9. Convicted prisoners get a chance of speaking to one another or to the warders, 9520-1. The untried are worse off, 9522. Isolation affected the reason of two untried prisoners at Galway, 9523-5. The food given untried prisoners is insufficient when they are detained, a very long time as often happens in Ireland; describes the diet, 9526-39. Any untried prisoner may provide his own food and may have a pint of beer or half a pint of wine daily, 9543-5. Untried prisoners should be allowed lights after 8 p.m. until 10 p.m., when he is visited; now he has to go to bed at 8 p.m. and is roused up again at 10 p.m. by the Governor, 9546-8. In some prisons, e.g., Galway, the cells for untried prisoners are very small, 9549-50. The prison library is useless to untried prisoners, they do not know that they may have the books and they are not told, 9551. Approves of Sir R. Cross's wording of the English Act as regards treatment of unconvicted prisoners, 9552-3. Would ameliorate the treatment of untried prisoners even if in prison for a short time—as regards exercise and isolation, 9555-61. Every prisoner would desire to have more than two hours exercise, 9562. At exercise a warder has seventeen to twenty men; the four hours exercise would not increase the warders' labour and only slightly add to the staff; some increase would be required, 9563-5. The exercise now is taken in two spells with different batches of prisoners, and it often happens that when it rains the prisoners lose both spells; has known prisoners have no exercise for two or three days; thinks this red-tapeism and is done so as not to interfere with the other duties fixed for the day, 9568-72. An untried prisoner in for a long time is allowed to receive one visit a day, for fifteen minutes, and that may be extended by the Visiting Committee, 9573-5. They have no other communications; their isolation is very complete, 9576-7. The Chaplain can see them,

Harrington, T. Esq., M.P.—continued.

and a prisoner's legal adviser can see him at any time; would prefer twelve months imprisonment to twelve months awaiting trial, 9578-81. Men awaiting trial are not much visited by their friends and their solitude is very great, 9583-4. A bail prisoner defied; he is practically the same as an untried prisoner, 9586-7. The bail prisoner who became insane in Galway, was a hotel keeper, 9589. Provided himself with food when untried; had to try the prison food afterwards as a convicted prisoner, 9590-1. Has heard the untried prisoners complain of the food, 9592. Is perfectly sure that any prisoner who could read would prefer to have light until 10; those who cannot would be woken up again if they went asleep—you are bound to answer at 10 P.M. when visited, 9593-7. Not putting the lights out would not interfere with the warders' duty; lights are allowed in exceptional cases in cells now; the Board or the Doctor may allow it in the interest of health, 9598-602. The Rule about books contemplates untried prisoners getting them from the library, but the officers never do wish to give prisoners books; a book should be sent to the cell as a matter of course, or he should be told that he can get a book, 9604-7. There are some prisoners untried to whom it might be allowed to be associated, and others who should be kept apart from others accused of the same offence, 9608-12. Prisoners awaiting trial for conspiracy, are allowed to associate now, when their legal adviser is there, 9613. Repeats that a prisoner kept a long time awaiting trial is worse off than a convicted prisoner, if they are illiterate and have no influential friends, 9614-5. Owing to distance, visits from friends is no privilege at all, 9616. They have no schooling, 9617. The Chaplain visits twice a week, 9618-9. Is not allowed to walk with a comrade at all; nor to smoke; some prisoners feel it a severe hardship not to be allowed to smoke, 9620-3. They are sometimes allowed to smoke on the Doctor's advice; thinks a prisoner should be allowed to smoke during exercise, but not in his cell, 9624-6. Thinks no danger would arise from exercising untried prisoners walking two and two and smoking, 9627. The untried are exercised separately; very rarely with convicted prisoners, 9629-30. Is satisfied that the untried dietary is insufficient; has not lived on the diet himself; the food should be increased after three months, 9631-8. Ordinary prisoners should not be confined awaiting trial more than six months, 9642. The law was modified and winter assizes established to prevent long detention in gaol, but prisoners are more frequently kept for long periods since then, 9645-6. Long imprisonment awaiting trial means ruin to some persons; gives instance, 9647. Prisoners awaiting trial are depressed mentally; the convicted prisoner can improve his condition; earn gratuities, 9648. The untried prisoner has a great strain on his mind he cannot be employed out of his cell; the depressing influence has to be considered, 9652-6. There would appear to be need to improve their dietary if confined for long periods, 9657. The dietary might be arranged in a scale without interfering with discipline, 9660. Many untried prisoners belong to the agricultural class, who take a large bulk of food, and insufficiency of bulk causes a sensation of hunger, 9661-5. There is no meat in the vegetable soup, 9667. The light in some cells is insufficient for reading; imprisonment affects the sight; has heard more prisoners complain of that than any thing else, 9669-71. Does not know the Rule about exercise, 9672. Visiting Justices are abolished in Ireland, 9673. All persons have two hours exercise except those who are at work in the open air, 9678. A prisoner suffering from want of exercise may complain to the Doctor and he may give directions for more, but the action of the Board tends to prevent the Doctor doing this, 9680-2. Knew once of the Visiting Justices allow-

Harrington, T., Esq., M.P.—continued.

ing a man to shave; never heard of another instance of their exercising their powers, 9683-4. The Rules allowing prisoners to provide themselves with furniture does not affect the size of the cell; has never known the Rule as to "Suitable Room or Cell" acted on to give a prisoner another cell, 9687. A prisoner in Ireland never sees the Visiting Committee, 9688. Prisoners would as a rule prefer to see the Inspector rather than the Visiting Committee; they think the Committee will only carry out the Governor's suggestions, 9689-92. The Visiting Committee is an anomaly; objects to the way they are chosen; they do what the Governor tells them; they do not see the prisoners at work, 9693. Thinks that all prisoners should be allowed to communicate in presence of a warder; does not think that contamination or defeat of the ends of justice could occur, 9696. Thinks the solicitor entitled to see all the prisoners on the same charge at once, 9699. A prisoner may write to a prisoner in another gaol but he may not write to a prisoner in the same gaol, 9701-6. He could not communicate with him through his legal adviser, 9707. He tested the case of writing to another prisoner in the same prison and the letter was stopped; the matter was submitted to the Board and they allowed it, 9708. The Visiting Committee have no power at all; they simply cloak the Governor in any step he may take, 9712. Thinks it dangerous to confine a prisoner twenty-two out of twenty-four hours in his cell without occupation; untried men may get work required in the prison to do but not outside work; he was allowed to write articles as the editor of a paper when he was in prison; all communications were examined by the Governor, 9715-7. The class of food supplied is bad; if the stirabout is uneatable no substitute is given, 9718. An untried prisoner could not provide another meal because he has to give twenty-four hours notice, 9719-26. The ordinary Visiting Justices do nothing, 9722. If they did their duty it would be of great public advantage, 9723. The Chaplains no longer inspect the food and they are not allowed to make a complaint, 9724. Believes Chaplains' journals have been abolished, 9725-32. The Medical Officer is rarely in gaol when diets are being served; the breakfast is generally the worst cooked meal, 9733. Under the regulations neither the Medical Officer, Chaplain, nor the Visiting Committee would ever see the diet unless it were brought under their notice specially, 9735-8. The cells are nearly always allowed to get quite cold in the night, towards morning, 9739-40. An untried prisoner is not, he thinks, weighed, 9742-4. Did not himself suffer in health in Galway Prison, 9747. Most of those he knew did, 9748. Prisoners should be more in the open air, 9749. The Inspector when he was deprived of exercise at Mullingar Prison interfered and he had exercise, 9750-4. The Governor should not accompany the Inspector when he visits, the prisoners might then speak more freely, 9755. Never knew a prisoner who thought he could get anything from the Visiting Committee; the Rules explicitly state that they are to act only on the Governor's recommendation, 9756-7. They think they cannot overrule it, 9758. An untried prisoner may write more letters than one daily, if he has his own materials; but he cannot write to prisoners in the same gaol, 9762-4. A letter to his solicitor is confidential, and will not be seen by any one, 9765. Regards the plank bed as a barbarous torture, and it is unjustly and unevenly applied, as a man for the slightest offence has it all the time he is in prison, 9769-70. A prisoner gets used to it in a fortnight, 9771. Some of the terrors of imprisonment have the most deterrent effect when they are held over prisoners as a threat, 9773. States that the imprisonment of a man charged with a slight offence is worse than that of a man charged with a serious offence, 9777. Some of the plank beds are badly

Harrington, T., Esq., M.P.—continued.

made and it is torture to lie on them, and there should be a better pillow, 9779-82. If prisoners are suspected of sleeping in their clothes they have to leave them outside every night, 9783-4. A prisoner not sentenced to hard labour finds it very difficult to get to sleep on a plank bed, 9788-9. A man at Tralee was induced to try and hang himself by the plank bed, 9790. A month's prisoner gets food which is not sufficient to support nature, 9792. A prisoner should be allowed to write once a month instead of once after three months, and again after six months in prison, 9793-6. The prisoner does not know the Rule allowing Governors to receive important information at any time and forwarding it to him; it should be brought to the prisoner's notice, 9798-9. A prisoner should be allowed a visit once a month, 9800-1. Prisoners have all their under-clothing removed and even a pocket handkerchief is not left; no pocket handkerchiefs are supplied by the prison, 9802-4. Sunday is the most trying day to a prisoner, he is locked up at three p.m. until six the next morning, 9805-9. The system of Visiting Justices should be improved, 9811. Was not aware that every Justice of the locality could visit the prison, 9814. The Committee should be better chosen by the Grand Jury, Board of Guardians, and Town Commissioners, 9815-8. The object in the Board getting the Governors made sanitary officers was to prevent sanitary inspection, 9820. The sanitary officer of the district should inspect the prison, 9821-2. There are no water-closets or latrines at Mullingar; describes the arrangements for removing the night buckets; the prisoners paraded in a yard each with his cell bucket; he refused to comply and he was confined for six days and got no exercise, 9822-39. The closets in the yards were disused, 9840-1. He wrote to the Board of Guardians requesting them not to appoint the Governor of Mullingar sanitary officer, 9843. The Board bring pressure on Doctors to prevent them mitigating punishment; the medical examination is often most perfunctory, 9843. The Doctors do not stay long enough in the prisons, 9844. When no pressure is brought to bear on the Doctors they discharge their duty well; but has known instances of Doctors inspecting prisoners by looking through the spy hole in the door, 9845. The hospital accommodation is insufficient and there is no hospital warder; quotes recent case at Cork showing this—prisoner Horgan, 9846-52. There is a tendency to regard every prisoner who complains a malingering, and there ought to be a better system of examination when a man complains, 9853. Thinks the Surgeon or Governor to blame in Horgan's case, 9854-7. Repeats that prisoners should not be locked up at three p.m. on Sundays; would increase the warders to overcome the objection, 9858-60. Warders should have more pay; they do not now understand their duties; thinks prisons might be singled out for training warders at them; would rather be a prisoner than a warder, 9861-3. Sometimes there is an element of brutality in the warders, if the prisoners threaten to appeal, but has seen no wilful harshness, 9864-9. A prisoner is much at the mercy of a warder and will stand a good deal, 9871. A prisoner will get a fair trial if he complains, 9872. Never came into conflict with the authorities; was considered to have helped to maintain order, 9873. Was in Galway and Mullingar, 9874. There was difference of comfort in different prisons to the suspects; where Governor and warders do not pull together it is better for the prisoners, 9875. If the warders are often fined they are lax to the prisoners, 9876-8. Where the Governor is severe discipline is not well maintained; instances Mullingar prison, 9879-82. The chief warder has a great deal to do with the discipline maintained; speaks highly of Mr. Evans, chief warder, Galway, 9883-5. The fining in Mullingar is quite exceptionally frequent, 9888. Prisoners would prefer being in a

Harrington, T., Esq., M.P.—continued.

large prison; in some of the small prisons the warders have too many prisoners in their charge, 9889-90. In Galway and Mullingar the officers number 19 and 15, but the fines in Mullingar are six times the fines at Galway, 9891-5. Thinks the plank bed should be abolished; if retained that it should not be used for short term prisoners or used for the first week in each month for three and six months prisoners, and abolished after that, 9896. He found it impossible to sleep on the plank bed the first week, and his flesh was discoloured and sore, 9898-9901. The bed a prisoner gets at the end of the month is not luxurious and might be given him at first, 9903. Hard labour prisoners are tasked for work, the others are not; hard labour is not defined, 9906-7. A seven days hard labour prisoner would have the plank bed, bread, stirabout, and water diet, and the tread-mill, 9908. Unless used to a very hard life outside, prisoners cannot sleep at first, 9909. Believes females are treated same as males as regards plank bed, 9914. Finds he is in error about that, 9917. The information in circulars should be posted in the cells, 9919-20. The Rules about a prisoner's health being endangered by confinement should be hung up in the cells, 9920-2. Suggests alteration in Class 2 dietary, 9925-7. Referring to other dietaries states that the short sentenced man gets the greater rigour of punishment, 9928-31. Knowing this prisoners have asked for a long sentence, 9932-3. The recommendation of Lord Kimberley's Commission about writing letters in cases of urgency of the prisoner's family affairs has not been put into a rule, 9934-6. Thinks making Governors sub-sanitary officers gives them no additional power, 9937-9. The sanitary officer at Mullingar has been refused admission to the gaol, 9940. The Governor can shelter himself as a sub-sanitary authority, 9943. The Medical Officer is shut off from reporting by the Governor being a sanitary authority, 9945. The Medical Officer of Mullingar has complained of the unsanitary arrangements of the prison; and the Governor has imposed rules and practices dangerous to health and disagreeable to the feelings of the prisoners, 9946-50. The excreta are thrown into the river at Mullingar, 9951. Describes the difficulty he had with the Governor of Mullingar as regards sanitary regulations, 9952-5. He was confined for six days, being asked daily if he would bring down his bucket, 9956-63. This was a continuous punishment and he might have been so kept for two months, 9964-8. He was moved to Galway when he appealed to the Board, and kept apart from the ordinary prisoners by the Governor, 9969-70. States a case in which the Medical Officer was queried for exempting a man from the plank bed, 9971-4. Prisoners are frequently punished; the Governor hears the case; a warder would not punish; the prisoner is heard in his defence; had his marks once cancelled by the Governor which he thought unjust, 9975-7. Knows no instance of restoration of marks in Ireland after they had been taken away, 9979-80. Does not allege that there was personal mismanagement in Horgan's case on the part of the Medical Officer; but the Doctor did not properly examine the man; but he exempted him from work, the man was weak and was sent to work the next day; the warder altered the Doctor's orders as regards his work. The chief warder has been reprimanded in connexion with this case and the acting Medical Officer was directed not to be called in again, 9982-91. There was a post-mortem examination, it was not clear that it was a case of peritonitis, 9992-7. Has known very few cases where prisoners were liberated on account of their health, and several where they were allowed to die, 9998. Refers to case of W. in Mountjoy; his friends were not informed that he was so moribund that he could not be moved, 9999-10002. Prefers the wording of the English Rule as regards release of pri-

Harrington, T., Esq., M.P.—continued.

soners suffering from confinement, 10003-6. Thinks it necessary to keep prisoners separate to prevent contamination, 10008. Little is done to reform a prisoner, 10010. Approves of classification, but would not give the whole rigour to the first part of the sentence, 10011. A better class of warders would be got if their hours were shortened, 10016. A warder of a better class would be less likely to yield to temper, 10018. Does not approve of pensioners for warders; the younger men are better; the people who usually get the appointments are sons of warders and other officials, 10020-2. A man of any education will not go into prison service, 10023. Thinks Medical Officer not independent enough as regards the Board, 10024-6. The hospital warder should be in or near the hospital all day, 10027. Thinks an outside medical man better than a resident, 10029. In case of another medical man being called in thinks the prisoner should have a discretion, 10031. Does not know details about M. W.'s case at Mountjoy, but probably Mr. Healy does, 10031-4.

Harrington, comments on statements by—Bourke, 10909; Barlow, 10788.

Hay, P. Esq.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Governor of Mountjoy prison; school for probation prisoners goes on for four hours daily; there are two schoolmasters; the men are divided into classes of nine each; they are taught in their cells separately, 4325-8. Those who have passed probation have evening school once or twice a week, from six to seven o'clock, in association, 4329-33. The probation prisoners learn writing in their cells; they get 10 minutes of the teachers each, 4334-5. The advanced associated class get only one hour per week; the less advanced two, and some above the standard none at all, 4338-9. Convicts have no special visits from their priests except in chapel and during the dinner hour in the cell; they have a service every day, but the priests attend only twice a week; the warders read on other days; on the priest's day the service lasts an hour, between six and seven, a.m.; when the warder reads service it lasts ten to fifteen minutes, 4340-6. Protestant service lasts about as long, 4347. Roman Catholic convicts can go on certain days to confession in the chapel; on Friday a priest may send for a prisoner he wishes to see, 4348-53. The schoolmasters are under the National Board, 4354. It is quite unusual to give an hour off daily for spiritual instruction; about forty saw the priest at Spike on Saturday afternoon, 4356. Work was then stopped at two o'clock, 4357. At Mountjoy they can see the priest twice a week, 4360. Thinks parties of forty or fifty convicts might be sent out to work in local prisons; mat-weaving and such trades are light employments for convicts; thinks there will be a deficiency of hard labour when the buildings are finished, 4362-7. Thinks some more ground outside would be an advantage to the prison, but he can keep the prison safe, 4368-9. Thinks that the warders may be tampered with in the town, and that that is a source of great danger, 4370-1.

Hill, Captain Arthur.—(Digest of his evidence.)

An Inspector of Prisons since 1878, before which he was in the army, 1799-1801. Has the northern district; looks after eight prisons, eight minor prisons, and nine bridewells, 1806-15. Resides at Caledon, eight miles from Armagh; it is a convenient place, 1816-21. Sends reports of inspection to Board; very rarely is sent for to Dublin; the Board generally report their decision to the Governor; he sometimes reports a thing a second time if nothing is done, 1824-34. Reports on ventilation or sanitary matters, if anything is wrong; has never been told not to do so; his recommendations are sometimes acted on, 1835-43. Has no fixed time for seeing the Board; if passing through Dublin he

Hill, Captain Arthur—continued.

calls; Board glad to see him on all occasions, 1844-8. The prisons are in a fairly efficient state; uniformity is becoming more common, but there is yet room for improvement, 1849-54. Governors, as a class, do their duty well, and the surgeons also; some of them do not do as much as they ought; the chaplains do what they are obliged to do, and no more, 1855-1861. The Deputy-Governors and chief warders are, as a rule, good, 1862-4. The old warders are better than the new; warders treat the prisoners almost always with kindness; the new warders are smaller men than the old; the pay is low, and will not draw better men, 1871-7. The hours of duty are too long; they are the same in every prison in his district; there is a time-table, 1878-86. In one or two prisons they have not a night watchman; the officer who is on night duty goes off day duty earlier than the others, and next day comes on later, but there is variety in the actual hours, 1887-94. The staff is, as a rule, too small, 1895-6. He believes a certain number of warders get evening out after lock-up time, 1897-901. Has spoken to Board about the torn state of the books in the cells, 1902-3. Did not notice the discreditable state of the clothing at Castlebar prison, 1904-5. The amount of oakum-picking done by prisoners varies in different prisons; it is left to the discretion of the Governor, 1906-12. A skilled workman is employed on his trade if required, after being fourteen days in probation; does not approve of this; prison discipline is thus sometimes sacrificed to economy, 1913-9. There is quite enough diet, 1919. Warders' quarters are often dirty; married warders should not live inside the prison; the unmarried should have a mess, 1921-8. A good many warders are fined; does not object to the general system; there is an appeal from a fine to the Board; does not think the fines have ever been remitted, 1929-36. Prisoners know they can appeal to the Board and the Lord Lieutenant, 1937-44. Does not approve of the discharge of prisoners on Sunday; they should be discharged on Saturday, as in England, 1945-8. The money given to prisoners on discharge is often taken to the public-house, 1949-51. Approves of the work system, 1952-3. If the minor prisons were closed there would be the objection of increased expense of transport on the counties, but if the Government paid the transport it would be conducive to discipline to close the minor prisons, 1957-68. The bridewells are unnecessary; cases of drunkenness would be possibly better looked after in police cells, 1969-72. Sees no reason why Portrush prisoners are sent past Coleraine bridewell to Ballymena, 1976-82. Thinks Governors should not be required to be present for unlocking, 1983-8. Has asked for more pay for himself, but is satisfied with his own relations with the Board, 1991-2. Has never seen an English prison, but has seen some in Holland, 1993-6. Has no experience about convicts, 1997-8. Makes all the inspections required by the Rules; 1999-2001. Is employed on duty five or six days a week; has had a month's leave and six weeks, 2002-6. To inspect Belfast takes two days of five to six hours each; sees every prisoner; they rarely speak to him, 2007-2012. If anything is wrong he gives an order to the Governor and reports to the Board. Has no authority, but gives orders in minor things, 2013-21. Very seldom meets the Member of the Board who inspects his district, Mr. O'Brien, but he is ready to attend to any suggestions, 2025-8. The slackness of some of the Medical Officers is in respect of short visits. Has not reported to the Board that some medical officers do their duty in a perfunctory manner, 2032-40. On one or two occasions prisoners have complained of insufficient attention from Medical Officers, and that has been reported to the Board; may not have spoken to the Medical Officer about them; complaint occurs rarely, 2041-6.

Hill, Captain Arthur—continued.

Cannot tell the exact process gone through when a prisoner comes in and is examined, 2047-51. Sheets are changed once a fortnight; the bedding is sometimes dirty, 2052-6. The Medical Officer sees men under punishment daily, 2060. As a rule, the new warders are inferior to the old, but some are even now very good; the new are not inferior to the old in education; the inferiority is due to insufficient pay; thinks candidates should not be taken who are small and narrow-chested; the physical standard is too low, 2061-75. The standard should be raised, and the candidate seen by the medical officers before being seen by the Inspector, 2077. Putting physical requirements out of the question, the warders are satisfactory, 2081-2. The warders' hours are too long; they should be relieved of night duty, 2085-7. Labour falls unequally on warders, 2088-90. Has drawn attention of Board to variety of quantity of oakum to be picked by a prisoner in different prisons; the matter has been left to the Governor, 2091-6. Has never suggested any concentration of prisoners in his district, 2097. Very seldom comes in contact with a Visiting Justice—they do not talk to him or make any suggestions about the prison, 2103-4. They go very seldom, because they think themselves set on one side, 2106-7. The work of inspecting takes all his time; it was very hard at first, but is easier now, but he desires more salary, 2108-17. Reported as to the sanitary state of Omagh prison first in October, 1878, 2120. Thinks Cavan and Monaghan prisons might be closed, 2123-4. It is not desirable to keep Drogheda prison open for the sake of two or three prisoners, 2134. Lifford prison might be closed, 2137-8. Prisoners sentenced at Newry are conveyed by car thirty miles to Downpatrick, though they might be moved to Armagh or Dundalk—both of which places are at short distances by railway, 2142-53. Thinks store books fairly well kept, 2157. When inspecting, the Governor is present at the time; he sees prisoners, 2158-62. Refers to case of warder W.—who had his increment stopped, 2163-73. Does not always examine the books when he visits Belfast prison, 2175. Refers to case of prisoner M. in Belfast, who had twenty-eight days continuous bread and water, 2174-84. There is no rule about training warders taken on probation, 2187. The Inspector sees the new officer from time to time, and reports on him at the end of three months, 2189-95. The standard of height is 5ft. 6in., 2203. The statement that some Medical Officers do their work in a perfunctory manner refers to the short time their visits last, but he cannot point to any specific instance of neglect 2206-15. Where prisoners have complained of neglect, the complaint was not generally well founded, 2216-17. Does not know an instance of a Medical Officer losing his temper with a prisoner, 2222. The Visiting Justices, if encouraged, would resume their duty, 2228-32. The diet is sufficient; extras are rarely given, 2233-6. The Inspector cannot punish, 2238. The punishment cells for females at Belfast are asphalted; for the males, partially boarded, 2244. Thinks the Belfast officers' quarters pretty fair, 2248. The Belfast females' hospital is inconveniently placed in case of contagious disease, and the males' hospital is bad, 2249-59. Its state has been reported to the Board, 2260-7. Probation prisoners have two hours' exercise daily, but that may be stone-breaking, and no walking except on Sunday, 2269-74. The stone yards at Belfast are not completely covered in, so that rain and snow may reach the prisoners, and engender rheumatism, 2277-86. The allowance to female officers for uniform—£2 10s.—covers the cost, 2293-6. Does not know of the case of a warder leaving the Irish service to go into the Scotch or English, 2299. Cannot speak as to sanitary state of Belfast prison, 2300. It would be well to have a plan of the

Hill, Captain Arthur—continued.

sewers hung up, 2310-11. A warder's family lives in the Derry prison hospital, and there might be danger of contagion there, 2316-19. Medical Officer may not see a prisoner before he is sent to a punishment cell, 2321-7. The cells at Derry are small, 2331. Refers to the case of W. B., who was seen by the Commission at Derry, suffering from sore eyes, and punished for not doing his task of oakum, although he was noted by surgeon as unfit for hard labour, 2335-42. If Inspector saw a man in punishment, with manifest traces of ailment, he would order him out of punishment if he thought right, 2348. The numbers of fines on officers varies in different prisons, 2352. The staff in Belfast is low. The state of the quarters is due to the hard work of the officers, 2362-4. Has never reported to the Board that warders were changed too often, 2369. The warders behaved well during recent troubled times, 2371-3. Trained hospital warders are very desirable, 2374-6. The duties of Visiting Justices are very important, and it would be advantageous if these gentlemen visited the prisons, 2377-94. They attend at Belfast; it is the only place they do attend well, 2395-9. They also visit at Derry, 2401. There is no rule as to having an Irish-speaking warder in districts where Irish is spoken, 2403-5. A Medical Officer has to attend warders' families within half a mile of the prison, 2407. It is advisable for Medical Officer to attend the prison before twelve, 2408-10. Some of the prisons are badly constructed; more warders are necessitated, and supervision is difficult. They should be altered, 2411-16. Can hardly believe that warder at Omagh did not get out of the prison for fourteen days on account of duty, 2417. The river water should not be pumped into the prison at Omagh, 2419-22. Has not noticed the fittings at Castlebar prison out of repair, and the bread there bad, 2424-8. The arrangements for the prevention of fires in prisons are not perfect, 2433-5. Refers to prisoner M.—; he was sixty-nine days on bread and water between January 14 and August 24, 1883, and found after to be insane; and, in addition to the sixty-nine days bread and water, he got six months' imprisonment for assaulting prison officers, 2440-2. The three Inspectors never meet at the Board office; the Board do not ask them to do so, but they did once during the five years; sometimes the Inspectors meet each other, 2444-50. May see the Member of the Board in charge of his district six times a year, more or less, 2454-5. A warder would be rejected at the end of his probation if he was found unfit, 2456-60. Tobacco is sometimes introduced into goals, 2466. Is satisfied with regulations as to dismissal of warders, 2471. Warders are smarter where there are fines, 2475-8. There are few escapes, 2484-5. Is satisfied with rules for misdemeanants, 2490-2. The indifference of the Visiting Justices is not due to the neglect of their advice by the Board, 2495-8. Inspector can fine a warder, 2500. Thinks Inspector should have large powers of punishment, 2503. Has not observed bad cookery at Castlebar, 2508-12. Warder's age at entering varies from twenty-one to forty-two; if he enters at twenty-one at thirty he has got all increase he can have as warder. The promotion is very slow, 2516-22. The position of some warders in local prisons is better, and in some worse, than before 1878, 2523-8.

H., case of—Barlow, 10721-26; Harrington, 9846-52; O'Connor, 10738-54, 10779-36; Sarsfield, 10437, 10450-6.

Increment of pay. Stopped in serious cases only—Barlow, 14046.

Stoppage of a hardship—Clegg, 6265-6; Crofton, 1482.

Advance at slow rate—Crofton, 1491-9.

Insane prisoners. Spike Island—Barlow, 435-451; Bourke, 12244-6.
 Statistics—Clegg, 6056-7; Gover, 10582-5.
 Decrease of—Gover, 10591.
 Among females—Young, 708-45.
 Cellular treatment tends to produce—Young, 774-6.
 Not so many cases among local as convict prisoners—Young, 877-90.

Inspectors. Should be informed of Board's decisions—Barlow, 13255-9; Clegg, 6626-33; Joyce, 4702-9; Lentaigne, 5351-5.
 Never meet Board—Clegg, 5895-902; Hill, 2444-50; Lentaigne, 5348-50.
 Visits to convicts and large local prisons—Bourke, 165-7.
 Bridewells and minor prisons—Joyce, 4621-7.
 Salaries and duties—Bourke, 180-3, 14159; Crofton, 1066-69; Hill, 1999-2912; Joyce, 4611-3.
 Change of districts—Barlow, 13245; Bourke, 11067-71.
 Reports—Bourke, 14164-5; Clegg, 5814-5827, 6427-30; O'Brien, 6803-5; Hill, 1824-34.
 Cannot punish—Hill, 2238.

Joyce, Pierce J., Esq.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Has been Inspector of Prisons since 1878, and about 1871 was two years Governor of Galway prison; was brought up to no profession, 4596-604. Has the south-west district, containing 10 prisons, 2 minor prisons, and 23 bridewells, 4606-10. Details Inspector's duties, 4611-3. It has frequently occurred that he has not visited so often as the Rules lay down; a prison has been eight or nine weeks without inspection, 4614-8. The bridewells and minor prisons are visited every three months; some bridewells once in six months, by special order of the Board, 4621-7. Has no power of disposing of a case at a visit unless instructed, and never has been instructed, 4630-2. Sends reports to Board, but does not know action taken; ought to be informed, 4633-7. Occasionally goes to Dublin, but lives in the country; does not make a point of seeing the Members of the Board, 4638-41. Does not know how the Board deals with his reports; tries to find out next time he visits the prison; if nothing has been done in an important matter he reports again; has never been summoned to Dublin to see the Board, 4642-8. Is not empowered to interfere with the duties of the Surgeon, Chaplain, or Governor, and cannot suspend them, 4649-52. Tries to see the Visiting Justices when they come to the prison, 4653-5. Thinks his visits are generally known at the prison, 4656-8. As a matter of practice never meets the other Inspectors; they all met once; does not know if they all carry out the same discipline, 4662-5. The treatment of prisoners in all prisons is not the same; the character of the labour varies; he had drawn attention to this, 4666-71. Thinks that promotion should be more regular from step to step, 4672-4. The present class of warders is more careless than the old; the Justices used to be careful to appoint only men they knew; now all the good candidates go to the Constabulary, 4675-81. The warders' hours are too long; taking Cork with its present staff and hours of duty, he would add five supernumerary warders there as probationers, and train them, 4683-93. There ought to be warders' messes; a servant has been quite recently allowed to messes where there were six in mess, 4694-9. Has had no difference with the Board, 4700-1. Does not always approve of their decisions; he should always be informed of the decisions of the Board, and if his suggestions are not approved he should be heard in explanation, 4702-9. Warders complain of too much work, but he does not forward such complaints, 4710-3. Was not acquainted with the circumstances that led to Mr. Eagar's retirement, 4719-20. Has reported against Mr. Eagar,

Joyce, Pierce J., Esq.—continued.

who held an auction inside the prison, and was not particular in carrying out the Board's orders; it was for the advantage of the prison that he was removed, 4721-9. Does not give Governors orders; only reports to Board, 4730-3. Had to report Mr. Eagar two or three times, but never acted against him in a hostile spirit, 4734-7. Mr. Eagar was found fault with about the untidiness of the prisoners' rooms, and irregular issue of library books; never hinted to Mr. Eagar that he should retire, 4739-44. Mr. Eagar did not like being found fault with, 4746. Has had no difficulty with other Governors, 4748-9. The auction held in the prison by Mr. Eagar was openly advertized, 4750-3. Does not approve of proposed alterations at Galway; such matters rest with the architect, 4755-9. Reported damp in Galway Prison caused by want of eaves gutters, 4760. Has reported defects in the heating apparatus in nearly all the prisons, 4761-3. Does not approve of warders' families living in the prison; in Limerick there are 6 families, with 19 children, 4764-6. No arrangement is being made to build quarters, 4767. Has noticed the severity of fines at Limerick, 4768. States case of matron fined £1 for giving an untried prisoner a pair of her old boots, and her increment was stopped, 4770-3. Does not remember a case of a matron who got no increment for three years, though promoted; Inspectors were ordered not to refer to the salaries of officers, 4774-80. Knows the case of Chief Warder Colborne; he has quite recently got £20 for expenses he had to incur at the time of the suspects, 4782-7. Promotions are not made regularly from step to step, 4788-91. The promotions at the suspect time were only temporary, 4792. He investigated Colborne's case in 1882, but no redress was given until 1884, 4796-8. Also investigated case of Deputy Governor, Cork Prison, who was out of pocket by doing extra duty; he has received no compensation as yet, 4799-4804. Reported small size of windows at Cork female prison, 4807-9. The windows at Clonmel are also small; has never spoken to the Visiting Justices about them; the light in them is not good for reading, 4810-3. Short-sentenced prisoners get no secular books, 4814-5. Thinks schooling for short-sentenced prisoners useless, 4816-7. Has never seen the apparatus for restraint in use; thinks it curious; the prisoner is strapped to the chair, but the chair is not secured; is not aware if the apparatus has ever been used, but it has been supplied to all prisons, 4823-36. Ordinary sanitary officers cannot enter goals; see no advantage in having Governors as sub-sanitary officers; their reports would go to the Board and to the Board of Guardians, 4839-44. The sanitary state of Mullingar prison is not satisfactory; something has been done during the last three months; he reported one and a-half years ago about this and the surgeon has objected to it, 4846-57. The present Governor has done nothing to make existing defects dangerous to health, 4852. The surgeon inspects the bread daily, but does not, as a rule, see the dinners, 4858-9. Inspectors read the rules as giving them no power to dispose of officers complain of 4860. Has inspected Convict Prisons, 4861-3. Is never invited to meet the Board; communicates only by writing, 4865-7. The Members of the Board inspect the prisons two or four times a year, 4869. Inspectors should meet the Board occasionally in Dublin and see each other, 4872-5. Does not think the relationship between the Inspectors and the Board acts for the good of the public service, 4876. The position of prison officers is relatively lower than that of the Constabulary, and an inferior class comes to the prisons, 4877-9. The Board can have no personal knowledge of their officers, 4882. The Visiting Justices would not be able to advise the Board about

Joyce, Pierce J., Esq.—continued.

promotion, 4886-9. Has heard of promotion being given contrary to the protest of the Governor, 4890. Several cases of increment being stopped have occurred, 4894; but the Inspector is not allowed to interfere, 4896. Does not know of a Governor being censured in the warders misconduct book, 4902-6. Resides in Galway, and has six weeks leave a year; travels on an average four days a week, 4907-11. Gives every prisoner a chance of speaking to him, 4912-5. Inspects the quarters; their state, as a rule, is unsatisfactory, 4916-8; want of time prevents them being kept clean, 4921. Examines the store-books but not the stores, 4927-8. The superintendent of stores inspects the stores; there is no annual or half-yearly inspection, 4929-31. The stores are in a very unsatisfactory state, 4933. There is no regular store-keeper; sometimes the chief warder, sometimes the clerk, keeps the stores, 4934. His own inspection of the stores amounts to little, 4936-7. Examines the punishment books, 4938. Notes defects in ventilation; there is no rule forbidding the Inspector to look after ventilation, 4942-5. Inspectors should have power to give orders in the prisons when necessary, and report to the Board, 4946-9. Has never fined a warder; thinks they are too much fined, 4951-2. A reprimand would be often better than a fine, 4954. Governors are too ready to fine, 4956. The Governors have means of knowing when the Inspector will visit, 4957-61. The Inspectors should be more consulted by the Board about the staff, 4963-5. If a warder complained to him of the injustice of a fine by the Board he would tell him he could not enter into the matter, 4968-70. Does not approve of rule ordering Inspectors not to listen to grievances which arose prior to a visit by a Member of the Board, 4971-4. There is not sufficient access to the Board, 4977-8. He might mention privately to a Member of the Board any case of injustice, 4980. Sees Member of Board three or four times a year; Inspectors should occasionally attend Board meetings, 4981-4. Has never come into collision with Member of Board when visiting convict prisons, 4988. Minor prisons are practically bridewells; the number of bridewells might be reduced; has made suggestions to the Board, 4989. The number of prisons in his district could not be reduced at present, 4992. Prisoners in bridewells are sentenced in some cases to four, two, or even one hour, 4996. No sentence should be less than forty-eight hours, 4999. Prisoners are kept in bridewells on remand, three or four weeks sometimes, which is not satisfactory, 5000-3. For short sentences there should be cells attached to the police barracks; has never heard the question discussed, 5005-7. The county pays for removing prisoners from bridewell and back again, 5009. Is satisfied with surgeons as a rule, 5010. Thinks they should visit prisons before twelve noon, 5011-13. A prisoner begins his punishment before being seen by the surgeon, but is seen at first visit of the surgeon; a prisoner might possibly be punished for twenty-four hours before being seen, 5014-8. There is no corporal punishment in Local Prisons, 5019. The surgeons complain of the shifting of their warders, 5020-4. Thinks there should be special hospital warders, 5025-8. There is great difficulty in preserving efficiency in small prisons; there ought to be 100 prisoners in each prison at least; he would reduce the number of prisons; closing half of them in his district, 5027-32. Hardly ever consults the surgeon about the sanitary state of the prisons, 5033-4. The execution of work is sometimes delayed by want of contractors; the architect is continually moving about, 5035-8. The Chaplains might pay more attention; they do not pass much of their time with the prisoners as a rule; would not report such a thing to the Board, 5039-44. Nor would interfere with surgeon if he thought

Joyce, Pierce J., Esq.—continued.

him hasty or negligent, 5045-6. His inspections are not of much good as regards Chaplains and surgeons, 5047. A two months prisoner gets schooling—probably seven or eight minutes a day—during the dinner hour, 5048-54. Has noticed books defaced when re-issued to prisoners in the cells; the Chaplains select the books, 5055-8. Is satisfied with Governors generally; does not think that chief warders should be promoted to be Governors, as they would not be respected, 5059-66. The new warders do not take interest in their work, 5068. Two candidates, who had been highly recommended, had been actually in prison as prisoners; the recommendations came from clergymen and magistrates; two cases occurred in his district, 5067-71. As Inspector has seen 300 candidates for appointments, and it adds much to his work, 5072. Reference for character should always be made to the police, 5076-7. Would never pass over a warder for promotion unless he proved unfit, 5078-81. Thinks good warders come from the farming class, 5082. All grades of warders are badly paid; has satisfied himself that the warder's pay is worse than that of the Constabulary and lunatic asylum officers, 5083-8. The paper of instructions to candidates does not state anything about stoppage of increment, 5089-91. Some claims for extra work in recent times have not yet been satisfied, 5092-3. Thinks quarters should be built for warders outside prisons; that unmarried warders should live in prisons, 5094-6. The lodging allowance is insufficient, 5097. The warders' hours of duty vary in different prisons; in some they have no night duty, 5098-102. If the prisons were consolidated a greater equality could be produced, 5103. No difficulty has arisen from want of Irish-speaking warders, 5104-6. Servants have been recently appointed to cook for warders, and make up their rooms; the plan works very well, 5107-11. The matrons are also underpaid, 5112-3. Looks after clothing and bedding, 5114-5. No misdemeanants have complained, and there are very few debtors, 5116-7. Drunkards spend their gratuity at once in drink, 5118. In Mullingar, as sacks are wanted, sack-making has been made penal, and also industrial labour; it ought to be only industrial labour; the prisoner does not suffer through this, 5119-24. Does not object to the discharge of prisoners on Sunday, 5125-6. Has inspected Maryborough once; the discipline seemed fair; the construction rather faulty; does not think it a luxurious place; considering that the prisoners are invalids, the discipline is severe enough, 5127-33. Mischief may be done there by association, 5134. The warders now are not taken from any particular class, 5139-40. The average week-day hours of the warders may be taken at eleven hours, 5142-4. The Inspectors could arrange to meet occasionally in Dublin, 5145-6. It would not facilitate matters if all the Inspectors lived in Dublin; thinks a day in Dublin would suffice for seeing Inspectors and Board, 5147-53. Approves of bridewells being abolished, and lock-ups introduced into police stations, 5154-7. The diet scale works well, 5158-61. Five probationary warders should be appointed to Cork, Belfast, and Dublin prisons as training schools, 5162-6. The Inspector makes a preliminary inspection of candidate before he attends at a prison to be examined by the surgeon, 5168-73. Has rejected men on account of moral conduct, and other respects than physical fitness, 5174-5. Thinks Inspectors should be instructed to consult the Constabulary about candidates, 5176-80. It is rare to reject a candidate after his six months probation, 5182-5. Inspecting a large prison would take part of two days; Cork Males' Prison would take two full days; a small prison would be inspected in four or five hours, 5186-9. Has reported warder's quarters as

Joyce, Pierce J., Esq.—continued.

untidy, but has not pressed the matter with view to new rules being made, 5190-4. Wants powers of Member of Board to deal with things in prisons as to treatment of prisoners—viz., punishment, and to suspend Governors, 5195-6. Would, in an extreme case, now release a prisoner from an injustice 5208-10. Would report a surgeon if he found him not attending to the prisoners, but would not go into medical questions, 5211-4. And similarly in case of the Chaplain, 5215. Stock is taken once a quarter, 5216-7. Has heard prisoners complain of the filthy state of police lock-ups, 5220. Would not object to inspecting police lock-ups, 5221. Warders generally take about seven or fourteen days leave a year, which is hardly sufficient, 5224-6. The officers have not complained about not being allowed to go on escort in turn, 5228-31. Thinks warders should not at once have keys given them on joining, 5232-4. The shifting of warders might be avoided; they are put to considerable expense, 5235-8. The old system of increase of pay was better than the new, 5239-43. The old warder also got a pension of one-thirtieth for every year's service, and after twenty years two-thirds of his salary, 5244. Is aware of warders leaving the service to join the Constabulary, 5248. Knows of cases of men falling to get into the Constabulary getting into the prison service, 5249. Compares pay of English and Irish prison warders, 5250-65. The diet is, in all cases, satisfactory, 5266. Does not think that, for an old person, No. 1 diet should be increased, 5267-70. Does not think that females suffer from the diet, 5273. A prisoner who had to go home sixteen miles would be sent by car, 5275-6. Would not lengthen sentences and improve the diet, 5279. Does not think the diet need be improved; if brown bread causes diarrhoea, white bread is given, 5282-4. Does not see the plans of the drains at the prisons, 5285-6. The sewers in Clonmel have been relaid a year ago, 5288-9. They had been complained about, and were bad, 5290-9. Has found no inconvenience arise at Galway as regards Irish-speaking prisoners, as there is one Irish-speaking warder; it would be well to have an Irish-speaking female warder, 5300-16. Prisoners might have topcozed farther if bride-wells were closed, but they would be better housed, 5317-8. There might be some objection to the police having charge of prisoners, from whom they naturally desired to elicit evidence, 5320-3. Recommended the closing of Rathkeale bridewell, because it was damp, and below the surface of the ground; the magistrates objected to its being closed, 5324-31. Thinks his salary should be increased to the same footing as Local Government Board Inspectors, 5332-8.

Joyce, Pierce J. Comments on statements by—
Bourke, 14154-8.

Kinhead, Professor Richard, M.D.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Was appointed surgeon of Galway Prison in 1879, 3477-8. Agrees generally with the statement of complaints of the surgeons, 3481-4. Visiting before twelve presses on him very hardly, 3485. Objects to examining candidates; thinks an unnecessary number of books are kept; that a substitute should be paid when the surgeon is absent, and he objects to the rule interfering with his power to call in additional advice, 3486. There is no advantage in necessarily visiting before twelve so far as reception prisoners are concerned, 3489-91. Would if left to himself go about ten o'clock, 3495. Extra diet is required for poorly fed prisoners when they come in, to prevent them becoming sick—they are not actually sick, 3501-2. The Medical Officer has to certify a contractor's account if it contains anything ordered for sick prisoners; the account is in bulk, and the surgeon has no means easily of verifying,

Kinhead, Professor Richard, M.D.—continued.

3503-7. Has not many candidates to examine, but objects to the principle, 3508-10. Has six books to keep, and one would suffice, 3511-9. Has never been asked to simplify the book work, or made any suggestion to the Board, 3520-1. The prison service is the only one where when ill you have to pay for a substitute; had to pay a substitute when absent on Government business, 3522. Thinks surgeon should have power to call in a consultant without first reporting to the Prison Board, 3523. The fee would be £1 ls., 3524. Has not had often to report that further confinement would cause a prisoner immediate danger; sometimes there is a short delay in getting a reply to such reports; one prisoner has died in prison since his appointment; there was an inquest, 3526-30. Did not know of Board's circulars until he entered the prison service; he has a note made of them by the clerk; they are known from the reports, 3532-9. The circulars should be codified, 3541-3. Rules are sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant; Circulars are not so sanctioned, 3545-6. Surgeons have demurred to circulars outside the legal bounds of their duty, and they have got the answer to carry out the orders of the Board; no appeal has been made, 3551-4. The circular as to extra diet orders a surgeon to set down as sick a person who is not sick, and makes the giving of extra diet a punishment on the surgeon, 3557-8. Has not seen the last copy of the Rules until to-day (Oct. 19th, 1883), 3560. Thinks the Board may give new duties strictly analogous to the ordinary duties of a surgeon, but some are not for the benefit of the prisoners, and the work has been much increased, but not the pay; if the duties are doubled the pay should be increased, 3566-7. It would be well to have a Medical Officer on the Board, 3573. He might be promoted from among the prison surgeons, 3574. There should be trained hospital warders, 3575. The lodging allowance in Galway does not permit of the warders having proper quarters, and they are liable to bring in infection into the prison. The married men do not feed themselves properly, 3576-81. There is a mess at Galway for the unmarried men, 3581-2. Knows of one case where a warder was tampered with, 3583. Is not satisfied with the structural alterations going on at Galway, 3585. Does not think the female warders get proper meals, 3586. The men who live outside do not get sufficient time for their meals nor for recreation, 3588-91. A warder gets out every second day from 6 to 9.30 p.m., 3591; there are frequently in Galway prisoners speaking only Irish; there is a male warder who speaks Irish, 3594-6.

Kirwan, Mrs., Lady Superior, Golden Bridge Refuge.—(Digest of her evidence.)

The Refuge is entirely for convict women; they can work out sixteen months here; it is a sort of reward to get the Refuge, 3824-9. They come to the Refuge on licence; she applies for a ticket-of-leave at the end of sixteen months, 3831-2. The Refuge is the same as ordinary household work; the women are not watched or locked up, except at night, 3834-5. No selection of prisoners is made; they get in the Refuge by marks; only four or five have run away, 3836-8. Daily duty described, 3839-46. The women may be sent back to prison, but it is very rarely done, 3847. Three women are staying now willingly beyond their time; there are twenty others, 3848-50. Once had eighty-four; there are now twenty-three; three-fourths have turned out well; she consults with each woman what can best be done for her on leaving; it is very important to find out their relations, 3851-62. They may write as often as they like; one-half emigrate; she often hears from them, 3863-5. She encourages them to marry, and to tell their history, if in Ireland, but not if abroad, 3868-73. So few women

Kirwan, Mrs., Lady Superior—continued.

come now, because the judges do not give long sentences of penal servitude; it would be better if they did, 3874-5. They earn £7 gratuity at the refuge, 3875-80. Women sentenced for life or twenty years do not come to the Refuge, but those for fifteen years come, 3881-5. It takes a year to know a woman's character; short terms in the Refuge would be a waste of effort, 3886-7. They are all in association; has found those in prison for the first time the worst, 3888-92. Women come into crime from love of adventure, 3893. The young get no chance of reformation in prisons, 3894. The workhouse girls are the most troublesome to control, 3900. The poorhouse arrangements do not work well for the girls, 3902. The judges do not give penal servitude to women, especially the young, 3907-9. Cannot follow out the history of those who do not emigrate; they can scarcely fail to come back to the Refuge, 3910-7. No punishment is used, and never threatens them with prison, but if necessary a woman is sent back, 3918-27. Does not know the proportion of women that come to the Refuge; the majority at present are serving first sentence, 3928-31. Women are not sent a third time to the Refuge; many sent a second time have emigrated and gone away, 3932-3. Cases of murder and manslaughter are not sent, 3937. Thinks six teen months a minimum time for the Refuge, 3938-41. Thinks two years' prisoners might be allowed to come for one year to the Refuge, 3947. The women never complain of harsh treatment in prison; they never talk about prison, 3950-1. No Member of the Board comes to the refuge; Mr. Bourke did once; no reports are sent to the Board, 3952-5. A sentence of five years' penal servitude would be, two years in prison and sixteen months at the Refuge, and would be better for a prisoner than two years' imprisonment, 3958-60. Does not visit Grangegorman; the Lady Superintendent agrees with her about penal servitude sentences, 3963-5. Some women in prison have most decided antipathies for no reason, 3966. To allow women to sit at their open cell doors would tend to prevent their becoming insane, 3969-75.

Lentaigne, Sir J., C.B., D.L.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is the unpaid Member of the Board on the terms that he is responsible only for the vote he gives, 5340-1. Describes his services, 5342-3. Has no function except voting; is summoned to all meetings, and attends pretty frequently, 5345-6. The Board works harmoniously, 5347. The Inspectors never meet the Board; they should do so, 5348-50. The Inspectors should be told the Board's action on their reports; that used to be done in the convict department, 5351-5. The number of prisons should be reduced, 5356-9. The Grand Juries would be satisfied if the Government bore a share of the extra cost of travelling incurred, 5360. There is no pretence of discipline in minor prisons, and no real hard labour, 5361-2. A prison should not contain less than fifty prisoners; the officers in smaller prisons get demoralized, as well as the prisoners, 5363-4. There should be kind treatment and great firmness towards prisoners, 5365-7. Chaplains should have no control over conduct marks, 5367-8. Approves of the mark system, 5369. Approves of prisoners aid societies; the system is not carried out so far as it should be, 5370-2. Although a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, his opinion on medical matters has not much weight with the Board, 5374. Does not think a Medical Inspector would be of any use, 5375. The warders are doing their duty very well, 5376. It is not part of his duty to visit prisons, but he carried out the conversion of Maryborough into an invalid prison; thinks the arrangements for Medical Officers there will work well, 5377-9. Does not know about the discipline at present in Maryborough, 5380-3. Highly approves of the intermediate prison system, 5384. Does not

Lentaigne, Sir J., C.B., D.L.—continued.

know about Lusk now, but in its old state it had a good effect, 5385-7. Does not think that the Board relies too much on Lord Lieutenant and Under Secretary, but he does not interfere in any references made, 5389-90. The schooling in prisons could be improved; now each prisoner has about five minutes teaching, which is useless, 5391-3. Has protested against cellular teaching, 5394-6. Would like prisoners to have useful work; is against tread-wheels and cranks, 5397-402. The present punishments are good, 5403-5. States his attendances at Board meeting, 5406-8. His power as honorary Member is restricted; his duties were defined in 1878, 5409-11. Has never seen the scheme for distribution of work; stating he was to have all the other powers of a Commissioner; was anxious to have charge of the habitual criminals, 5412-5. Wrote stating that he could not be held responsible for a system over which he had no control, and of which he might not even know the action; gives his whole time now to reformatories, 5416-20. Interferes in discipline only by voting on conduct of warders, 5421-4. The Board deals fairly with warders, 5425-7. Is satisfied with the construction of Maryborough, 5429. Examined some foreign prisons about thirty years ago, 5431. Is not satisfied with the construction of Irish prisons, but they are being improved; Mr. Welland is a good architect, 5433-6. Does not think there is any need for a Medical Member on the Board; he is one, and his ideas are not carried out, 5437-8. Bridewells are not fit places for confinement except for drunkenness and small offences; there is no discipline in them, 5441-2. Thinks that police lock-ups would do for short sentences, if properly constructed, 5444-5. The present prison system is the greatest improvement on the old, 5447-9. The warders have benefited by the change, 5450-1. Does not think warders have a grievance about being moved from prison to prison, 5452-5. Special considerations are taken into account when the movement of a warder is made, 5456-9. The warder's pay and pension should be on the same scale as in England, 5461. There is no difficulty in getting suitable candidates, 5464. Formerly school was given to prisoners in a class, each was separated from the other; he prefers that system, 5468-75. Seldom meets any Visiting Justice, 5476. Thinks the convicts should be employed at Galway Harbour, 5477. Would introduce trades into prisons, and sell to wholesale dealers or the Government departments, 5478-81. The Lusk system is very reformatory if well managed, 5484-6. Thinks every criminal should be photographed; and that every reformatory boy who commits a serious offence should get penal servitude, 5490. There are no discharged prisoners aid societies in Ireland for male Roman Catholics; there are two for male Protestants, 5493-6. Has not heard that Cardinal MacCabe has founded a society for Roman Catholics, 5498. Helped to found Golden Bridge Refuge, 5499. It has fallen off through reformatory schools diminishing crime, 5502. The reduction of crime in Ireland is most extraordinary, 5503. Also penal servitude sentences are given more rarely, 5506. At Our Lady's Home in Dublin the managers receive £2 from Government for every prisoner over six months sentence, 5509. That Refuge is a good institution; they should be paid for prisoners with shorter sentences, 5510-2. States his previous services, 5514 and 24-29. Did a good deal of inspection when Director of Convict prisons; and knew the details of each case, 5520-3. Does not think the Board has ever asked surgeons to make suggestions as to their duties, 5536-8. It would be easier to carry out discipline in a prison with 200 than with 50 prisoners, 5541-2. Improvement could be effected by consolidating the prisons, 5544. Thinks that education in industrial schools

Lentaigne, Sir J., C.B., D.L.—continued.

accounts for a good deal of the decrease of crime, 5545-6. Under the old system each case for intermediate prisons was considered by itself, 5544-49. No one now does the duty performed by Mr. Organ of looking after the discharged convicts, 5550-9. Mr. Organ's work probably retarded the formation of prisons aid societies, and since his death they are more needed than ever, 5560-1. There should be some one between the prisoners and the Board; a Medical Inspector would not be satisfactory in Ireland, 5564. There ought to be a qualified medical man in the prison and an outside surgeon in whom the people have confidence to visit, 5565-8. Prisoners should have some scholastic teaching, 5572. Sees no objection to school classes, 5573-6. Two of the greatest differences between the old and new system is in the schooling and the pains taken in working intermediate prisons, 5577. In former times, Golden Bridge Refuge was visited by the Directors, now it is not visited, 5578-81. The old system as to reformatories was better than the present, 5582. The railway facilities now existing would facilitate the consolidation of prisons, 5583-5. It would be useful to have means of training warders, 5586. Has no personal knowledge of the warders, 5587. Does not think the Board over worked, but they do not spare themselves, 5588-91. It would be desirable to give Justices such duties as would induce them to take an interest in visiting prisons, 5592-3. Does not approve of Lambay Island as a convict station, 5594. Has never made a motion that notice of the business to be done at meetings should be given to Members, 5595-6. Some of the prisons are very bad; some have been improved by alterations, 5597-9. The Act requires an inquest on every prisoner who dies in prison; if an outside medical man were called in to perform the post-mortem examination it would be a slur on the surgeons which they have not deserved, 5601-5. Has known no case of cruelty or neglect by surgeon, 5607. If he thought that a surgeon had been guilty of neglect he would not hesitate to call in another medical man, 5609. Maryborough prison could be enlarged for ordinary prisoners with advantage, 5612-3. Sometimes allowances are calculated in retirements, and sometimes not, 5614-5. Is not acquainted with the circumstances under which the Dublin Coroner gave notice that he would not comply with Board's circular about post-mortem examinations, 5616-20. Thinks that in any case of doubt there should be an independent Medical Officer at the post-mortem examination as well as the prison surgeon, 5621-2. Is very anxious to have every criminal photographed; he introduced photographing of prisoners into Ireland, 5627-30. Lusk farm was originally a common, and was intended as a prison for boys, 5631. The prison improved that part of the country; reclamation was the chief work; the convicts were in iron huts, and all the warders were tradesmen, 5633-8. Iron huts were also used at Cork Harbour and Philipstown, 5639; and proved very satisfactory, 5639-42. The iron prison erected at Spike was not cellular like the others, 5643-5. In such establishments it is necessary to select the men; one black sheep will taint a whole flock, 5646. It would not be well to have an intermediate prison close to an ordinary one, 5651. Does not approve of such a place as Glenree for an intermediate prison, on account of expense and bad climate, 5653-9. Corporal punishment is inflicted by the Board as rarely as possible; and there would be trouble if prisoners were shot when trying to escape, 5660-3. The presence of good conduct men would deter others from escaping, that is the Lusk principle, 5666-7. Agrees with Mr. Crofton that seclusion of prisoners is a mistake; the more the public see of them the better, 5671. Spike Island in 1852 was not healthy; and prisoners who were ailing were taken to

Lentaigne, Sir J., C.B., D.L.—continued.

Philipstown, 5674-6. Crime has diminished; and some gaols have been closed since 1851; and some have been improved, and are larger, 5677-80. The Board is doing its best to reduce the number of prisons, 5685-7. As regards minor prisons there is no use pulling them down, they may be wanted, 5688-90. The closing of prisons could not have been done more quickly; some are kept open to prevent hardship to prisoners travelling, 5693-4. In using police lock-ups there would be a difficulty in serious cases, in the prosecutors being in charge of the prisoners, 5695-6. This would not affect trifling cases, 5697. Some of the police lock-ups are bad; and he objects to keeping prisoners in association in them, 5698-702. Police lock-ups should be inspected by the Prison Board, as well as by the Police Inspector, 5707-9. Does not think a Medical Member of the Board is necessary, 5710. The Local Medical Officer would be the best authority, and he might be empowered to call in the surgeon of a lunatic asylum, 5711. It is very difficult to tell if a prisoner is shamming; but the Local Surgeon ought to have a medical history along with the prisoner to guide him; a Visiting Medical Officer could not help him, 5712-7. The keeping of the prisoners from scholastic teaching is the greatest defect in the prison system, 5719. The school at Mountjoy is not connected with the National Board of Education, 5721. Believes that a considerable amount of success attended teaching in local prisons under the old system, 5727-8. Geography was taught and the prisoners behaved better in school than elsewhere, 5729-31. There are no schoolmasters' reports, except in the first report of the Board, 5735-6. There used to be lectures in connexion with the intermediate prison, 5737. Does not think that any are now delivered, 5740. The higher you teach prisoners the better, 5741; provided you educate morally as well as scholastically, 5742. The numbers of convicts in 1851 was 10,000, and in 1883, 2,600; there is much less crime except agrarian, especially among females, 5746-9. Crime is generally caused by poverty, 5750. The population who committed most crime has been much reduced, 5754-7. "Tinkers" who stole in gangs at fairs have disappeared, 5758. A considerable guard would be required to prevent escape from a prison in the open, 5759-60. He would send 100 selected convicts to one place; they would require a guard, unless near the end of their sentences, 5761-2. Thinks it desirable now to send two years prisoners to refuge or intermediate prison, 5769; they should spend about half their time there. Judges who give six months might give one year, with a ticket of leave for the refuge or intermediate prison, 5772-5. The severity of a two years sentence would be reduced; but for two years he would give three years, introducing a new sentence; and he would obliterate the distinction between penal servitude and imprisonment, 5776-80.

Lentaigne, Sir J. Has his attention invited to any medical point—Bourke, 11144.

Lodging allowances—Adamson, 9289-94; Clegg, 6074-89; Crofton, 1551; Joyce, 5097; Menair, 47-3; O'Brien, 6839, 7035-7; Ryder, 8717; Spence, 8595-9; Weir, 4299-4318.

Lord Lieutenant Appeal of prisoners—Barlow, 13410-1, 13995-7.

Has power to alter circuits, 7128-30.

Appoints Governors—Bourke, 73-8; Clegg, 6205-12; O'Brien, 6814-7.

Lusk Prison. Expensive and useless—Barlow, 13621-6; Bourke, 11501-514; O'Brien, 7514-7.

Formation—Gunning, 4373-7.

System reformatory—Lentaigne, 5484-6.

Has been useful—Barlow, 13503.

A success—Gunning, 4509-10.

M'Donnell, Hercules, M.D.—(Analysis of his evidence.)

Has been surgeon to the prison at Dundalk since 1876; continued in 1878 to hold his office without re-appointment, 3177-82. It is an arduous duty to have to visit prisoners on extra diet daily, 3183. Does not recommend a general improvement of first class diet only in particular cases; seeing prisoners weekly would be sufficient to prevent extra diet being given where not required, 3185-91. Certain surgical instruments are required, and should be provided, 3192-7. There should be trained hospital warders from the Army Hospital Corps, 3198-201. When not required to attend in hospital they might have analogous duties to an ordinary warder, and attend the surgeon in his rounds, 3201-4. Married warders should reside outside the prison, 3206-7. Puts in papers stating case of prison surgeons as to tenure of office, 3209. The surgeons took a legal opinion as to whether they were bound to attend families of warders; the Board stated that that duty was one of the reasons for the pay of the surgeons being increased. Mr. Justice O'Hagan gave it as his opinion, that the Board in requiring such attendance was acting *ultra vires*; the Board has since said that surgeons are not bound to attend midwifery cases, 3210-6. Has not to visit the prison daily before, only twice a week or oftener if necessary; as a matter of fact, used to visit daily except on Sunday; sees no objection to the daily visit, and does not think such duty need call for extra pay, 3217-26. Average length of visit from ten to eleven minutes; sees every prisoner once a week, 3227-8. Thinks the Rule requiring attendance before twelve a hard one; there is no Rule at the infirmary or workhouse, 3231-3. Practically does visit between ten and eleven o'clock, and in exceptional cases the Rule should be relaxed, 3234-7. Thinks the new diet very fair; has power to order extra diet, but thereby imposes a punishment on himself; the dietary is as low as it can be consistent with health, 3238-41. Thinks prisoners should be weighed every ten or fourteen days, 3242. Thinks there should be a Medical Inspector or Medical Member of the Board to see to the medical working of the Act; does not think he need see to the cooking and the food; he would be an assistance and protection to the surgeons, and protect the prisoners, 3243-7. Is not satisfied with the sanitary fittings of his prison, 3248-51. Representations to the Board are attended to, but sometimes there is delay; gives instances, 3252-5. Food is fairly cooked, but it is not a special part of his duty to examine food, 3256-7. The warders are healthy, but overworked; their quarters are tolerably clean; their arrangements for dinner are not good; they ought to have a mess, 3258-64. Does not see much difference in the class of warders since the new Act, 3265. Thinks surgeons should have their substitute paid when on leave, 3266. Thinks that fewer books should be kept by surgeon, 3267. Surgeons should have more latitude as to the person they may call in, in cases of danger, 3268-9. Thinks the prison surgeon should be present at *post-mortem* examinations, 3270-3. Prisoners should parade for half an hour's exercise in the corridor before going to bed, and have their cells aired, 3277-8. Surgeons have ground of complaint, because so many duties have been put on them since their salaries were fixed, 3280-1. Warders are tolerably healthy, but their hours are unduly long, 3282-3. They ought to live inside the prison single or married but not their families, 3284-6. Seldom gets a communication from a Member of the Board, 3287. The instruction about visiting prisoners on extra diet is not a Rule, but a circular quoted, 3288-98. The circular considerably alters the Rule. It compels him to set down an inaccuracy, as a person might require extra diet and not be sick, 3301-5. Thinks surgeons should have a latitude, as in England, 3306-8. Is not aware that they have trained

M'Donnell, Hercules, M.D.—continued.

hospital warders in English prisons, 3310-12. The surgeon might be paid for attendance on the families of warders at so much a head, 3313. Regarding visiting before twelve, he wishes not to abrogate the Rule, but relax it in cases of emergency, 3318-20. The Governor should be able to call in some one else, approved by the Board, in case an emergency arose when the surgeon was away attending a case of midwifery, for example; but if no urgent case arose the matter should wait for the return of the surgeon, 3324-8. A new order has just been issued that surgeons must see every prisoner before he enters on any punishment ordered him, 3332-5. There is no Rule about weighing prisoners. A record should be kept, and the prisoner should not be informed of his weight, 3336-9. Some slight alterations should be made in the diet, 3340-8. A number of Rules are modified by new orders, and this causes a sense of insecurity in the minds of surgeons, 3349-51. The surgeons contend that men on extra diet are not necessarily sick, 3352-6. If visiting before twelve were rigidly insisted on no medical man with a practice could hold office, 3359. The examination of candidates is a very considerable tax on his time, but his experience is not so great as that of others, 3364-6. Formerly the surgeon made *post-mortem* examinations; now an outsider is called in to do it, 3367-9. By reporting a prisoner in immediate danger by longer confinement he would be discharged, and the *post-mortem* examination got rid of altogether, 3370-2. Very few are let out on such reports, 3374. There ought to be larger workshops in prisons, 3376. Seldom gets a copy of the minutes from the Board. They are kept by the Governor, but he keeps a copy generally, 3381-3. Is satisfied with the general physique of the warders, but would like to have a confidential report made about candidates as well as the usual form filled in, 3387-94. Has only seen the architect once. Business about sanitary affairs is carried out by correspondence, 3395-9. Has only seen the Inspector four or five times. Has never met a Member of the Board at the prison, 3400-2. Is generally satisfied with the diet. Extra diet is given to prevent sickness, and it would be sufficient to see a prisoner on extra diet once a week, 3403-14. A certain number of warders should be army hospital men, not kept as a distinct body, 3416-20. Would have all prisoners in for a week and over weighed regularly, 3428-31. The test of weighing is not fallacious if properly carried out, 3432-4. Describes his treatment of prisoners on reception, 3437-42. Inspects the cleanliness of the bedding, and carefully inspects the cells, and reports to the Board; the quarterly report is most desirable 3444-9. The payment of a substitute when he was on leave would be an addition to his salary, 3456-8. The surgeons were satisfied with the pay fixed in 1880 with the duties then imposed, 3459-61. Objects to the Board making Riders to Rules which Parliament never thought it bore; some orders of the Board cannot be carried out—e.g., checking the quantity of hospital necessaries in a bill, 3466-7. Would allow prisoners of six months' sentence and over tobacco as an incentive to good conduct, 3468-73.

M'Donnell, Hercules, M.D.—Comments on statements by—Bourke, 12031.

Marks. System answers well—Crofton, 1325-6.
Convict system altered—Crofton, 1332-8.
Test of—Cody, 8260-2.

Maryborough Prison discipline—Joyce, 5127.
Could be enlarged—Barlow, 13472-83.
Object of—O'Brien, 6983.
Not suitable for lunatics—Barlow, 511-2.

Mason, G. E., Esq.—(Digest of his evidence.)
Governor of Galway prison since December 1881, 2697-8. With one exception, in recent times, the

Mason, G. E., Esq.—continued.

warders did their duty faithfully, 2690-701. Came to Galway from Omagh, where he joined in 1873, 2702-3. States facts with reference to sanitary state of Omagh prison. He and his wife were ill there, and lost five children. In 1880 the Medical Officer, and in 1878 the Inspector, reported on the defective sanitary state; the prison was very healthy before 1878, but in 1876 the Inspector-General reported on the insanitary state, and he suggested that the Governor's house should be moved to the front of the prison, in 1880, owing to the statements of his medical man; no action was taken; he knew that a main drain went under the house, and the water-closet had always a bad smell; the soil pipe was inside the house; is now sure that the deaths of his children, and that of his wife (which occurred after in Galway), were due to the defective sewers of the house in Omagh, 2704-30. An officer junior to himself has been promoted to Kilmainham prison, 2732-5. His chief warder is a very good officer, and has long service, 2736-8. The son of the late Governor of Lifford prison, and the son of the chief clerk to the Board, have recently been appointed Deputy-Governors, and thinks the chief warders have cause for complaint, 2739-45. The duties of Governors have been vastly increased under the new system, 2749-52. His experience of prison clerks is unfavourable. They are selected, as far as possible, from warders, 2753-5. The warders all complain of overwork, 2759. Hours of duty in Galway stated, 2760-66. The unmarried warders mess together; they pay a servant, 2767-9. Has had many warders on probation; under the old system he took them from the agricultural class, 2770-6. The sewers at Omagh have been improved only since 1882; the well which supplied the prison was about fifty yards from the river, and thirty feet from the sewer; the sewers were brick-work; the washing water was taken from the river after it has passed the town, 2784-96. Explains that Galway prison has no eaves gutters; that hot water is drawn from the pipes circulating through the cells; the kitchen is inconveniently placed, and will be distant from new females' prison; the new matrons' quarters will be dark, 2797-804. There are convicts working at Galway; they get no schooling there; they have complained that they get no religious instruction, 2805-10. The chief warder broke down under the "suspect" work, but had difficulty in getting leave, and got no recompense, 2811-3. The discipline at Omagh was as strict as it now is at Galway, but there is much increase of work in correspondence and books; some of the books are superfluous, 2825-31. The store system might work if there were officers to carry it out; a separate man should be appointed store-keeper, 2832-6. His experience is that the clerks are not well trained; the Inspector generally asks the Governor if he can recommend a man as clerk, but it would be advisable to have a man who would do only clerk's duties, 2837-45.

Matrons, appointment of—Bourke, 79, 1146-53. Pay—Crofton, 1279-82; Joyce, 5112-3.

Menair, J. W.—(Digest of his evidence).

Chief warder in Belfast prison since 1881, and has eleven years service; has only been in Belfast, 4207-13. Main grievances of the warders are overwork, small pay, and not being permitted to reside with their families outside when married, 4214-6. They get out of the prison on alternate nights for four hours, and from three to ten o'clock on alternate Sundays, 4220-5. They have night duty once a fortnight, 4228-9. The new warders are not so good as the old, either in intelligence or physical capacity, men who come to the prison are those who failed to get other situations; good men don't like the low pay, and the examination checks many, 4239-45. When a warder is ill he is looked after

Menair, J. W.—continued.

by another warder, 4248. His quarters are very poor, 4249. Cannot give case of warders being ill from overwork, 4250. The lodging money is totally insufficient, 4251-3. The pay under the old system was better, 4257-9. And their prospects of promotion are poor, 4260. The Belfast warders have to pay 4s. to 5s. for lodging, one man pays 3s., 4266-8. He gets out four hours every alternate evening, and on Sundays from three to ten o'clock; the Deputy Governor is in charge in his absence, 4271-7. If a warder who is a widower resides in the prison he loses his 2s. 6d. lodging allowance, although he has to provide lodging for his family outside, 4278-81.

Medical Examination of prisoners—Barlow, 491-3.

Medical Inspector no use—Lentaigne, 5375, 5437-8. do. should be a—M'Donnell, 3243-7; Thompson, 2960-2.

Medical officers, increase of duties—Bourke, 11445-55; M'Donnell, 3280-1; O'Brien, 7104; Thompson, 2963-7.

Fixing salaries—Banks, 11952-62.

Perform duties well—Crofton, 1255-9; Lentaigne, 5607.

Appointment—O'Brien, 6821.

Protests of—Bourke, 11040-11058; Clegg, 6029-32.

Has power of altering sentence of penal servitude as regards separate confinement—Young, 802.

Should work with chaplains—Cody, 8400-3; Spence, 8558-9.

Sees men under punishment daily—Hill, 2060; O'Brien, 7097-9.

Should have substitute paid when on leave—M'Donnell, 3266.

Middleton, Dr. W. H.—(Digest of his evidence).

In the prison service for nine years, at Mullingar, 3598-9. Agrees with the statement of complaints by the surgeons, 3601-2. Details circumstances which occurred at a visit by the Chairman when he ordered prisoners out of hospital and to be treated in their cells, to which he objected, 3603-14. The Chairman did not inquire into the treatment the prisoners were receiving, 3620. The Rules are twisted for the purpose of carrying out the orders of the Prison Board, 3628. He objected to visit prisoners ordered three days punishment diet; thinks it a proper thing to do, but an increase to the surgeon's duty, 3629-37. Has not been supplied with a code of the circulars, 3638-41. States an instance where he had to pay for opium got on an emergency, but not through the regular channel, 3644-7. Made suggestions about improvements to the hospital to which the Chairman objected; they have partially been carried out, 3649-51. States sanitary defects of Mullingar prison, but it is now very healthy, 3652-4. Has seen the Chairman twice, and occasionally sees the Inspector, 3655-6. Generally visits a few minutes after twelve o'clock, 3660. Frequently sees the Visiting Justices, 3662. The warders' quarters are most uncomfortable; their hours are too long, 3666-8. The prison is a very old one, 3674-5. The warders are seldom sick; the form to be filled up about warders does not deal with their physique, it should do so, 3677-84. As regards the opium, he ought not to have had it in store, as it was a poison, 3684-6.

Minor Prisons. Closing—Crofton, 1744; Hill, 1957-68.

May be wanted—Lentaigne, 5688-90.

Not necessary—Crofton, 1358-61.

M., Case of—Bourke, 11823-11850; 11893-916 Crofton, 1432-43; Hill, 2440-2; O'Brien, 7378.

Mountjoy Prison. Insane prisoners—Barlow, 435-503; Crofton, 1764.

Mountjoy Prison. Detention of prisoners not satisfactory—Bourke, 11655-79.

Sick wardens from Lusk sent to—Gunning, 4511-2.

School—Hay, 4325-888.

Discipline—O'Brien, 6985.

Mullingar Prison sanitary arrangements—Bourke, 10889-10904, 11650-8; Harrington, 9937-55; Joyce, 4846-52; Middleton, 3652-4; Fines, Bourke, 10910-16; Harrington, 9888.

Newland, G. E., Esq.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Commandant of the Depot and Assistant Inspector-General R. L. Constabulary since 1882, has been thirty years in the service, 9111-4. There is sometimes only one cell attached to a police station, 9117. They keep in the lock-up persons who cannot be brought before a magistrate, 9118-9. If a man is only drunk he is discharged as soon as he can walk home; he is not detained for the night, 9121. The police have no power to take a person to bridewell on arrest, 9125. It would make the police unpopular if they had charge of bridewells even for very short sentences and remands, 9129-32. Does not think that the police would be suspected of tampering with prisoners on remand, 9133-5. A prisoner is never taken back to a lock-up after seeing a magistrate; before seeing one he might be in a lock-up ten, twelve, or twenty-four hours, 9136-8. It would be well to remedy the inconvenience of sending prisoners with short sentences to bridewells and gaols, and sees no other way than to send them to improved lock-ups, 9139-45. Does not think that the rescue of any prisoners for trifling offences would be attempted, 9146-7. If all appliances were provided in new lock-ups it would be an unpopular movement to make the police gaolers, 9140-51. The present system is a great strain on the police, 9152-3. The system of keeping prisoners in lock-ups might work well, 9157. Prisoners on remand for serious offences should not be kept in lock-ups, 9159-61. Married policemen are always selected to escort female prisoners, 9165. There is much trouble in Mayo and Galway to the police when removing prisoners, 9166-72. A man convicted for drunkenness at Cong for two days would not be kept there now, 9173-4. It would be dangerous to keep important prisoners at a place like Cong, 9179. The strain on the police might be eased off by dealing with trifling cases in lock-ups, 9180-1. But he does not approve of this duty being put on the Constabulary, 9183. Police in Galway have often to go thirty or forty miles, 9187. The present lock-ups are quite unsuitable, 9190. The bridewells might be handed over to the police, 9193. In some stations there is separate cellular accommodation, in others none, 9196. If the lock-ups are used for confining prisoners they would have to be improved with exercise yards, and a married constable put in charge; the exercise yards would have to be protected, 9201-9. The Constabulary now visit the bridewells once in three months, 9210. The inspection of the police stations by the Prisons Department might create dual control, 9212-3. Change would be necessary to make arrangements about dietary, 9214-5. Does not think that the police would be suspected of tampering with men on remand, but the idea might grow, 9216-7.

Oakum picking. Varies different prisons—Hill, 1906-12.

O'Brien, W. P., Esq.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Has been a Member of Prisons Board since February, 1879, 6787-9. Had no experience of prison discipline before; was a Poor Law Inspector, and a member of the Irish Bar, 6790. The Board meets when the accumulation of papers or matters of urgency require, 6792. The Members have changed districts up to this year, every year; his district is

O'Brien, W. P., Esq.—continued.

the northern one at present, 6793-5. The Act provides that one Member may do what the Board may; it is in the discretion of each Member what he will refer or dispose of; thinks he acts independently enough, 6796-8. Consults the Inspector when in Dublin, 6799. An Inspector has never been at a Board meeting, 6800. When matters on an Inspector's report have been dealt with it is the intention that he should see what has been decided, 6803-5. The more consultation that can take place among officers the better for the service; there is an "Inspectors' room" in the Castle where the Inspectors might meet, 6806-8. The Governors are on the whole a very fair body of officers, with some exceptions, 6809. Is not satisfied with the way appointments are made, the Board should be consulted, 6810-2. New appointments are made to the smallest prisons; the Lord Lieutenant has always approved of the Board's promotions, 6813. The Lord Lieutenant never consults the Board about new appointments; the Board report at the end of Governor's probation; and the Lord Lieutenant may act upon their advice; he has done so, 6814-7. The same refers to the appointments of all superior officers, 6818. Surgeons are taken from those in the neighbourhood of the prison, 6821. Finds it difficult to get a good class of men as warders; those now appointed are probably about the same as those appointed under the old system, 6823-4. No officer is moved unless it is necessary; it is a hardship to men with families; probably the allowance given does not cover the cost of removing his furniture; the removal of his family is paid for, 6825-8. In many counties the Visiting Justices have ceased to take any interest in the prisons; has never asked them to meet him, 6829-32. No action has been taken by the Board to induce them to take part in prison management; they have been asked to adjudicate on prison offences, but never to send in a report; it would be wise if they reported on the condition of the gaols annually, 6833-5. Warders ought to have preliminary training; but additional expense would be incurred, 6836-8. The lodging allowance, 2s. 6d. a week, is inadequate, 6839. Thinks fourteen warders ready trained would suffice, 6840. Testimonials are often untrustworthy, 6841. Describes mode of dealing with applicants, 6842. The Governors might be employed to gain information about candidates; the constabulary are not consulted, 6843-6. The Civil Service Commissioners make inquiry, 6847-8. There is no fixed age for Governors in Ireland; it would be desirable to have a limit of age, 6849-50. It would be injurious to lay it down that a chief warden should be promoted to the rank of Governor, 6851. The Chairman makes all transfers; it would be better if transfers were arranged by the Board, 6852-6. On visits to prisons is often asked by officers for a transfer; if a transfer seems desirable he brings the matter before the Board, 6859. Application for transfer goes through the Governor to the Chairman, 6860. The changes in districts by Members were made in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Kimberley's Commission; it was a good thing at first, but is not now necessary, 6862-4. He pays convicts gratuities on discharge; there is an agent in Dublin, and in the country the convicts apply to the Constabulary; Mr. Doody, in Dublin, assists discharged convicts in getting out of the country, 6865-8. The convicts on ticket of leave report themselves regularly with exceptions; few licenses are revoked, 6869-70. Many leave the country; they have difficulty in finding work in Ireland, 6870-2. The numbers discharged from Lusk in 1881 were 57; of them 29 left the country, 28 remained, and out of them 16 were recommitted to prison, 6872. In 1882 54 were liberated; 33 of them left the country, 19 remain, and of them 9 were recommitted to prison, 6872-3. The large proportion of relapses is due to the difficulty of find-

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ing employment, 6874. There is now a Female Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, but none for males except a Protestant one, with which the Board has no direct connexion; such societies would be of great value, 6875-9. Thinks it best to get convicts out of the country at end of sentence; male convict emigrants do not write to superintendent, but females do after they leave, 6880-1. The agent for ticket-of-leave men wears plain clothes and can see them without attracting attention, 6882-6. He does not tell employers that the men are convicts, 6887-8. Mr. O'Brien occasionally visits Golden Bridge Refuge, but does not like to appear to interfere, 6893-4. Our Lady's Home takes discharged prisoners for eighteen months; they receive grants from the Board not exceeding £2; grants are given to prisoners on consideration of each case; it is intended to work them in connexion with the stage system; has refused grants for women of very short sentences, 6897. There is an Aid Society for males at Belfast for Protestants, 6899. The only Board Rule about grants to Our Lady's Home is not to give them for prisoners under three months sentence; the English Rules for aid grants are good, 6901-5. The Irish societies would object to the English Rules; the English give only 10s. to a prisoner, while the Irish can earn £1 18s.; the grants would, therefore, not be so large in England as in Ireland, 6906-7. Mrs. Brown asks for a grant of £2 for every prisoner, which would destroy the stage system, 6908-9. Our Lady's Home should be sustained, it is doing very good work, 6911-2. No grant is given to the Belfast Aid Society, 6913. Our Lady's Home is badly situated, 6915-6. Ticket-of-leave men never complain of the police, 6918-20. The same applies to men under police supervision; police supervision is very useful, 6921-2. The Board's agent has nothing to do with men of that class, 6923-5. Explains the system of criminal registration; the numbers at first registered were too many, and the class to be registered was defined; an index is now being made with a description of each criminal; there are now 8,981 on the register, 6928-9. Does not know how many of them are dead, 6930-1. The Constabulary think the registry very valuable, 6932-3. Can propose no improvement on it, 6935. The information given is sufficiently disseminated; 2000 copies are circulated every year, 6938. There is no great difficulty in finding out if a man is a habitual criminal, 6940-1. The conduct of the Grangegorman prisoners is good, 6943. The women who have been through the refuge and reconvicted are not particularly hardened; they are now allowed to go through it a second time, 6944-5. Cannot say if those who go through a second time become reformed, 6948. Serious punishments are few among female convicts; the severest punishment is three, four, or five days confinement on bread and water continuously, 6949-52. There is also deprivation of marks and degradation of class, 6952-3. Seven days bread and water is the longest sentence on a woman, 6955. The dark cell is not often used; it is very deterrent, 6956-7. Muffs and jackets are also put on for restraint, 6958-9. The matron uses muffs with the concurrence of the Surgeon and reports to the Board daily; as soon as the Surgeon sees that the muffs may be removed they are taken off; they operate as a punishment, 6960-7. Weak-minded female convicts often merit punishment, but he can make no proposal about their treatment, 6968-70. The males of that class go to Maryborough, but not the females; the numbers are so few that they would not justify the maintenance of a separate prison for females, 6971-4. The provision for males at Maryborough is sufficient; thinks it has answered its purpose; does not agree with Inspector Crofton's idea that life there is luxurious, 6975-80. The object of Maryborough was to detain those who would otherwise have had to have

O'Brien, W. P., Esq.—continued.

been discharged, 6983. There are difficulties in maintaining discipline at Mountjoy now, 6985. The need of another works prison is urgent, 6987. The Board has been asked to report on this subject, 6988. Sees no object in Inspectors living in Dublin; it would increase the travelling expenses and be otherwise disadvantageous, 6991-3. Inspectors should visit Convict Prisons, as the Directors' time is taken up with prisoners' reports, of which there were 120 at Spike, for instance, at a visit; there need be no friction between the Director and Inspector, 6994-7. Thinks Inspectors should not have an increase of power except to take evidence on oath for purposes of punishment, but not to adjudicate, 6998-7000. This would require an Act of Parliament, 7001. The Inspectors on reaching their maximum pay have asked for an increase of salary because the English and Scotch Inspectors have more; the Irish Local Government Inspectors rise to £700, and the Prison Inspectors want the same, 7002-8. The duties of some of the Local Government Board Inspectors are heavier than those of prison Inspectors, 7009. The Local Board service is more attractive in the lower ranks, and warders should be paid as much as Local Board servants, 7013-4. The Constabulary is better than the prison service and gets better candidates, 7015-6. The Local Board service is more attractive also; the prison service is the least attractive in Ireland, 7017-20. He would like the Board to have the appointment of Governors, 7021-4. Promotion in the service is interfered with by the religious belief of the officers, 7025-6. Cardinal McCabe complained of the want of Roman Catholic warders and spiritual ministrations for prisoners in minor prisons, and that the belief of the prisoners was tampered with; there are now in minor prisons one Protestant and one Roman Catholic officer; he does not think that any officer has tampered with a prisoner's belief, 7029. The Visiting Justices of Cork prison think there should be no Deputy-Governor, but he does not agree, 7030. Nor does he agree with the Visiting Justices of Waterford that warders should be promoted to be Governors, but it might be done exceptionally, 7031-2. There is a difficulty in getting trade's warders on account of the pay, 7033-4. Thinks that the pay of warders should be somewhat increased, and the lodging allowance is wholly inadequate; the scale of pensions might stand, 7035-7. Married warders should have quarters outside built for them, 7038-9. He would not stop a widower's lodging allowance, 7041. A servant has recently been allowed for messes where there are six warders in mess, 7042-3. There is a great want of furniture and comfort in the messes, 7044-5. There are no warders appointed to hospital work; there should be such in the large prisons, 7046-50. A Member of the Board can give twenty-eight days' continuous bread and water; it is not so in England, and Lord Kimberley's Commission suggested assimilation of the practice, but it has not been done, 7051-3. When the Governor gave a man at Mountjoy fourteen days' continuous bread and water it was a mistake, 7054-7. If the Member of the Board ordered it by mistake the Governor should have asked for instructions, 7058. Every case of assault on a warder should come before the Board, 7060. Explains how prisoner M. was treated with consideration; he is now at Dundrum, 7061. With surgeon's approval a Governor can put a man in irons for four days, 7064-5. In England he cannot do so without an order from a Visiting Justice; practically in Ireland it is not done, 7068-70. Industrial labour is sometimes tasked and made penal labour; and if the services of a skilled mechanic prisoner are required, he may be allowed to do the work after he has earned 80 marks in prolation and is in for a slight offence, 7071-3. Is not satisfied with the store department;

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there should be a storekeeper at every prison, 7075. Is satisfied with the Chaplains, 7076. The schooling in Local Prisons is time thrown away, teaching should only be given to prisoners with sentences over six months, and then not cellular but scholastic, in stalls, 7077-80. The Board decided to do away with scholastic teaching and the National Board of Education struck the prison schools off their rolls, 7082-3. In the old days the Education Commissioners examined prison schools twice a year, 7084-5. It was hoped that the English Prison Commissioners would help the Board, as they had been inquiring into the question of education, 7086. Approves of the instruction of convicts who are taught first in cells and second in association; the National Board have nothing to say to prison schools, 7088-91. But their inspection would be valuable, 7093. Thinks the 12 o'clock rule for surgeons very necessary; it is a great advantage to Governors, 7096. Surgeons should see extra diet prisoners daily, 7097-9. Once a week is not sufficient; the dietary is a liberal one, 7100. Doubts if there has been any substantial addition made to the duties of the Medical Officers; in some cases there may be grounds for increase of salary but in many cases the visits are very short, 7104. Thinks surgeons were always expected to attend warders' families; it does not take much of their time; the surgeons' objections to examining candidates is shadowy, 7105-7. Hesitates to say that there is any ground for general increase of salaries of surgeons; does not think there has been any material change from former times, 7108. Has noticed the extremely short duration of surgeons' visits—in some cases five to ten minutes—and has drawn attention to it, 7109-10. Thinks that if a surgeon can show that duties now cast on him make a material addition to the time formerly required for his work it would be fair to increase his salary, 7112. The Board is hampered in reducing prisons by the requirement that there shall be one in each county, 7114. Every town in which there is a prison, is an assize town and some place of detention is required at assizes, 7115. Two-thirds of the bridewells have been reduced; some sentences are for 24 or 48 hours, and it would be costly to move these prisoners; such sentences should be done away with; police lock-ups might be used for remands; the present bridewells are unfit places of punishment, 7116-7. Sentences should not be less than one month, 7118. The short imprisonment for drunkenness is quite useless; some people have had such sentences 100 times, 7119. Sees no objection to the police having prisoners on remand in their charge, 7120-1. Many bridewells are unsuitable altogether; he would substitute lock-ups for them, 7122. In some prisons there are nettings to prevent prisoners jumping over; they form a better protection than high rails, 7123. If assize towns were altered prisons might be reduced, 7127. The Lord Lieutenant has power to alter the circuits; if he does so the prisons might be substantially reduced, 7128-30. There should be a minimum of 100 prisoners in each prison, if possible, 7131-2. The only thing the Board has done is to make fourteen prisons into certified bridewells. The Board has always acted on the assumption that there must be a prison in each assize town, and he thinks one is necessary, 7134. The proportion of convicts going to Golden Bridge is the same as before, but the numbers are less, 7136-8. The numbers of crimes have very largely diminished, 7139-40. Does not think that the altered jurisdiction of County Court Judges has reduced the sentences of penal servitude, 7141. If the assize towns were reduced, the number of prisons could be reduced, 7142. The business of the Board is done with great method; as time goes on the number of meetings may be reduced, 7143. Board meetings are better than circulation of papers;

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the division of labour of the Board is satisfactory 7144. Board meets about twice a week, 7145. Is satisfied with the relations of the Board to the Inspectors, 7146. The Board is often not on amicable relations with Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers; some surgeons are exceedingly the opposite of amicable; the surgeons object to keeping proper books; the Board has never asked them for suggestions, 7147-9. It would be advantageous to have warders trained at large prisons, 7150, and that Governors should be trained as Deputy-Governors, 7151. The warders' hours are very severe; more in large than small prisons, as a rule; night duty is hard, 7152-4. A concentration of prisons would tend to economy and lightening of the warders' hours, 7156-7. Thinks there should be supernumerary warders being taught, 7158. Governors have been appointed without any reference to the Board, 7161. Would be satisfied if the Board had the power of rejecting unfit candidates for post of Governor, 7162. Thinks Lambay would be a good place for a Convict Prison, 7163-7. There must be a Public Works prison somewhere, and Lambay is worthy of consideration, 7168-71. Prisoners under probation get cellular teaching, those in association associated instruction; cellular teaching can never be well carried out, 7172-3. Mr. O'Sullivan, the schoolmaster at Mountjoy, is a very good teacher; he has complained of his position, but the pay is better than that of a workhouse teacher, 7174-6. Cellular instruction in a Convict Prison is better than in Local Prisons, and in them for short sentences it is quite useless, 7177-9. Favours teaching prisoners in stalls, they would tend to prevent communication; bringing prisoners into association in school would lessen the severity of the punishment, 7180-5. In large prisons there should be a Resident Medical Officer and an outside doctor to visit, and who might be consulted, 7186-7. The Surgeon of Mountjoy has applied for an assistant and the Board have recommended it, 7188. If he had an assistant it would still be desirable to have a physician to visit the prison periodically; the arrangement at Maryborough, where there is a resident Medical Officer and a physician visiting three times a week, is satisfactory, 7190-3. Thinks the Members of the Board inspect too much already; would not increase the number of Members and make them visit; some Member of the Board must always be in Dublin; Local Prisons might be visited once a year by a Member of the Board, 7194-6. During his term of office he has stopped increments of salary in seven cases of male officers and one female, and thinks he did his duty to the public in so doing; states the cases, 7197-8. In selecting chief warders the Board have always selected the candidate most suitable without any sort of private influence, 7199. The allowances given to the compounder at Mountjoy would probably be considered by the Treasury in fixing the pension, 7200-2. The transfer of warder P. to Limerick was done by the Chairman; the letter refusing to forward Mr. Eagar's appeal was ordered by the Board, 7204-7. The Board would be the proper channel of appeal to the Lord Lieutenant; the actual wording of the letter to Mr. Eagar about insubordination was, he thinks, the Chairman's; the general tone of Mr. Eagar's letter was insubordinate, 7208-13. The appeal was refused by the Board, as they considered there was no appeal from their censure on a Governor, 7216. Does not understand what is meant by general correspondence allotted to him in the general distribution of work, 7217. Does not know if other Boards have work similarly allotted, 7224. The Local Government Board found it necessary to have a Medical Member, 7225. The original distribution of work was not submitted to the Board, but the Members separately were asked if they approved of it; it was found not to work, and a re-arrangement

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was made, 7226-8. Does not know if Sir J. Lentaigne was consulted, 7229. The Board, at the end of six months trial, suggested that each Member should deal with the matters relating to his own district, and that they should change districts yearly, not monthly, 7231-2. The Chairman now deals with the discipline of his own prisons only, 7233-4. The Members should not visit more than they do now, and avoid interfering with the Inspectors, 7236-7. Transfers should be dealt with by the Board, and not by the Chairman; he now makes all transfers, and may not know the officers, 7239-44. Governors are transferred by the Board, 7245. And promotions are dealt with by the Board, 7246. The drafting of the report is done by the Chairman, and submitted to the Board, 7251-2. The Members under the first scheme used to go to a prison without knowing what had occurred there; transfers should come before the Board, 7254-9. The number of habitual criminals has diminished, though the number of convicts latterly has increased, 7260-1. The tables of habitual criminals have been prepared by clerks; there has been no change in the form; does not know that the Scotch and English forms have been altered, 7265-7. The Treasury wish the reports not to be too long, but the addition of information similar to that in the English reports would be useful, and probably not objected to, 7269-72. Thinks the complimentary remarks among officers might be allowed to remain in the reports, 7273-8. Tables showing cases of prisoners discharged on account of ill-health should be added to the report, 7279; and also one showing those sent to lunatic asylums, 7280-1. There is a great want of a medical man in connection with the prison service, 7286. He ought to be of high authority, and would not suit as an Inspector, 7287. Two of the present Inspectors have private estates, 7288. Does not know whether the medical man should be an Inspector or Member of the Board; he would be a great protection to the Board, 7290-3. He should not interfere with the treatment of cases, but simply advise the Board and investigate facts, 7294. He should not interfere with cases of insanity unless he observed something wrong when visiting, 7295-7. The Rule for surgeons visiting before 12 o'clock should not be relaxed, although the Board would always receive an explanation if, by some special case, the surgeon was prevented from visiting before 12; the Rule is very beneficial, has worked well, and constitutes no grievance, 7298-306. Prisoners on extra diet should be visited daily; does not know the English regulations; it involves little time and no inaccuracy of description, as the facts are understood, 7307-14. The Rule governing the stringent use of the dietary has been recently relaxed, 7315-7. Surgeons are wrong in complaining that visiting men on extra diet has increased their work; their visits are very short, 7318-9. The wording of the order might be improved, 7320. It would not be advisable to make a separate invalid prison for females, and there is no opportunity for adding accommodation to Grangegorm prison, 7323-7. The medical staff there is too large, 7328. An invalid female prison would be desirable if it could be carried out, 7329. There was and is no change of prison for female convicts, 7332-3. It would be desirable to have a change, 7335-7. The hospital at Belfast is small; it has been recently improved; does not remember surgeon reporting recently against it; there are now at Belfast detached hospitals for infectious cases, 7338-51. The visits of the surgeon at Derry have been irregular, and the Board has drawn attention to the subject, 7354. A Governor cannot give dietary punishment without the approval of the surgeon, 7355-6. Is surprised to hear that a prisoner with sore eyes was under bread and water punishment without the Medical Officer being aware at Derry, 7357-9. As to the

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amount of cakum-picking and stone-breaking he had to do the matter should have been referred to the surgeon, 7360-1. The surgeon has to see every prisoner under punishment and release him if unfit, and he must certify that a prisoner may have dietary punishment before it is inflicted, 7369. If there is no Rule to this effect there should be one, 7370-2. Does not approve of putting a prisoner on a top landing if he had once thrown himself over, as was the case at Waterford, 7374. An Inspector has no power to open up a case deliberately settled by a Member of the Board, but if a mistake has been made in ordering or interpreting an order he should draw attention to the fact, 7376-7. In the order sentencing prisoner M. at Mountjoy to fourteen days punishment cell on punishment diet, the words "according to Rule" should have been added, but in any case the Governor should have given an interval, 7378. If the Governor observed an order made in error he should have called attention to it, 7380-5. The Inspector is not the legitimate channel for an officer forwarding an application about his salary, 7387. The Inspector should, however, call attention to any oversight, 7389-90. The fining power of the Board is one month's pay; they rarely fine £1; it is well to have fines as an intermediate course to dismissal; has never inflicted fines without strong reasons; in many cases warders are admonished, 7392-4. Rarely stops the increment of pay; the stoppage of increment should be mentioned in the first contract with the warder, 7398-9. There are four grades of chief warders with fixed salaries for each, 7400-1. Their annual increment cannot be stopped because they have none, but they can be reduced in rank, 7402-4. Thinks chief warders' salaries fair, 7405. Governors' salaries are low, 7406-8. The 2s. 6d. lodging allowance for warders is insufficient, 7410. Does not think that when a warder's wife died his lodging allowance should have been struck off at Belfast, 7411-6. Does not think promotion irregular; the best men are selected; the officers have a prospect of gradual promotion founded upon merit, 7418-9. Explains case of chief warder C. at Cork prison, 7420. Chief warders are selected who are most suitable for the prison duty, 7423. The son of the chief clerk, Mr. Clegg, was appointed Deputy Governor; does not know of any chief warder who would have been suitable, 7424-5. Would not limit governorships to warders; inferior officers should not be promoted to the highest ranks, except rarely, 7426-9. Of 558 warders appointed since 1878 only 228 remain in the service; it is not an attractive service, and the supply of suitable candidates is becoming scarce, 7430-2. If the salaries were higher candidates would be found, 7433-4. Explains the working of the mark system and the payments made on it on discharge, 7435. Although short-sentence prisoners get little reformation in a prison, it might be carried on at a refuge, 7436-41. Does not think that, having regard to the stage system, grants should be made to the refuge of Our Lady's Home for very short-sentenced or ill-conducted prisoners, 7443-5. It has never been the intention to restrict visits to untried prisoners; Visiting Justices have the power to relax the Rules; the prisoner is entitled to the visits; the officer present would stop anything improper by bringing the visit to an end, 7446-50. The Chaplain at Grangegorm prison has not reported anything improper having occurred at visits, 7452. It is not the practice to provide harmoniums to prison chapels in Ireland, 7454. The Treasury would not be likely to provide money for them; if one chapel got one, all would apply for them, 7455-7. Does not know that in England harmoniums are supplied; is not opposed to music if the money can be obtained, 7560-1. There has been no general demand for harmoniums, and the Board would not be justified in taking action if only one Chaplain applied for one,

O'Brien, W. P., Esq.—continued.

7463-7. Captain Harvey gave the Board a plan for conducting the schooling in Convict Prisons, 7470. Small detached working parties of convicts have no school in local prisons, 7471. Has not been in any police lock-ups; does not think the police likely to interfere with prisoners under remand in lock-ups, 7473. Any violation of the Rules would involve punishment on the constable, 7474-5. Any difficulty might be obviated by regulation, 7476. Female prisoners travel now without a female officer; there should be one with them, 7477-9. Local Boards were recently asked to appoint Governors sub-sanitary officers, in order to facilitate prosecutions for the sale of adulterated articles; a few Boards took a mistaken view of the subject, 7480-2. Difficulty has arisen with the Coroners about post-mortem examinations after execution; a circular was recently issued, desiring that when a prisoner died under treatment of the prison surgeon an independent medical man should be asked to perform the post-mortem examination; the Coroner is not bound by the circular, 7483-6. Has never known a case in which he was not satisfied with the evidence of the prison surgeon, 7488. Thinks no slur was cast on the Medical Officer of the prison by the circular, 7491. Mr. Egar's case was considered by the Board at a certain stage; the Chairman would sign the letter sent to him, 7494-5. Has never been a party to stopping a warder's lodging allowance when his wife died and he had to maintain his children outside, 7496-8. If a warder complained of this the matter would not come before the Inspector, 7501. The Surgeon is bound to attend on sick warders; there is no provision for a nurse for them; a warder when sick has to get up and take his own medicine; the Board should have power to give assistance when they thought it required, 7502-5. The hours of the chief warders are very long; if a chief warder did not get out for five months it was the fault of the Governor; believes seventeen hours duty a day an exaggeration, 7506-8. The Visiting Justices act independently; if they were asked to meet a Member of the Board everyone would know that the visit was to be made: visits are always quite unexpected; doubts if the Visiting Justices would come if they were asked; some of them are dissatisfied with the new system; it would be a good thing if they were asked to send in a yearly report, 7509-12. When prisons are closed the Constabulary are consulted as to the best place to send prisoners, 7513. Does not approve of intermediate prisons; Lusk is very expensive; the staff expenses alone are £40 per prisoner per annum; cost of maintenance and staff £86; there is no similar prison in England and the policy is to make the Irish prison system similar to the English, 7514-7. There might be something corresponding to Lusk in connexion with an Irish prison, 7518.

O'Connor, Dr. D. C., junior.—(Digest of his evidence.)

At the time H. was in Cork Prison, he attended him in place of the prison surgeon, Dr. Moriarty, who was on leave; there was no post-mortem examination, 10738-40. Saw H. on his committal, examined him carefully; he made no complaint, appeared to have been recently drinking, and probably for this he excused him from the treadmill, 10741-5. Never saw him again, was the *locum tenens* only for two days afterwards, 10,746. The man did not look very robust; he considered him best suited for shot-drill, 10748. When H. was examined, he noticed nothing particular in his case, made a very careful examination of the man, 10751-2. He was put down for shot-drill, but is aware that he was actually put on the treadmill, 10753-4. The prisoner was only submitted for one examination, and he was then ordered the shot-drill, 10759. Has frequently acted for Dr. Moriarty; the shot-drill is less dangerous in some cases than the treadmill; shot-drill is a heavier

O'Connor, Dr. D. C., junior—continued.

punishment in some ways, 10761-3. A man who had been drinking would be apt to injure himself on the treadmill, 10764-8. Men on the treadmill suffer from palpitation of the heart, 10769. The danger of shot-drill is rupture, 10773. Thinks there must have been some misapprehension in the minds of those who censured the medical *locum tenens*, 10775. If a man were enfeebled by drinking, he would not be put to hard labour at all; has frequently exempted such men, 10776-8. His general impression was that H. might have been drinking, 10779. There were no marks of bruises on the man to attract attention, but he did not strip him, 10782-3. He did not make any complaint, so did not strip him, 10784. Does not say definitively that H. was under the influence of drink; the matter was not brought to his notice until a long time had passed; he has always done his work at the prison conscientiously, and the censure has been a source of deep pain to him, as he could not but feel it was undeserved, 10785-6.

Officers, female. Allowance for uniform—Hill, 2293-6.

O'Keefe, J.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Chief warder at Omagh, 3693. Gives his record of prison service, 3694-722. The present set of warders is inferior to the old in respect of knowledge of the management of prisoners, ability, and physical fitness, 3727-32. They should receive more training at first before being put in charge of prisoners, 3735-8. The standard of size should be raised to 5 feet 7 inches, 3740. The men who now come in are better educated than the old warders were, and they could more easily learn their work than the old warders, 3742-7. The quarters are very uncomfortable; they are not allowed time for their meals—forty minutes breakfast, forty-five minutes dinner, some prisons an hour for evening meal, and in some more, no proper time only a sort of scramble, 3750-68. In summer thirty minutes only are allowed for breakfast, 3771. On Sundays in some prisons there are three services for the denominations, and in others two, 3773. Warders are not compelled to go to the services of other religions than their own, except in cases of emergency, 3777. At Omagh in August, 1882, warders had to send out for their food for fourteen days, as they could not go out, 3779-82. At Omagh warders get out two and a half hours twice a week, 3785-8. The warders at Nenagh are worse off, 3789-90. Warders have not time to cook their meals; at Cork they have a prisoner cook; in Galway they pay for a cook; at Omagh they cook for themselves, 3791-3. Warders would like to mess together, and to have a cook paid, 3794. Now they eat tinned things, 3797. At breakfast they have tea, and bread and butter, and dinner fried bacon and potatoes, &c., 3798-803. Does not think warders are a healthy class—they are often on the doctor's list, some have exercise in the open air, and some have not, some are kept out in the cold and wet, 3808-17. The pay is too small, 3820. The quarters are bad; they have to make their own beds, but a prisoner is allowed twice a week to clean up the room, 3822-3. Sometimes a prisoner cook is allowed, sometimes not, 3976-9. The new warders are deficient in intelligence generally, 3984. There was more training of new warders at Cork prison before 1878 than there is now generally, 3988-93. In Cork there were more warders under the old system, and the Inspector-General said there were too many, 3994-8. Has often occasion to reprove a warder for harshness towards prisoners—harshness in language, 4000-8. They never strike a prisoner—if such a thing occurred there would be a report, 4009-15. Young warders are more apt to be lax than harsh, 4016-8. It is not a common thing for a warder to introduce prohibited articles,

O'Keefe, J.—continued.

but it is done, probably he is bribed, letters are the chief thing, 4019-26. Warders' quarters are not as clean as prisoners' cells, they have no time to clean them, they complain about the uncleanness; warders are as a rule cleanly, 4027-37. Warders prefer the work in a large prison, it is lighter, 4039. The night duty is not so frequent, 4043. The discipline he has seen was best in a large prison, 4045. Officers would not grumble at night duty once a week, 4047. In small prisons the Governor should not have power to take certain officers off night duty, 4050-2. The hours for night-duty officers, before and after, varies very much, 4052. The hours of duty should be arranged by the Board, 4054. Chief warders correct young warders to a certain extent, they have rules which they are required to know, 4057-64. Warders do not persecute prisoners, 4065-9. Warders are overworked; the pay should be raised, and the standard of height, 4071. Thinks warders should be compared in pay with English prison officers, 4076. They are worse paid than the Constabulary, 4078. There is no probationary training of warders, they are reported on monthly; in such a prison as Omagh they would have to take up work at once, 4080-4. If he had remained in Cork under the old system he would have had as a warder a guinea a week more pay than by the Board scale, 4086-8. At Omagh, if the staff is complete, a warder can get out three times a week for two and a half hours, 4090. In all prisons, except Cork and Galway, in which he has been, the warders cook their own food, 4093. A warder cannot cook and eat his food in forty or thirty minutes, 4099. Thinks a warder should have one day a week off duty, and twelve hours duty on the other days, 4100. When at Nenagh he could not get out of the prison from 1st June to 8th November, 4103. There is nobody in Local Prisons to relieve the chief warder, he has duty for seventeen hours a day, and very rarely goes out, 4104-5. Thinks the powers of Governors as to fines should be reduced, and that the record of faults and fines should after a certain time be destroyed, 4110. Injustice to a warder is more likely in a small than a large prison, 4111-21. More uniformity in fining is wanted, 4124. There is much discontent about the warders' clothing, the officers do not get it when it is due—the uniforms do not come all at once, but when it is due for each man, 4127-39. The clothing is sometimes not well made, it is made at Mountjoy, 4142-5. Clerks and chief warders should have a uniform suitable for office work, 4146-7. There are no prospects of fair promotion for the warders; promotion should be by seniority and ability, 4154-62. The chief warders and clerks have work on Sundays from morning till late at night. The chief warder should be relieved by the senior warder, 4163-8. There should be an arrangement made about the keys when the Governor is out later than ten o'clock, 4169-75. Prisoners have been received drunk after ten o'clock; they should be kept in police cells until sober, 4176-9. Thinks the confidential report about an officer at transfer is not desirable, the conduct sheet should show all his faults, 4180-9. Officers should not be reprimanded before prisoners, and they have no nurse when sick, 4191-3. Warders should receive remuneration for taking photographs, 4194. Chief warders have not the same advantages as to travelling allowances that warders have, 4195. There should be a uniform Rule regarding married warders sleeping out of prison, 4196-9. Some warders receive pay for acting as store-keepers, and others do not, 4200. The pensions should be improved, 4201-3. There is no Rule for the time when warders have to be in at night, 4204. No officer should be favoured by a Governor, 4205.

O'Keefe, Dr. P.

Surgeon at Mountjoy Convict Prison since August, 1883; has now one weak-minded prisoner in charge—was in prison a month before he noticed signs of insanity; the prisoner had been awaiting trial nearly twelve months, 902-10. Is not satisfied with facilities for dealing with weak-minded prisoners; there is no proper observation cell—which is described; thinks them useful in determining a case of insanity, 914-21. Has been in Spike Island, 924. Thinks there should be a prison for weak-minded prisoners, 925-7. Weak minded prisoners were sent to Spike Island; some remained and formed an invalid party, others were removed to Dundrum, 928-31. No separate place was provided at Spike for treatment of such prisoners, 933-4. Thinks that prisoners under observation sent to Penal Cells would not improve, 935-7. The reception at Spike of invalids, mental and bodily, was about 10 per cent. of the whole, 941. Could not say that the treatment at Spike tended to produce insanity, but one-third of those sent to Dundrum became insane at Spike, 942-4. In the last few years eight prisoners were unsound on reception and eleven became insane at Spike, 945-6. The weak-minded men who committed offences had limited punishment and they were retained at Spike, 949-51. It would depend on circumstances whether a man under observation would be in association or not, 952-56. Feigned madness is common among convicts, 957. In a few cases has reduced the period of solitary confinement at Mountjoy, 958-60. A new hospital when built at Mountjoy, which satisfies his demands; he had the plans altered, 961-6. Has objected to the present sewer system at Mountjoy—the water supply and the W.C.s, 967-70. Does not intend Maryboro' prison to supersede Dundrum for lunatics, 971-2. Describes the defects of the water supply at Mountjoy, 974-80. And the sewage, 981-7. Is satisfied with the buildings, 989. Thinks he should have an assistant, 990. Has no trained nurses and thinks them necessary; would not require a compounder. The cost of these proposals would be £100 a year extra, 990-8. Explains what he considers a grievance about his pay which he says has been reduced £200 a year by his removal from Spike to Mountjoy, 999-1013. A prisoner can be kept on bread and water continuously twenty-eight days by the Board, 1014-18. If a prisoner commits himself he is put in the punishment cell at once, but not put on bread and water without doctor's knowledge, and he visits the punishment cells daily; if muffs were used it would be brought to doctor's notice, 1019-22. A convict may be put in punishment cell without having bread and water diet, but he would not get the whole prison diet; "bread and water" and "punishment diet," are the same, 1026-29. Twenty-eight days is a long time for bread and water diet; in England, Directors can order penal class diet, which is better, for twenty-eight days, 1030-1. In England bread and water can be continued for three days, in Ireland for twenty-eight days; the English system is better, 1032-6. Thinks that in case of leave it would be better to have an assistant to act than to call in an outside medical man, 1037-41. Has a greater number of convicts now to look after than at Spike and his emoluments are less, 1043-50.

Omagh Sewerage—Barlow, 13963-8.

Sanitary condition—Bourke, 11731-5; Clegg,

6516-23; Mason, 2704-30; Welland, 3118-20.

Mr. Welland's action—Bourke, 11752-778.

Report as to Sanitary Condition—Hill, 2120;

Thompson, 2851-68.

Discipline at—Mason, 2825-31.

Parnell, C. S., Esq., M.P.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is member for Cork, 10035. The visitors to Convict Prisons do not take sufficient interest in their work; one Member should be nominated by each of the corporations of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick, in addition to those nominated by the Lord

Parnell, C. S., Esq., M.P.—continued.

Lieutenant, 10037-47. The Visiting Justices to Local Prisons do not do their work, and their attention should be called to this by a circular from the Lord Lieutenant; they should be elected by the board of guardians of the union in which the prison is; the hearing of complaints against prisoners should remain with the Justices or a board nominated by the grand jury, 10048-55. The power of giving three days' bread and water to a prisoner in his own cell, which Governors still claim, should be abrogated, and reduced to the same limits as he has for punishment cells—viz., one day, 10056-8. The power of a Visiting Justice to give fourteen days' confinement to a punishment cell should be reduced to seven days for Local Governors, 10058-62. The Governor has power to put a man on hard labour, such as cranks, for ten hours; this is excessive, and should be limited by statute, 10063-8. Urges strongly the abolition of the plank bed; it is a species of mild torture for the first fourteen days, 10068-9. Flogging in Convict Prisons for breaches of discipline should be done away with; it does not exist in Local Prisons, 10070-5. Entirely dark cells should be abolished; there should be some light in them all, 10077-80. The dietary is insufficient; the prisoners are accustomed to larger quantities of food before they come into prison; in prison they appear half-starved, and they are dejected and weak, 10081-2. He would increase the amount of bread and stirabout, 10086. The quality of the meat, cocoa, and tea is very bad, 10087. The quantity of food given untried prisoners should be increased, 10088-9. They should be allowed to smoke in the open air, 10090-3. Prisoners detained awaiting trial for a long time should have the dietary improved, 10095-6. Untried prisoners have no opportunity of working in prison, but no obstruction is put in their way, 10097-9. The Rule of May, 1883, giving the Governor power to disallow visits, if he considers it necessary for the good government of the prison, or to prevent tampering with evidence, or planning escape, gives too much power, and he has known it to produce hardship, 10100-5. Untried prisoners should be allowed a certain amount of association, even if charged with conspiracy; separation in gaol is used as a means of obtaining evidence from prisoners, 10106-13. Some form of reproductive and remunerative labour should be introduced into Local and Convict Prisons instead of oakum-picking, treadwheel, crank, 10114-6. Suggests the making of peat litter; building a prison near a bog for the purpose—e.g., at the Bog of Allen, 10117-20. Prisoners with sentences over four months should be employed reclaiming land, and sent to a special prison for this purpose, 10121. They would be to a certain extent in association, 10122. Peat litter would be the best employment; failing that, building a harbour of refuge, say, at Galway, 1012-48. At winter assizes they try prisoners out on ball, and cause them much inconvenience by the change of venue, 10129-32. As regards visitors to Convict Prisons, thinks the inspection hardly independent enough when all the visitors are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, 10134-5. Does not think that the principle of representative visitors would be a new one; the electing bodies he proposes would exercise their power with discretion, and would not appoint persons in sympathy with the criminals in Convict Prisons, 10137-44. Would give the convict visitors no greater power than they now possess, and would have them visit frequently and irregularly, 10145-8. As to Local Prisons, the board of guardians should appoint some of their own body as visitors to hear prisoners' complaints, but not to punish them, leaving that to the magistrates, 10149-52. Half of the visitors might be nominated by the Grand Jury, and half by the guardians, or the guardians might nominate them all, 10154. The selection of magistrates would be

Parnell, C. S., Esq., M.P.—continued.

wider, 10155. He would abolish the present character of the punishment cell, 10157. There should be no power in any one to give more than seven days' solitary confinement on bread and water, 10160. Excessive sentences of bread and water weaken the prisoners, so that they have sometimes died; the doctors do not like to interfere, 10161-3. Has heard of cases of injury caused by dark cells, 10164-6. Considers the plank bed a physical torture, but imprisonment is not so; insufficient diet may become so, 10167-9. Thinks there is more flogging in gaols than is known of, particularly in the case of military prisoners, 10174. Substitutes for flogging in prison could be devised by experts; it is easier to maintain discipline in a prison than with an army in the field, 10177. Is disposed to think that the average prisoner comes out of prison in worse health than when he entered; it may possibly be the reverse with some, 10181-2. Does not think that imprisonment would be less deterrent with better diet; no plank bed and less hours of treadwheel and crank labour, 10183-8. Would recommend three years' penal servitude instead of two years' imprisonment, limiting the imprisonment to one year with hard labour, 10189-90. The privileges as to visits should never be withdrawn; precautions can be taken to prevent the visits causing any risk, 10193-6. Objects to treadwheel and cranks as unproductive labour, even when they work a mill or pump, 10197-9. Competition with the open market restricts the variety of occupations for prisoners, 10203-4. Would considerably alter the nature of the sentences of imprisonment, but solitary imprisonment is sufficiently carried out under the penal servitude system, 10205-10. Thinks an experiment might be made with peat litter with convicts, 10211. A civil guard would be required, if necessary, to fire on runaways; such a prison would pay; a large tract of land would have to be purchased; does not think that public opinion would be agitated if a prisoner trying to escape was shot, 10213-8. Believes the Irish population would facilitate the recapture of a prisoner unless he were confined for political or agrarian offences; the escape of such prisoners would probably be facilitated, 10219-22. From the returns it appears that very few prisoners receive corporal punishment; as to the proposal that the Board of Guardians should elect one-half of the visitors, he would not define whether they should be elected or ex-officio members; the town next the prison and not the whole county would elect, 10227-9. His proposal for dietary punishments would be a limit of seven days' continuous bread and water, 10230. He repeats his recommendations—no dark cell, no plank bed, better diet, and productive hard labour, 10232-4. Believes the system would then be sufficiently deterrent; men should go out of prison better than they came in, 10235-6. Peat litter is not produced now in Ireland, but it is in Germany. The prison site should be drained or the building should be on high land near the bay; the experiment could not be made at Lusk, 10238-42. Failing peat litter, he would confine the employment of prisoners to reclamation, harbours of refuge, deepening of rivers, 10243. Wishes inspection of prisoners made by persons who would take an interest in it, and inspire public confidence; he would balance the Castle influence by the popular element, 10245-9. If there were County Boards they might advantageously nominate the Visiting Committee, 10252-3. For minor offences he would take from a prisoner something he has earned, 10254. Approves of Governors having power to withdraw milk as a mild punishment; the principle is worth a trial, 10256-7. Would suppose that certain prisoners could take gruel when they would not eat stirabout, 10261. The dietary for untried prisoners allows them to make certain selections, 10262-5. The unconvicted

Parnell, C. S., Esq., M.P.—continued.

prisoners can also have prison breakfast and supper, and have their own dinner sent in from outside, 10265. Thinks all prisoners with sentences over four months might be brought into one prison, 10269. Has seen prisoners in America making boots and building railways, the arrangements for the latter work being unsatisfactory, 10272. There they have prisons for sentences from Federal Courts and others for prisoners from States Courts, 10273. The custom of carrying on trades in American prisons is almost universal, but would be complained of in Ireland, 10274-6. Has not heard that a company has been formed to make peat litter, but if the prison operations were confined to the requirements of the army it would not matter, 10279-81. Understands that it is quite healthy to live in a bog, 10282-4. Thinks there is ample room for a further consolidation of prisons, 10286. Approves of police lock-ups for drunken cases and such like; there is now a hardship in police and prisoners having to travel great distances and back again in a day or two, 10289. Does not think there would be any political objection to prisoners under short sentences for drunkenness and on remand being treated under the charge of the police, 10290. Thinks it preposterous to have to convey a prisoner so far from his friends as is done in Galway, 10292. There would not be the slightest feeling that the men in lock-ups would be tampered with by the police, 10293. Thinks in regard to Convict Prisons that the system of having an extern Medical Officer should be re-established, 10295-9. The Board of Guardians would represent the various classes of the county as Visitors better than the Grand Jury do; they would have sufficient sense of responsibility; still several of the Chairmen have been in prison as suspects, but this would not make any difficulty; the treatment of suspects was different from that of ordinary prisoners, 10300-7. Has never seen any case of ill-treatment of prisoners by warders, but warders are rough in their manner; once heard a child struck in a cell at Kilmainham, 10309-17. Thinks that ordinary sentences inflicted at Petty Sessions up to one month might be passed at lock-ups under charge of the police, 10319-21. If prisoners were remanded for a long time they should be sent to prison, but on remand for ordinary charges; there would be no objection to them being kept in lock-ups, 10322. It is most desirable to improve the class of warder, they are now old soldiers or of that class; a training school for them would be desirable, 10323-6. When Visiting Committees now pay visits many of them are for the express purpose of punishment, and that is unsatisfactory, 10328. The Visitors to Convict Prisons should assist in trying prisoners, 10329-30. Thinks that the Visitors elected from Dublin, &c., should have their travelling expenses paid by the State, 10332. Thinks that the limits of power of punishment by a Governor in a Convict Prison should be restricted, 10333-9. The difference between punishing men in their own and punishment cells should be abolished, 10342-3. The Governor should have power to inflict prompt punishment, but the graver cases should be dealt with by the Visitors, 10344-6. He wishes that the nominees of the public bodies should have nothing to do with punishing prisoners, 10349-50. They might attend and see that the trial was fair, but take no responsibility, 10351-2. For Local Prisons the unions from which the prisoners come might elect the Visiting Committee or County Boards, 10354-6. His suggestion as to seven days limit of confinement refers to bread and water and punishment cells, 10361-2. Thinks that under Geo. IV. Act the power still remains to a Governor or Justice to confine a man in his own cell on bread and water for a month, 10366-8. Any discrepancies in the Rules about punishments should be made clear, 10370.

Parnell, C. S., Esq., M.P.—continued.

Every important regulation should be framed as a Rule, 10373. And the Lord Lieutenant should have an opportunity of revising circulars, 10374-6. Does not attach much importance to the Rules being laid before Parliament; the Executive should lay all circulars before Parliament, 10377-8. The interpretation of a Rule by the minute of a Member of the Board should be published in the annual report, 10379-83. And the appeal of any officer to the Lord Lieutenant against it, 10358. A Visiting Justice can order a prisoner fourteen days bread and water, and at the end another fourteen days, and so on; so that a prisoner may be long under bread and water, with a day or so between the intervals; the intervals between every seven days punishment should be fixed by Rule, 10384-90. Would not in any case advise flogging, 10392. Cannot advise how to treat a disorderly prisoner, 10393-6. Successive periods of bread and water would make disobedient prisoners weak in body and mind, 10397. Was under the impression that there was much flogging in Convict Prisons, 10398. Refers to the dietary being insufficient, and statements are given to show that class 1 diet is beneath the requirement for the support of the body when at complete rest, 10399-410. Does not think that the shorter the sentence is the more its severity is felt, 10411. Did not at Portland see any large number of guards over convicts who were working in the open, 10416-7. Has never heard of any agitation in Ireland about flogging prisoners at Spike, even when it was excessive; the public does not concern itself much with the matter, and would not assist the escape of the ordinary class of offender, but the contrary, 10419-21. Thinks the utilization of peat the most hopeful suggestion that has been made, 10425. Understands that Baron Dowse objects to the plank bed, 10426. The police should not have charge of prisoners in lock-ups in very serious cases, 10427-30. Otherwise lock-ups are desirable for short-sentenced prisoners, 10431. Thinks prisoners should not be allowed, except in very rare cases, to select the second medical man called in to consult about their condition; if extern Medical Officers were appointed this difficulty would be got over, 10434.

P—Warder—Case of—Bourke, 12395-12415; Eagar, 2558-87.

Peat litter—Parnell, 10117-20, 10211.
Produced in Germany—Parnell, 10238-42.

Pensions. Grievances about—Bagwell, 7759; Crofton, 1307-12.
Should be improved—O'Keefe, 4201-3.

Plank Bed. Abolition of—Parnell, 10068-9.
Mattresses for women and old men for—Barlow 13389-90.

Torture—Harrington, 9779-82; Parnell, 10167-9.

Police Lock-ups. Persons kept in—Newland, 9118-9; Parnell, 10289.

Prisoners' Appeals—Crofton, 1341-9; Hill, 1937-44.
Cost of in Ireland, England, and Scotland—Ryder, 8827-33.

Discharge of—Gunning, 4563-5.
Untried—Harrington, 9506-11, 9562-6.
Weighing—Crofton, 14110-1; M'Donnell, 3242, 3432-4.

Food of untried—Harrington, 9526-45.
Never complain of warders—Bagwell, 7707-9.

Weak-minded—Gover, 10568-571.
Treatment of, varies—Joyce, 4666-71.
In Bridewells—Joyce, 4996.
Removal of—Joyce, 6009.

Aid Societies—Lentaigne, 5370-2; O'Brien, 6875-9.

Prisons. Number should be reduced—Barlow, 13315-23; Lentaigne, 5356-9; O'Brien, 7128-30; Ryder, 8812; Sarsfield, 8958-61.
Consolidation of—Bruce, 7560-67; Duncan, 12857-62.

Prison Rules. English and Irish similar—Clegg, 6580-40.

Promotions. Not regular—Joyce, 4788-91.
Temporary during time of suspects—Joyce, 4792.

Punishments. None in local prisons—Joyce, 5019.
Too numerous and severe—Cody, 5785-93.

Corporal—Lentaigne, 5660-3; Parnell, 10227-9.
Few among female convicts—O'Brien, 6949-52.
Shot drill—O'Connor, 10761-8.

Punishment Cells—Bourke, 10944, 10963-4; Gover, 10656-9.

At Mountjoy—Bourke, 12203-12221.

Cold in winter—Cody, 8293.

Not often used—O'Brien, 6956-7.

Should be done away with—Parnell, 10077-80.

Reformatory system. Good—Cody, 8140-6.

Restraint. Means of *Muffs* as punishment—Barlow, 13633; Bourke, 10965-70, 11815; Case of M., 11830, 11916; Crofton, 1528-42; Gover, 10674-687; Joyce, 4823-36; Young, 646-7; O'Brien, 6958-9.

Handcuffs—Gover, 10696. Not put on women—Young, 852-7.

Ryder, G. L., Esq.—(Digest of his evidence.)

A principal clerk in the Treasury, 8714. If the allowance of 2s. 6d. for lodging were represented as insufficient, probably the Treasury would increase it, but no representation has been made to the Treasury, 8717-8. The pay for warders in Ireland is less than in England, 8720. In comparing the pay it is to be remembered that the Irish warders get lodging allowance and the English none in Local Prisons, 8725. The pay in Scotland is higher than in Ireland, 8726. In Ireland some officers have rations, 8728. The pay of the Constabulary is higher than that of the prison warders, 8734. The post-office salaries are as high in some towns in Ireland as in England, but salaries as a rule run lower in Ireland than England, 8737-40. Pensions depend on salary and allowance, so in Ireland a warder loses in both pay and pension, 8741-2. As regards Chaplains, does not think that the Treasury would bear the full cost of maintaining a Chaplain if he had very few prisoners to attend to, but they would consider any case of hardship represented by the Irish Government or the Commission, 8747-9. The Treasury looks forward to consolidation of prisons as there would be a saving, although an immediate expenditure on buildings, 8750-1. Understands that travelling expenses after conviction are now paid in Ireland by the Treasury, 8753. The Treasury would consider the propriety of assisting in paying the expenses of moving prisoners, 8755. Thinks labour cheaper in Ireland than in England, 8757. The warders should be taken from the pensioner class, 8760. If the best men left the prison service after a few years experience it would show that the salary was insufficient, 8761. The ages of pensioners would be about forty, 8762. To put warders in Ireland on the same footing as those in England would cost £5,000 a year, 8766. The Irish prison estimate has increased in the past seven years; short service army men would have no pension, but pensioners are found not unfitted for service as warders, 8771-2. Thinks £100 paid for attending 200 Catholic prisoners in Cork sufficient pay for a Catholic priest, 8777. The Priest could easily spend more, but he could manage to live on £100, 8778. Has heard that since 1877 wages in Ireland have increased, 8782. Warders in England have shown discontent with their salaries and their hours,

Ryder, G. L., Esq.—continued.

and the Treasury has lightened the hours of duty, 8786-8. The Treasury does not look kindly on comparison of pay of services in different countries, 8789. Thinks the Irish Constabulary are unusually well paid in comparison to English police, because they discharge extra duties, 8790. Does not think that political considerations come in in considering the prison service, as convicts can be sent to England, 8792. In considering the matter of salaries, the Treasury would give weight to the department concerned, then to the Irish Government if it supported the department, and would probably make some independent inquiry, 8798. The Treasury might, if satisfied that an expenditure is desirable, yet be reluctant to grant it as there might be other claims, 8800. Thinks all the Reports should be the same for each country; some parts might be omitted, 8802-3. Thinks Chaplains' reports may sometimes point to abuses, 8804. If it were proved that the right men were not attracted to the prison service the Treasury would feel it necessary to raise the pay, 8805. Believes that the Irish Government is considering the reduction of circuits and judges, 8810. The reduction of prisons should go hand in hand with the reduction of circuits, 8812. The Treasury have opposed, as expensive, the system of one resident and one visiting Medical Officer, 8813. Primarily the Treasury would regard the question from the economical side, 8814. The Treasury has agreed to an outside visiting officer at Dundrum to satisfy public feeling, 8815-6. The consolidation of prisons would reduce the expense of medical salaries, 8821. In small establishments the dispensary doctor might be called in, 8824. The cost of each prisoner in Ireland is £43 per annum; in England £28 for local and £40 for convict prisoners, 8827-8. In Scotland £45 per prisoner, 8831. Lusk is a very costly arrangement, 8833. In fixing the Inspectors' salaries regard would be had to the number of prisoners they inspected, 8838. The English Inspectors see many more prisoners than the Irish, 8844. The staff of the Irish prisons is relatively greater than the English, 8852-6. And Irish salaries are lower on the belief that living is cheaper in Ireland than England and professional earnings smaller, 8857-9. Scotch and Irish salaries do not differ much, 8860. The Treasury have lately sanctioned the payment of a servant to cook for warders; no such demand has been made on the Treasury for English warders, 8865-8. All the accounts are kept on forms approved by the Treasury, 8874. The accounts in the three countries are uniform generally speaking, 8875. The Treasury have regulated the plan of store keeping in Irish Convict Prisons but not in Local, 8876. There is no audit, strictly speaking, of the store accounts, 8877. Proper regulations are still needed for Irish Local Prisons, 8878. An application for an assistant to Dr. O'Keefe is before the Treasury now, 8884. In England and Scotland the charges for new buildings are very much greater than in Ireland; arrangements for amalgamating the prisons are not perfected, 8887-95. The only large work which has been brought forward is the hospital at Mountjoy, 8896.

Sanitary Report—Crofton, 1412-22.

Sarsfield, Captain D. R. P.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Has been Chairman of the Visiting Committee of Cork male prison since 1878, 8900-1. The Committee meet once a month, and the Members visit independently frequently, 8902. Thinks the Committee necessary, and it does its work, 8903-4. Approves of Sir R. Cross's letter to Strangeways Committee, 8905. Does not think an annual report from the Committee necessary, 8909-10. The warders now are most decidedly inferior to what they were; they now come from a low class; the prison life is not attractive, 8913-5. A warder now has somewhat more chance of promotion, 8918.

Sarsfield, Captain D. R. P.—continued

The pay is too small and their hours are too long, and the duty arduous, 8919-20. The asylums staff is not satisfactory, 8922. The Chaplains do their duty well, 8923-5. The Medical Officer is attentive, 8925. The warders' pay should be increased, and they should have a pension after twenty or twenty-two years' service; they should also get more lodging allowance, 8926-7. Warders should, in prison, be allowed furniture, 8932. Warders should be trained in some good prison, 8934-5. There should be a special hospital warder, 8936. Does not recommend a resident apothecary and a visiting surgeon because of the expense, 8939. An experienced nurse would be desirable in the female prison, 8941-2. The character of candidates should be very carefully examined; reports a case of a man becoming warder just to see the keys, 8943-4. The gatekeeper should be a superior class of warder, 8945. The prison is sometimes under-manned, 8946. There should be no Deputy Governor, 8949. Promotion to Governor from the ranks should be very exceptional, 8951. The chief warder should give up the keys to the Governor when going out, and to no one else, 8952-4. The Governor of Cork prison should have extra remuneration for charge of political prisoners, 8955-7. It would be advantageous to reduce the number of prisons, except for cost of moving prisoners; if the Government paid that there would be no difficulty, 8958-61. Thinks that for short remands and sentences prisoners might be kept by the police, 8963-5. Some police barracks in towns belong to the Government—as a rule they belong to the county, 8967. The diet for short periods should be increased, 8967. Has never seen warders harsh to prisoners, 8968. Thinks the diet should be bread and skimmed milk, 8970. Would not give cocoa to aged prisoners, but milk, 8971. Men complain of the diet when they come out; a small quantity of food in bulk does not allay the Irishman's hunger, 8972. These men would not be capable for work on leaving, 8974. They could do more work on a better diet, 8975. If bread and water is continued there ought to be a break in it, 8979. The number of short sentences arises from the inability to pay small fines, 8980. Frequent offenders for drunkenness get longer sentences, 8982-3. Has not been asked to assist about payment of gratuities, 8985. There is no Prisoners' Aid Society in Cork, 8986. Does not see how he could interfere with the gratuities, 8989. Reports to the Board through minutes on the book, which is read by the Board, and answers are sometimes sent, 8992-3. Does not think a clerk for the Committee necessary, 8997. The Crown provides the book, and the Chairman enters the minutes, 8999-900. Children should not be sent to prison; they should go direct to a reformatory or industrial school, 9002-4. Habitual offenders in prison should be punished more severely than others; does not approve of dietary punishments; offenders should have their work increased, 9005. Approves of cellular instruction rather than teaching a class in stalls; the assistant clerk in Cork prison teaches six hours daily, 9006-18. Warders do not complain to the Visiting Committee, 9019-21. The Cork prison hospital is not satisfactory, 9022-3. Refers to newspaper correspondence in which the Coroner stated that prisoners were not taken to hospital until the day before they died; statement handed in showing this to be incorrect, 9023-9. Officials should be protected against such charges, 9030. Diet should be deterrent, but would like to see better diet and harder work; would have stirabout and skimmed milk, 9032-43. Prisoners pilfer food and should not be employed in the kitchen, 9043. The Medical Officer can alter the diet; he never complains about it, 9044-7. Ennis prison might be closed, but not Tralee; he approves of consolidation of prisons, 9049-52. The assizes of Munster might be consolidated, 9057. The bridewells might be re-

Sarsfield, Captain, D. R. P.—continued.

placed by police lock-ups, and the prisons and assizes consolidated with advantage to the public service, 9058-60. Is not satisfied with the physique of the warders; tall warders can maintain discipline better than small men, 9062-7. He would remove the grade of Deputy-Governor, but create the grade of hospital warder; Governors should be very rarely promoted from the ranks, 9069-71. Prisoners do not do enough work, and they should be made to work harder by extra vigilance on the part of the warders, 9072-7. Would fix 5' 8" as the minimum height of a warder; the small men at Cork have been appointed by the Prison Board, 9078-81. Warders are very kind to prisoners; they are more apt to be lax than severe, 9082-3. Prisoners complain very readily, so that ill-usage does not escape detection, 9083-6. One warder on appointment joined in rags and had to borrow a coat, 9087. The Visiting Committee do not write to the Lord Lieutenant, 9088-90. Never meets the Inspector or Member of the Board; it would be well to arrange to meet, 9092-7. The Board always attend to their minutes and treat them with courtesy, 9098-100. The duties of the Deputy-Governor could be performed by the chief warder, but cannot state the details of his hours of duty, 9101-10.

Further examined.

Explains that H. was only two nominal days in hospital not forty-eight hours, and does not wish his remarks as to the Deputy Governor to be understood as referring to the present one personally as he is an efficient public officer, 10437. The Cork gaol officials labour under charges made by the Coroner published in the newspapers; these charges have been disproved, but the disproval has not been made so public as the charges; the Coroner charged the Governor with packing the jury; the Governor ought not to have the work of summoning the jury to do at all, 10438-42. Reads letter addressed by the Coroner to the Governor which he thinks calculated to overawe the officials; the Visiting Committee thought it just to the officers to bring this before the Commission, 10444. Is satisfied that the Coroner's charges were disproved, 10445. A remark was made that the jury should be carefully selected, and this referred to the fact that on former cases criminals recently discharged from prison had sat on the jury, 10446-7. There was no *post-mortem* examination in H.'s case although it was stated that he had been beaten before coming into prison, 10450. Dr. O'Connor, a *locum tenens*, was the Medical Officer who received him, but Dr. Moriarty had charge of him when he died; the Medical Officer relieved H. from the treadmill, but the warders made a mistake between him and his brother, 10451-5. Letter from Mrs. H. is given and stated to have been contradicted by the evidence of Governor and gatekeeper, 10456.

Schooling for Prisoners. Nominal—Crofton, 1269-73. At Mountjoy—Hay, 4323-39. For short-sentenced, useless—Joyce, 4816-7; O'Brien, 7077-91. Could be improved—Lentaigne, 5391-3. Cellular—Spence, 8483-6.

Spence, The Rev. John.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Has been for nine years Protestant Chaplain of Belfast Prison, 8465-6. Describes duties; has nothing to do with Presbyterians or Roman Catholics, 8469-73. Proselytising in prison is impossible, 8474. Instruction in schooling is cellular; the same schoolmaster teaches prisoners of all creeds, 8475-8. Each prisoner gets four or five minutes during the dinner hour, 8485-6. Believes the teaching to be practically useless; before the prisoners were taught in class during labour hours, 8487-91. It was to the diligent some good but none to the idle, 8493-7. Often speaks to the Medical Officer about the

Spence, The Rev. John—continued.

peculiarities of prisoners, 8499-506. Does not generally make notes in his journal unless his suggestions are not attended to, 8507-11. Never meets the Visiting Committee, 8512. Selects books for prisoners, 8518. Should call attention to it if a prisoner did not get books asked for, 8522. Has spoken to warders about their harsh manner of speaking to prisoners; warders are often too indulgent to prisoners, 8523-8. There is a Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for females only—the males get work easily, 8530-3. There is a Prison Gate House and he tries to get female prisoners to go there; he also interests himself in the men, 8535-7. They have also a Rescue in Belfast for women, 8539. Belfast is well provided with such institutions, 8541. Sometimes sees the Inspector, who readily listens to anything he has to say—writes to the Board through the Governor, 8543-9. The present schooling is useless, and all secular teaching for prisoners who can read and write is unnecessary; long sentenced prisoners should if illiterate be taught, 8550-3. Has never known a case of proselytising, 8554-6. Thinks it important that the surgeon and Chaplain should work together, 8558-9. A new series of Rules has been issued regarding Chaplains, Chaplains now have not to attend daily; it was found inconvenient to do so, 8561-5. Thinks the imprisonment of juveniles before going to reformatory injurious, 8568-70. Familiarity with prison destroys the dread of it, 8571-5. There are no examinations held under the present school system; the teachers are not in connection with the National system, 8579-80. Thinks prisoners likely to benefit by school, should be taught in classes, the prisoners being separate in stalls; for about an hour at a time, 8582. The warders' salaries are insufficient, 8587-9. They are moved about a good deal and promotion is slow, 8590-1. The transfer of a married man causes him loss, 8593. The lodging allowance is insufficient, 8595. It should be 6s. or 7s. 6d. a week; they should be provided with quarters, 8598-9. Warders complain of being overworked and these grievances make them irritable, 8601-4. Has not heard complaints about fines lately, 8605-10. Feels himself justified by the Rules in making any report he thinks fit about abuses or improprieties, 8611-2. Refers to the case of W.M., frequently consulted with the Governor and surgeon about him; he was not fit for prison discipline, 8616-23. The Chaplain can judge of the mental state of prisoners better than others, 8624-6. Describes the state of W.M. in Belfast; punishments might tend to irritate such a man, 8627-31. Cannot explain why he was reported by the surgeon fit to be sent to Omagh on the same day as he was reported insane; the surgeon thought first he was shamming, 8632-3. A Medical Officer on the Board would be a help in such a case, 8634-5. Has found Dr. Moore attentive, 8637. It would be well to have training prisons for warders, but every province has its peculiarities, and warders require tact, 8639-43. The warders are now inferior in physique and intelligence to what they used to be; they were better selected formerly, 8644-50. The pay is too small, and the hours too long; the general feeling is that the pay should be made the same for all ranks, as in England, 8651-7. All the Protestant Prison Chaplains have cures of souls besides their chaplaincy; none of the Chaplains are resident, 8660-2. Has never heard a prisoner say that he thought his religion had any influence on his treatment, 8663-4. Prisoners sometimes settle their religion coming up in the police van, 8667. When the prisoner is sober he may wish to change again, and is allowed to do so after fourteen days' consideration, 8668-70. The changes are often from fancy, or with an ulterior object, 8675. Their schoolmaster is good; he was a junior teacher under the National Board, 8677-8. The staff of warders has been increased under the new system, but there is more

Spence, The Rev. John—continued.

work to be done, 8679-80. Does not approve of every prisoner going to the same work, e.g., a tailor to stone-breaking, which skins his hands, 8682. The first diet for seven days is very irritating; believes they suffer physically under it; the person in for a longer sentence does not get such poor diet as the man in for short sentence, but he is presumably a greater culprit, 8684-7. Has known men injured by the seven days diet, 8689. Prisoners can, under the restrictions, change their religion as often as they like, 8695-6. Schoolmasters are transferred like warders, 8697-9. The Belfast warders are now more from the South and West of Ireland; there is a difficulty in getting warders in the North, 8700-4. The warders from the South and West are mostly Roman Catholics, 8705. Would prefer to have Protestant warders, but does not inquire what a warder's religion is if he does his duty, 8706. Thinks he might help the Board in obtaining information about candidates, but is not asked, 8707-9. Most of the Protestant warders are fairly good, religious men.

Spike Island. Condemnation of—Barlow, 332-9, 383; Bourke, 221-263; Lentaigue, 5374-6.

Sproule, Mr. G.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Is superintendent of stores under the Board, 9388-9. The system of storekeeping in the Convict Prisons was introduced by him into the Local Prisons; he prepared a book of instructions; it is the same as the English system, 9390-2. The instructions are temporary; when the English system is finally fixed by the Treasury it will be copied in Ireland, 9393. Is not quite satisfied with the way stores are kept; the books are balanced quarterly and stock taken annually; it is the duty of the Governor to see it taken; is not sure if it is taken, 9395-9. His duty is to visit and inspect store arrangements, not to look after stock-taking, 9400-1. He is almost certain that the books are properly kept and stock gone over in every gaol; but could not say that all the books are kept to his satisfaction, 9402-5. If books are not properly kept he reports to the Board, and on most occasions his recommendations are carried out, 9406-8. Believes the stores are properly kept as a rule, 9410. Visits a prison about once a year; some oftener; always goes without notice; an ordinary prison takes him two or three days to inspect; he checks the number of a few things in store and sees that the books are written up, 9413-9. Has not met with any case of gross waste; is certain he would find it out if it existed, 9420-5. The Governor or storekeeper take the stock every March, 9426. Has often had to find fault with the state the stores were in, 9427-8. In each prison there should be a storekeeper, 9432-4. He insists now on the books being kept up, but thinks there should be an officer responsible for the stores as well as the books, 9435-6. Discrepancies could then be brought home at once to the storekeeper, 9438. Now the Governors look after the manufactures; in some prisons there is a trades warden who keeps a stock book, 9440-2. Things would work better under the system he proposes; now the chief warden has hardly time to do the work efficiently, 9443-8. Does not know of anything else to improve the storekeeping, 9449. Explains how the stores at Kilmainham were in a very unsatisfactory state, 9450-1. He visits the Dublin prisons about once a fortnight, and would verify their ledgers about once in six months, 9452-4. He examines the requisitions submitted to the Board, and sees that uniform is demanded in time, 9455. There was a break down at Mountjoy about a year ago, and great delay occurred in the supply of uniform from that prison, 9458. He has nothing to do with manufacture, only with the issue of stores, 9461. There have been no complaints recently about the supply of uniform, 9462-3. Cannot account for irregularities found in the stores at prisons other

Sproule, Mr. G.—continued.

than Kilmainham; they are the fault of the Governors, 9464-5. Does not know when a change of the store officer takes place, but the stores should be always handed over, 9466-7. Thought Belfast in a satisfactory state as regards storekeeping; never heard that the floating stock was not in order, 9468-71. Explains the discreditable state of Mountjoy stores by the fact that an assistant steward was not appointed as he suggested, 9473. Mountjoy Prison supplies many articles to the other prisons; the steward was not able to do the work, and he so reported in January, 1880, but an assistant was not appointed until September, 1882, 9474-9. The steward and assistant came up from Spike to Mountjoy, 9483-5. There is now good storage at Mountjoy, 9486. It was due to negligence that the bread was tumbled on the floor when the Commission visited, 9487-8. When the new Governor arrived at Mountjoy he found discrepancies in the stock, and the Board directed a special investigation, which he made, and it turned out very satisfactory on the whole, 9490. The store office accommodation at Mountjoy was very cramped, and is even now in the basement, 9493-5. The storekeeper should keep both stores and books, 9496. There would be both economy and benefit as regards stores if the size of the prisons was increased, 9498. Has never met with an extensive case of fraud; he would detect any deficiency in the stores, 9499-500. Cannot explain the differences in cost of victualling prisoners in England and Ireland, except that cocoa is much dearer in Ireland; is obliged to take local tenders; could get it cheaper from England, 12910-18. The Board gives a preference to local traders although their prices may be slightly higher, 12922. The Board also give a high price for milk, 12923-4. Has never known but one instance where the cook had charge of the stores; he should have no access to them, 12925-29. The stores are much scattered which is unsatisfactory; could not say that the cook had not access to the stores in some prisons, but it would be very objectionable, 12930-42. The cooks are often changed and also the storekeepers, which leads to waste and irregularities, and no proper balance is made on the stores handed over, 12943-49. Has drawn the Board's attention to the fact that discrepancies are explained by storekeepers saying that they were incorrect when they took charge, 12951. The stores are kept in a haphazard way, 12953. The Governor ought to object to an officer being transferred until his stores are balanced, 12957. The Governor is responsible for the stores and demands, the storekeeper for the actual detail; he is bound to see and check the things that come in, and enter the quantity in a book, 12960-70. The account is balanced every quarter; the waste is provided for on the dietary sheets, and the books balance with the stores, 12972-77. The fuel in Ireland is dearer than in England, and the charge for fuel is raised by the prisons being badly constructed and requiring more coals to heat them, 12978-81. Coal has been issued until quite lately very irregularly, 12983-89. The cost of clothing is greater than in England, because the material is dearer; things are dearer in Ireland, 12991-94. There is no actual valuation made in any prison; the Governor should be able to tell the profit he makes annually if he takes stock, but there is no real stock-taking in any Irish prison, 12995-3007. When he visits prisons he strikes a balance and counts the actual stock of some articles, 13008-11. Never knows when the Board changes the store-officer; has drawn attention to the fact that the stores should be properly handed over, 13014. He has nothing to do with the sales of the articles or the money, 13018-26. He would have noticed large losses on issues from store, and would report differences in systems of working to the Board, 13027-32. He only visits prisons at long intervals

Sproule, Mr. G.—continued.

and the store officer may be changed during the time and a person put in charge who has received no previous instruction; has objected to this system, but got no reply from the Board, and the stores naturally fall into disorder, 13033-46. The bread in Irish prisons is all purchased; they might not save by baking it in Irish prisons as they are small; if bread were baked in one prison in Dublin for all the Dublin prisons it might pay, 13047-56. Wrote to Belfast refusing to provide surgical instruments, by direction of a Member of the Board, because it was settled by a Committee that special Treasury authority should be obtained in such cases, 13057-63. It would be advantageous to bake bread in Dublin by prisoners; a saving would be effected, 13064-69. All materials for clothing and manufacturing go from Dublin to the prisons; the Board draw from the Board of Works contractors for some building materials and from the prison contractors for others, 13070-78. The contracts are for three years; you get a better contract than if it were annual, 13079-84. Sometimes gets cocoa from Dublin for other places; never advertises in English papers; it would be well to supply many things from a contractor in Dublin, 13089-92. The quality of the milk required is not specified in the tender; it is tested in the prison, but the Governors have no directions as to standard of quality, 13093-103. Is not satisfied with the clerks, but the store books are almost always written up and well kept, 13105-109. Describes how he checks the store account when visiting, 13110-17. Thinks there are ample checks against fraud if there is a proper staff; the Governor could check the quantities demanded, and the prisoners would see that they get their allowance; is satisfied that there is no gross waste going on, 13118-26. What is required is a proper storekeeper in every prison; if the prisons were combined there would be sufficient staff; now warders are placed in charge, and get £5 additional for the duty, 13127-32. Has not charge of the weights and scales; Governors apply to the Board to have them adjusted; no person is responsible that the weights are correct; has recently laid down instructions about issue of coals, 13137-54. He would notice if stock was in excess of the requirements of the prison, 13155-57. There are samples of raw material stores at Mountjoy, Cork, and Belfast; they are old, but serviceable, 13158-64. There is no specified allowance laid down for waste of potatoes; probably 15 per cent. would be fair, 13165-71. Annual and quarterly summaries used to be sent in to the Board, but they are not now sent in through negligence, 13172-77. Has not been to Galway for eighteen months; has not time to go, 13178-80. Governors should not vary their modes of keeping their productive ledgers; any changes are due to the changes of the clerks; but the productive service in Ireland is almost nil; he sees that proper instructions are given to the clerks, 13181-85. Cannot answer if the annual labour returns are correct, 13186. The prices charged for mats vary according to the carriage and the quality of the material; Dublin prices are lower than counts, prices, 13193-96. Has been in prison service thirty-three years; since 1877 has had to do with stores only; before had stores and finance, 13197-200.

Staff of Local and Convict Prisons Separate—Bourke 85-9.

Stores. Manner in which kept—Barlow, 13291-2; Crofton, 1780-86; Duncan, 12464-637; Joyce, 4933; Sproule, 4395-9.

Insufficiency of staff—Bourke, 11562-71; Clegg, 6663-6; Mason, 2832-6; O'Brien, 7075.

Re-organization—Duncan, 12750-3.

Stores. Floating stock excessive—Duncan, 12470, 12638-42.

Re-organizing—Duncan, 12675-7, 12750.

Suicides. Prevention—Bourke, 14510-11.

Sunday discharges—Bagwell, 7787-91, 7849; Clegg, 6562-6; Hill, 1945-8; Joyce, 5125-6.

Thompson, E., Esq., M.A.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Medical Officer of Omagh since 1875, 2846-7. On 3rd November, 1877, called attention to bad sanitary state of the prison; no action was taken; on 8th November, 1877, he made another report—nothing was done—that was in the time of the Board of Supervision; in November, 1879, made further report in his journal—things remained then until the 12th December, 1881, when he made a further report, and on 7th January, 1882, another—that was his last entry, 2851-68. The Governor, Captain Disney, slept in the quarters after being cautioned, and died, 2869-75. There was a controversy about the water supply to the prison, 2876-80. The sewer in the Governor's quarters was choked up, and the joints of the soil pipe were open inside the wall, 2881-8. The cesspools were ventilated after the appointment of the architect in 1879, and the soil pipe, Governor's house, 2889-91. Is not yet satisfied with the sanitary state of the prison, 2900-8. The water pumped for flushing now is got from the river between the outlets of the prison cesspools, 2911-8. The cistern containing this water may be a source of danger, 2919-23. When Captain Disney died the sanitary improvements were being made, 2934-5. The architect has been frequently to Omagh; sometimes consults with him as to what is wanted, and he has always been anxious to make the place as it should be, 2938-42. It is necessary to have trained hospital warders, 2950-3. Has never objected to attend officers' families except in midwifery cases, 2954-6. Married warders should not live in the prison, 2957-9. A Medical Inspector is most necessary to inspect Medical Officer's journals, sanitary matters, and see to the cooking of food, 2960-2. His duties have been doubled by recent circulars, and the pay should have been increased, 2963-7. Sometimes looks at the food when Governor asks him, 2968. The diet scale works well, 2970-77. He can order anything for hospital diet, 2983-4. Is bound to see a prisoner daily on extra diet—it is not necessary, 2985-6 and 2988-9. The hospital warders should be men from the Army Hospital Corps; they are constantly changed, 2990-8. The Medical Inspector should be a Member of the Board, 2999-3001. In serious cases a second opinion may be called in; the Board are liberal in this respect, 3002. A Medical Commission fixed a scale of pay which, for the duties, was adequate; extra duties have since been added, viz. daily visiting before 12 noon, seeing all prisoners on extra diet, 3004-10. There should be daily visits, but they need not be before 12, nor need the prisoners on extra diet be seen daily, 3012-17. Is not certain he always sees the prisoners under punishment, 3018-9. Is satisfied with the reception of prisoners, 3021-5. Objects to examine candidates for prison service, but can't tell how many he sees; not 20 a year, 3028-36. The warders are physically good; they complain of overwork; their hours are severe, 3037-43. There is more sickness among the warders than the prisoners; they have not sufficient food, nor time for their meals, 3044-5. They should have a mess and paid cook, 3046-50. Their hours are longer than they were; the discipline of the prisons is improved by the extra work of the warders, 3051-7. The Medical Officers think the Board go beyond the Act of Parliament, 3065-6. The Board refused to give him surgical instruments, 3067-9. Does not make up his own medicines; the diploma of the College of Physicians prohibits that, 3072-3. Untried prisoners have only two hours

Thompson, E., Esq.—continued.

exercise; it is not enough, 3074-5. A stock of medicines was sent down to Omagh and deteriorated; he sends now prescriptions to a chemist in the town, 3076-8. There is no proper reception examining room at Omagh, 3079-80.

Total imprisonments in Ireland—Barlow, 14048-51.

Training school for Warders—Bagwell, 7753-5; Crofton, 1453, 1500-3; Lentaigne, 5586; M'Donnell, 3198-201; Parnell, 10323-6; Spence, 8639-43.

Visiting Committee's powers—Bagwell, 7831-35; Barlow, 13376-8; Bruce, Sir H. H., 7531-41; Harrington, 9683-4.

Report, 14394-405; Young, 7644-50.

Are abolished in Ireland—9673.

Visiting Justices. Appointment of—Bourke, 130-4.

Do not care about prisoners—Crofton, 1353.

System of, should be improved—Harrington, 9811.

Duties of—Hill, 2377-94; Crofton, 1710-14.

Have power to relax rules—O'Brien, 7446-50.

Act independently—O'Brien, 7509-12.

Do not do work—Parnell, 10048-55.

Watrs, Geo., Esq., Q.C.—(Digest of his evidence.)

A Q.C., County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Cavan, Leitrim, and Waterford; is well acquainted with the South of Ireland, 10457-60. The consolidation of prisons is a financial question; he presumes that it is difficult to have proper discipline in a small prison, 10461-2. In Cavan has found himself unable to pass sentence of imprisonment for a short time on account of the distance of the prison, 10463-4. As to lock-ups, would make an important distinction between cases of remand and imprisonment after sentence, 10465. Would keep prisoners for drunkenness in properly constructed lock-ups for seven days; leaving the remands in charge of the police would be highly objectionable, and would be liable to excite suspicion, 10466-71. The remands in some cases are numerous; would put no man on remand in charge of the Constabulary unless there were a very strong ground of expediency, 10474-5. Does not think that there would be any objection to the courthouse keepers being in charge of prisoners, 10477. Thinks for short sentences the lock-ups would be very convenient, and not take prisoners sentenced to fine or imprisonment far from friends who might pay the fine, 10483-6. The magistrates can sentence to six months' imprisonment at petty sessions; the Chairman of a Quarter Sessions Court has unlimited power; he has the same jurisdiction as a judge of assize, except for cases of treason, 10487-9. Attributes the falling-off of civil business at assizes to the depression of the times, 10491. The numbers of penal servitude prisoners has immensely decreased recently, owing, he thinks, to the absence of crime, 10492-7. Imagines that some magistrates know little of what imprisonment means, 10499. It might be useful for the Prisons Board to send magistrates information about punishments in prisons, 10505. Would keep prisoners in lock-ups for fourteen days; might go beyond that in certain cases to avoid the cruelty of long drives; there might be a lock-up in each petty sessional district, 10514-5. Does not think that there is any communication among judges about arranging certain length of sentences, and they are very unequal, 10517-20. An interchange of opinion would tend to uniformity, and be a wise course, but probably not an easy thing, 10522-3.

Warders. Deterioration—Bagwell, 7748-52; Bourke, 10808-9; Bruce, Sir H. H., 7624-5; Crofton, 1200-5; Eagar, 2595-7; Hill, 2061-2077; Menair, 4239-45; Sarsfield, 8913-5; Spence, 8644-50.

Warders. Promotion—Barlow, 382; Bourke, 11301-12; Crofton, 14221-2; Sarsfield, 8918.
 Fines—Barlow, 18454-470; Hill, 1929-36; Joyce, 4951-2.
 Appointment of—Bourke, 84, 97-8; Clegg, 5859-61.
 Dismissal—Bourke, 97-108, 14219; Crofton, 1662-4; Hill, 2490-2.
 Medical training—Bourke, 10825-9; Hill, 2374-6; Thompson, 2950-3.
 Grievances—Menair, 4214-6.
 Convict warders not satisfied with pay—Bourke, 11251-4; Crofton, 145.
 Hours of—Bourke, 11371-4; Crofton, 1283-1305; Harrington, 10016; Hill, 2035-90; Joyce, 4683-93; Middleton, 3666-8; M'Donnell, 3382-3; O'Brien, 7152-4; Spence, 8601-7; Thompson, 3051-43.
 Examination—Bourke, 14185-6; Glegg, 5863, 6604-7; Eagar, 214; M'Donnell, 3364-6.
 Height of—Bourke, 14255; Hill, 3206-15; Sarsfield, 9078-81.
 Salaries—Clegg, 6783; Crofton, 1397-1491; Eagar, 2616; Ryder, 8720-5; Sarsfield, 8919-20; Spence, 8587-9.
 Married Warders should not live in prison—Crofton, 1233-6; Hill, 1921-8; M'Donnell, 3206-7; Thompson, 2957-9.
 Should have more pay—Eagar, 2616; Harrington, 9861-3; Joyce, 5003-8.
 Leave—Joyce, 5234-6.
 Difficulty in getting trade—O'Brien, 7033-4.
 Weak minded prisoners—Gover, 10568-9.
 Facilities for dealing with—O'Keefe, 914-21.

Weir, R.—(Digest of his evidence.)

A warden clerk at Mountjoy, has seventeen years service, and was lately transferred from Spike Island, 4286-9. At Spike paid 2s. 2d. and 2s. 11d. per month for quarters to the Board, 4290-5. There were three classes of rent at Spike, 4s. 2d., 2s. 11d., 2s. 2d., per month, according to the class of house, 4299-304. Four-roomed houses were charged 4s. 2d. a month, 4305. Since coming to Dublin he is paying £26 per annum for a house of the same size, so that he is worse off than when he joined the service seventeen years ago, 4311-2. Some of the other warders are suffering in the same way; they are all worse off than they were at Spike, 4315-6. All the married men are suffering the loss on quarters, 4318. His wife keeps another warden as lodger who helps to pay the rent, 4323. They had vegetables at a cheap rate from the prison garden at Spike Island, 4324.

Welland, W. Esq.—(Digest of his evidence.)

The Architect of the Board since 1879; was one of the Architects to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Ireland for twelve years; he succeeded his father in that appointment, 3081-4. Visited Omagh in December, 1879; went then on account of report about sewage matters; instituted then an examination of the position of the drains and inspected the drainage, and reported to the Prison Board; report given, 3087-95. A ventilating pipe was then put to w.c. in Governor's house in 1881; the amount, £28, was put in the estimate for next year, 3096-100. Captain Disney was told not to bring his wife and child to Omagh, and the sewer was opened; the work was completed after Captain Disney's death in 1882, 3012-6. The recommendation made by him to alter the soil pipe in 1879 was not carried out until after Captain Disney's death, 3109-10. He reported that the drain contained little offensive matter, on the statement of the Clerk of Works, 3112-5. Before joining the Board he had no extensive experience in sanitary matters, 3117. The reason why the alterations in the Governor's house were not carried out was want of funds; he was alarmed at the sanitary state of the prison,

Welland, W. Esq.—continued.

3118-20. Captain Disney opened the sewer at his request; the Clerk of Works was not there until the sewer was opened, and he said it was well constructed of its class; nothing could have leaked through the floor. Thinks he was justified in saying the doctor's statement was exaggerated, 3122-35. Did not ask the Medical Officer his opinion until to-day (October 18, 1883), 3136. Cannot say that lives might have been saved if he had thoroughly investigated the state of the Governor's house, 3139. Had not much experience in sanitary matters before that time; if a person of experience had been sent the defects might have been detected, 3144-5. Before joining the Board had not done any sanitary works for large institutions, 3147. His knowledge of prison architecture is confined to Ireland, 3154. From the time of his report in 1879 to 1881 only £28 was expended in improvements, and the cleansing of the sewers was done by the prisoners, 3163. The Board had no money for the purpose, and tenders could not be got, 3164-5. A thing reported necessary in 1879 was not done until 1881. There was delay in getting tenders, 3170-1.

Welland, W. Mr. Is good architect—Lentaigne, 5433-6.

Workshops should be larger—M'Donnell, 3376.

Young, John, Esq., J.P.—(Digest of his evidence.)

One of the Visiting Committee of Belfast Prison which meets once a month; the Members who live near the prison attend, 7635-8. Thinks it desirable that country gentlemen should have the power of visiting the prisons and seeing how the Act is carried out, 7643. Approves of Secretary of State's letter, and of the Visiting Committee reporting annually; it would give the Visiting Committee an interest in their work, 7644-50. Understands the Committee to be a sort of go-between between the prisoner and Governor, 7652. Understands that they can give instructions in urgent cases, 7653. Does not know what the Inspectors do when they visit; the minute book is open for inspection, 7656-9. The Committee intend that their minutes should be seen, 7663. Has often visited the gaol independently, 7669. The Governor sends out the notices of meeting of the Committee by instruction, 7670. Sends remands for three days to Ballymena bridewell, for seven days to Belfast prison, 7675-6. If police lock-ups are used for bridewells they would have to be improved, 7678-9. It would also cause expense, 7682. Does not see why Ballymena bridewell should not be put under the police; it would be a convenience, 7682-3. Does not think there would be any objection on the part of the public on account of the possibility of the police tampering with the prisoners, 7685-8. Never saw a prisoner committed, say to one week, if he got bail, and six weeks failing bail, 7689. Thinks the warders as good a class as they were before—they are generally farmers' sons, 7691-2. There are very few charges against officers at all; in twenty-five years has had only one charge of harshness against a warden, and he was found not guilty, 7696. Does not think the old educational system is continued, 7698. They have a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Belfast, 7699. It works well, especially in the female department; the society find places for the prisoners on discharge, 7700-1.

Young, Dr. J. W.—(Digest of his evidence.)

Was surgeon of Mountjoy Prison from September, 1867, until 31st July, 1863; there were 19 males and 16 females sent to Dundrum during the last five years—some of them showed symptoms of insanity on reception; then explains the various cases, 522-634. These prisoners were sometimes punished a little at first, to test them, but not unduly, under doctor's advice; the troublesome cases were put sometimes under restraint with "muffs"—some-

Young, Dr. J. W.—continued.

times they had to be sent to the lower cells with muffs; and they were so far under punishment, but not by diet, 635-43. Had only occasion to recommend the release of a few, 644-5. Does not regard the muffs as a punishment but recommended them to protect the prisoner from himself; there was no place but the punishment cell to send a violent prisoner to, 646-7. States details of other cases of insanity, 648-79. In the 1880 Report, he said that four out of five prisoners sent to Dundrum showed symptoms of insanity on reception, but he did not think it necessary to state this when forwarding them to the asylum, 680-9. The annual report is taken from a private note book, 693. Saw prisoners returned from Spike, within a day of their reception, 696. By "on reception" in his journal he means within a day or two, 702. Gives details of cases of insanity among females, 708-45. Agrees with the Roman Catholic Chaplain that in dealing with weak-minded prisoners patience and charity are required, 747. In reporting men as under observation in the reports, he means taken into hospital to be watched; in 1879 and 1880 the numbers under observation were large, but he can give no special reason, disciplinary or otherwise, 752-8. In 1874 he recommended a female invalid prison for incorrigible women but the suggestion was not acted on, 759. Such prisoners were kept in penal cells, but he formed, after he took charge, a special class for weak-minded females, 762-3. He required the certificate of a second medical man, before sending a prisoner to Dundrum—the examination was made separately, 766-8. A great many prisoners are on the border line between insanity and criminality; had noticed in most of the cases given "a screw loose" when the prisoner was received, 769-72. Thinks that in some cases the cellular treatment promoted insanity, especially among women, 774-6. Muffs are kept on until a prisoner submits, twenty-four or forty-eight hours and longer; they are kept in hospital or in penal cells if very noisy; the muffs are taken off to get their food and for other purposes; does not know a case where muffs have been kept on for days, 777-83. Cases of feigned madness are common, 784. Prisoners go to the asylum from the separate confinement stage and not from the associated classes, 787-9. Has known cases of same prisoners begin to show symptoms of insanity in separate confinement, and sometimes recommends that the period of separate confinement be shortened, and frequently recommends labour in the garden, 790-5. This

Young, Dr. J. W.—continued.

recommendation might reduce the separate confinement from nine to one month; does not think this affects the discipline of the prison; they are not sent into hospital generally, 796-801. The Medical Officer has thus the power of altering the sentence of penal servitude as regards separate confinement, 802. No order of the Board is required; the Governor acts on the medical officer's suggestion, 804-6. Thinks it would be better not to send prisoners back to Mountjoy from Dundrum, would prefer a special prison for insane rather than send the prisoners to Dundrum, 807-9. Thinks more detail might be given in the medical reports as to removals to Dundrum; is not satisfied with treatment of insane and weak-minded at Mountjoy; his recommendations have not been attended to, 810-5. Opposed the scheme of making Mountjoy an invalid prison, 815-20. Thinks the number of insane not excessive; the numbers do not vary much; the number of "irresponsible class" women has diminished, 821-9. In the class formed for weak-minded the discipline was relaxed and in many cases the diet is changed, 830-3. The prison discipline acts differently on different people; considers the watching of this a primary duty; the treatment would have the same effect on a prisoner well fed or half starved on reception, 834-43. Has not seen ill effects of depriving prisoners of intemperate habits when received of stimulants, 844-6. A prison like Woking would remove all complaints 847-51. Hand-cuffs are not put on women—they might be kept on males three or four days; does not recollect a case of a man having hand-cuffs for ten days, but there are such cases where he is kept on bread and water, 852-7. There is no "punishment diet" in the male prison, "bread and water" is "punishment diet," 858-62. In Convict Prisons there is no alteration in the diet on the third day; does not know for how long bread and water can be ordered, 863-5. The diet of local prisoners is satisfactory, in one class, the dinner of potatoes and bread might be improved; the diet is better than the old one and the prisoners can work well on it, but had only short experience of it, 869-76. There are not so many cases of insanity among local as convict prisoners; the local prisoners have longer separate confinement, but the hope of release tends to keep down the number of cases of insanity; there is no report written about insane local prisoners, but it would be well to have one, 877-90. Gives further particulars about prisoners sent to Dundrum, 891-901.

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APPENDIX I.

LIST OF PRISONS AND BRIDEWELLS.

CONVICT PRISONS (*) ON 1ST JANUARY, 1883.

1. Spike Island | 2. Mountjoy, Male. | 3. Mountjoy, Female. | 4. Lusk (Prison Farm).

LOCAL PRISONS at PASSING of PRISONS ACT, IRELAND, 1877.

Names and number of Local Prisons at time of passing of Act of 1877.

No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.
1.	Armagh, county Armagh.	13.	Ennis, county Clare.	26.	Mullingar, county Westmeath.
2.	Belfast, county Antrim, and county town of Carrickfergus.	14.	Enniskillen, county Fermanagh.	27.	Naas, county Kildare.
3.	Carlow, county Carlow.	15.	Galway, county and town of Galway. (Joint prison.)	28.	Nenagh, North Riding, county Tipperary.
4.	Carrick-on-Shannon, county Leitrim.	16.	Grangegorman, city of Dublin.	29.	Omagh, county Tyrone.
5.	Castlebar, county Mayo.	17.	Kilkenny, county and city Kilkenny. (Joint prison.)	30.	Richmond, city of Dublin.
6.	Cavan, county Cavan.	18.	Kilmainham, county Dublin.	31.	Roscommon, county Roscommon.
7.	Clonmel, South Riding of Tipperary county.	19.	Lifford, county Donegal.	32.	Sligo, county Sligo.
8.	Cork county.	20.	Limerick county.	33.	Tralee, county Kerry.
9.	Cork city.	21.	Limerick city.	34.	Trim, County Meath.
10.	Downpatrick, county Down.	22.	Londonderry, county and city of Londonderry.	35.	Tullamore, King's county.
11.	Drogheda, county town of Drogheda.	23.	Longford, county Longford.	36.	Waterford, county and city of Waterford. (Joint prison.)
12.	Dundalk, county Louth.	24.	Maryborough, Queen's county.	37.	Wexford, county Wexford.
		25.	Monaghan, county Monaghan.	38.	Wicklow, county Wicklow.

Return of actual Staff at time of passing of Act of 1877.

681, including Surgeons of County Infirmaries, who also acted as Medical Officers of Prisons.

Daily average number of Prisoners at time of passing of Act of 1877.

2,628

LOCAL PRISONS 31ST MARCH, 1884.

Name and number of Local Prisons at time of Report, 1884, exclusive of Minor Prisons.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1.	Armagh.	7.	Dundalk.	13.	Limerick, female.	19.	Richmond.
2.	Belfast.	8.	Galway.	14.	Londonderry.	20.	Sligo.
3.	Castlebar.	9.	Grangegorman.	15.	Maryborough.	21.	Tralee.
4.	Clonmel.	10.	Kilkenny.	16.	Mullingar.	22.	Tullamore.
5.	Cork, male.	11.	Kilmainham.	17.	Naas.	23.	Waterford.
6.	Cork, female.	12.	Limerick, male.	18.	Omagh.	24.	Wexford.

Return of actual Staff at the time of Report by General Prison Board, 1884.

537

Daily average number of Prisoners at time of Report by General Prison Board, 1884.

2,637.

Names and number of Bridewells at time of passing of Act of 1877.

No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.
1.	Antrim, Antrim.	19.	Dunmanway, Cork.	37.	Ballinasloe, Galway.
2.	Ballymena, ditto.	20.	Fermoy, ditto.	38.	Clifden, ditto.
3.	Ballymoney, ditto.	21.	Kanturk, ditto.	39.	Eyrecoort, ditto.
4.	Ballyboy, Armagh.	22.	Kinsale, ditto.	40.	Gort, ditto.
5.	Lurgan, ditto.	23.	Macroom, ditto.	41.	Loughrea, ditto.
6.	Market Hill, ditto.	24.	Mallow, ditto.	42.	Oughteraud, ditto.
7.	Newtown Hamilton, ditto.	25.	Middleton, ditto.	43.	Portumna, ditto.
8.	Bailieborough, Cavan.	26.	Mitchelstown, ditto.	44.	Tuam, ditto.
9.	Ballyconnell, ditto.	27.	Queenstown, ditto.	45.	Cahersiveen, Kerry.
10.	Cootehill, ditto.	28.	Skibbereen, ditto.	46.	Dingle, ditto.
11.	Ennistimon, Clare.	29.	Youghal, ditto.	47.	Kenmare, ditto.
12.	Killaloe, ditto.	30.	Buncrana, Donegal.	48.	Killarney, ditto.
13.	Kilrush, ditto.	31.	Donegal, ditto.	49.	Listowel, ditto.
14.	Tulla, ditto.	32.	Clenties, ditto.	50.	Callan, Kilkenny.
15.	Bandon, Cork.	33.	Letterkenny, ditto.	51.	Thomastown, ditto.
16.	Bantry, ditto.	34.	Newry, Down.	52.	Uringford, ditto.
17.	Charleville, ditto.	35.	Newtownards, ditto.	53.	Parsonstown, King's County.
18.	Clonakilty, ditto.	36.	Newtownbutler, Fermanagh.	54.	Ballinamore, Leitrim.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

Names and number of Bridewells at time of passing of Act of 1887—continued.

No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.
55.	Manorhamilton, Leitrim.	69.	Carrickmacross, Monaghan.	82.	Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, S.R.
56.	Bruff, Limerick.	70.	Castleblaney, ditto.	83.	Cashel, ditto, ditto.
57.	Rathkeale, ditto.	71.	Clones, ditto.	84.	Clogheen, ditto, ditto.
58.	Coleraine, Londonderry.	72.	Athlone, Roscommon.	85.	Tipperary, ditto, ditto.
59.	Limavaddy, ditto.	73.	Boyle, ditto.	86.	Clogher, Tyrone.
60.	Magherafelt, ditto.	74.	Castlereagh, ditto.	87.	Dungannon, ditto.
61.	Ardee, Louth.	75.	Strokestown, ditto.	88.	Dungarvan, Waterford.
62.	Ballina, Mayo.	76.	Ballymote, Sligo.	89.	Lismore, ditto.
63.	Ballinrobe, ditto.	77.	Newport, Tipperary, North Riding.	90.	Moate, Westmeath.
64.	Belmullet, ditto.	78.	Roscrea, ditto, ditto.	91.	Enniscorthy, Wexford.
65.	Swineford, ditto.	79.	Templemore, ditto, ditto.	92.	Gorey, ditto.
66.	Westport, ditto.	80.	Thurles, ditto, ditto.	93.	New Ross, ditto.
67.	Kells, Meath.	81.	Caher, Tipperary, South Riding.	94.	Baltinglass, Wicklow.
68.	Navan, ditto.			95.	Tinahely, ditto.

Bridewells, Return of actual Staff at time of passing of Act of 1877.

125.

Bridewells—Daily average and maximum number of Prisoners at time of passing of Act of 1877.

No record, but the number in custody on 1st January, 1877, was 65.

NUMBER AND NAMES OF BRIDEWELLS, 31ST MARCH, 1884.

Number of Bridewells at time of Report of General Prison Board, 1884.

No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.
1.	Ballymena, Antrim.	12.	Donegal, Donegal.	23.	Coleraine, Londonderry.
2.	Lurgan, Armagh.	13.	Letterkenny, ditto.	24.	Ballina, Mayo.
3.	Bailieborough, Cavan.	14.	Newry, Down.	25.	Ballinrobe, ditto.
4.	Kilrush, Clare.	15.	Ballinasloe, Galway.	26.	Thurles, North Riding, Tipperary.
5.	Bantry, Cork.	16.	Clifden, ditto.	27.	Tipperary, South Riding, Tipperary.
6.	Clonakilty, ditto.	17.	Loughrea, ditto.	28.	Dungannon, Tyrone.
7.	Fermoy, ditto.	18.	Tuam, ditto.	29.	Dungarvan, Waterford.
8.	Mallow, ditto.	19.	Cahersiveen, Kerry.	30.	New Ross, Wexford.
9.	Mitohelstown, ditto.	20.	Dingle, ditto.	31.	Parsonstown, King's County.
10.	Queenstown, ditto.	21.	Killarney, ditto.		
11.	Youghal, ditto.	22.	Rathkeale, Limerick.		

Bridewells. Return of actual Staff at time of Report of General Prison Board, 1884.

56.

Bridewells. Daily average and maximum number of Prisoners at time of Report of General Prison Board, 1884.

Daily Average.	Maximum Number.
35.	45.

Number of Minor Prisons at time of Report, 1884.

No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.	No.	Name and County in which situate.
1.	Carlow.	6.	Ennis.	11.	Nenagh.
2.	Carrick-on-Shannon.	7.	Enniskillen.	12.	Roscommon.
3.	Cavan.	8.	Lifford.	13.	Trim.
4.	Downpatrick.	9.	Longford.	14.	Wicklow.
5.	Drogheda.	10.	Monaghan.		

Minor Prisons. Return of actual Staff at time of Report of General Prison Board, 1884.

42.

Minor Prisons. Daily average and maximum number of Prisoners at time of Report of General Prison Board, 1884.

Daily Average.	Maximum Number.
46.	180.

NOTE.—JANUARY, 1883.

Local Prisons are for the detention of all classes of prisoners, save convicts, whether on remand for trial or convicted, but as a rule all male prisoners under sentences of imprisonment for terms exceeding 12 months, and females under sentences for terms of imprisonment exceeding 6 months, are removed to Mountjoy Male and Female Convict Prisons respectively; portions of these two Prisons being set apart for the purpose.

Minor Local Prisons are for the detention of persons under sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding 7 days, and for prisoners on remand, and for further examination.

In *District Bridewell* prisoners for trial at Assizes may be detained "for a reasonable period," and prisoners under sentences for terms not exceeding 4 months.—See Sect. 92, 7 Geo. IV., Cap. 74.

Prisoners committed or sentenced for any term not exceeding 7 days may be detained in *certified Bridewells*.—See Sect. 26, 19 & 20 Vic., Cap. 68.

Ordinary Bridewells are for detention of prisoners on remand, or persons convicted for Drunkenness, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 48 hours.

APPENDIX II.

Construction of Local Prisons and their security.

Class of Prison.	Name of Prison.	Security.	Remarks.
New type.	1 Belfast.	Fair.	
	2 Dundalk.	Good.	
	3 Mountjoy.	"	
	4 Waterford.	Fair.	
	5 Drogheda.	Moderate.	A minor prison.
Partly new or improved.	1 Armagh.	Bad.	Cells nearly all new.
	2 Clonmel.	Moderate.	Cells nearly all improved.
	3 Cork (Male).	Good.	Cells nearly all improved, but scattered.
	4 " (Female).	"	About one third good cells.
	5 Kilkenny.	"	Almost all new cells.
	6 Kilmalnaham.	Fair.	About half new cells.
	7 Limerick (Male).	Good.	Nearly all new cells.
	8 " (Female).	Moderate.	Good cells. Prison badly arranged.
	9 Naas.	Good.	About three quarters of cells good.
	10 Tralee.	"	All cells improved.
	11 Tullamore.	"	About half of the cells very good.
	12 Wexford.	Moderate.	Cells nearly all good.
	13 Grangegorman.	Good.	Cells greater part old.
	14 Galway.	Fair.	Do. do. Horseshoe plan.
15 Maryborough.	Good.	About half of the cells improved.	
16 Omagh.	Fair.	Greater part old.	
17 Carlow.	Good.	Do. A minor prison.	
18 Downpatrick.	"	Do. do. do.	
19 Ennis.	"	Greater part old. Some good blocks.	
20 Enniskillen.	"	Half good. Cell block—damp.	
21 Monaghan.	Fair.	Partially improved cells. Horseshoe plan.	
22 Wicklow.	Bad.	About half cells improved.	
Old type.	1 Derry.	Moderate.	Horseshoe plan.
	2 Mullingar.	Good.	Do.
	3 Sligo.	"	Do.
	4 Richmond.	Fair.	Rectangular.
	5 Carrick.	Good.	Horseshoe plan. A minor prison.
	6 Cavan.	"	Do. do. do.
	7 Lifford.	Fair.	Do. do. do.
	8 Longford.	Good.	Do. do. do.
	9 Nenagh.	"	Radiating. do. do.
	10 Roscommon.	"	Horseshoe plan. do. do.
	11 Trim.	"	Radiated blocks. do. do.

APPENDIX III.

PRISONS IN IRELAND AND BRIDEWELLS.

CELLULAR ACCOMMODATION and NUMBERS IN CUSTODY on 1st January, 1883.

	Total.		Lighted with Gas.		Artificially heated.		Provided with Gongs or Bells.		Number in custody at unlock on 1st January, 1883.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LARGER PRISONS.										
1. Armagh,	71	37	71	37	71	37	71	37	46	20
2. Belfast,	308	196	356	193	366	196	368	198	278	154
3. Castlebar,	99	14	43	14	43	14	43	14	26	7
4. Clonmel,	117	58	115	56	117	68	117	68	54	-
5. Cork (Male),	288	-	202	-	284	-	202	-	184*	-
6. Cork (Female),	-	154	-	99	-	154	-	154	-	83
7. Downpatrick,	186	63	53	47	53	47	54	47	28	14
8. Dundalk,	116	-	116	-	98	-	116	-	75	-
9. Galway,	64	27	64	27	64	27	64	27	66	17
10. Grangegorman,	117	209	114	187	117	209	117	209	48	97
11. Kilkenny,	92	78	91	77	92	78	92	78	91	6
12. Kilmainham,	162	-	139	-	145	-	145	-	94	-
13. Limerick (Male),	130	-	128	-	130	-	128	-	86	-
14. Limerick (Female),	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	42
15. Londonderry,	153	32	129	32	139	32	153	32	54	28
16. Maryborough,	48	-	48	-	48	-	48	-	20*	-
17. Mullingar,	100	19	86	19	90	19	100	19	74	10
18. Naas,	112	25	89	23	89	23	107	23	72	10
19. Nenagh,	122	32	83	16	80	26	16	17	26	-
20. Omagh,	76	37	70	36	71	35	71	37	37	14
21. Richmond,	276	-	268	-	276	-	276	-	271	-
22. Silgo,	74	17	74	17	74	16	74	17	39	7
23. Tralee,	47	20	45	19	45	19	47	20	51	6
24. Tullamore,	96	42	86	10	86	10	86	10	68	6
25. Waterford,	69	28	69	28	69	28	69	28	60	19
26. Wexford,	105	10	97	5	105	6	105	10	44	4
Total,	3,124	1,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,788	544
MINOR PRISONS.										
1. Carlow,	72	16	7	-	-	-	16	-	-	2
2. Carrick-on-Shannon,	58	21	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1
3. Cavan,	33	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4. Drogheda,	-	41	-	38	-	38	-	41	-	2
Ennis,	108	14	4	-	38	-	38	-	6	-
6. Enniskillen,	68	35	-	-	68	12	68	16	6	-
7. Lifford,	68	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8. Longford,	53	17	26	-	-	17	10	17	4	-
9. Monaghan,	85	15	35	15	85	15	85	15	1	1
10. Roscommon,	66	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	5	2
11. Trim,	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. Wicklow,	54	24	2	-	48	24	38	24	1	-
Total,	758	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	9
CONVICT PRISONS.										
1. Mountjoy (Male),	2451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2404	-
2. Mountjoy (Female),	2101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199*	-
3. Spike Island,	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108†
4. Luak,	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68*
Total,	1,120	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	168

* Ordinary Prisoners.

† Convicts.

‡ These do not include 28 punishment cells and hospital wards.

	ABSTRACT OF ACCOMMODATION.		ABSTRACT OF OCCUPATION.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
LARGER PRISONS,	3,124	1,198	1,788	544
MINOR PRISONS,	758	268	28	9
CONVICT PRISONS,	1,120	425	960	168
GRAND TOTALS,	5,002	1,891	2,776	721

CELLULAR ACCOMMODATION and NUMBERS in CUSTODY—*continued.*

BRIDEWELLS.

NAME.	County in which situate.	No. of Cells.		No. in Custody on 1st Jan., 1888.		NAME.	County in which situate.	No. of Cells.		No. in Custody on 1st Jan., 1888.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
DISTRICT BRIDEWELLS.						12. Donegal,	Donegal,	4	1	-	-
1. Parsonstown,	King's,	3	3	5	1	13. Letterkenny,	"	2	9	1	-
CERTIFIED BRIDEWELLS.						14. Newry,	Down,	3	7	-	-
1. Dungannon,	Tyrone,	8	3 ^a	1	4	15. Ballinaloe,	Galway,	6	3	1	-
2. Dungarvan,	Waterford,	18	7	1	-	16. Clifden,	"	4	4	-	-
3. Tipperary,	Tipperary,	8	8	1	2	17. Loughrea,	"	3	3	-	-
	Total,	34	18	3	6	18. Tuam,	"	4	4	-	-
ORDINARY BRIDEWELLS.						19. Cahirciveen,	Kerry,	4	2	-	1
1. Ballymena,	Antrim,	5	3	4	-	20. Dingle,	"	2	3	-	1
2. Lurgan,	Armagh,	2	3	-	-	21. Killarney,	"	4	2	1	-
3. Baillicborough,	Cavan,	2	2	1	-	22. Listowel,	"	3	3	1	-
4. Khrush,	Clare,	6	2	-	-	23. Rathkeale,	Limerick,	6	2	-	-
5. Bantry,	Cork,	4	2	-	1	24. Coleraine,	Londonderry,	5	4	-	1
6. Clonakilty,	"	4	3	-	-	25. Ballina,	Mayo,	4	3	-	-
7. Fermoy,	"	6	6	-	1	26. Ballinrobe,	"	2	1	-	-
8. Mallow,	"	4	2	4	3	27. Navan,	Meath,	8	8	1	-
9. Mitchelstown,	"	2	1	-	-	28. Thurles,	Tipperary,	15	5	7	-
10. Queenstown,	"	7	3	1	-	29. New Ross,	Wexford,	8	3	1	-
11. Youghal,	"	4	2	-	-	30. Baltinglass,	Wicklow,	6	3	-	-
						Total,		145	91	23	10
						Grand Total,		182	112	31	17

^a Containing six beds.

APPENDIX IV.

ABSTRACT.—Return of Persons committed in 1881-2 under the Act for the Protection of Person and Property, and the period of detention in each case.

PRISON.	31 Days and under.	62 Days and above 31.	91 Days and above 62.	120 Days and above 91.	180 Days and above 120.	270 Days and above 180.	365 Days and above 270.	Above 365 Days.	Total.
Armagh,	6	10	6	18	11	2	-	-	53
Clonmel,	10	24	27	38	37	5	-	-	141
Dundalk,	9	21	9	8	21	9	3	3	83
Enniskillen,	23	19	24	9	10	2	-	-	87
Galway,	12	3	15	29	37	21	14	6	137
Grangegorman,	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Kilkenny,	3	17	15	27	11	3	-	-	76
Kilmainham,	44	44	37	22	31	39	9	5	261
Limerick, Male,	7	20	21	19	29	10	17	1	124
Monaghan,	4	11	21	28	8	-	-	-	73
Nias,	32	24	24	42	45	27	2	-	196
Omagh,	14	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Total,	188	317	199	240	240	118	50	15	1,267

APPENDIX V.

TABLES showing the various Terms of Imprisonment inflicted during the years from 1880-1 to 1882-3, inclusive.

TABLE I.—LOCAL PRISONS AND BRIDEWELLS.

YEARS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR DEFINITE TERMS.																												TOTAL.																																																																								
	8 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months only.		Under 12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months only.		Under 6 Months and above 3.		3 Months only.		Under 3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.		24 Hours and under.																																																																				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																			
1880-1,	9	1	32	6	54	6	206	34	27	.	149	9	671	232	253	61	685	272	410	85	1,649	570	4,454	3,007	3,982	2,507	7,671	5,406	1,060	896	1,432	426	23,696	13,590																																																																			
1881-2,	50	4	68	8	259	41	43	4	172	34	707	195	415	73	963	269	245	97	1,832	400	4,774	2,813	3,951	2,259	7,849	4,654	1,042	1,124	1,402	597	24,673	12,862																																																																			
1882-3,	1	.	24	1	77	6	305	42	36	2	166	26	711	106	321	67	1,045	284	157	79	1,739	397	4,335	2,330	3,258	1,746	6,340	3,413	1,790	1,235	1,295	472	27,600	10,237																																																																			
Average																																																																																																					
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Average</td> <td rowspan="2">{</td> <td>Males,</td> <td>1</td><td>.</td><td>35</td><td>.</td><td>66</td><td>.</td><td>376</td><td>.</td><td>85</td><td>.</td><td>162</td><td>.</td><td>696</td><td>.</td><td>330</td><td>.</td><td>898</td><td>.</td><td>271</td><td>.</td><td>1,740</td><td>.</td><td>4,521</td><td>.</td><td>3,730</td><td>.</td><td>7,987</td><td>.</td><td>1,897</td><td>.</td><td>1,376</td><td>.</td><td>23,323</td><td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females,</td> <td>.</td><td>.</td><td>3</td><td>.</td><td>6</td><td>.</td><td>30</td><td>.</td><td>2</td><td>.</td><td>23</td><td>.</td><td>208</td><td>.</td><td>67</td><td>.</td><td>275</td><td>.</td><td>80</td><td>.</td><td>488</td><td>.</td><td>2,747</td><td>.</td><td>2,171</td><td>.</td><td>4,493</td><td>.</td><td>1,085</td><td>.</td><td>499</td><td>.</td><td>12,163</td><td>.</td> </tr> </table>																												Average	{	Males,	1	.	35	.	66	.	376	.	85	.	162	.	696	.	330	.	898	.	271	.	1,740	.	4,521	.	3,730	.	7,987	.	1,897	.	1,376	.	23,323	.	Females,	3	.	6	.	30	.	2	.	23	.	208	.	67	.	275	.	80	.	488	.	2,747	.	2,171	.	4,493	.	1,085	.	499	.	12,163	.	
Average	{	Males,	1	.	35	.	66	.	376	.	85	.	162	.	696	.	330	.	898	.	271	.	1,740	.	4,521	.	3,730	.			7,987	.	1,897	.	1,376	.	23,323	.																																																															
		Females,	3	.	6	.	30	.	2	.	23	.	208	.	67	.	275	.	80	.	488	.	2,747	.	2,171	.	4,493	.	1,085	.	499	.	12,163	.																																																																	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

TABLE II.—LOCAL PRISONS.

YEARS.	Total Number of Sentences to definite terms of Imprisonment.		SENTENCES FOR								Total Number sentenced to 1 Month and under.	
			1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7 Days.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours and under.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1880-1,	22,577	12,310	4,454	3,087	3,074	2,507	7,474	5,358	2,478	1,094	18,380	12,064
1881-2,	23,672	12,422	4,774	2,813	3,933	2,264	7,849	4,613	2,561	1,532	18,917	11,912
1882-3,	20,709	10,007	4,335	2,320	3,268	1,745	6,145	3,365	2,391	1,526	16,127	8,968
Average Number,	22,319	11,913	4,521	2,747	3,721	2,169	7,089	4,445	2,477	1,264	17,898	10,744

APPENDIX VI.

TABLE I.—COMMITMENTS to BRIDEWELLS during year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1882.

BRIDEWELLS.	On Remand.		Under sentence for imprisonment in the Bridewells.		Received on way to other Prisons.		Received from other Bridewells, or from Prisons for-trial at Quarter Sessions.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Balleborough,	34	8	16	5	3	.	.	.	53	13
Ballina,	16	5	4	.	32	14	.	.	54	19
Ballinacloe,	70	7	60	21	69	9	6	.	205	37
Ballinrobe,	15	1	6	5	.	.	.	.	21	6
Ballymena,	39	3	75	8	.	.	5	.	119	11
Baliuglass,	8	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2
Bantry,	34	10	.	.	34	2	1	.	110	12
Cahiriveen,	27	3	25	4	.	.	.	.	52	7
Clifden,	19	3	16	1	21	1	.	.	56	5
Clonakilty,	22	10	2	.	29	5	.	.	58	15
Coleraine,	44	10	2	2	8	4	8	2	62	18
Dingle,	21	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	24	5
Donegal,	10	1	5	1	3	.	.	1	18	3
Dungannon,	32	12	76	20	18	4	2	.	128	36
Dungarran,	50	9	83	13	8	1	7	1	148	24
Fermoy,	33	11	41	10	27	13	6	.	107	34
Killarney,	68	3	2	.	2	.	5	2	77	5
Kilrush,	45	4	2	.	25	2	.	.	72	6
Letterkenny,	11	1	69	19	10	.	7	2	97	22
Listowel,	27	4	5	5	.	.	.	.	43	9
Loughrea,	134	5	36	2	29	4	1	.	200	11
Lurgan,	41	9	27	8	107	26	.	.	175	48
Malow,	157	19	20	9	30	10	3	2	190	40
Mitchelstown,	32	4	23	3	14	4	.	.	69	11
Navan,	27	7	14	1	.	.	.	.	41	8
New Ross,	50	11	7	.	.	.	1	.	58	11
Newry,	74	35	174	52	8	4	3	1	269	92
Parsonstown,	66	10	90	21	.	1	2	2	158	34
Queenstown,	105	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	14
Rathkeale,	48	10	.	.	.	.	3	3	51	13
Thurles,	79	1	9	4	9	3	3	.	100	8
Tipperary,	107	15	39	5	23	8	.	.	169	28
Tuam,	43	7	30	7	31	21	3	2	137	37
Youghal,	15	2	10	8	5	3	.	.	30	13
Total,	1,656	240	988	235	593	139	71	18	3,267	652

TABLE II.—BRIDEWELLS

Names and Classes.	Counties in which situate.	Petty Sessions Districts from which Commitments are made.	Number in Custody										
			January		February		March		April				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
DISTRICT :													
Parsonstown,	King's,	Banagher, Ferbane, Frankford, Kinnetty, Moystown, Moneygal, Parsonstown, Shinrone, Thomastown, and Roscrea, co. Tipperary, and Parsonstown Commissioners' Court.	3	2	1	1	2		1				
CERTIFIED :													
Dungannon,	Tyrone,	Anglinacloy, Ballygawley, Caledon, Cogh, Cookstown, Dungannon, Moy, Pomeroy, and Stewartstown.	2		7				1	2			
Dungarvan,	Waterford,	Ardmore, Cappoquin, Clashmore, Dungarvan, KilmacThomas, Lismore, Stradbally, Tallow, and Villierstown.			2		3		6				
Tipperary,	Tipperary,	Tipperary, Banaha, Cappawhite, Dundrum, Golden, and Galbally, co. Limerick.	2	1		1	1	1	2				
ORDINARY :													
Ballymena,	Antrim,	Ballymena, Ahoghill, Portloneue, Killagan, Ballymoney, Dervock, Ballycastle, and Portrush.	1		2								
Lurgan,	Armagh,	Lurgan and Portadown,	3	5	7		2		3	3			
Ballyborough,	Cavan,	Ballyborough, Shercock, Kingscourt, Virginia, and Mullagh.			1								
Kilrush,	Clare,	Kilrush, Kilkee, Knock, and Carrigaholt,	4										
Bantry,	Cork,	Bantry, Ballydehob, Castletown, Drimoleague, Durrus, Goleen, Skibbereen, Skull, and Reimneen.	1		7								
Clonakilty,	Cork,	Ballineen, Bandon, Dunmanway, Rosscarbery, Clonakilty, Timoleague, and Union Hall.					1						
Fermoy,	Cork,	Fermoy, Conna, and Rathcoormack,	3		3		3	4	3				
Mallow,	Cork,	Ahadillane, Buttevant, Castletownroche, Charleville, Doneraile, Kanturk, Ballyclough, Knocknagrec, Rathmore, Millstreet, Lisscarroll, Kildorrery, Newmarket, and Mallow.	7		13	1	1		12	1			
Mitchelstown,	Cork,	Mitchelstown, Kildorrery, and Ballyporeen,											
Queenstown,	Cork,	Carrigaline, Passage West, and Queenstown,											
Youghal,	Cork,	Youghal,					1						
Donegal,	Donegal,	Donegal, Ballintra, Ballyshannon, Ardara, Glenties, and Killybegs.			3								
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	Bunbeg, Falcarragh, Dunfanaghy, Tamney, Milford, Ramelton, Church-hill, and Letterkenny.			2				1				
Newry,	Down,	Newry, Ballybot, Warrenpoint, Rathfriland, Banbridge, Giford, and Forkhill.	3		1	1	2	1	4	1			
Ballinasloe,	Galway,	Ahasragh, Ballinasloe, Ballinamore, Ballygar, Eyrecourt, and Killimor.	6		2		2	1	2				
Clifden,	Galway,	Clifden, Letterfrack, Roundstone, and Carna,							1				
Loughrea,	Galway,	Loughrea, Portumna, Woodford, Killimor, Eyrecourt, Mount Shannon.			1								
Tuas,	Galway,	Ballygar, Ballymoe, Ballinamore, Castletown, Dunmore, Derreen, Headford, Milltown, Mountbellew, Tuas, and Williamstown.	2		2				2				
Caherciveen,	Kerry,	Caherciveen, Cahirdaniel, Fortmagee, Valencia, and Waterville.											
Dingle,	Kerry,	Dingle, Castlegregory, and Annascaul,											
Killarney,	Kerry,	Kenmare, Rathmore, Coolmagort, Killorglin, Milltown, and Killarney.	1				4	1	1				
Listowel,	Kerry,	Listowel, Gunsborough, Tarbert, and Ballylongford,											
Rathkeale,	Limerick,	Rathkeale, Adare, Ballingarry, Askeaton, Foynes, Glin, Abbeyfeale, and Newmarket West.		1					1	2			
Coleraine,	Londonderry,	Coleraine, Kilrea, and Garvagh,			1		2						
Ballina,	Mayo,	Ballina, Ballycastle, and Killala,	1										
Ballinrobe,	Mayo,	Ballinrobe, Cong, Kilmaine, and Hollymount,					1		1				
Navan,	Meath,	Navan and George's Cross,					2						
Thurles,	Tipperary,	Borrisoleigh, Templemore, and Thurles,			2		1		1				
New Ross,	Wexford,	New Ross, A. Burstown, and Rosbercon,			1								
Baltinglass,	Wicklow,	Baltinglass,											
		Total,	39	9	38	4	23	9	43	7			

IRELAND.

on first Tuesday in each Month in 1882.																Average Number in Custody.		Maximum Number in Custody.		Name and Classes.
May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Deca.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
3	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	1	1½	½	3	2	DIFFICULT: Parsonstown.
.	1	6	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	½	6	1	CERTIFIED: Dungannon.
4	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	2	1	1	.	2	.	2	½	4	1	Dungarvan.
2	2	4	4	6	.	4	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	4	4	Tipperary.
1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	½	.	3	.	ORDINARY: Ballymena.
5	2	2	.	8	2	2	4	8	2	2	.	1	1	1	.	2½	1½	8	2	Lurgan.
1	2	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	3	2	.	1	½	4	1	Balleborough.
1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	Kilrush.
1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	2	1	2	.	3	2	2	½	7	.	Bantry.
1	.	.	.	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	½	6	3	Clonakilty.
4	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	.	2½	½	4	3	Fermoy.
6	.	3	.	4	1	4	.	7	3	2	1	1	1	5	.	6½	½	13	1	Mallow.
1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	½	2	1	Mitchelstown.
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	½	½	1	1	Queenstown.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	½	½	2	.	Youghal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	½	.	3	.	Donegal.
1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	½	½	2	.	Letterkenny.
1	.	3	.	4	1	2	.	5	.	4	2	1	.	2	.	3	½	4	2	Newry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	7	.	5	3	2	.	.	.	3	½	5	3	Ballinasloe.
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	½	.	1	.	Clifden.
2	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	½	.	3	.	Loughrea.
1	.	5	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	2	½	5	1	Tuam.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	½	.	1	.	Caheriveen.
.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	½	.	2	.	Dingle.
1	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	½	4	1	Killarney.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	½	½	1	.	Listowel.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	½	½	1	2	Rathkeale.
.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	½	½	2	1	Coleraine.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	½	½	2	.	Ballina.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	½	½	1	.	Ballinrobe.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	½	.	2	.	Navan.
3	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1½	.	3	.	Thurles.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	½	.	1	.	New Ross.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Baltinglassa.
42	10	39	10	22	13	41	6	54	13	42	13	13	9	24	8	40½	10½	.	.	Total.

TABLE III.—DISTRICT AND RETURN showing the various periods for which PRISONERS were DETAINED in

BRIDEWELLS	DETAINED ON REMAND FOR															
	1 day and under.	2 days and over 1.	3 days and over 2.	Under 7 days and over 3.	7 days and over 3.	7 days.	Under 10 days and over 7.	Under 14 days and over 10.	14 days.	Under 17 days and over 14.	Under 20 days and over 17.	Under 23 days and over 20.	Under 26 days and over 23.	Under 29 days and over 26.	Under 32 days and over 29.	
DISTRICT.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Parsonstown, King's Co.	16		12	2	3	1	25	5			33	4				
CERTIFIED.																
Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.	7	1	3	1	2	1	10	2			3	4	7	2		
Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.	8		8		4				25	7			6	3	7	
Tipperary, Co. Tipperary.	12		10	3	15	1	24	3			15	1	7	2		
Totals	36	1	27	6	24	3	59	10	25	7	33	4	24	8	21	4
	37		33		37		59		32		37		32		25	

ORDINARY

RETURN showing the various periods for which PRISONERS were DETAINED in

ORDINARY BRIDEWELLS.	DETAINED ON REMAND FOR															
	1 day and under.	2 days and over 1.	3 days and over 2.	Under 7 days and over 3.	Under 10 days and over 7.	Under 14 days and over 10.	Under 17 days and over 14.	Under 20 days and over 17.	Under 23 days and over 20.	Under 26 days and over 23.	Under 29 days and over 26.	Under 32 days and over 29.	Under 35 days and over 32.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
County Antrim, Ballymena.	20		10	1	4		4	2	1							
" Armagh, Lurgan.	11	4	21	2	7	2	3	2	1	1	2					
" Cavan, Belleborough.	10	3	6		4		6	1	3	2	5					
" Clare, Kilmah.	6		15		11	4	10	1	6		1					
" Donegal, Donegal.	5				2					5	1	3				
" Donegal, Letterkenny.	2	1	1	1	4	1	1		1							
" Down, Newry.	17		13	5	8	3	43	9	15	7	1					
" Bantry.	31	4	25		10		19		9		3					
" Clonakilly.	13	4			2		1	3	2	1	1					
" Fermoy.	6	2	9		4	3	6	4	4	2	5					
" Cork, Mallow.	4				100	15		27	3							
" Mitchelstown.					22	5	7		1							
" Queenstown.	3		45	3	20	2	33	5	4	2						
" Youghal.	6				1	2	1		2	8						
" Ballinaloe.	61	5	32	16	100	2	3		18	1						
" Galway, Glifden.	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1		2					
" Longhrea.	43		7	1	20		14	2	17		4	3	7			
" Tuam.	9	5	10	1	3		8	1	8		7	1	1			
" Caherniveen.	9		5	2	5		3	2	2		1		1			
" Dingle.	4		6	2			1	1	3	1	3					
" Kerry, Kilarney.	24		12		9		5	2	7		3	1				
" Listowel.	18	1	5	2	3	1	8		3							
" Limerick, Rathkeale.	19	4	6		14	3	1		4	3	1		1			
" Londonderry, Coleraine.	20	6	7		10	2	12	3	17	2						
" Mayo, Ballina.					10	2	4	2	1							
" Ballinrobe.	5		2		3		3		2	1						
" Meath, Navan.	8	2	8		1		2	3	4	1	3	1				
" Tipperary, Thurles.	8		8		15	2	18	2	6	1	3	2	8			
" Wexford, New Ross.	1	1	28	5	6	2	12	1	3							
Totals	367	42	271	63	399	51	234	46	171	25	65	9	31	5	4	7
Total Males and Females.	410		314		450		290		199		74		36		4	10

CERTIFIED BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS during the year 1882, whether on REMAND or under SENTENCE.

Under 5 days and over 32.		DETAINED UNDER SENTENCE FOR												Received on way to other Prisons or Bridewells.		Received from other Prisons for Detention during sitting of Quarter Sessions Court.		Total Number Confined.		BRIDEWELLS.									
		Total.	1 day and under.	2 days and over 1.	3 days and over 2.	Under 7 days and over 3.	7 days and over 3.	7 days.	Under 10 days and over 7.	Under 14 days and over 10.	Under 17 days and over 14.	Total.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		91	12	10	1	15	4	2	1	6				56	11					2	89	19			1	4	3	184	34
		34	12	17	3	24	3	13		24	15									77	21	12	5	2	1	126	39		
		51	10	18	2	8	3	12	1					39	7					2	1	80	13	4	3	6	2	141	28
		94	16	15	2	3	1	20	2	1										39	7	23	8					158	30
1		270	49	60	8	49	11	46	4	32	16	39	7	55	11	2	1	1		2	288	60	39	17	13	5	808	181	
1		319		68		60		50		46		46		67		3		1		3	345		56		17		737		

BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS during the year 1882, whether on REMAND or under SENTENCE.

Under 38 days and over 35.		Under 41 days and over 38.		Under 44 days and over 41.		Under 47 days and over 44.		DETAINED UNDER SENTENCE FOR												Received on way to other Prisons or Bridewells.		Received from other Prisons for Detention during sitting of Quarter Sessions Court.		Total Number Confined.		ORDINARY BRIDEWELLS.			
								Total.	1 day and under.	2 days and over 1.	3 days and over 2.	Under 7 days and over 3.	Total.																
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
								89	3	55	7	20	1							75	9			5		119	11		
								45	11	15	6	20	7						35	13	22	11	3		183	49			
								34	8	5		11	5						16	5	8				53	13			
								49	5	4									4	22	1				76	6			
								15	1			5	1						5	1	3			1	28	8			
								9	3	38	10	17	16						55	26	13	2	2	2	79	32			
								97	34	130	19	40	34					170	53	3	2	7			277	79			
								89	6											30	6				119	19			
								23	10			2							2	29	5				63	16			
								37	11	12	2	28	9			2	1	42	19	42	19	6			137	42			
								131	18	5	1	14	8					19	9	38	10	3	2		191	39			
								32	6			21	2						21	2	16	5			68	13			
								106	14																106	14			
								19	2			13	11						13	11					32	13			
								214	24	35	10	23	10					57	20	70	17	10			351	61			
								28	4	5	1	4		5	2	1			15	3	15	1			53	8			
								112	6	9		26	2						34	2	43	5	2		100	13			
								44	9	3		27	7						30	7	31	21	2		157	37			
								26	4	11	2	14	2						25	4					51	8			
								15	4											10	4				35	8			
								68	3			2							3	2		5	2		77	6			
								37	4	2	3	3	3						5	3					43	9			
								46	11													5	2		61	13			
								67	12	1	1	2	1						3	2	9	10	7		86	24			
								15	4			3							4		35	15			54	19			
								15	1	2	4	3							6	5	1				29	6			
								97	7	1	1	7	3						14	1					41	8			
								70	7	4	3	6	1						10	4	11	3	4		95	13			
								53	11	2		4							6				1		60	11			
2		1		1		1		1,566	233	339	68	314	122	8	2	7	1	668	193	666	147	70	12		2,859	585			
2		1		1		1		1,788		407		438		10		8		861		713		82			3,444				

APPENDIX VII.

MEMORANDUM by the CHAIRMAN of the PRISON COMMISSIONERS for SCOTLAND on the subject of "BRIDEWELLS and LOCK-UPS for prisoners committed or remanded at Courts situated at a distance from a Prison."

The word "Bridewell" is not now used in Scotland to describe any kind of prison or lock-up. The only establishments of a kind at all analogous to what is believed to be described by the word in Ireland, are police cells licensed by the Secretary of State under Section 30 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, which is as follows:—

"40 & 41 Vic, c. 53.

"In any county or burgh in which there are police cells or other premises in the possession of the police authority of such county or burgh, the Secretary of State may from time to time, on the application of such police authority, by any general or special rule, declare that such cells or any number of them, or such other premises or any part of them, shall be a legal prison for the detention of prisoners before or during or after trial, for any period not exceeding fourteen days; and any person charged with or convicted of any crime or any offence committed within such county or burgh, as the case may be, who might, if this Act had not passed, have been lawfully confined in a prison situate within the area of such county or burgh, may be lawfully continued in such police cells or other premises for such period: provided always the police authorities shall, in all cases and at all times, have a prior claim to the use of such cells, and shall in no case be interfered with in their use thereof.

"The maintenance of prisoners confined in such police cells or other premises shall be deemed to be the maintenance of prisoners in terms of this Act, and the expense incurred in respect thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament, subject to this proviso, that the police authority shall not be entitled to make any claim in respect of the use of the police cells or other premises, or of the personal services rendered by any of their officers in detaining or removing the prisoners therein confined.

"For the purposes of this section the police authority of any county or burgh, and all persons in their employment, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, and of any rules made in pursuance thereof.

"Police authority shall mean the body having the charge or management of the police of a county or burgh under the provisions of any general or local Act of Parliament."

There are at present in Scotland fourteen establishments of police cells, which have been licensed by the Secretary of State. These are shown, together with the average daily number of prisoners for the period from 31st March, 1882, to 31st March, 1883, in the following table:—

POLICE CELLS.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.
*Campbeltown,	7
Dunoon,	-
*Banff,	1
*Greenlaw,	3
*Dunfermline,	Not legalised till 16 Aug., '83.
Forfar,	Not legalised till 1 Sept., '83.
Montrose,	2
*Fort William,	1
*Portree,	-
*Dunblane,	3
*Stonehaven,	-
*Kinross,	-
*Hawick,	-
*Falkirk,	3

Dunoon was originally legalised for three days in 1878 under Summary Procedure Act, 1864, 27 & 28 Vic., c. 43, secs. 36 and 37. Montrose was also an old prison, but it was discontinued as a prison under the Act of 1860, 23 & 24 Vic., c. 105.

These licensed police cells are of two kinds, being either buildings which have been constructed expressly for police cells, and have thereafter been licensed under the Act for fourteen days prisoners, or discontinued prisons which have been acquired by the local authorities, and upon their application have received the Secretary of State's license. Discontinued prisons so legalized are distinguished by an asterisk.

The management is entirely in the hands of the local authorities, but the cells are inspected by the Inspectors of the Prison Commissioners, and the constable in charge, or other keeper of the cells, makes certain returns to the Prison Commissioners in regard to the prisoners detained therein.

The Treasury have sanctioned a payment of one shilling per twenty-four hours for each prisoner detained, which the Prison Commissioners understand is found sufficient to defray the expense of the maintenance of prisoners. The local authorities retain any profit which they may make out of the labour of the prisoners. No payment is made by Government for the use of the cells, or for the services of the police, but as Government defray one half of the expense of pay and clothing of all efficient police forces, any augmentation of the police necessary for the purposes of these licensed cells is practically borne equally by the Government and the local authority.

Upon the whole, the experience of the Prison Commissioners is favourable to the system which has been established under the Act. The most prominent feature of the system is that it is entirely optional in the local authorities to avail themselves of the Act or not. At first there was great unwillingness in local authorities to apply for license, but when it was found that the policy of Government in closing small prisons was being steadily carried out, and it was shown that the inconvenience which to some extent followed the closing of prisons could be reduced to a minimum by procuring license for police cells, many local authorities came to avail themselves of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act.

The class of prisoners who are usually confined in the cells are chiefly either (1), Convicted prisoners sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment for petty offences; or (2), Prisoners remanded "for further examination," as it is termed in Scotland, i.e., prisoners as to whom inquiries are being made by the Procurator Fiscal, and who are committed during such inquiries for a period not exceeding in general eight days. Prisoners fully committed for trial must, if committed to police cells, be removed to a prison unless their trial can be brought on before fourteen days, and convicted prisoners, sentenced to longer imprisonment than fourteen, if sent first to the cells, are removed to a prison before the expiration of the fourteen days. They may be removed at once from the bar of the Court to prison, but it is frequently convenient that for a day or two they should be detained in the cells. The Prison Commissioners do not consider it advisable that the detention in such a case should be for the whole period of fourteen days, but that is a matter entirely within the discretion of the local authorities.

It may be a question whether the time has not arrived when the Secretary of State should have the power, irrespective of an application by the local authorities, of declaring any suitable police station a legal place of detention for fourteen days. There are two or three places where such cells would be a great convenience to the public service, but where the local authorities do not make any application. Probably if some allowance were made by Government for the use of the buildings, such a compulsory clause would not meet with much opposition. If Government saw

its way to hand over discontinued prisons to local authorities without payment on condition of their being licensed as fourteen days cells, the operation of the clause would be much facilitated.

The reports by the Prison Inspectors as to the management of the cells by the local authorities are in general quite satisfactory, and when any defect has been brought to the notice of the local authorities

by the Prison Commissioners, it has always been promptly rectified.

A copy of the conditions under which licenses are granted, framed by Secretary Sir R. A. Cross, and which are still in force, is appended.

A. BRATSON BELL.

Edinburgh, 5th November, 1883.

RETURN of PRISONERS IMPRISONED in POLICE CELLS PRISONS in Year from 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1883.

POLICE CELLS PRISONS.	Quarter ended 31st December, 1882.						Quarter ended 31st March, 1883.						Quarter ended 30th June, 1883.						Quarter ended 30th September, 1883.					
	Untried.		Con-victed.		Total.		Untried.		Con-victed.		Total.		Untried.		Con-victed.		Total.		Untried.		Con-victed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Campbeltown,			4	1	4	1	1		3		4		2		7	2	10	2	3	1	2	1	3	2
Dunoon,							1		1		1				2		2							
Banff,				1	1		1		1		1			1		1		1		2		2		3
Greenlaw,			2		2		2	1	2	1												2		2
Dunfermline,																			1		3	4	4	4
Fortar,																								
Montrose,														4		4				2	1	2	1	1
Fort William,			1		1		1		1		1			2		2								
Purtoe,	1				1																			
Dunblane,	1			2	1	2			1		1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Stonhaven,			1		1		1		1		1			1		1								
Kinross,																								
Hawick,																								
Falkirk,				1	1			1		1		2		1	1	3	1			2	1	2	1	1
	2		8	2	10	5	2		3	10	3	6	1	19	4	25	5	6	1	14	8	20	9	9
Total,	2		13		15		9		11		13		7		23		30		7		23		29	

MEMORANDUM of CONDITIONS in regard to POLICE CELLS to be legalized under Sec. 30 of the Prison Act, 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., Cap. 53), for the Detention of Prisoners before or during or after Trial, for any period not exceeding Fourteen Days.

I. All applications for license should be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, accompanied by a description of the cells, and by plans showing the elevations, sections, etc., and the cubic content of each cell or room.

II. Where cells are intended for both male and female prisoners, the structure and arrangements must be such that no prisoner of the one sex can see or hold communication with a prisoner of the other; and provision must be made for the attendance of a responsible matron or female officer, who may be the wife of the Constable in charge of the building.

III. Where cells have been licensed by the Secretary of State, the officer in charge, although primarily responsible to the Police Authorities, has also duties and responsibilities, as governor of the prison, to the Prison Commissioners, and shall make to them the returns which may be required from time to time.

IV. The provisions of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, and the rules for prisons in Scotland, as settled and approved by the Secretary of State on the 19th February, 1878, and any rules made in pursuance of the said Act,

shall be carried out so far as applicable to the prisoners confined in such cells.

V. The following books and registers will be supplied by and at the expense of the Prison Commissioners, and must be kept by the officer in charge of the police cells:—

- 1st. Register of Criminal Prisoners.
- 2nd. Register of Juvenile Male Offenders ordered to be whipped.
- 3rd. Governor's Journal.
- 4th. Register of Sickness.
- 5th. Register of Visits to Prisoners.
- 6th. Register of Punishments.
- 7th. Inspection Book.

VI. The maintenance of prisoners confined in such cells will be paid quarterly by the Prison Commissioners, at a rate corresponding to £18 5s. 0d. a year, or 1s. per day and night of 24 hours, and this sum shall include all expenses or liability whatever in respect of "the maintenance of the prisoners," to be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

VII. The cells will be inspected from time to time by an Inspector of Prisons or other Officer of the Commissioners.

Approved.

RICHARD ASHINGTON CROSS.

Whitehall, 4th August, 1879.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

APPENDIX VIII.

INFORMATION supplied by H. M. TREASURY.

EXPENDITURE for "CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS in ENGLAND and the COLONIES" in the undermentioned Years.

SUBHEADS OF THE VOTE.	1878-9 (Actual).	1879-80 (Actual).	1880-81 (Actual).	1881-82 (Actual).	1882-83 (Actual).	1883-84 (Estimated).	1884-85 (Estimated).
SUPERINTENDENCE.							
Salaries, Directors' Office,	8,731	8,945	9,087	9,200	8,837	8,860	8,870
Travelling, do.	474	519	514	572	568	560	560
Incidental Expenses, do.	39	108	89	83	89	100	100
CONVICT PRISONS, &c.							
Pay and Allowances of Prison Officers,	177,987	178,751	178,074	178,568	171,584	169,796	173,058
Uniform for Officers,	6,104	7,489	5,496	6,852	5,698	6,890	5,738
Victualing for Convicts,	103,765	100,312	98,018	99,181	96,766	95,150	98,283
Tobacco,	82	101	117	—	—	—	—
Clothing for Convicts,	28,014	29,584	27,424	19,138	28,888	28,150	23,143
Bedding for Convicts,	8,181	4,008	5,444	2,415	3,506	3,856	2,711
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c. . . .	2,820	2,449	2,847	2,287	2,224	2,285	2,195
Gratuities to Convicts,	6,434	6,704	7,128	7,068	7,094	7,000	7,000
Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c. .	2,037	2,437	1,967	1,808	2,013	2,104	2,060
Fuel, Light, and Water,	20,869	22,326	21,914	22,005	20,586	21,100	21,100
Soap, Scouring and Cleaning Articles, . . .	2,739	2,800	2,738	2,680	2,431	2,646	2,570
Rent, &c.	1,120	1,094	1,114	1,117	984	1,120	800
Escort and Conveyance of Convicts,	4,839	4,522	4,752	5,180	4,778	4,720	4,720
New Buildings and Alterations,	26,452	20,000	19,938	20,068	17,092	34,044	26,739
Ordinary Repairs of Buildings,	4,406	4,398	5,132	5,039	5,543	4,600	6,215
Fine Fund,	265	289	280	257	177	205	205
Maintenance of Convicts in Refuges,	3,168	3,379	3,181	2,869	3,438	3,200	3,200
Incidental Expenses,	3,355	4,112	3,793	3,771	3,151	3,480	3,350
Water Police,	1,652	1,656	1,688	838	696	652	428
Freight and Carriage of Provisions and Stores.	912	1,024	1,048	1,016	1,116	1,000	800
Forage,	113	62	—	—	—	—	—
COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.							
Maintenance of Imperial Convicts,	1,167	890	828	811	621	861	556
Maintenance of Invalids, Lunatics, Paupers, .	6,536	6,032	5,523	5,409	4,874	4,745	5,500
Funeral Expenses, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grants in aid of Colonial Magistracy, Police, .	18,000	18,000	18,556	17,500	18,000	13,500	10,000
Grants, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments made out of other Votes on account .	423,230	423,231	425,027	416,190	403,557	414,463	408,285
of the above services.	42,967	49,622	39,571	41,309	41,991	40,000	40,000
RECEIPTS—	476,297	488,013	464,698	457,499	445,548	454,463	446,285
Extra Receipts paid over to Exchequer, . . .	3,685	5,834	5,820	5,495	*6,807	14,880	12,678
Net Profits on Farm and Manufacturing . .	23,230	20,264	18,405	11,968	16,839	16,000	16,000
Departments.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20,896	26,698	23,926	17,481	22,846	19,860	18,676

EXPENDITURE ON THE VOTE for "PRISONS, ENGLAND," in the undermentioned Years.

OFFICE OF THE PRISONS COMMISSIONERS.	1878-9 (Actual).	1879-80 (Actual).	1880-81 (Actual).	1881-82 (Actual).	1882-83 (Actual).	1883-84 (Estimated).	1884-85 (Estimated).
Salaries,	16,076	16,352	17,642	16,028	17,607	18,082	18,379
Travelling,	2,388	2,191	2,319	2,433	2,128	2,200	2,200
Incidents,	607	859	135	89	77	160	160
PRISONS.							
Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Uni- .	216,816	228,108	223,444	211,144	210,707	211,300	210,600
form.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victualing of Prisoners,	83,546	96,360	92,788	78,908	80,616	85,100	82,000
Clothing of Prisoners,	19,567	23,366	17,822	7,189	14,000	16,600	14,750
Bedding of Prisoners,	4,591	2,690	4,292	1,354	1,592	2,300	1,950
Medicine, Surgical Instruments, &c.	1,074	1,460	1,846	1,675	1,570	1,800	1,800
Gratuities to Prisoners,	4,813	6,480	6,359	5,755	7,226	8,000	7,800
Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c. .	2,086	4,388	5,077	2,749	3,924	3,700	3,650
Fuel, Light, and Water,	27,893	26,744	24,391	24,391	22,674	25,150	24,000
Soap, Scouring and Cleaning Articles, . . .	6,388	6,654	4,793	3,352	4,264	4,200	4,700
Rent, &c.	94	1,067	1,399	1,758	879	900	800
Escort and Conveyance of Prisoners,	8,503	11,675	11,284	26,862	34,645	34,500	33,500
New Buildings and Alterations, &c.	32,848	41,996	31,460	30,891	37,571	41,000	40,300
Ordinary Repairs,	7,719	13,111	11,307	11,929	12,487	13,600	13,000
Incidental Expenses,	6,777	4,331	4,892	4,708	4,466	5,000	5,000
Carriage of Provisions and Stores,	1,264	1,008	1,042	866	807	1,000	800
Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Purchase of Portsmouth Prison,	6,060	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compensation to Prison Authorities,	35,716	187,834	12,267	1,506	—	—	—
Purchase of Land,	—	1,500	5,346	1,802	2,990	—	—
Fine Fund,	—	20	—	39	68	90	90
Purchase of Kirkdale Court-house,	—	—	4,052	—	—	—	—
Loss by Fraud,	—	—	127	398	—	—	—
Payments made out of other Votes on account .	£485,107	687,386	496,260	441,639	519,818	481,953	473,689
of the above services.	—	3,473	17,132	19,657	19,918	20,000	23,039
RECEIPTS—	£485,107	690,739	613,446	461,396	539,738	501,953	497,908
Extra Receipts paid to Exchequer,	80,216	67,877	46,281	6,174	4,536	81,000	5,500
Manufacturing Department,	£—	24,014	26,255	25,603	22,660	20,000	25,000
Total	£80,216	111,891	76,466	29,777	27,166	101,000	30,500

* Paid to Exchequer, £1,833
 Taken in reduction of Expenditure, 2,985
 £4,818

† Payable to Exchequer, £1,500
 To be taken in reduction of Expenditure, 3,360
 £4,860

‡ Payable to Exchequer, £1,500
 To be taken in reduction of Expenditure, 1,176
 £2,676

§ In this year the Expenditure exceeded the Receipts by £2,373 7s. 8d.

EXPENDITURE on the VOTE for PRISONS, SCOTLAND, in the undermentioned Years.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE.	1878-9 (Actual).	1879-80 (Actual).	1880-81 (Actual).	1881-82 (Actual).	1882-83 (Actual).	1883-84 (Estimated).	1884-85 (Estimated).
Salaries, Commissioners' Office . . .	3,630	4,469	5,132	5,010	5,628	5,926	6,010
Travelling, do.	651	717	737	736	753	800	800
Incidental Expenses, do.	199	127	164	112	115	120	128
PRISONS, &c.							
Salaries and Wages	32,454	32,591	32,122	32,373	34,463	35,100	34,370
Uniforms for Officers	784	871	922	889	955	1,000	920
Victualling for Prisoners	15,277	15,601	15,164	13,868	12,133	12,000	12,550
Clothing for Prisoners	2,516	2,054	2,217	2,265	2,152	2,700	2,850
Bedding for Prisoners	918	1,014	932	753	723	820	820
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c. . . .	344	455	464	462	454	460	450
Gratuities to Prisoners	782	754	728	791	834	810	800
Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c. .	908	1,042	1,271	955	1,071	1,000	1,050
Fuel, Light, and Water	2,841	4,390	2,159	4,254	4,568	5,053	4,800
S soap, Scouring, and Cleaning Articles . .	316	343	390	358	258	370	350
Rents and Fen Duties	224	249	273	298	280	388	372
Escort and Conveyance of Prisoners	1,630	2,626	2,477	2,388	3,148	3,500	4,784
Removals to Reformatory Schools	342	227	244	181	125	210	120
New Buildings and Alterations	-	422	12,465	47,050	45,223	33,735	32,292
Ordinary Repairs of Buildings	2,265	1,728	2,388	2,807	2,070	2,500	2,500
Maintenance of Insane Prisoners Boarded out.	27	32	58	75	37	55	50
Incidental Expenses	368	644	695	742	778	750	750
Fees to Clerks of Visiting Committees . . .	-	-	359	195	227	250	200
Grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies .	-	-	22	32	32	100	100
Maintenance of Prisoners in Police Cells . .	-	-	140	215	387	458	648
Purchase of Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Maintenance of Criminal Lunatic in Dumfries Asylum . .	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
New Prison at Glasgow. Purchase of Site . .	-	2,760	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation for Cell Accommodation	-	-	5,527	-	-	-	-
Compensation to Prison Authorities	-	-	-	272	-	-	-
Special Gratuity to Architect on retirement .	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Payments from other Votes on account of the above Service	68,982	84,157	94,690	120,723	118,272	102,470	102,827
Less: Extra Receipts paid to the Exchequer . .	1,725	2,267	4,024	2,721	4,227	4,282	4,826
	70,708	87,214	98,724	124,764	122,499	118,957	116,733
RECEIPTS:—							
Extra Receipts paid to the Exchequer	487	340	679	5,663	5,120	605	400
Profits on Manufacturing Departments	4,927	6,728	8,213	25,591	29,552	6,000	5,700
	4,814	7,078	8,992	47,264	34,672	6,605	6,100

EXPENDITURE on the VOTES for PRISONS, IRELAND, in the undermentioned Years.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.	1878-9	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85
Salaries, &c.	2,884	3,273	3,382	3,088	3,124	3,015	3,085
Travelling Expenses	750	1,201	1,237	1,171	1,128	1,240	1,360
Incidental Expenses	130	166	215	140	157	100	140
PRISONS, &c.							
Salaries and Wages	21,280	22,769	21,270	22,921	23,261	22,064	20,828
Rations for Officers, and Allowances in lieu of Rations and Quarters	5,227	4,689	4,926	4,457	4,569	4,720	4,400
Uniforms for Officers	2,105	2,522	2,088	2,676	2,525	2,600	2,900
Victualling for Prisoners	27,022	27,322	26,616	23,201	20,741	20,000	20,000
Clothing for Prisoners	7,687	8,064	6,841	6,080	7,288	6,300	6,300
Bedding for Prisoners	2,587	1,527	1,797	1,449	1,716	1,800	1,800
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.	710	1,020	922	827	712	750	800
Gratuities to Prisoners	2,124	2,241	2,133	2,022	1,808	2,000	2,000
Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c.	222	325	179	294	267	280	250
S soap, Scouring, and Cleaning Articles . .	1,374	1,480	1,281	1,404	1,259	1,350	1,450
Escort and Conveyance of Prisoners	1,075	2,002	1,278	2,272	2,626	2,300	2,500
Fuel, Light, and Water	11,222	14,002	12,722	12,722	12,422	12,000	12,500
Rent	278	278	1,002	642	749	728	758
Buildings, including Furniture, Repairs, Alterations, &c.	9,227	11,242	12,220	12,222	12,122	11,222	12,122
Maintenance of Convicts in Refuges	822	722	522	812	712	780	522
Maintenance of Children of Convict Parents .	55	42	50	59	56	60	42
Incidental Expenses	1,722	2,102	1,682	2,254	2,221	2,000	2,200
Washing for Public Departments	172	202	222	172	207	240	100
Fine Fund	-	-	112	53	15	277	200
Purchase of Tithes-rent Charges	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance of Prisoners in County and Borough Gaols	2,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gratuities to late Director of Convict Prisons .	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing Department	2,427	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Site	-	-	72	2,524	15	-	-
Expense of Military and Naval Prisoners on Release from Prison	-	-	-	812	-	-	-
Payments made from other Votes on account of the above Service	142,102	144,618	143,601	146,950	153,687	145,688	149,980
Less: Extra Receipts paid over	7,141	12,889	12,897	14,822	15,105	16,680	16,208
	149,248	156,487	156,488	160,761	168,882	161,368	165,288
RECEIPTS:—							
Extra Receipts paid over	308	278	485	509	317	-	-
Profits on Farm and Garden, and Manufacturing Departments	224	246	421	5,898	4,710	4,000	4,600
	680	619	5,416	6,407	5,027	-	-

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RELATIVE COST OF PRISONERS.

CAPITATION RATES based on ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1884-5.

SUBHEADS.	ENGLAND.		IRELAND.		SCOTLAND.
	Convict. On 10,200 Prisoners.	Local. On 18,800 Prisoners.	Convict. On 1,060 Prisoners.	Local. On 2,770 Prisoners.	Convict and Local. On 2,530 Prisoners.
Salaries of Inspectors,	£ —	£ '81	£ —	£ '65	£ '65
1. Salaries and Wages, Rations for Officers, &c., Uniforms for Officers,	17'09	11'50	17'79	13'81	18'88
2. Victualling for Prisoners,	9'00	4'48	10'88	6'67	4'90
3. Clothing for Prisoners, Bedding for Prisoners, Medicines, Surgical In- struments, &c., Soap, Scouring and Cleaning Articles,	2'08	1'27	3'80	3'20	1'68
4. Fuel, Light, and Water,	2'04	1'86	4'53	4'32	1'90
5. Payments for Rates, Superannuation, Stationery, &c.,	3'83	1'26	4'00		1'92
	34'94	20'68	39'00	29'65	24'33

* Calculated upon convicts in the Colonies as well as upon those in England.

APPENDIX IX.

SHOWING SCHEME for the GENERAL DISTRIBUTION of the WORK of the DEPARTMENT.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

28th April, 1879.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Having, in accordance with the instructions contained in Your Grace's minute of the 20th February, 1879, inquired into the distribution of business in the General Prisons Board, we have now the honour to submit the following report:—

We are of opinion that it is desirable to divide the work of the General Prisons Board by subjects, to be dealt with and disposed of either by the Board or by a member of the Board, and we beg to propose the following division of the work:—

I.—Business to be transacted by the General Prisons Board.

- (1.) Appointments, transfers, involving advancement or reduction in rank, and promotions.
- (2.) Dismissal or serious punishment of all officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, serious punishment of prisoners, and investigation of special cases of complaints of prisoners, and irregularities of Prison Staff reported by any Commissioner to the Board.
- (3.) Annual estimates.
- (4.) Tenders.
- (5.) Contracts.
- (6.) Important correspondence.
- (7.) Important alterations in general structure of prisons.

(8.) Other matters which a Commissioner may consider should be submitted to the Board.

(9.) Annual Report.

(10.) Inspection of prisons.

There are in Ireland four classes of prisons:—

	No.
(a.) Convict Prisons,	4
(b.) Prisons where Prisoners are confined whose sentences exceed one month,	27
(c.) Prisons where Prisoners are confined whose sentences do not exceed one month,	11
(d.) Bridewells,	43

We consider that the general distribution of the inspection among the Commissioners had better be left to the Board, subject to the annual approval of the Lord Lieutenant; the distribution to be according to prisons and not according to districts, and to be so arranged as to secure the periodical inspection of every prison by each paid Commissioner, and thereby enable each paid Commissioner to be practically acquainted with the general treatment of the prisoner, and the general discipline and management of the prisons by the Inspectors and Local Governors.

We further consider that the general distribution of the inspection by the Inspectors should also be left to the Board, subject to the annual approval of the Lord Lieutenant, such inspection to extend to convict as well as other prisons.

We are of opinion that each convict prison referred to at (a.) should be inspected by a paid Commissioner at least once a month, that the prisons referred to at (b.) should be similarly inspected at least three times in each year, and that the prisons referred to at (c.) should be similarly inspected at least

twice in each year, and that the general inspection duty of the paid Commissioners, and especially the inspection of convict prisons, should be equally divided among the three paid Commissioners.

At each inspection the Commissioner should carefully investigate the complaints of the prisoners, and also take notice of any irregularities on the part of the prison staff which may come under his notice, dealing himself with ordinary complaints and irregularities, and reserving special cases for the decision of the Board, to whom he should at once report full particulars.

We attach much importance to this suggestion, and especially with reference to the investigation of prisoners' complaints, as we are satisfied that it is far better that the discipline of each prison should be, as far as possible, brought from time to time, and at short intervals, under the individual cognizance and control of each member of the Board, than be left for a considerable time to the sole control of one member of it.

We recommend, with the view of affording the Prisons Board accurate information as to the condition of the bridewells referred to at (d), that the Sub-Inspector of the district in which any bridewell is situate should, once in each quarter, forward to the Inspector-General a report in the form hereunto annexed, which the Inspector-General should forward to the Prisons Board.

This return would enable the Prisons Board to check the reports of their Inspectors; and, in the event of any grave irregularities being suspected, it will be the duty of the Board to send down a Commissioner to investigate them on the spot.

The Chairman should have power specially to inspect any prison he pleases, or to direct it to be specially inspected by a paid member of the Board; but this is not to interfere with the power of a Commissioner to inspect any prison he pleases.

No directions involving any expenditure to be given by any Commissioner on the spot, except in cases of emergency, to any officers of goals.

All other directions involving any expenditure to be issued from the office under the authority of the Board.

The Chief Clerk to be present at each meeting of the Board, and to keep minutes.

Ordinary Board to be held once a week, or when necessary.

Special meetings to be summoned by Chairman, or, in his absence, by Vice-Chairman.

The office to be furnished with circulation boxes, and the papers relating to any important business of the Board to be circulated among all the members previous to being submitted to the Board.

By this means each member of the Board will be acquainted with the important business to be transacted at each meeting.

II.—Business to be transacted by the Chairman.

- (1.) General superintendence.
- (2.) Ordinary discipline in convict and other prisons not dealt with by a Commissioner on inspection or reserved for Board.
- (3.) Licences to convicts.
- (4.) Ordinary transfer of officers.
- (5.) Inspectors' reports, in first instance.
- (6.) Drafting of Annual Report.

His department to consist of—

- (1.) The Chief Clerk (Mr. Clegg).
- (2.) Mr. Owens.
- (3.) A clerk of the lower division (Mr. Douglas).

III.—Business to be transacted by the Vice-Chairman.

- (1.) Account branch.
- (2.) Stores.
- (3.) Manufactures.
- (4.) Provisions.
- (5.) Details of contracts and tenders after approval by Board.

His department to consist of—

- (1.) Mr. Lamb.
- (2.) Mr. Sproule.
- (3.) Mr. Entwistle.
- (4.) Mr. Lewis.
- (5.) Mr. Metcalfe.
- (6.) A clerk of the lower division.

IV.—Business to be transacted by Mr. O'Brien.

- (1.) Habitual Criminals.—See also VII.
- (2.) General correspondence.
- (3.) Supervision of details of repairs ordered by the Board.

Small repairs (under £50).

- (4.) Schools.
- (5.) Pensions.
- (6.) Statistics.

His department to consist of—

- (1.) Mr. Brady.
- (2.) One writer.
- (3.) Habitual Criminal Clerk.
- (4.) Do.

The distribution of the clerks is, of course, to be made subject to any necessary alterations caused by either absence on leave or illness, and the clerks should be also available for general service throughout the office.

V.—Business to be transacted by Mr. Lentaigne.

- (1.) To attend Board meetings and have all the other powers of a Commissioner.

VI.—Registry.

All letters to be opened by the Registrar under supervision of Chief Clerk, until otherwise directed by Chairman.

VII.—Habitual Criminals.

We have duly considered, in compliance with the concluding paragraph of the instructions contained in Your Grace's minute of the 20th February last, how far it would be desirable to give the superintendence of the registration of habitual criminals to the unpaid member of the Board, who is now Inspector of Reformatories; and, upon this branch of the subject, we beg leave to submit the following observations:—

Previous to the year 1877 all persons convicted of "crimes," as defined by "The Habitual Criminals' Act, 1869," and "The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871," were required to be registered and photographed, and a large number of criminals was thus accumulated, respecting the majority of whom the information which the Registry was intended to furnish was not likely to be required, and the usefulness of the Registry as a means of identification was in consequence much impeded by the difficulty and loss of time involved in searching among so large a mass of names and descriptions.

To remedy this evil "The Prevention of Crimes Amendment Act, 1876," was passed, giving, in Great Britain, the Secretary of State, and in Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant, power from time to time, by Order, to prescribe the class or classes of prisoners to which the enactments of "The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871," relating to registry and photographing should apply; and in pursuance of this Act Orders have been passed restricting the obligation to register and photograph criminals to:—

- (1.) Every "habitual criminal," that is, every person convicted on indictment of certain specified crimes, a previous conviction of any such specified crime being proved against him.

- (2.) Every person who having been convicted of any such specified crime is discharged from a sentence of penal servitude.

These Orders have effected a material reduction in the Register of Habitual Criminals, giving in Ireland following results:—

Number of Habitual Criminals registered in 1870,	907
" " " " 1871,	1,058
" " " " 1872,	840
" " " " 1873,	1,118
" " " " 1874,	1,062
" " " " 1875,	986
" " " " 1876,	964
" " " " 1877,	609
" " " " 1878,	272

In Great Britain the practice is for the Governor of each prison to forward every Saturday to the Registrar of Habitual Criminals a separate return of every habitual criminal about to be liberated from the prison in the following week, with his photograph attached.

When any habitual criminal is going, on discharge, to reside in Scotland or Ireland, an additional return, on a like form with photograph attached, is also sent by the Governor to the Registry of Criminals in Edinburgh and Dublin respectively.

When any habitual criminal who has been sentenced to police supervision is about to be discharged, information to that effect, accompanied by a photograph, is forwarded by the Governor to the police authorities of the district in which he is going to reside seven days before he will be due for release.

In Ireland, however, the practice is to send the forms and photographs of habitual criminals to the police authorities, and the Registrars in London and Edinburgh direct from the Habitual Criminals' Office, and not from the gaols, as in Great Britain.

There may have, perhaps, been some reason for this when Governors of county gaols were county officers not directly amenable to Government, but as they are now Government officers we see no reason why the Irish should not be assimilated to the English practice, thereby relieving the Central Office of a good deal of unnecessary work. The police authorities should, however, be directed to furnish weekly returns to the Central Office of the habitual criminals' reports received by them from the Governors of gaols, and these returns would enable the Central Office to discover at once any neglect on the part of a Governor to report duly to the police.

If these arrangements be carried out, we see no reason why the staff of the Habitual Criminals' Office should not be permanently reduced to one clerk, the other clerk being made available for general office duty, due care, however, being taken that there should always be in the office one or more clerks acquainted with the duties of the Habitual Criminal Clerk, in order that the business of the office should be properly conducted during the absence of such clerk.

We consider that the supervision of the Habitual Criminals' branch of the Prisons Office should be intrusted to a paid member of the Board, and we have accordingly allocated it to Mr. O'Brien.

VIII.—Conclusion.

Sufficient experience has not as yet been gained of the working of "The General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877," to enable us to lay down any such distribution of the business of the General Prisons Board as we could recommend as a permanent arrangement.

We would, therefore, beg leave to suggest that the distribution now recommended should be adopted for a period of six months, at the expiration of which period a report should be made by the Prisons Board as to its general working. If, however, before the expiration of that period the Board should find that it would be to the advantage of the public service that any alteration should be made in the scheme now proposed, they should bring the subject under the notice of Government.

We think it right, in conclusion, to record our opinion that no distribution of the business can be considered in any way satisfactory which will not, in the course of time, relieve the paid Commissioners from all unnecessary office work, and thereby enable them to devote a larger portion of their time to the frequent inspection of prisons.

We consider frequent inspection by the Commissioners to be the foundation of good prison management and discipline.

We make the foregoing recommendations subject to any changes which may be considered necessary consequent on the Report of the Penal Servitude Commission.

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

THOS. H. BURKE.
H. MURRAY.
C. F. BOURKE.

To His Grace

The DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

I approve of the suggestions herein contained. Let the necessary steps be taken for carrying them out.

(Signed), MARLBOROUGH.

May 8th, 1879.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

2nd December, 1879.

SIR,—Referring to your minute of the 24th ult. (20429), I have the honour to state, for the information of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant that the General Prisons Board having taken into consideration the distribution of the business of this department, as provided for in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry, dated 28th April last, and subsequently confirmed by His Grace, desire to submit for the consideration and approval of His Grace the following modifications suggested by the experience acquired by the Board during the interval in the practical working of the arrangements.

As at present arranged the departmental correspondence and papers are divided between the three paid members according to the subjects, and without reference to the particular prisons to which they respectively relate.

This division, though possessing in certain respects some undoubted advantages, has been found as regards this particular service to operate most inconveniently in relation to the all-important subject of prison inspection—the visiting members being when making their rounds unavoidably placed at the disadvantage of being, to a great extent, entirely uninformed as to many matters of importance to which it is essential that their personal attention should be given during the course of their visits.

To remedy this and, at the same time, to render the inspections undertaken by members of the Board as effective as possible, it is now submitted that an annual division of both the convict and the local prisons into three separate districts be made between the paid members, viz:—

No. I.—To comprise the Mountjoy Male and Lusk Convict Prisons, together with the several local prisons included in the district of Inspector Crofton.

No. II.—Spike Island Convict Prison, and the local prisons of Inspector Joyce's district.

No. III.—Mountjoy Female Convict Prison, and the local prisons of Inspector Hill's district.

It is proposed that each convict prison shall be visited by a member of the Board, as at present, once in each month at least, and oftener when necessary; and that the local prisons shall be visited as often as circumstances may suggest.

It would not be possible, the Board consider, to define the precise number of visits to be paid in each

case, as experience has shown that some prisons require to be visited far more frequently than others.

It is further proposed that *all* papers, irrespective of the subject they relate to, shall be dealt with, in the first instance, by the member of the Board in whose division the prison they refer to is for the time being included, and who will reserve for the decision of the full Board any question of special importance arising, whether in the course of correspondence or inspection.

This arrangement it is suggested shall take effect from the 1st of January next, and remain in operation for the year 1880, at the close of which, and of each subsequent year, it is proposed that an exchange of districts shall take place between the three visiting members.

As regards all general subjects, that is, subjects not limited to the affairs of any one particular prison, it is proposed, with His Grace's approval:—

1. That the Chairman shall deal primarily with all Government and miscellaneous correspondence and affairs—licences to convicts, the ordinary transfer of officers from one prison to another, and the drafting of the Annual Report, &c. and that all papers relating to particular prisons, after being dealt with by any other member shall be referred to him for his information.

2. That the Vice-Chairman shall continue to deal with all questions of a general nature—not referring to any particular prison—connected with the subjects of accounts, stores, manufactures, and provisions.

3. That Mr. O'Brien shall continue to have charge of the registration of habitual criminals, with regard to the mode of conducting which the Board have already expressed their opinion that no change in the existing arrangements is desirable.

The Board do not at present contemplate making any alteration with respect to the duties of their Inspectors; and, as regards their office staff, they think it will be best that no fixed arrangement should be made, but that the duties of the several clerks in their service should be from time to time adjusted and distributed by the Board as the varying exigencies of their business may suggest or require.

It is proposed that during the year 1880 the District No. I., as already defined, shall be dealt with by the Chairman; No. II. by the Vice-Chairman; No. III. by Mr. O'Brien.

Should these several proposals receive the sanction of His Grace, full effect can be at once given to the recommendation contained in paragraph 165 of the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts, and an important step will be at the same time taken in the direction of assimilating the general course of administrative procedure observed in the English and Irish prison services respectively.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), CHARLES F. BOURKE,
Chairman.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

His Grace approves of the distribution of the work proposed by you, but, having regard to A, he thinks the minimum number of visits to local prisons should be fixed, and he is not disposed, as at present advised, to depart from the number fixed by the Commission in their Report of 29th April last.

T. H. B.
20. 1. '80.

M., 21. 1. '80.

General Prisons Board for Ireland,
Dublin Castle.

Minute submitted.

The General Prisons Board beg to report that they will carry out the instructions of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant contained in the annexed Minute of the 21st ult. as far as practicable, but that hitherto they have found it impossible to carry out in its entirety the arrangement at A, and at the same time perform to their satisfaction the other duties of their office.

(Signed), C. F. BOURKE, Chairman.

2nd February, 1880.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

His Excellency approves of the proposed distribution of business, and would be glad to know why "six weeks" was adopted as the time within which the prisons referred to in the first column of the printed form of Inspectors' Districts should be at least once inspected instead of "one month," as recommended by the Commissioners in their Report of the 28th April, 1879.

W. S. B. K.
9. 2. '81.

C., 10. 2. '81.

Submitted.

The printed form only applied to the duties of Inspectors. The members of the Board visit the convict prisons at least once a month, and generally much more frequently.

(Signed), C. F. BOURKE.
12. 2. '81.

The Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX X.

ABSTRACT OF RETURN OF MEETINGS of the GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, and Attendances of each Member.

	1877.*	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.
Total Number of Meetings.	18	68	78	71	78	95	67	510
<i>Attendances of Members.</i>								
Sir Walter Crofton,	18	64†	—	—	—	—	—	82
Hon. C. F. Bourke,	18	78	60	62	52	48	66	384
Captain Barlow,	18	75	64	61	78	68	70	429
W. F. O'Brien, esq.,	—	—	64‡	52	74	92	77	359
Sir J. Lentalgne (Hon. Member),	—	58§	70	42	53	46	89	308

* Board formed 8th November, 1877.

† Sir Walter Crofton resigned 8th November, 1878.

‡ Mr. O'Brien appointed 8th February, 1879.

§ Sir John Lentalgne appointed as Honorary Member 29th January, 1878.

SUMMARY OF RETURN OF MEETINGS of GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

Year.	Number of Meetings.	Members Present.	Number of Meetings Attended by each Member.	Total Number of Subjects each Year.
1877	18	Sir Walter Crofton, Chairman, Hon. C. F. Bourke, Vice-Chairman, Captain Barlow,	18 18 18	41
1878	68	Sir Walter Crofton, Chairman, Hon. C. F. Bourke, Vice-Chairman, Captain Barlow, Sir John Lentalgne (Hon. Member),	64 [¶] 78 75 58	198
1879	78	Hon. C. F. Bourke, Chairman, Captain Barlow, Vice-Chairman, W. F. O'Brien, esq., Sir John Lentalgne (Hon. Member),	60 64 64 70	384
1880	71	Hon. C. F. Bourke, Chairman, Captain Barlow, Vice-Chairman, W. F. O'Brien, esq., Sir John Lentalgne (Hon. Member),	62 61 52 42	352
1881	78	Hon. C. F. Bourke, Chairman, Captain Barlow, Vice-Chairman, W. F. O'Brien, esq., Sir John Lentalgne (Hon. Member),	52 78 74 53	322
1882	95	Hon. C. F. Bourke, Chairman, Captain Barlow, Vice-Chairman, W. F. O'Brien, esq., Sir John Lentalgne (Hon. Member),	48 63 92 46	1,329
1883	67	Hon. C. F. Bourke, Chairman, Captain Barlow, Vice-Chairman, W. F. O'Brien, esq., Sir John Lentalgne (Hon. Member),	66 70 77 39	1,326

RETURN showing Number of Visits by the several Members of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, to the several Convict and Local Prisons, from April, 1878, to August, 1883.

I. CONVICT PRISONS.

Prison.	Visits by Members of Board.	Total.	Prison.	Visits by Members of Board.	Total.
Mountjoy (Male),	during 1878, 31	219	Spice Island,	during 1878, 11	84
	" 1879, 41			" 1879, 11	
	" 1880, 39			" 1880, 18	
	" 1881, 34			" 1881, 11	
	" 1882, 13			" 1882, 11	
" 1883, 41	" 1883, 27				
Mountjoy (Female),	during 1878, 50	197	Loak,	during 1878, 3	39
	" 1879, 43			" 1879, 3	
	" 1880, 44			" 1880, 10	
	" 1881, 36			" 1881, 8	
	" 1882, 30			" 1882, 6	
" 1883, 15	" 1883, 3				

II. LARGER LOCAL PRISONS.

Armagh,	during 1878, 1	7	Dundalk,	during 1878, 2	16
	" 1879, 2			" 1879, 2	
	" 1880, 1			" 1880, 2	
	" 1881, 2			" 1881, 6	
	" 1882, 1			" 1882, 5	
" 1883, 1	" 1883, 1				
Belfast,	during 1878, 2	14	Galway,	during 1879, 1	12
	" 1879, 3			" 1880, 1	
	" 1880, 3			" 1881, 5	
	" 1881, 1			" 1882, 3	
	" 1882, 4			" 1883, 2	
" 1883, 1					
Castlebar,	during 1879, 3	9	Grangegorman,	during 1878, 13	63
	" 1880, 1			" 1879, 9	
	" 1881, 1			" 1880, 7	
	" 1882, 3			" 1881, 21	
	" 1883, 2			" 1882, 13	
" 1883, 2	" 1883, 3				
Clonmel,	during 1878, 2	14	Kilkenny,	during 1878, 2	11
	" 1879, 1			" 1879, 2	
	" 1880, 4			" 1880, 1	
	" 1881, 4			" 1881, 3	
	" 1882, 1			" 1882, 2	
" 1883, 2	" 1883, 1				
Cork (Male),	during 1878, 12	49	Kilmainham,	during 1879, 4	241
	" 1879, 9			" 1880, 7	
	" 1880, 12			" 1881, 169	
	" 1881, 7			" 1882, 49	
	" 1882, 3			" 1883, 12	
" 1883, 6					
Cork (Female),	during 1878, 11	45	Limerick (Male),	during 1879, 1	15
	" 1879, 12			" 1880, 5	
	" 1880, 12			" 1881, 5	
	" 1881, 5			" 1882, 1	
	" 1882, 3			" 1883, 3	
" 1883, 2					
Downpatrick,	during 1879, 1	6	Limerick (Female),	during 1879, 1	11
	" 1880, 1			" 1880, 4	
	" 1881, 1			" 1881, 3	
	" 1882, 3			" 1882, 1	
	" 1883, 1			" 1883, 2	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN showing Number of Visits by the several Members of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, to the several Convict and Local Prisons, from April, 1878, to August, 1883—*continued.*

II. LARGER LOCAL PRISONS—*con.*

PRISON.	Visits by Members of Board.	Total.	PRISON.	Visits by Members of Board.	Total.
Londonderry,	during 1878, 1	8	Richmond,	during 1878, 3	26
	" 1880, 2			" 1879, 7	
	" 1881, 2			" 1880, 10	
	" 1882, 2			" 1881, 13	
	" 1883, 1			" 1882, 3	
Maryborough,	during 1878, 10	63	Sligo,	during 1879, 1	8
	" 1879, 19			" 1880, 1	
	" 1880, 15			" 1881, 3	
	" 1881, 11			" 1882, 2	
	" 1882, 4			" 1883, 1	
Mullingar,	during 1878, 2	9	Tralee,	during 1879, 2	13
	" 1879, 3			" 1880, 4	
	" 1880, 1			" 1881, 9	
	" 1881, 1			" 1882, 1	
	" 1882, 1			" 1883, 4	
Naas,	during 1878, 2	46	Tullamore,	during 1878, 1	9
	" 1879, 3			" 1879, 2	
	" 1880, 4			" 1880, 2	
	" 1881, 27			" 1882, 2	
	" 1882, 8			" 1883, 2	
Nenagh,	during 1879, 1	9	Waterford,	during 1878, 2	11
	" 1880, 3			" 1879, 2	
	" 1881, 2			" 1880, 1	
	" 1882, 1			" 1881, 3	
	" 1883, 2			" 1882, 2	
Omagh,	during 1879, 2	8	Wexford,	during 1879, 3	9
	" 1880, 2			" 1880, 1	
	" 1881, 1			" 1881, 1	
	" 1882, 2			" 1882, 3	
	" 1883, 1			" 1883, 1	

III. MINOR LOCAL PRISONS.

Carlow,	during 1880, 1	2	Lifford,	during 1880, 1	3
	" 1882, 1			" 1881, 1	
Carrick-on-Shannon,	during 1879, 1	2	Longford,	during 1879, 1	2
	" 1883, 1			" 1883, 1	
Cavan,	during 1879, 1	2	Monaghan,	during 1880, 1	3
	" 1883, 1			" 1881, 2	
Drogheda,	during 1879, 3	10	Roscommon,	during 1882, 1	6
	" 1880, 3			" 1883, 1	
	" 1881, 2			during 1878, 1	
	" 1882, 1			" 1879, 1	
Ennis,	during 1880, 3	6	Trim,	" 1880, 1	6
	" 1881, 2			" 1881, 1	
	" 1882, 1			" 1882, 1	
	" 1883, 1			" 1883, 1	
Keshmullen,	during 1878, 1	7	Wicklow,	during 1879, 2	6
	" 1880, 1			" 1880, 1	
	" 1881, 1			" 1881, 1	
	" 1882, 3			" 1882, 1	
" 1883, 1	" 1883, 1				

APPENDIX XI.

INSTRUCTIONS to INSPECTORS of PRISONS, and VISITS paid by them during the year 1882.

1. Each Inspector will visit all the prisons in the district assigned to him at least once in six weeks, and the bridewells once in three months, unless specially exempted therefrom on any occasion.

2. He will inspect every part of the prison and see that it is kept clean and in good order, and will constantly call the attention of the Governor to the necessity of ascertaining that security is in all parts duly provided for.

3. He will inspect the officers, occasionally assembling them on parade for this purpose. He will see that they are clean and neat in their persons, and that they thoroughly understand their duties.

4. He will give the officers an opportunity of making any complaint or representation to him, and according to instructions he may receive from time to time, he will dispose of the case, or refer it to the Prisons Board.

5. He will inquire into any complaints or reports made respecting any officer or prisoner, or any other subject relating to the prison which may be referred to him to investigate.

6. He will inspect the prisoners in their cells and at their work, and will give every prisoner an opportunity of making complaints or representations.

7. He will inspect the Governor's, Chaplain's, Matron's, and Surgeon's journals, the records of extra diets, the account, store, and manufacturing books, and the cash balance. He will also inspect the record of punishments, and other books required to be kept in the prison, and will call the attention of the Prisons Board to any irregularities which he may observe.

8. He will see that the orders respecting progressive classes, as well as other rules, are duly carried out, and that no prisoner is employed at labour not authorized for his class.

9. He will examine the mode of employing the prisoners, and pay particular attention to the development of the industrial labour of the prisoners, so as to produce the best results therefrom.

WALTER CROFTON, Chairman.

General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle, 23rd August, 1878.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of VISITS by INSPECTORS to PRISONS and BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1882.

PRISONS to be Inspected once at least in every Six Weeks.	No. of Visits.	MINOR PRISONS. To be Inspected once at least in every Three Months.	No. of Visits.	BRIDEWELLS. To be Inspected once in every Six Months.*	No. of Visits.
CONVICT PRISONS.					
Mountjoy (Male),	25	Carlow,	8	Ballinborough,	2
Mountjoy (Female),	19	Carrick-on-Shannon,	8	Ballina,	1
Spike Island,	5	Cavan,	8	Ballinasloe,	8
		Ennis,	4	Ballinrobe,	1
		Enniskillen,	8	Ballymena,	2
		Lifford,	5	Baltinglass,	1
		Longford,	4	Bantry,	1
LOCAL PRISONS.					
Armagh,	11	Monaghan,	4	Cahiriveen,	2
Belfast,	24	Roscommon,	4	Clifden,	1
Castlebar,	7	Trim,	4	Clonakilty,	2
Clonmel,	8	Wicklow,	8	Coleraine,	2
Cork (Male),	7			Dingle,	2
Cork (Female),	8			Donegal,	1
Downpatrick,	9			Dungannon,	2
Drogheda,	6			Dungarvan,	2
Dundalk,	11			Fermoy,	2
Galway,	11			Killarney,	2
Grangegorman,	21			Kilrush,	2
Kilkenny,	7			Letterkenny,	1
Kilmainham,	8			Listowel,	2
Limerick (Male),	9			Loughrea,	2
Limerick (Female),	5			Lurgan,	2
Londonderry,	19			Mallow,	2
Maryborough,	7			Mitchelstown,	2
Mullingar,	8			Nevan,	2
Naas,	6			New Ross,	1
Nenagh,	5			Newry,	2
Omagh,	9			Parsonstown,	3
Richmond,	19			Queenstown,	2
Sligo,	9			Rathkeale,	2
Tralee,	5			Thurles,	2
Tullamore,	5			Tipperary,	2
Waterford,	6			Tuam,	3
Wexford,	7			Youghal,	2

* Extract from the Order of 8th March, 1882:—"Until further orders the Inspectors will not be required to make the ordinary inspections of the Bridewells in their respective districts more than once in each year." Order rescinded 10th June, 1882.

INSPECTORS' DISTRICTS.

1. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

LOCAL PRISONS. To be Inspected at least once in every Six Weeks.	MINOR PRISONS. To be Inspected at least once in every Three Months.	BRIDEWELLS. To be Inspected once in each Half Year.
1. Armagh.	1. Carrick-on-Shannon.	1. Bailieborough.
2. Belfast.	2. Cavan.	2. Ballina.
3. Castlebar.	3. Enniskillen.	3. Ballymena.
4. Downpatrick.	4. Lifford.	4. Coleraine.
5. Dundalk.	5. Longford.	5. Donegal.
6. Londonderry.	6. Monaghan.	6. Danganon.
7. Omagh.	7. Roscommon.	7. Letterkenny.
8. Sligo.	8. Drogheda.	8. Lurgan.
		9. Newry.

2. SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

CONVICT AND LOCAL PRISONS. To be Inspected at least once in every Six Weeks.	MINOR PRISONS. To be Inspected at least once in every Three Months.	BRIDEWELLS. To be Inspected once in each Half Year.
CONVICT PRISONS. 1. Mountjoy, Male. 2. Mountjoy, Female.	1. Carlow. 2. Trim. 3. Wicklow.	1. Baltinglass. 2. Navan. 3. New Ross.
LOCAL PRISONS. 1. Grangegorman. 2. Kilkenny. 3. Kilmainham. 4. Maryborough. 5. Naas. 6. Richmond. 7. Tullamore. 8. Waterford. 9. Wexford.		

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

INSPECTORS' DISTRICTS—*continued.*

3. SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

CONVICT AND LOCAL PRISONS. To be Inspected at least once in every Six Weeks.	MINOR PRISONS. To be Inspected at least once in every Three Months.	BRIDEWELLS. To be Inspected once in each Half Year.
1. Spike Island.	1. Ennis.	1. Ballinasloe.
LOCAL PRISONS.		2. Ballinrobe.
1. Cork, Male.		3. Bantry.
2. Cork, Female.		4. Cahirciveen.
3. Clonmel.		5. Clifden.
4. Galway.		6. Clonakilty.
5. Limerick, Male.		7. Dingle.
6. Limerick, Female.		8. Dungarvan.
7. Nenagh.		9. Fermoy.
8. Tralee.		10. Killarney.
9. Mullingar.		11. Kilrush.
		12. Listowel.
		13. Loughrea.
		14. Mallow.
		15. Mitchelstown.
		16. Parsonstown.
		17. Queenstown.
		18. Rathkeale.
		19. Thurles.
		20. Tipperary.
		21. Tuam.
		22. Youghal.

APPENDIX XII.

GENERAL PRISONS RULES.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of
Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, We, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice, consent, and approval of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled and do hereby approve the following rules with respect to the duties of each and every Visiting Committee appointed under the said Act.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin
Castle.

J. T. BALL, C.
WALTER CROFTON.
J. MICHEL, *Genl.*
EDWARD GIBSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, We, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland do hereby make and publish the following rules with respect to the duties of Visiting Committees.

1. The following rules shall apply to every Visiting Committee which, from and after the 1st day of April, 1878, shall be appointed under the provisions of the 24th Section of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877.

2. The Members of such Committees shall, from time to time and at frequent intervals, visit every prison for which they are appointed, and hear any complaints which may be made to them by the prisoners, and, if asked, shall do so privately.

3. The Visiting Committee shall report on any abuses within the prison, and also on any repairs which

may be urgently required in the prison, and shall further take cognizance of any matters of pressing necessity and within the powers of their Commission as Justices, and shall do such acts and perform such duties in relation to the prison as they may be required to do or perform by any of these Rules or by the Lord Lieutenant.

4. The Visiting Committee may exercise any powers vested at the time of the passing of the said Act in the Justices, or any one or more of them being members of a Board of Superintendence under the Prisons Act with respect to the punishment of prisoners. Every member of the Visiting Committee may visit the prison at any time, and shall at all times have free access to every part of the prison, and to every prisoner confined therein.

5. The Visiting Committee shall report to the Lord Lieutenant any matters with respect to which they may consider it expedient, and shall report to the Lord Lieutenant, as soon as may be, and in such manner as is by these Rules prescribed, or as he may direct, any matters respecting which they may be required by these Rules or by him to report.

6. The Visiting Committee shall at their first meeting appoint a Chairman and make rules as regards their attendance at the prison for the purpose of carrying out the duties assigned to them.

7. The Chairman of the Visiting Committee shall report to the Lord Lieutenant the names and addresses of the members of the Visiting Committee.

8. No member of the Visiting Committee shall have any interest in any contract made in respect of any prisoner of which he is on the Visiting Committee.

9. The members of the Visiting Committee shall be treated with the utmost respect and courtesy by every prison officer. Any infringement of this rule will render the offender liable to severe punishment.

10. The Visiting Committee shall co-operate with the General Prisons Board in promoting the efficiency of the service, and shall make inquiry into any matter specially referred to them by the Lord Lieutenant or by the General Prisons Board, and report their opinion thereon.

11. Should any abuses in connexion with the prison come to the knowledge of the Visiting Committee, or any of them, they shall take care that such abuses are brought to the notice of the General Prisons Board immediately, and in case of urgent necessity, they may suspend any officer of the prison until the decision of the General Prisons Board is made known.

12. The Visiting Committee shall keep a book of minutes of their proceedings, in which all minutes shall be recorded.

13. The Visiting Committee shall hear and adjudicate on any report made by the Governor of the misconduct or idleness of any prisoner.

14. The Visiting Committee shall furnish such information with respect to the offences reported to them, and the punishments they award, as may from time to time be required.

15. The Visiting Committee shall hear any complaint which any prisoner may desire to make to them; and, if necessary, report the same, with their opinion, to the General Prisons Board, or take such steps with regard to the matter as they may from time to time be directed to take.

16. The Visiting Committee shall attend to any report in writing which they may receive as to the mind or body of any prisoner being likely to be injured by the discipline or treatment to which he is subjected, and shall communicate their opinion to the General Prisons Board; if the case be urgent, they shall give such directions thereon as they may deem expedient, communicating the same to the General Prisons Board.

17. The Visiting Committee shall frequently inspect the diets of the prisoners, and if they shall find that the quality of any articles does not fulfil the terms of the contract, they shall report the circumstances to the General Prisons Board and note the same in their

minute book, and the Governor shall thereupon take such steps as may be immediately necessary to provide the prisoners with suitable food.

18. The Visiting Committee may inspect any of the books of the prison.

19. The Visiting Committee shall report to the Lord Lieutenant any matter with respect to which they may consider it expedient.

20. The Visiting Committee may, on application from any non-criminal prisoner, dispense with his attendance at Divine Service on Sundays and other days.

21. The Visiting Committee, before granting any permission which, by the following rules, they are authorized or required to grant, shall satisfy themselves that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prison and prisoners therein, and if after it has been granted its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has abused such permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, they shall have power to suspend or withdraw such permission.

22. The Visiting Committee shall, on the application of any prisoner awaiting trial, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

(1.) To occupy on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, a suitable room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells;

(2.) To exercise separately or with selected untried prisoners, if the arrangements and construction of the prison permit it;

(3.) To have, at his own cost, the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the Governor.

(4.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the Governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

23. The Visiting Committee may also permit the Governor to modify the routine of the prison in regard to any prisoner awaiting trial so far as to dispense with any practice which is, in the opinion of the Governor, clearly unnecessary in the case of that particular prisoner.

24. The Visiting Committee shall permit prisoners awaiting trial and misdemeanants of the first division to have supplied to them, at their own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not in their opinion, or in their absence pending their approval, in the opinion of the Governor, of an objectionable kind.

25. The Visiting Committee shall, on the application of any misdemeanant of the first division, permit him to wear his own clothing, provided that it is sufficient and is fit for use, and to supply his own food under the restrictions made in respect thereto; also if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, they shall permit any such prisoner—

(1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, a room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells.

(2.) To have, at his own cost, the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the Governor.

(3.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, the assistance of some person, to be appointed by the Governor relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

26. The Visiting Committee may, by permission, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any prisoner in any special case for special reasons. Further, they may, for special reasons in each case, permit any pris-

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

oner to have an extension of the privileges of communicating with his friends, either by visit or writing, provided such extension is in conformity with the rules relating to the class to which the prisoner belongs.

27. A person shall not, without an order from a member of the Visiting Committee, be permitted to visit a prisoner under order for execution, except as authorized by the rules in force at the time; and if such prisoner applies to the Governor to be allowed to be visited by any person, the name of such person shall be forthwith submitted to the Visiting Committee.

28. If the Visiting Committee shall, on the application of any prisoner, be satisfied that on his admission he made a mis-statement of his religion they may allow him to be recorded as of the religion to which it may be proved to their satisfaction that he in fact belonged.

29. The Visiting Committee are requested to give such assistance as may be in their power towards securing the proper disposal of any gratuities which may be earned by prisoners, especially in places where there is no Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, according to such instructions as may from time to time be issued.

30. The Visiting Committee shall also discharge such other duties as are assigned to them in the special rules for the time being in force with respect to special classes of prisoners, and in the General Rules for the time being in force for the government of Prisons.

31. The foregoing rules shall come into operation upon the expiration of 40 days after the same shall have been laid before Parliament.

Made and published this 22nd day of March, 1878.

By His Grace's Commands,

T. H. BURKE.

Circular No. 24, issued to Visiting Committees.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
4th June, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you a copy of the rules for the local prisons of Ireland, which have been approved by Parliament, and will now come into force.

I beg to specially refer you to the rules for the visiting committees, and to express my wish that you will afford the Prisons Board your valuable co-operation as soon as it may be convenient to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER CROFTON, Chairman.

To

APPENDIX XIII.

RECORD OF VISITS TO THE VARIOUS PRISONS BY VISITORS AND VISITING COMMITTEES.

CONVICT PRISONS.

VISITORS to, appointed by the LORD LIEUTENANT.

PRISON.	Number of Visitors Appointed.	Date of First Appointment.	Dates of Visits.	Number of Visitors.	PRISON.	Number of Visitors Appointed.	Date of First Appointment.	Dates of Visits.	Number of Visitors.
MOUNTJOY MALE.	3	September, 1880.	17 December, 1880, 9 November, 1882.	3	SPIKE ISLAND.	3	September, 1880.	12 October, 1880, 14 June, 1881, 24 August, " 6 September, "	3 1 3 1
MOUNTJOY FEMALE.	3	September, 1880.	14 " "	3				8 August, 1882, 26 September, " 30 September, "	3 3 1

[LOCAL PRISONS.

VISITING COMMITTEES OF JUSTICES—continued.

PRISON.	Number of Com- mittees.	Quorum.	Date.	Number of Justices Present.	If called by Gover- nor to Punish.	PRISON.	Number of Com- mittees.	Quorum.	Date.	Number of Justices Present.	If called by Gover- nor to Punish.						
DUNDALK.	8	2	6 November, 1878,	6	-	GRANGEGORMAN.	12	2	19 June, 1878,	1	-						
			10 February, 1879,	1	Yes.				14 August, " "	1	-						
			29 October, " "	1	-				11 September, " "	1	-						
			30 November, " "	1	-				11 September, " "	2	-						
			18 December, " "	1	-				9 October, " "	1	-						
			21 December, " "	1	Yes.				4 February, 1879,	1	-						
			4 February, 1880,	1	-				17 March, " "	1	-						
			18 March, " "	1	-				11 July, " "	1	-						
			30 April, " "	1	-				18 August, " "	1	-						
			11 May, " "	1	-				22 October, " "	1	-						
			27 August, " "	1	Yes.				7 January, 1880,	1	Yes.						
			21 August, " "	1	-				5 February, " "	1	-						
			6 November, " "	1	Yes.				2 April, " "	1	-						
			18 November, " "	1	-				9 April, " "	1	-						
			11 December, " "	1	Yes.				18 May, " "	1	-						
			20 December, " "	1	-				21 May, " "	4	Yes.						
			13 January, 1881,	1	Yes.				6 July, " "	8	-						
			18 January, " "	1	-				15 July, " "	8	-						
			19 February, " "	1	-				1 September, " "	1	-						
			19 February, " "	1	-				27 October, " "	1	Yes.						
			14 March, " "	1	-				29 October, " "	1	-						
			13 April, " "	1	Yes.				22 December, " "	2	-						
			15 April, " "	1	-				22 December, " "	1	-						
			21 June, " "	1	Yes.				25 January, 1881,	1	-						
			1 July, " "	1	-				26 January, " "	2	-						
			2 July, " "	1	-				21 March, " "	1	Yes.						
			4 July, " "	1	-				6 June, " "	1	-						
			30 July, " "	1	Yes.				9 June, " "	1	Yes.						
			26 August, " "	1	-				2 November, " "	1	-						
			12 September, " "	1	Yes.				21 December, " "	1	-						
			12 September, " "	1	-				29 March, 1882,	1	-						
			16 September, " "	1	-				4 April, " "	1	Yes.						
			19 December, " "	1	-				10 May, " "	1	-						
			9 February, 1882,	1	-				16 May, " "	1	-						
			6 June, " "	1	Yes.				17 June, " "	1	-						
			15 August, " "	1	-				3 July, " "	1	-						
			30 October, " "	1	Yes.				21 August, " "	2	-						
			29 December, " "	1	-				13 September, " "	2	-						
			27 January, 1883,	2	Yes.				20 September, " "	2	-						
									24 November, " "	1	-						
									15 January, 1883,	1	Yes.						
									9 February, " "	1	-						
			ENNIS.	4	2				8 June, 1878,	2	-	KILKENNY.	8	2	12 June, 1878,	6	-
									7 September, " "	4	-				10 July, " "	2	-
									8 January, 1879,	1	Yes.				2 August, " "	2	Yes.
									16 December, " "	1	-				14 August, " "	2	-
			ENNISKILLEN.	4	2				7 September, 1878,	2	-	11 September, " "	2	-			
7 October, " "	4	-				9 October, " "	2	-									
4 November, " "	2	-				15 November, " "	2	-									
2 December, " "	2	-				6 December, " "	2	Yes.									
8 February, 1879,	1	-				19 March, 1879,	2	-									
7 April, " "	2	-				9 April, " "	2	-									
2 June, " "	2	-				14 May, " "	2	-									
10 July, " "	4	-				5 June, 1880,	2	Yes.									
1 September, " "	1	-				21 July, " "	1	-									
3 November, " "	1	-				2 September, " "	2	-									
6 April, 1882,	1	-				11 October, 1881,	1	Yes.									
28 May, " "	2	-				5 April, 1882,	2	Yes.									
						12 June, " "	1	-									
			19 September, " "	1	-												
			4 October, " "	1	-												
GALWAY.	12	2	29 June, 1878,	5	-	KILMAINHAM.	8	2	2 January, 1879,	8	-						
			4 July, " "	1	Yes.				6 February, " "	4	-						
			4 July, " "	1	-				6 March, " "	4	-						
			6 July, " "	1	-				3 April, " "	6	-						
			12 July, " "	1	-				1 May, " "	3	-						
			20 July, " "	1	-				11 August, " "	1	Yes.						
			27 July, " "	2	-				4 September, " "	2	-						
			24 August, " "	1	-				8 September, " "	1	Yes.						
			21 August, " "	2	-				2 October, " "	4	-						
			14 September, " "	1	-				10 October, " "	1	Yes.						
			20 September, " "	1	-				6 November, " "	1	Yes.						
			7 October, " "	1	-				11 November, " "	1	-						
			19 October, " "	1	-				4 December, " "	1	-						
			28 October, " "	4	-				22 December, " "	2	-						
			1 November, " "	1	-				1 January, 1880,	2	-						
			8 November, " "	1	-				28 January, " "	1	Yes.						
			12 November, " "	1	-				5 February, " "	2	-						
			12 November, " "	1	-				4 March, " "	2	-						
			3 January, 1879,	1	-				1 April, " "	4	-						
			3 January, " "	1	Yes.				6 May, " "	2	-						
			1 February, " "	2	-				1 July, " "	2	-						
			12 March, " "	1	-				29 July, " "	2	-						
			17 March, " "	1	-				5 August, " "	1	-						
			22 March, 1880,	2	-				6 October, " "	1	-						
			July, " "	4	-				2 December, " "	2	-						
			29 November, 1882,	2	-				6 January, 1881,	2	-						
			29 November, " "	2	Yes.				3 February, " "	5	-						
			4 December, " "	1	-				7 April, " "	6	-						
			4 December, " "	1	-				6 May, " "	6	-						
			8 January, 1883,	2	-				2 June, " "	2	-						
			8 January, " "	2	-				7 July, " "	1	-						
			7 January, " "	1	Yes.				4 August, " "	1	-						
			6 October, " "	1	-												

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

VISITING COMMITTEES OF JUSTICES—continued.

PRISON.	Number of Com- mittees.	Quorum.	Date.	Number of Justices Present.	If called by Gover- nor to Punish.	PRISON.	Number of Com- mittees.	Quorum.	Date.	Number of Justices Present.	If called by Gover- nor to Punish.			
NENAGH—con.	6	2	6 August, 1881,	1	Yes.	TRALEE.	8	2	19 July, 1878,	3	—			
			18 August, " "	1	—				25 July, " "	3	—			
			22 September, " "	1	—				29 August, " "	3	—			
			6 November, " "	1	—				3 January, 1879, " "	3	—			
			23 March, 1882,	1	—				24 April, " "	2	—			
			12 April, " "	1	—				27 October, " "	3	—			
			10 May, " "	1	—				22 December, " "	1	Yes.			
			27 May, " "	1	—				6 January, 1881, " "	2	—			
			8 June, " "	1	—				7 January, " "	2	—			
			29 July, " "	1	—				4 July, " "	1	Yes.			
			6 August, " "	1	—				80 September, " "	1	—			
			21 August, " "	1	—				29 December, 1882, " "	3	Yes.			
80 December, " "	2	—	80 December, " "	2	—									
OMAGH.	8	2	3 August, 1878,	4	—	TRIM.	4	3	8 July, 1878,	4	—			
			12 September, " "	2	—				10 August, " "	4	—			
			10 October, " "	2	—				14 September, " "	2	—			
			14 November, " "	2	—				12 October, " "	2	—			
			10 April, 1879,	2	—				9 November, " "	3	—			
			8 May, " "	2	—				14 December, " "	2	—			
			13 June, " "	2	—				11 January, 1879, " "	2	—			
			11 September, " "	4	—				8 February, " "	2	—			
			9 October, " "	4	—				3 March, " "	2	—			
			17 April, 1880,	3	—				10 May, " "	2	—			
			18 May, " "	4	—				13 September, " "	2	—			
			14 October, " "	4	—				11 October, " "	1	—			
14 April, 1881,	3	—	8 November, " "	3	—									
11 August, " "	2	—	13 December, " "	4	—									
27 September, " "	1	Yes.	17 January, 1880, " "	1	—									
11 May, 1882,	3	—	21 July, 1881, " "	2	—									
25 August, " "	1	Yes.	11 February, 1882, " "	1	—									
RICHMOND.	12	2	18 August, 1878,	5	—	TULLAMORE.	8	2	27 July, 1878,	1	Yes.			
			31 March, 1879,	1	Yes.				5 August, " "	1	—			
			4 April, " "	1	—				7 October, 1879, " "	1	—			
			8 December, " "	1	—				26 April, 1880, " "	1	—			
			10 January, 1880,	1	—				24 July, " "	1	—			
			8 May, " "	1	—				20 September, " "	1	—			
			14 May, " "	2	—				22 November, " "	1	—			
			3 June, " "	1	Yes.				23 December, " "	1	—			
			30 June, " "	1	—				15 February, 1881, " "	1	—			
			8 July, " "	4	—				20 June, " "	1	—			
			24 July, " "	4	Yes.				6 January, 1882, " "	1	—			
			26 July, " "	1	—				4 April, " "	1	—			
			30 September, " "	1	—				18 September, " "	1	—			
			22 October, " "	1	—				28 September, " "	1	—			
			23 December, " "	3	—				9 October, " "	1	—			
			24 December, " "	1	Yes.				6 November, " "	1	—			
			25 January, 1881,	2	—				17 January, 1883, " "	1	—			
			19 March, " "	1	Yes.				WATERFORD.	9	2	12 June, 1878,	6	—
			9 April, " "	1	—							27 June, " "	1	—
			31 May, " "	1	—							4 July, " "	1	—
			17 June, " "	2	—							6 July, " "	1	—
			10 October, " "	1	Yes.							4 October, " "	1	—
			12 November, " "	1	—							5 February, 1879, " "	1	—
			23 December, " "	1	—							19 February, " "	1	Yes.
30 January, 1882,	1	—	2 May, " "	1	—									
15 February, " "	1	—	18 August, " "	1	—									
6 March, " "	1	—	22 January, 1880, " "	1	Yes.									
21 March, " "	1	—	18 February, " "	1	—									
23 April, " "	1	—	19 April, " "	1	—									
6 August, " "	1	—	12 July, " "	1	—									
17 August, " "	4	—	24 August, " "	1	—									
2 September, " "	2	—	9 October, " "	1	—									
13 October, " "	1	Yes.	6 December, " "	1	—									
27 October, " "	3	—	28 December, " "	1	Yes.									
4 December, " "	1	—	8 February, 1881, " "	1	—									
8 January, 1883,	1	Yes.	1 March, " "	1	—									
7 February, " "	1	—	26 April, " "	1	—									
ROSCOMMON.	4	2	6 July, 1878,	2	—	8 June, " "	1	Yes.						
			13 October, " "	2	—	16 July, " "	1	—						
			30 January, 1879,	2	—	26 July, " "	1	Yes.						
			2 May, " "	2	—	24 November, " "	3	—						
			8 December, " "	2	—	12 January, 1882, " "	1	—						
SLIGO.	3	3	12 June, 1878,	1	Yes.	21 January, " "	2	Yes.						
			6 July, " "	7	—	7 February, " "	1	—						
			14 August, 1878,	1	Yes.	26 February, " "	1	—						
			22 November, " "	2	—	4 March, " "	1	Yes.						
			19 March, 1880,	1	Yes.	29 March, " "	1	—						
			4 February, " "	2	—	4 May, " "	1	—						
			28 September, " "	1	Yes.	7 July, " "	1	—						
			23 August, " "	1	—	4 August, " "	1	—						
			29 August, " "	1	Yes.	27 September, " "	1	—						
			29 December, " "	1	—	19 December, " "	1	—						
16 November, 1882,	1	—												

VISITING COMMITTEES OF JUSTICES—continued.

PRISON	Number of Com- mittees.	Quorum.	Date.	Number of Justices Present.	If called by Gover- nor to Punish.	PRISON	Number of Com- mittees.	Quorum.	Date.	Number of Justices Present.	If called by Gover- nor to Punish.
WEXFORD,	8	2	4 July, 1878,	4	-	WEXFORD—con.,	8	2	11 February, 1883,	4	-
			11 January, 1879,	2	-				11 March, " "	4	-
			8 March, " "	1	Yea.				8 April, " "	2	-
			8 March, " "	3	-				18 May, " "	2	-
			23 March, " "	1	Yea.				8 July, " "	2	-
			23 March, " "	1	" "				28 October, " "	2	-
			13 April, " "	1	" "				11 November, " "	6	-
			23 April, " "	1	Yea.						
			10 May, " "	2	-						
			23 May, " "	1	Yea.						
			14 June, " "	2	-						
			16 June, " "	1	Yea.						
			13 September, " "	1	-						
			11 October, " "	2	-						
			8 January, 1880,	1	Yea.						
			10 January, " "	2	-						
			8 May, " "	2	-						
			10 July, " "	2	-						
			11 September, " "	4	-						
			10 October, " "	2	-						
			18 November, " "	2	-						
			11 December, " "	2	-						
12 February, 1881,	2	-									
12 March, " "	2	-									
4 May, " "	2	-									
11 June, " "	1	-									
16 July, " "	1	-									
10 September, " "	2	-									
13 November, " "	1	-									
21 November, " "	1	Yea.									
7 December, " "	1	-									
23 December, " "	1	-									
									12 May, 1879,	2	-
									26 May, " "	1	-
									9 June, " "	2	-
									1 September, " "	2	-
									23 September, " "	2	-
									24 November, " "	2	-
									9 April, 1880,	1	-
									23 April, " "	1	-
									16 June, " "	2	-
									11 August, " "	1	-
									19 March, 1881,	1	-
									18 April, " "	2	-
									9 May, " "	2	-
									4 July, " "	1	-
									12 July, " "	1	-
									25 October, " "	1	-
									10 March, 1883,	2	-
									28 September, " "	2	-
									1 December, " "	1	-

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORTS received from VISITING COMMITTEES.

H. M. Prison for Males, Cork,
17th November, 1883.

At a meeting of the Visiting Justices of this prison held this day.

Present:—A. T. Foster, J.P.; Capt. W. A. Fagan, J.P.; F. H. Galway, J.P.; T. B. Herrick, J.P.; W. Johnson, D.L.; T. Morgan, J.P.; M'Carthy O'Leary, D.L.; D. R. P. Sarsfield, D.L., Chairman; Colonel Shuldham, D.L.

It was resolved that a letter of suggestions be addressed to the Royal Commission on Irish Prisons at present sitting at the Home Office.

We therefore proceed to state that the Prison Service, "Ireland," is capable of vast improvement. Passing over many important matters, we come at once to the warders, principally because we find that the candidates now offering are inferior to those in the time of the late Board of Superintendence; in fact, they seem to be the rejected for the police service, or failures elsewhere. To remedy this, and bearing especially in mind the grave responsibilities devolving on all prison officials in Ireland during recent years, we recommend that a superior class be attracted to the service by improved pay, pension, and lodging; also shorter hours of duty.

While inclined to recommend that the prison service may be placed on the same basis as the Royal Irish Constabulary, we consider that as the latter service is the most attractive it will be necessary to remember this fact when fixing improved pay and pension.

With regard to pension, we have found that a service of twenty or twenty-two years is as much as ought to be expected from men leading such confined lives.

While on the subject of pensions, we beg to express a hope that the "Superannuation Act, 1873," will be liberally interpreted in the cases of all officers who served under the late Boards of Superintendence.

Warders on probation should be counted in excess of the regular staff, and it might be desirable to attach them to some of the large prisons for instruction—say in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast; standard to be not less than 5 feet 8 inches.

The staff of this prison, the buildings of which are scattered, is not sufficient; we recommend an increase in the number of warders. Also there are too many grades in this and other Irish prisons. We consider that of Deputy Governor unnecessary and had economy where warders are so much required.

The salaries of all officers above the grade of warden require revision, but we shall not enter into particulars unless asked, as it is understood that the Royal Commission have evidence before them of this necessity.

The dietary of prisoners is too complicated, and, in some instances, insufficient; the bread and milk dietary of the late Board of Superintendence was preferable.

More work ought to be extracted from prisoners, and the place made more deterrent, but this cannot be done until the staff is increased, the hours of duty considerably shortened, to avoid working with tired men, and prisoners' food improved.

Prisoners' clothing should be condemned and renewed oftener.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to bring to your notice the high character and great efficiency of Major Roberts, the Governor, and of his valuable services during the late trying years, when he proved himself an able disciplinarian—just, firm, and impartial in his dealings with officers, prisoners, and the public, and we confidently recommend that he may be noted for promotion to the rank of Inspector when opportunity offers.

D. R. P. Sarsfield, D.L., Chairman,
November 24, 1883.

The Chairman,
Royal Commission, Irish Prisons,
Home Office, London.

H. M. Prison, Waterford,
4th January, 1884.

To the Royal Commissioners of Irish Prisons.

We, the members of the Committee of Visiting Justices of H. M. Prison, Waterford, would earnestly recommend the following for the consideration of the Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, which we believe.

would be conducive to the good management and proper working of the Irish Prison service, as without a staff of good and efficient officers such can never be expected.

I. The Irish and English prison system and duties of officers being assimilated, the salary and allowances of the staff of the former should be also assimilated to the latter, as the rate of living in Ireland is equal and in many instances higher than in England.

II. The whole time, both day and night, of prison officials being required for the discharge of their monotonous duties they should be entitled to a superannuation allowance of two-thirds of their salary and emoluments after twenty years good service, as it is in our opinion unfair to class them with other civil servants whose services are only required for a limited number of hours each day. The Act of 1873, 36 & 37 Vic., ch. 51, was specially enacted to meet this, and although not imperative it was in almost every instance acceded to by the late Board of Superintendence who personally knew the individual worth of the officer to be pensioned, the change requiring them

to serve forty years to entitle them to the two-thirds of salary and emoluments under the Act of 1859, 22 Vic., ch. 26, is particularly hard and discouraging to existing officers so defined by the 32 clause of 40 & 41 Vic., c. 49, the Treasury having entirely ignored the Special Superannuation Act of 1873, notwithstanding the special provision made for its continuance by 40 & 41 Vic., ch. 32.

III. Officers with long service, and who are in other respects eligible and competent, should be promoted to the higher grades instead of the present practice of appointing outsiders who have no knowledge of the service.

IV. We venture to submit that these changes would demand a superior class of candidates for the lower grades, and thus prevent the present very objectionable practice of selecting them from the same class of society in which inmates of the prison are frequently to be found.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
CONGREVE ROGERS.
HENRY GALLWEY.
D. KENT.

Waterford, 4th January, 1884.

APPENDIX XV.

WORKS OF ENLARGEMENT, ALTERATION, RECONSTRUCTION, &c., executed by the GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

Armagh.—Officers' rooms altered into cells; reception cells heated; stone sheds constructed; solitary cells fitted up and heated; cells added to male prison by removal of stone stairs; erection of iron stairs; flooring hospitals; cells boarded, recreation shed erected, and check gates put up, &c., for prisoners confined under Protection of Person and Property Act, 1881; removal of water-closets from all cells; erection of new heating boiler; cell locks supplied.

Belfast.—Enlarging Governor's quarters; supply and erection of steam boiler; reconstruction of chapel; addition to stone yard; renewal of tramway in ditto; erection of female hospital and female officers' quarters; improvement of male hospital; enlargement of female prison by partitioning off one storey of male block; new heating boilers supplied and fixed; new padded cell; erection of forge; fitting up two infectious diseases hospitals.

Castlebar.—Male prison constructed by enlarging two old blocks affording cells of good size; kitchen, closets, baths, &c., fitted with bells and gas, and heated by hot water; female prison constructed in old block by enlarging cells; flooring, heating, and lighting them; fixing bells, &c., laundry fitted up in lower storey; solitary cell formed and fitted; crank pumps erected.

Clonmel.—Erection of reception cells, female prison, with heating apparatus and bath; water-closets to male and female hospitals, and chief warder's quarters; heating apparatus in male prison; additional pump to aid tread-wheel; check gates, association-rooms, visiting-rooms, exercise sheds, &c., for P.P.P. prisoners; cleaning out old sewers, and laying earthenware sewer pipes through whole prison; constructing flushing tanks for same; ventilating pipes, traps, &c.; removal of dangerous block of buildings.

Cork Male.—Two old blocks have been lengthened so as to join and open into central inspection hall, they have at same time been increased in width so as to enlarge the cells. Fifty-four cells have thus been obtained of good size, floored, heated, lighted and supplied with bells, with galleries, stairs, &c.; deputy-governor's house enlarged; chapel heated, ventilated, and remodelled; solitary cells formed, heated, and supplied with bells; kitchen improved, and boilers supplied and set; officers' quarters fitted up; supplying and setting powerful kiln boiler, heating prison; cleaning sewers and laying earthenware pipes in them; erection of flushing tanks, also of drinking-water tank, and pipes to supply same through prison; visiting-room built; stores fitted; new drying-closet in laundry constructed; locks supplied.

Cork Female.—In south wing twenty-three cells

boarded, ventilated, lighted, and supplied with bells, &c.; water-closets constructed; five new cells constructed; in north wing, twenty-three cells improved in similar manner; three new cells added; penal ward boarded and heated; new kitchen erected and fitted; hospital lighted; laundry enlarged and improved; Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels formed in debtors' prison, and fitted; sewers ventilated; additional water-closets fitted up, &c.; iron cell doors removed and wooden ones substituted.

Downpatrick.—New sewerage introduced, with intercepting traps, ventilating pipes, and flushing tanks; Governor's house improved; chapel improved.

Drogheda.—Laundry improved; sewerage improved; new heating boiler supplied; solitary and reception cells formed.

Dundalk.—Erection of new range of stone-breakers' sheds and tramway to ditto; improvement of hospital; sinking of well and improvement of water supply; removal of cesspit and junction of sewers with town sewers; ventilating sewers; removal of water-closets from all cells; additional heating pipes; new steam boiler; exercise sheds; check gates; formation of association room, &c., &c., for P.P.P. prisoners; check gates and enclosure at entrance of stone-yard; flooring with timber basement cells.

Enniskillen.—Fifty-six cells boarded; recreation shed fitted up; chapel improved; visiting rooms fitted up; check gates erected; hospital improved for P.P.P. prisoners.

Galway.—Reconstruction of half of prison by enlarging cells, boarding the floors, heating, lighting and supplying them with bells; reconstruction of debtors' prison to form reception-cells, and apartments for first-class misdemeanants; erection of new laundry with drying-closet, &c.; new locks supplied; formation of kitchen; recreation shed, visiting rooms, &c., for P.P.P. prisoners; improvements in hospital; enlargement of exercise yards; new female prison and chapel in course of construction out of old buildings, containing twenty-two cells, by which thirty-one additional cells of good size will be made available for the male prisoners.

Grangegorman.—Female reception cells erected, heated, &c.; heating boilers supplied and set; water supply improved; fire hydrants fixed; Governor's quarters improved and enlarged; eighteen reception cells built; twelve additional cells formed in large hall; 144 cells boarded; exercise shed, hospital, association room, &c., &c., fitted up for P.P.P. prisoners; improvements in sanitary arrangements; officers' mess-room formed.

Kilkenny.—Heating prison with hot water; laundry

improved and steam boiler erected; large concrete tank formed to store rain water; new pumps for treadwheel supplied and connected with tank; female prison boarded and lighted; sewerage reconstructed with pipes, flushing tanks, &c.; sewers ventilated; lightning conductor erected to tower; exercise shed, association room, &c., &c., fitted up for P.P.P. prisoners; gallery railings reconstructed and strengthened.

Kilmainham.—Reception cells heated, ventilated, &c.; steam boiler erected in laundry; railing erected in front of prison; improvement of water supply and increased gas lighting; enlargement of Governor's office; extensive works for increased security; removal of walls and buildings; purchase of ground and cottages adjoining; removal of same, and fitting up others for officers' residences, and enclosing same with railing; exercise sheds; fitting exercise yards; erection of water-closets, bath, &c., for P.P.P. prisoners.

Limerick Male.—Store-rooms and offices for Governor, &c., constructed; marshalsea reconstructed to give 12 cells for reception class, and fitted with bells, light, heating apparatus, &c.; baths, &c., fitted up; solitary cells constructed; old hospital converted into 12 cells and fitted complete; hospital formed in old female prison, and married officers' quarters in ditto; treadwheel removed, and house converted into a kitchen; water supply improved and extended; R. O. chapel improved; new heating boiler supplied and set; exercise sheds, association rooms, &c., &c., fitted up for P.P.P. prisoners.

Limerick Female.—Bath-room fitted up; new pump, &c., for water supply; new heating boiler erected, and heating arrangements improved; laundry, drying closet, &c., fitted up; unnecessary water-closets removed, and others improved, ventilated, &c.

Londonderry.—Heating apparatus, &c., for parts of male prison; cells ventilated and supplied with bells; kitchen enlarged and improved; reception block heated with new apparatus; office for Governor, &c., erected; stores erected; security of prison improved; new water-closets erected; Governor's quarters improved; outlet sewer reconstructed and trapped.

Maryborough.—Large central building completely gutted; governor's house formed in two upper storeys; Roman Catholic chapel on ground floor, kitchen, &c., in basement, clock tower, containing stairs to governor's house built; large inspection hall built and two old blocks connected with it; cells in these blocks enlarged, boarded, heated, lighted, and supplied with bells, &c.; baths, water-closets, &c., constructed; a residence for medical officers built; hospital formed out of matron's house; Protestant chapel formed in old hospital, and officers' quarters in ditto; new cell locks supplied; sewerage improved; treadwheel transferred from another wheel and erected; large flushing tank erected; padded cell constructed, also solitary cell.

Monaghan.—Recreation shed, visiting room, kitchen, &c., fitted up for P.P.P. prisoners; lamps erected; water supply improved.

Mullingar.—Cormmill put in repair; new driving gear supplied; new heating apparatus erected; cells lighted and supplied with bells; bath rooms fitted; female prison fitted up; laundry formed; steam boiler erected; exercise yards enlarged; Governor's house considerably enlarged; cells formed from old day-rooms; new water-closets erected, with sewers, water supply, &c.; hospital water-closets and sewerage reconstructed.

Nass.—New female prison formed in old block; cells enlarged, boarded, heated, lighted, and supplied with bells; new gas main laid; sheds, association room, &c., &c., fitted for P.P.P. prisoners; new water supply introduced into prison from neighbouring stream; lighting improved all through prison.

Nenagh.—Exercise yards enlarged by removal of old walls; baths erected; laundry improved; solitary cell fitted up; new heating apparatus erected in one block; heating of other blocks improved; lighting and

bells supplied; officers' quarters formed; sanitary arrangements improved.

Onagh.—Male prison lighted; the whole sewerage reconstructed; old cesspits cleaned and filled up; pipes laid; sewers ventilated; flushing arrangements made, and sanitary works made perfect; water supply improved; hospital improved, bath and water-closet erected in it; new gas main laid; Governor's house improved in sanitary arrangements.

Richmond.—Ninety-nine flagged cells boarded; heating apparatus erected; steam boiler erected and cooking apparatus improved; two limekilns built; workshops formed; brush factory, forge, weaver's shops &c., &c.; new water-closets erected for hospital.

Sligo.—Prison heated with hot water; lighted with gas; cells supplied with bells; sewers ventilated.

Trillick.—Removal of heavy chimney shaft over inspection hall; building stone sheds; constructing warders' quarters; offices for Governor; new female prison in course of construction, containing 14 cells and officers' quarters, and enlargement of male by adding to it present female prison, and forming new reception cells, thus adding 25 cells to male prison.

Tullamore.—New heating apparatus; constructing warders' quarters; constructing large concrete tank for storing water collected from roofs, with filter, &c.; baths fitted up; female prison enlarged by fitting up old cells, heating, lighting, &c., nineteen additional cells being obtained.

Waterford.—Fitting laundry; introducing town water; boarding cells in female prison; new heating boiler; erection of padded cell; officers' quarters formed in the marshalsea; building pump house and erecting crank pumps; improving sanitary arrangements in governor's house and officers' quarters, &c., &c.

Wexford.—Sewerage improved; large blocks of old buildings removed; boarding 64 cells; fitting prison for confinement of P.P.P. prisoners; erecting recreation sheds; improving exercise yards, &c.; construction of solitary cells; shoring and piecing boundary wall back to the perpendiculars, where it was in danger of falling.

CONVICT PRISONS.

Mounjoy, No. 1 Prison.—Constructing bath-rooms and erecting baths; erecting penal exercise yards; building a new cooking kitchen and fixing therein large cooking apparatus; building large workshop, with gas engine, forge, carpenter's shop, &c., &c.; improving chapel; removing cell water-closets; fitting up separate compartments in hospital; workshed fitted up; new forge built, with fires for 5 blacksmiths, 2 tin-smiths, and 3 nailers; new hospital in course of erection; enlarging Governor's house.

Mounjoy, No. 2 Prison.—Erecting large addition to laundry, including drying lofts, &c.; constructing dormitory for officers by erecting separate compartments in wing, with sitting-room attached; improving hospital; improving kitchen; fitting stores; lowering surface of ground all round boundary walls; enlarging 100 cells.

Spice Island.—Erecting large Roman Catholic chapel of iron; removal of iron-work, &c., of cells, huts, &c., and transferring same to various prisons.

Lusk.—Building stables and piggeries and other farm offices; erecting large hay-shed, &c.

The Board have also supplied each prison with fire pumps and water buckets.

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURE, under subhead "BUILDINGS," for the following years:—

	£	s.	d.
1878-79,	9,326	12	4
1879-80,	11,843	3	4
1880-81,	16,819	15	11
1881-82,	11,368	1	11
1882-83,	12,151	12	6
*1883-84, (about)	13,642	0	0
Vote for current year (1884-5) is	16,129	0	0

May, 1884.

WM. J. WELLAND.

* As all the transfer accounts for 1883-84 have not yet been received, the exact expenditure for that year cannot be given, but the figure inserted above (£13,642) will be found to be approximately correct.

APPENDIX XVI.

SEWERAGE OF OMAGH PRISON AND GOVERNOR'S HOUSE THERE.

MEMORANDUM explanatory of PROCEEDINGS of PRISONS BOARD from February, 1878, until the death of Captain DISNEY, late Governor, in February, 1882, furnished by General Prisons Board.

(a.) *During Period Mr. Mason was Governor.*

The General Prisons Board have the honour to submit the following memorandum with regard to their proceedings in connexion with the sewerage of Omagh Prison and the Governor's house, together with a statement from their architect, and also an abstract of correspondence on this subject from February, 1878, to February, 1882.

In March, 1878, the question of the sewerage of Omagh Prison was under the consideration of the Prisons Board,* when Sir Walter Crofton, then chairman, undertook to deal with it, but after his letter of 2nd May, 1878,† to the county surveyor, the correspondence was mislaid and could not be further traced.

From that date up to 19th November, 1879, except a report from Captain Hill, Inspector, in October, 1878, no communication on the subject of the sewerage appears to have been brought before the Prisons Board.

It should be borne in mind that during this period the Board had not the assistance of an architect, the only officer under their control to deal with prison buildings, and their sanitary arrangements, being a clerk of works.

Mr. Welland, the Board's architect, was appointed on 2nd December, 1879.

The question of the sewerage of Omagh Prison was at once referred by the Board to him.

Four days after his appointment, Mr. Welland requested the Governor to point out the defects in the sewerage. The Governor did so, and submitted a plan for its remedy suggested by the county surveyor; the execution of this plan, though it would have been a great improvement, was considered costly, and Mr. Welland was directed to proceed to Omagh and report.

Here it may be remarked that the quarterly reports of the medical officer on the sanitary state of the prison, during 1879, were satisfactory (see extracts from medical officer's reports of 1879 in the abstract sent herewith).

Mr. Welland visited Omagh Prison for the first time on 29th January, 1880. He stated the Governor did not mention anything which showed defects in the sewerage, except the watercloset in his own house. Mr. Welland, on the 2nd February, 1880, suggested that the cesspools be cleaned out, the sewers tested, closed again, and properly ventilated; soil-pipe in Governor's house to be taken outside, connected by a trap with the drain, and ventilated. On the 4th February, 1880, the Board ordered that the Governor be instructed to take the necessary steps to improve the sewerage.

On 17th February, 1880, the Governor suggested that his house be given up for warders' quarters, and that a residence be provided for him in the Debtors' Prison, forwarding at same time medical certificates as to continued illness in his family and the loss of four children from diphtheria, but Dr. Thompson in one of the certificates stated, "although I cannot say that the house itself is unhealthy."

The Board had no provision in the estimate of 1880-81 to meet the expenditure of a new residence for the Governor,‡ but promised to transfer him to another prison.

The Governor took no steps from February, 1880, until August in same year to obtain a tender for the ventilation of the sewers. He then submitted a tender amounting to £28, for the ventilation of the whole

sewerage of the prison, which the Board, having regard to the directions of the Treasury,|| and the existing state of the vote under the sub-head "buildings" for that year, did not feel justified in expending. This and other expenditure were, therefore, held over till the following year. In May, 1881, the tender of £28, was accepted, and the work of ventilating the sewers was completed before the following August.

On 12th December, 1881, the medical officer called attention to the defective sanitary arrangements of Governor's house, and Mr. Welland recommended that the sewer be opened and traced.

(b.) *During Period the late Captain Disney was Governor.*

Captain Disney, promoted from Castlebar, and joined at Omagh 21st December, 1881. He first occupied quarters near the entrance gate, afterwards occupied by the chief warder.

When Mrs. Mason, wife of the previous Governor, left the prison, Captain Disney went to live in the Governor's house just about the time that the sewer was being opened, notwithstanding that the medical officer had certified that it would not be safe for anyone to live in the place at the time, and Capt. Disney himself forwarded that certificate to the Board.

Dr. Cruise in his report states, "it is to be deeply regretted that Captain Disney did not obey Dr. Thompson's solemn warning not to occupy the Governor's house until the sewer repairs in process of execution were completed; I believe that his unwise neglect of this good advice cost him his life."

Captain Disney had three courses open to him under the circumstances:—

(1st.) To have asked to be allowed to sleep out of the prison with his family, and permission would have been at once granted.

(2nd.) To have applied for lodging allowance for the chief warder, in order that he might continue to occupy the chief warder's quarters.

(3rd.) To have slept in the board room, or in quarters formerly occupied by the matron. These latter quarters were occupied, without complaint, by the present Governor, Lieut.-Col. Gardiner.

With reference to the questions put to the chairman of the Prisons Board when last under examination before the Royal Commission, the following explanation is submitted:—

Question 11,747.

The work in the Governor's house was actually proceeding, although Dr. Thompson, in his report of 7th January, 1882, says he "can hardly speak too strongly in urging this necessary course," and subsequently Dr. Thompson informs Dr. Cruise, "no case of zymotic disease having occurred in this institution for a considerable time, except that of the late Governor, Captain Disney."

Question 11,759.

It is not a fact that the hands of the Prisons Board were tied for three years from 1879 to 1882. The cesspools were cleaned out and the sewers ventilated before August, 1881, and it will be seen from this statement that other action was taken by the Board previous to this in reference to the sewerage of the prison. For full explanation as to this please see the Architect's Statement.¶

* See copy of Board's minute of 19th March, 1878, and of Sir Walter Crofton's memorandum of 10th March, 1882, attached.

† See this letter attached to the "Abstract."

‡ On page 8 of "Abstract."

§ See Mr. Welland's statement sent herewith.

¶ See extracts from Treasury letters in Architect's statement, pages to , sent herewith.

¶ See also "Abstract," pages 5 to 6.

Question 11,763.

In reply to this question, it has been already pointed out that the conclusion referred to in the query is incorrect, as the ventilation of the sewerage was undertaken in May, 1881, and completed before the following August.

Question 11,765.

As to this question, the statement therein is altogether a mistake, inasmuch as Mr. Welland did not visit Omagh Prison until 29th January, 1880, and did not report to the Board till 2nd February, 1880, and his report was not upon the condition of the soil pipe and sewerage of Governor's house in particular, but in reference to the whole sewerage of the prison, the ventilation of which, as already pointed out, was completed before August, 1881.

Questions 11,766 and 11,767.

With reference to these questions, the foregoing explanation is submitted as a full reply to these queries, which appear to have been put under a misapprehension of dates and of facts.

Question 11,772.

With reference to this question, if Mr. Welland has admitted what is stated therein, I would refer to the foregoing explanation to show that such an admission would be incorrect, inasmuch as the ventilation of the sewerage of the prison was completed before August, 1881.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF GENERAL PRISONS BOARD ON 19th March, 1878.

Present:—Sir W. CROFTON, Hon. C. BOURKE, J. LENTAIGNE, Esq., and Captain BARLOW.

"The drainage of Omagh Prison correspondence was handed over to Sir W. Crofton to deal with."

COPY OF SIR WALTER CROFTON'S MEMORANDUM OF 10th March, 1882.

I. I have no papers with reference to Omagh Gaol.
II. But I recollect having dealt with it by several minutes when I was in Ireland.

III. I remember that Mr. Mason (I think it was his name), the Governor wrote some complaint about drainage. I called upon the medical officer for a report. After some time a report was sent, but not being sufficiently detailed or suggestive, I wrote a minute asking for further particulars, and suggesting that ventilating the cesspit would be of service.

IV. Difficulties were then raised that nothing could be done to provide a remedy, because the land did not belong to the prison authorities.

V. I then authorized the employment of the county surveyor to examine and report on the matter, and as to the other authorities concerned in the land.

It was in this stage when I left Ireland.

VI. If the papers are not at the office, they will probably be at Omagh.

I have some idea that Sir J. Lentaigne went to Omagh Gaol to inquire as to its fitness for an invalid prison, and that he went into the drainage question; if so, he would have taken the papers with him.

(Signed), WALTER CROFTON.

Winchester, March 10, 1882.

ARCHIBOX'S STATEMENTS.

30th April, 1884.

MEMORANDUM.

I visited Omagh Prison for the first time on January 29th, 1880 (not December 29th, 1879, as was inadvertently stated to the Royal Commissioners), with reference to the sewerage of the prison. On that occasion the Governor mentioned that there was at times a bad smell in his watercloset. I reported to the Board, recommending ventilation of this closet, and examination of cesspits and drains of the prison. I again visited on 17th February, 1880, in order to see the cesspits which had been opened for my inspection. I then gave the Governor a specification

for the erection of ventilating pipes in seven different parts of the premises, one being at Governor's house, and also for the removal of the soil-pipe, which was built into the wall, to outside.

The Governor was to have invited tenders for this work from local contractors, and he was to have the cesspits cleaned out, and the sewers examined and cleaned; this latter work was proceeded with, but the tenders for the pipes were not obtained, and several times I wrote to the Governor on the subject. At length, on the 1st August, 1880, the Governor wrote to me as follows:—

"I have tried in vain to get tenders for ventilating the sewers; the only person who has even inquired about the job is Mr. Colhoun, and I hope to get a tender from him."

Now, with regard to watercloset in my house, Mr. Colhoun suggests that instead of taking the soil-pipe outside that it remain where it is, and a ventilator put in below the bend in the closet and carried up outside the house; he says he does not see his way to carrying the soil-pipe down so deep as the sewer is, that also it would require an immense amount of excavating."

I replied on the 2nd August, 1880, as follows:—

"As regards your own house, the best plan is certainly what I specified, but if there are great difficulties I would adopt Mr. Colhoun's mode of executing the work."

"Is there not an area round your house, and if so, the distance to sewer cannot be very great, but if the soil-pipe is brought outside at once, carried down to area, and then let again into old pipe in centre of wall, you have at least so much of a dangerous neighbour removed to safety—see other side. However, I suppose Mr. Colhoun is a practical man, and I would place considerable reliance on what he says."

The manner of the Governor when mentioning the bad smell at times perceived in his watercloset, and the long time during which the specification for the suggested remedy lay in his hands, were not calculated to impress one with the belief that he had suffered any inconvenience from the defect complained of.

On 19th August, 1880, the tender was forwarded, but it was not accepted until 23rd May, 1881.

Provision was made for the expense, £28, in the estimate for 1881–82, and the sum here specified was expended in the ventilation of all the sewers in the prison, and not for the sewer of the Governor's house only, as has been stated before the Royal Commission.

With reference to the delay which took place as to the acceptance of the tender for the ventilation of the sewers, from 19th August, 1880, to 23rd May, 1881, the following facts are submitted in explanation:—

In the course of the year 1880, when I made my first general inspection of the prisons, many alterations and repairs were found necessary which had not been anticipated when the estimate for buildings for 1880–81 was framed, as there was not sufficient time from the date of my appointment, December, 1879, up to the end of January or beginning of February, 1880, when the parliamentary estimates were required to be furnished to admit of provision being made for all the works which were subsequently, on inspection, found to have been necessary.

Accordingly in the autumn of 1880 (about the time when the tender in question was received), the Board became aware that the sum provided under sub-head "buildings" was running short, and they directed that it should be ascertained how the expenditure exactly stood as compared with the sum voted. The preparation of this statement took some time, as it was necessary to get in all building accounts from the prisons which were due at that period. When the statement was prepared it was found that out of the sum voted, viz., £9,640, there had been expended £8,911, and the Board in a letter of 12th October, 1880, represented this state of things to the Government, and asked that Treasury sanction be obtained

for a further sum of £5,000, which it was estimated would be required up to 31st March, 1881, to complete works then actually in progress.

The Lords of the Treasury replied on 29th October, 1880, that "My Lords have received with regret an application to spend so large a sum as £5,000 under sub-head Q. of the Irish Prisons Vote in excess of the sum of £9,640 provided under that sub-head." Their Lordships also called for a detailed statement of the expenditure.

On receipt of this statement the Treasury approved in letter of 18th December, 1880, of an additional expenditure, under buildings, to the amount of £5,975, but their Lordships added—

"My Lords request that the General Prisons Board may be reminded that they have no right to incur any liabilities in excess of the amount provided under any sub-head of their vote without first obtaining the sanction of this Board, who will judge whether there is any necessity for exceeding the amount provided by Parliament for the particular head of service in anticipation of an application being made to Parliament for further funds.

"My Lords request to be informed of the departmental arrangements hitherto made by the General Prisons Board for keeping a check on this branch of their expenditure, and what changes they propose to make in those arrangements with a view to avoid a repetition of the very unsatisfactory results which have occurred in the present case."

The Prisons Board accordingly submitted arrangements which they proposed with a view of establishing a system of check upon the building expenditure.

Mr. Herbert Murray, the then Treasury Remembrancer in Ireland, reported as follows upon those arrangements after inquiry in this office, viz. :—

"1. That as regards new works or putting up any new fittings or apparatus for the first time they must be included in the estimate, and no deviation from the estimate allowed without the *previous* sanction of the Treasury.

"2. That no repairs which are not included in the estimate, and which are *not urgent should be undertaken without previous Treasury authority.*

"3. That urgent and unforeseen repairs, such as bursting of boilers, piping, damage to wells, &c., should be undertaken on the direction of an individual member of the Board, but reported immediately by him, and the sanction of the Treasury obtained; other works being postponed, if possible, to cover the expenditure so incurred."

There was no evidence at the time of the reception of the tender for the ventilating pipes to lead the Board to believe that these pipes were urgently necessary; and as the expenditure under buildings was being reviewed about that period, and having regard to the very strong language in which the Lords of the Treasury and their Remembrancer expressed themselves (*see extracts quoted*) against incurring expense not provided for in the estimate, the Prisons Board postponed the work of ventilating the sewers until the following financial year.

The works proposed to be done, including the ventilating pipes, were completed before August, 1881, and the prison was considered then to be in a good sanitary state.

As regards the soil-pipe which was left in the Governor's house, I beg to state that on the 13th January, 1882, when the late Captain Disney had the pipe exposed, it was examined by Mr. Lynch, the Board's Clerk of Works, who reported it was perfect, without any leakage whatsoever, and Trade Warder Fulton, who, with his own hands took it out, also reported that the pipe was perfect and sound.

Mr. Lynch at the same time inspected the sewer under the basement in presence of the late Captain Disney, and reported that it was a well-constructed sewer, with a very good fall, and that the deposit in it was very trifling. Trade Warder Fulton and Chief

Warder McArthur also stated that this sewer was clean.

With reference to question No. 11,758, put to the chairman on his examination before the Royal Commission, I beg to state that if the sewer under the Governor's house had been removed before the late Captain Disney was appointed it could not of course have caused his death; but as the same work should have been executed whenever the sewer was removed, it follows that any one acting in the imprudent manner that Captain Disney did must have incurred the same imminent risk.

(Signed) Wm. J. WELLAND.

III.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE and BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS relating to the SEWERAGE of OMAGH PRISON and the GOVERNOR'S HOUSE there.

February, 1878.—The General Prisons Board called upon the Board of Superintendence to remedy the defective sewerage in the gaol; that body replied they were unable to take compulsory steps to carry out county surveyor's plans.

19 March, 1878.—Prisons Board had under consideration the drainage of the prison. Correspondence handed over to Sir Walter Crofton to deal with.

29 March, 1878.—Dr. Thompson, medical officer, proposed to remedy the defective sewerage; that all intercepting sewers be filled up, the sewers connected with W.C.'s, urinals, baths, &c., which passed under prison, to be closed, new pipes to be laid (away from building), and directed into main sewer, which has a good fall into the river.

2 May, 1878.—Sir W. Crofton requested Mr. French, county surveyor, to report on Dr. Thompson's plan and to ascertain if the local sanitary authorities objected to its being carried out. The correspondence relating to the sewerage, which was handed over to Sir Walter Crofton, has been mislaid and cannot be traced; the only communications of that period to hand are Dr. Thompson's letter of 29th March and the letter of 2 May, 1878, which are attached.

October, 1878.—Captain Hill, inspector, called attention to the sewerage.

19 November, 1879.—Governor forwards papers relative to the sewerage of the prison.

21 November, 1879.—Prisons Board ordered the question to be referred to architect, when appointed.

15 November, 1879.—Extract from medical officer's journal.—"Bad sewerage. The prison has been more than once threatened with an outbreak of typhoid fever."

6 December, 1879.—Mr. Welland, architect, suggests that Governor should state where defects in sewerage are.

19 December, 1879.—Governor submits statement from county surveyor. Large cesspool behind closets retains solid matter, other sewers too wide to carry off solid matter. Under Governor's house there is a sewer 18 inches wide, which when last opened was almost choked up.

Plan suggested. Closing of cesspools and sewers which were not required. Glazed fire-clay pipes to be laid. Ventilating pipes to be erected.

27 December, 1879.—Mr. Welland reports that plan of county surveyor would be costly, probably amounting to £150 or £160, or more; but it would be a great improvement.

30 January, 1880.—Prisons Board had again under consideration the sewerage; the matter was referred to Mr. Welland, who was directed to proceed to Omagh Prison, and report.

27 January, 1880.—Governor forwards copies of medical officer's quarterly reports for 1879, viz. :—

I. 23 June.—"Found everything correct in a sanitary point of view."

II. 30 October.—"Everything seems in a good state

"of order as far as the sanitary and hygienic arrangements are concerned."

III 23 December.—"Visited and inspected prisoners, and made usual quarterly inspection."

2 February, 1880.—Mr. Willand reports having visited Omagh Prison for first time on 29 January, 1880. Governor did not mention any circumstances which showed defects in sewerage, except as regards waterclosets in his own house. Mr. Willand did not perceive any bad smells; he thinks drainage into river cannot legally be entertained; suggests cesspools be cleaned out, sewers tested, closed again, and properly ventilated. Soil pipe in Governor's house to be taken outside wall, and connected with drain by a good trap and ventilated.

4 February, 1880.—Prisons Board had Mr. Willand in attendance at their meeting and discussed his report of 2 February, 1880. Directed him to write to Governor to take the necessary steps for improving the sewerage.

17 February, 1880.—Governor reports as to the unsuitability of his house, and attaches two medical certificates, one from Dr. Thompson, prison medical officer, stating, "although I cannot say that the house itself is unhealthy, I can most safely assert that its position and surroundings make it so . . . by the loss some years ago of his four children, his own very serious illness from fever, and the frequent attacks of slight illness of himself and family."

The Governor (Mr. Mason), suggested that the Governor's house be converted into warders' quarters, and that a portion of the Debtors' Prison be fitted up as a residence for the Governor.

And another certificate from Dr. Fleming (Governor's own medical attendant), stating he has attended Mr. Mason's family since 1875. "During that time they have suffered a most unusual amount of sickness of various kinds. He himself has had typhoid fever of a most protracted and dangerous character . . . he has lost four children in that time, two of them by diphtheria . . . I cannot after most careful consideration find any cause to account for all this save a gloomy unhealthy residence."

23 February, 1880.—Prisons Board had under consideration Governor's letter (and medical certificates) as to unfitness of his house as a residence on sanitary grounds. Ordered, that Governor be informed that no provision for proposed expenditure has been made in estimates for 1880-81, but that when occasion offers he will be transferred to another prison.

5 April, 1880.—Medical officer reports after his quarterly inspection as follows:—"I am glad to see that steps are being taken to close up the cesspools which were, in my opinion, such a fertile source of intestinal complaints."

19 August, 1880.—Estimate for ventilating sewers, &c., submitted by Governor.

8 September, 1880.—Amended estimate for ventilating sewers.

25 May, 1881.—Tender for ventilating sewers which was held over from last year accepted at £28 on recommendation of Mr. Willand.

12 December, 1881.—Medical officer again calls attention to the unsanitary state of Governor's house, and considers it his duty to refer to the subject before the new Governor takes up his duties, and adds, "Mr. Mason has lost three of his children from diphtheria, which clearly points to defective sanitary arrangements."

19 December, 1880.—Mr. Willand recommends that sewer of Governor's house be traced (opened and examined).

21 December, 1881.—Captain Disney joined at Omagh Prison as Governor.

26 December, 1881.—Captain Disney reports that sewer cannot be examined until Mrs. Mason leaves the house.

Medical officer considers that the house should be painted and whitewashed, and every room papered.

29 December, 1881.—Prison Board considered repairs required for Governor's house. Ordered, that Mr. Willand report further when sewers are examined.

8 January, 1882.—Captain Disney submits copy of medical officer's quarterly report, dated 7th January, 1882.

EXTRACT.

"The sewer in Governor's house has recently been opened, and the result proves, without doubt, that the cause of all the illness in the house was the defective sewerage. The ground underneath the kitchen floor is saturated with offensive matter,* and a smell of sewer gas penetrates the whole house.

"It would not be safe for anyone to live in the place at present. The sewer should be shut up, a new one made entirely outside and away from the building. I can hardly speak too strongly in urging this necessary course."

10 January, 1882.—Mr. Willand reported in reference to foregoing report, that he has had communications from the Governor and expected to be able to make matters right.

17 January, 1882.—Mr. Willand, in compliance with Board's Order of 29 December, 1881, reported that Mr. Lynch, Clerk of Works, had inspected the Governor's house and had seen the sewer there. Mr. Lynch stated as follows:—"The sewer was a brick one of best shape, or good construction and having a good fall. A sink in the scullery communicated with the sewer in a very objectionable manner. The papering and painting of the house was in first-rate order, excepting in the top rooms."

The Governor wished the watercloset removed from the house and placed in coal store, and the sewer carried outside the house altogether. Mr. Willand stated this could be done, and that the cost, including alteration of the sink arrangement in the scullery, would be under £20.

The question of the papering and painting of the house was referred to the medical officer for report.—25 January, 1882.

As regards ventilation. Mr. Willand stated the rooms were lofty, each having three windows, double hung, and could not see necessity for extra ventilation except in two upper rooms.

25 January, 1882.—Mr. Willand directed Governor to requisition for earthenware drain pipes for sewer, and to obtain a tender for plastering, &c., new watercloset.

24 January, 1882.—Governor (Captain Disney) stated he had not received instructions as to alterations necessary in Governor's house owing to its defective sanitary condition, although, at that date, he had been over a month in Omagh Prison, and had his family in lodgings at inconvenience and expense. He also stated he was sleeping in the Governor's house in accordance with the rules, and that he felt his health was suffering by sleeping in a house with the drains open. The clerk of works visited on the 13 January, 1882, and nothing had as yet been done to remedy defects.

26 January, 1882.—Mr. Willand stated instructions and Board's decision were sent to Governor on 25 January, 1882, and further specification would be sent that day.—26 January, 1882.

26 January, 1882.—Medical officer reported that several patients suffering from diphtheria, having lately inhabited the Governor's house, the necessity for a thorough overhauling was self-evident; he, therefore, recommended the papering to be removed entirely and replaced, painting to be thoroughly washed and re-varnished, all the rooms to be ventilated, watercloset removed from house, old soil-pipe to be removed from inner wall, and the portion of the pipe passing under house to be removed.

26 January, 1882.—Governor in submitting fore-

* See the annexed reports of the Trade Warden, who superintended the opening of the sewer; and also of the Chief Warden. The amount of deposit in bottom of sewer, the Trade Warden stated was one sack, and the "ground was not full, or to appearance infected with deposit matter.

† Approved by Vice-Chairman, 25th January, 1882.

going report, complained that no mention was made in Mr. Welland's report of the drain at that time open and running under the house, nor of the soil-pipe built into the wall, and suggested that the drain should be closed up and the soil-pipe removed. The Governor added that in face of what the medical officer reported, and his own state of health since he went to live in the house, he would not consider himself justified in taking his family to live in the house unless the alterations were carried out in a proper manner.

27 January, 1882.—The Vice-Chairman, on receipt of Governor's letter of 26 January, 1882, asked Mr. Welland to state, assuming the sanitary arrangements to be properly carried out, was not the house a suitable one in every respect?

The Vice-Chairman also directed Mr. Welland to have the sewerage, &c. arranged as soon as possible, and the papering and cleansing of the painting done as recommended by medical officer.

30 January, 1882.—Mr. Welland, in reply to Vice-Chairman, stated he believed the house to be suitable, from Mr. Lynch's report; he had not gone through it himself.

The specification directing the sewer to be filled up and the soil-pipe removed was sent to the Governor and crossed his letter of 26th January, 1882.

28 January, 1882.—Captain Disney reported sick. 7 February, 1882.—Captain Disney died.

TO THE LOCAL INSPECTOR.

April 1, 1878.

I shall be glad to hear if there has been any objection raised to the discharge from the main sewer into the river, or if it may be considered that such discharge is allowed.

(Signed) WALTER CROFTON.

Omagh, March 29, 1878.

SIR,—In reply to your inquiry relative to the defective drainage of Omagh gaol, I have the honour to inform you that my plan for remedying the present unsatisfactory condition of the sewerage is a simple one, and could, I believe, be carried out at a small outlay. The numerous intercepting sewers should be filled up, the main sewer repaired, and the sewers in connexion with waterclosets, urinals, baths, &c.—and which pass under the prison—closed, and new pipes laid away from the building, and directed with a good fall into the main sewer, which itself has a sufficient fall into the neighbouring river. I should mention that owing to the construction of the new waterworks there will always be an abundant supply of water for flushing purposes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDW. F. THOMPSON, M.B.
Medical Officer, Omagh Gaol.

To the Chairman,
General Prisons Board.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
2nd May, 1878.

SIR,—As you have had the matter of the sewerage of Omagh Prison under your consideration, I have to request, on behalf of the Prisons Board, that you will examine and report upon the plan proposed by Dr. Thompson, with its cost; and also on any other plan which you may consider better, and especially that of a cess properly ventilated, in default of other plans.

It will be necessary, in the consideration of any scheme requiring the sewerage to be drained into the main sewer and the river, to ascertain from the authority qualified to give the permission whether there would be any objection to its being carried out.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WALTER CROFTON,
Chairman.

T. B. French, Esq.,
County Surveyor, Strathroy, Omagh.

H.M. Prison, Omagh,
6th April, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to query of the 4th April, 1882, I beg leave to state—

1st. As to construction of Sewer in Governor's House when opened.

Sides built with stone and lime mortar; flagged in; bottom 18 inches wide by 18 inches deep, flagged over



top; 3 inches lime mortar between flags of scullery floor and flags over top of sewer.

2nd. Amount of Deposit.

One inch of deposit in bottom of sewer when opened, which we had to stop work until we received chloride of lime and a bottle of carbolic acid to sprinkle over the sewer. I consider the stench came from main sewer.

3rd. State of Ground at Top, Bottom, and Sides of Sewer.

The ground was not full, or to appearance infected with the deposit matter.

4th. Construction of Sewer in Coal-yard when opened.

I opened the same sewer in coal-yard, about 8 yards from the Governor's house, and found it to be arched with



brick and lime mortar, and the same amount of deposit as mentioned in No. 2.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) JOHN JAS. FULTON,
Tradeswarder.

H.M. Prison, Omagh,
7th April 1882.

SIR,

In reply to paper from the architect re sewer under Governor's house, I beg to state, for that gentleman's information, that my duty led me to visit the men engaged opening the sewer frequently, and on no occasion did I observe the ground above the sewer infected with sewage matter; in fact, there seemed to be very little deposit in the sewer at any point.

I was present a short time after the first flag was taken off, my attention being called to the unpleasant smell coming from the sewer by Tradeswarder Fulton; so very unpleasant was it that the men had to be taken from it. I called the late Governor's attention to this, when he immediately sent for carbolic acid and chloride of lime, and got Warder Andrews (who was in charge of the working party under Tradeswarder Fulton's directions) to sprinkle it freely upon the sewer and scullery. I am convinced that this unpleasant smell was caused by the sewer gas escaping from the main sewer, with which the scullery sewer was connected, as it continued until a short time after the late Governor lay down, when I directed the tradeswarder to close the mouth of sewer with a flag and cement it with puddling clay; after which it ceased.

The sewer appeared to be well covered, having a fair depth of masonry between flags of scullery and those covering top of sewer. This masonry was so hard that it required pick and crowbar to break it, and when thrown up appeared quite dry, and no appearance of any matter having penetrated it, either from above or below.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. McARTHUR, C.W.
Lieut.-Colonel Gardiner,
Governor.

APPENDIX XVII.

REPORT ON THE STORES AND STORE-KEEPING BRANCH OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

Home Office, 1st May, 1884.

MEMORANDUM.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Royal Commissioners on Prisons in Ireland, the following notes of an inspection made by me during the past fortnight of the Stores and Store Accounts of Naas, Limerick, Cork, Tralee, Galway, Mullingar, Richmond, Mountjoy, and Belfast prisons, and of the Store-Accounting arrangements at the office of the Prisons Board in Dublin Castle.

The store rooms are for the most part small, ill-lighted, badly-fitted, and inconveniently situated. When the prisons were built, any place, however dark or inaccessible, seems to have been considered suitable enough for this purpose. And so to-day the clothing, bedding, and general furniture of the prisons may be found in all sorts of out-of-the-way corners—in lofts, in cellars, in turrets, in cupboards, in basement rooms—and waste, untidiness, and general disorder are the natural results. Part-worn garments, tins, brushes, unconsidered trifles of all kinds, get stowed away and forgotten. The Governors and storekeepers cannot readily carry about with them anything like a connected idea of the total quantities lying about in this way, and demands for further supplies are made unnecessarily. The stock floating about the prisons is therefore frequently out of all proportion to actual requirements. Thus, for an average population of under 300 prisoners, I found, in one establishment, no less than 1,000 shirts on what is called the floating stock, that is, the stock supposed to be required for actual wear. The extra shirts requisite in connection with the weekly washing and repairing would of course account for a portion of this supply; but, even then, between three and four hundred shirts were to spare. In the prison I am referring to, which was in other respects well managed, I found other articles in excess. The scattered stocks which are now distributed here and elsewhere among ward officers and others, should, beyond question, be, as far as possible, concentrated at one central point. The stocks of new articles in the hands of the storekeepers are also much too large in some instances. Condemned articles are not always separated from new, nor private property from public. There is a pretty general want of cleanliness and order. The stores themselves are of good quality as a whole, although I find the prisons have no samples for their guidance, except at Mountjoy, where, however, they are old and somewhat unreliable. The provision store rooms sometimes adjoin or form part of the kitchen, and are accessible to the cook.

The kitchens are often dark, cramped, and dirty. In one case the Governor stated that he had to change the cooks frequently, because of the unhealthiness of the kitchen. The practice of changing the officers in charge of the kitchen, which is not unusual throughout the service, is by no means a good one in my opinion. So far as I could find, there are no printed instructions for the guidance of the cooks in the various cooking processes, and in consequence these vary at different establishments—the meat, for example, being boiled much longer at some prisons than others. The arrangements are at the discretion of an officer who frequently knows little or nothing about the matter. When the provisions are issued to him, he is seldom furnished with a note of the quantities. The allowance issued for waste in cooking potatoes varies from *nil* to 20 per cent.

In the Local Prisons especially, the accounts are in a condition that is far from satisfactory. The system which the prisons have been directed to follow is laid down in a little pamphlet issued by the Prisons Board in 1879, but the work is, in my opinion, so vague and general in its instructions as to be of little practical value as a guide to the accounting officers. The system

runs mainly on the lines of that which existed in the English prisons some twenty years ago, but which has long since been superseded, at the instance of the Treasury. Some of its provisions, however, are not observed, and those that are observed are in most instances worked in such a way as to render them little short of worthless. Indeed, the books are nowhere kept in the way they ought to be. They are not understood. There is more than enough of figuring, but there is a distinct want of grip about the whole of the machinery. No annual statement of profits, no quarterly summary of the receipts and issues of provisions, and no quarterly returns of manufactures—all of which are directed to be furnished—are sent to the head office. This is true of Mountjoy Convict establishment as well as of the Local Prisons I visited. The Hospital Extras Book is not kept in all the prisons, and the clothing and bedding are not marked with the date of issue, as laid down in the pamphlet. The books are not always up to date. In one prison especially they are greatly in arrear and confusion: The Materials Ledger, the Productive Ledger, and the Floating Stock Book have been badly kept in this case, and are much behind, the arrears in the Floating Stock Book extending back to 1881. In the case of the Productive Ledger (probably one of the most important books on the list, its purpose being to show the financial results of the manufacturing operations), great diversity of practice exists. One prison has tried three different methods of keeping it in as many years. A Governor hears that at some other prison than his own it is kept in such and such a way, and he straightway proceeds to try the new method. As kept at the present time, at nearly all the prisons I visited, it is simply useless. Even at Mountjoy prison, the whole of the industries, whether carried on for profit or not (that is to say, whether the operations are directed to the production of articles intended for sale to private customers, or for the manufacture of prison supplies—on which no profit is charged), are all jumbled together in one general account.

This being the state of things it is not surprising that Governors are not always clear as to whether their industries are paying or not. One Governor, for example, who stated that he bought junk at 12s. per cwt. and sold the oakum arising from it at 22s. (prices which should have left a good margin), showed no profit in the labour return furnished for the annual printed report of the Board, because he had heard casually that other Governors were not in the habit of showing profit on oakum picking. These annual labour returns are often quite unreliable. Here they are based upon *per diem* rates for each prisoner, there on the results brought out by the Productive Ledger (and this for prison supplies on which the Productive Ledger ought to show no profit). At Mountjoy, the profit on articles sold to private customers is computed at what it is estimated that the rates charged *ought* to give.

There is nothing of the nature of a Day Book in general use.

The Personal Accounts Ledger is kept in a variety of ways (in one case partly as a Day Book). It is unnecessarily burdened with accounts which do not belong to the manufacturing department. By simply keeping the invoices of the steward's or store department in a book by themselves (instead of mixing them up, as now, with trade invoices), and totalling and summarizing them quarterly, three parts of the labour now expended on the Personal Accounts Ledger might be saved. It was rather surprising to find that it is customary for cash as well as credit customers to have ledger accounts opened for them.

The Provision and Miscellaneous Store Ledgers almost invariably show no discrepancies at balancing—a circumstance inexplicable on any reasonable

grounds. No articles received in bulk and weighed out daily in small quantities can be expected to tell out exactly at the end of a quarter. There are some descriptions of goods, too, in which a natural waste occurs—soap, for example. The ledgers are balanced quarterly by the simple arithmetical operation of deducting one side from the other. There were few instances in which I was able to satisfy myself that the balances had been carefully compared with the stores actually remaining on hand. In one establishment the issues entered did not include 20 per cent. of extra potatoes issued for waste on each potato ration, and yet the accounts appear as balanced. The meat accounts, in this instance, are made to balance by the entry of the difference between the two sides as "bone." I found this practice in another prison. In a third Prison where the provision accounts are greatly in arrear, extraordinary discrepancies appear among the balance entries on 30th September, 1883. Thus, 137 lbs. of flour was apparently wasted in issuing 86 lbs., and a loss of 140 lbs. of split peas occurred in giving out 64 lbs. during the quarter. I was told that the clerk who kept these books has since been discharged for drunkenness. A great many of the books here were in a bad state, which the Governor attributed to the frequent changes that had occurred in his clerical staff, and the want of accounting capacity in the officers sent to him. These are points on which several other Governors laid great stress.

It is not unusual for the books to be kept by one officer and the stores to be received and issued by another. It is manifestly wrong that goods on their reception from contractors should not be seen by the storekeeper, who practically passes the accounts for payment; and it is equally conducive to irregularity that the storekeeper should have no personal knowledge of the correctness or incorrectness of the figures he enters in his store books as representing receipts, issues, and balances.

As regards some prisons the accounts of floating stock and manufacturing materials are fairly well kept.

The periods at which the washing of prisoners' bedding is done vary at different prisons; sheets are in some cases washed once a month, and in others once a fortnight, and blankets are subject to no regular periodical cleansing.

No uniform scale of tasks for the several industries is in use. Oakum pickers and stone breakers are sometimes tasked. The former, in some cases, are required to pick 2 lbs., and in others, 4 lbs. of junk per prisoner per day.

The weights and scales of the prisons are not regularly (if at all) inspected and adjusted. The kitchen scales used for weighing the prisoners' rations I found more than once out of order—and against the prisoner. The coal scale of one prison was 7 lbs. out.

The length of credit given to customers is stated to be three months (as against one month in England), with a discount of 7½ per cent. At Mountjoy, I find the terms are 7½ per cent. in 14 days; 5 per cent. under 3 months; 2½ per cent. under 5 months; after 5 months net. In one of the prisons the ledger, erroneously or otherwise, showed two accounts to have been outstanding since 1882.

The prices charged for mats, mattings, and other articles of manufacture vary at different prisons. The tariff for goods manufactured for use in the prison service, is, as a rule, much higher than in England. Thus:—

ARTICLES.	England.		Ireland.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Ordinary Prison Jacket,*	4	4	2	0 to 6 10
" " Vests,†	3	2	3	3 - 3 7
" " Trousers,†	4	7	4	4 - 7 0
" " Shoes,	4	6	9	0 - 9 4

* Cloth in England—Frieze in Ireland.

† Beaver-teen in England—Frieze in Ireland.

This is partly owing to a difference of quality and make; and some assimilation to the English patterns in these respects would be attended with advantage. The clothing outfit of a prisoner in England is about 25s. 10d., as against about 39s. 1d. in Ireland. The bedding outfit in England is estimated at 32s. 1d., and in Ireland, for a large number of prisons at least, at 42s. 4d.

But the manner in which the prices are arrived at appears to be responsible for a great part of the difference. The rates charged for articles made for the prison service are intended and understood to be only sufficient to ensure the supplying prison from loss. What is the fact? Six or seven, or at most ten, per cent, added to the price of the material, would cover all necessary expenditure. I find, however, that these percentages are greatly exceeded. Thus, in the item of shoes, Mountjoy Prison adds nearly 20 per cent. In frieze jackets it adds 14 per cent; and this is in addition to the percentage charged by Richmond Prison on the frieze it manufactures and supplies. A very serious overcharge is thus made on prison clothing. The charges for other articles are worked out on a similar principle. The effect of this state of things is, of course, to unnecessarily swell the published statements of the expenditure of the Irish Prisons, and to saddle the printed estimates submitted to Parliament with amounts which have no right whatever to be included. The estimates for the Irish Prisons compare very unfavourably with those for the English Prisons in some of the subheads which relate to stores. Thus:—

ESTIMATES FOR 1884-5.

	Rate per Head.							
	Convict Prisons.				Local Prisons.			
	England.		Ireland.		England.		Ireland.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Victualling for Prisoners.	9	0 0	10	17 7	4	9 7	6	18 4
Clothing " "	2	5 0	3	16 3	0	16 1	1	3 11
Bedding " "	0	5 3	0	8 0	4	2 0	0	8 6
Fuel and Light	2	0 9	4	10 7	1	17 3	4	4 5
Soap, Scouring Articles, &c.	0	5 0	0	7 4	0	6 2	0	7 5

Whatever causes may be at work—and as will be gathered from the foregoing remarks there are not a few—in connection with the high rate of expenditure in Irish Prisons shown by the above figures, there will at least be no difficulty in removing one of the most serious of them by substituting a properly framed transfer price-list for the varying and excessive tariffs now in use.

I have already spoken of the unnecessarily large stocks of bedding, clothing, and other stores now scattered about the various prisons. A considerable amount of money is also lying locked up in the shape of large quantities of mats, oakum, and other manufactured products of various kinds awaiting sale.

Coir yarn and fibre are purchased from coir dealers instead of being bought at first cost at public sale as in England. Large quantities of these materials are used for making mats, matting, brushes, &c. From a careful inspection of what I found on hand, I am certain it could be purchased at public sale, through a broker, for about £3 a ton less, taken all round.

The Chief Office in Dublin has little real control of store matters. For articles other than provisions, demands are submitted in duplicate to the Prisons Board, showing the quantities required, and the date and quantity of the previous supply in each case. Condemnation-lists are also submitted quarterly, and at the end of each half-year every prison sends in a list of manufactured articles which can be spared for prison use, or which may be available for sale. The Superintendent of Stores visits the prisons occasionally, and has to do with all the arrangements in reference to the various tenders submitted for the decision of the

Board. At the end of the financial year each prison furnishes to the Board a bill showing what it has supplied either to itself or other prisons on account of the prison service, the Governor of the supplying prison, as well as that of the receiving prison, certifying at the top. These are summarized by the clerk in charge of accounts, and embodied in the general statement of expenditure given at the end of the year in the annual report of the Prisons Board. The annual returns of labour are dealt with by the chief clerk. This is practically all that the chief office has to do with stores. It has no firm hold of the working of the various prisons in regard to this particular department of expenditure. Such responsibility as rests upon it in connection with the matter is divided, not, in practice, very clearly, between the Superintendent of Stores, the Architect and the clerk in charge of accounts.

At present there is much waste of labour in the office of the Superintendent of Stores, and many changes will be necessary all round before an efficient and economical system of check can be secured.

The clerical officers of the service are not of a high standard of efficiency. Excepting in the Dublin prisons, and one or two instances elsewhere, I have found few that appeared to me to be equal to the duty of efficiently managing the store and financial arrangements of the prisons.

I would respectfully request that the advisability of carrying out the following, among other, changes may be considered, in connection with any scheme of improvement which the Royal Commission may have in contemplation:—

1. The introduction of a revised system of accounts and the issue of precise printed instructions

- in connection with it. The accounting officers of the prisons to be personally instructed on the opening of the new system.
2. The institution of formal periodical stock-takings by properly constituted Boards. The stocks found by these Boards to be systematically compared with the book balances. Stock is now taken once a quarter. This might advantageously be altered to once in six months in the case of provisions, and once in twelve months in the case of raw materials and manufactured goods. The stock in the hands of trade officers, however, to be taken quarterly.
3. The concentration of the floating stock of clothing, bedding, &c.
4. The improvement of the store and cooking accommodation.
5. The issue of detailed instructions for the guidance of cooks.
6. The revision of the Prison price-lists.
7. The introduction of a scale of tasks for the several industries.
8. The issue of approved samples for the guidance of governors in receiving stores.
9. The periodical inspection of weights and scales.
10. The purchase of coir yarn and fibre at public sale through a broker.
11. The re-organization of the store-accounting machinery of the chief office.
12. The re-organization to some extent of the clerical staff of the Prisons.

JAMES DUNCAN,
Assistant Accountant of Stores.

APPENDIX XVIII.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNORS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE PRISONS SERVICE, IRELAND, RELATIVE TO THE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC STORES.

I N D E X.

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|---|---|
| <p>Explanatory Notes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prescribed patterns of books and forms not to be altered. 2. Demands for supplies contracted for. 3. All supplies of stores should be authorized. 4. Communications relating to cash, stores, or contracts to be kept separate from questions relating to Prison management or discipline. 5. Books and forms to be demanded in proper time. 6. Requisitions not necessary for supplies of materials when specially authorized. 7. Delay in receiving supplies of materials, &c., to be reported to the Board. 8. Instructions relative to provision contractors failing to supply, &c. 9. Instructions relative to deductions from contractors' accounts for purchases in default. 10. Rejection of stores or purchases in default of contractors to be reported to the Prisons Board. 11. Goods and stores received must be accompanied by an invoice. 12. Issues from the stores not to be made by the Steward without properly authorized documents. 13. Fractional parts of an ounce. 14. Invoices to be checked and secured in Invoice Book. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Articles manufactured to be returned to store. 16. Articles to be branded and dated. 17. Unserviceable stores. 18. Condemnation of stores. 19. Productive services. 20. Transfer of articles between Prisons. 21. Quarterly statement of the receipt and issue of materials. 22. Prices of prison manufactured articles. 23. Sales to the public. 24. Warders' and Matrons' clothing. 25. Length of time prisoners' clothing are required to be in wear. 26. Demands for supplies from contractors. 27. Provisions ledger. 28. Materials ledger. 29. Invoices to be secured in book. 30. Personal account ledger. 31. Productive service ledger. 32. General floating stock book. 33. Auxiliary floating stock book. 34. Trades Instructors' stock book. 35. Summary of receipts and issue of provisions. 36. Special requirements not in contract. 37. Notice to Tradesmen to render their accounts. 38. Notice to Tradesmen to call for payment. 39. Annual return of requirements. |
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EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The terms Sub-Accounting Officer, Governor, Steward and Officer, made use of in the annexed instructions, shall include all Prison Officials performing analogous duties to the following respective positions, viz. :—

Governor—shall include any Superintendent or Prison officer intrusted with the care and management of any Prison or Bridewell.

Steward—shall include any Storekeeper or other Officer having the special charge of the stores of any Prison or Bridewell.

Officer—shall include both male and female.

Prison—shall include any Bridewell.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO STORES.

The prescribed patterns of books and forms not to be altered.

Demands for supplies contracted for.

All supplies of stores should be authorized.

Communications relating to stores, &c.

Books and forms to be demanded in proper time.

Requisitions not necessary for supplies, &c., of materials when specially authorized.

Delay in receiving supplies of materials, &c., to be reported to the Board.

Instructions relative to provision contractors, failing to supply, &c.

Instructions relative to deductions from contractors' accounts for purchases in default.

Rejection of stores or purchases in default of contractors to be reported to the Prisons Board.

Goods and stores received must be accompanied by an invoice.

Issues from the stores not to be made by the steward without properly authorized documents.

Instructions as to fractional parts of an ounce.

Invoices to be checked and properly secured in the Invoice Book.

All articles manufactured in the Prison to be returned to store.

1. A detailed list of the authorized store books and forms is subjoined, and no deviation from the prescribed patterns will be permitted without special authority or instructions. It must be borne in mind that the prompt and faithful record of all receipts and issues of stores for the service of the Prison is as important as any cash transactions, and must be strictly attended to.

2. All articles required for the service, for which contracts exist, must be demanded from the respective contractors, on the requisition forms provided for the purpose, and the Governor of the Prison will be held strictly responsible that such demands are reasonable and necessary for the requirements of the service.

3. All supplies of stores out of the ordinary course should have previously received the approval of the General Prisons Board. If received without such sanction the sub-accounting officer will bear the responsibility of the amount, if disallowed.

4. Communications to the General Prisons Board, with respect to stores or contracts, should not be mixed up, where it can be avoided, with subjects relating to other prison matters.

5. When store books or forms are required care must be taken that the demands for such are submitted in due course to enable them being supplied in reasonable time, and without inconvenience to the working of any particular branch of the Prison.

6. In cases where the Prisons Board have specially sanctioned the purchase or supply of any article for any particular prison, it will not be necessary, after the sanction has been notified to the prison, for the authorized printed form of requisition to be submitted to the Board for the supply of the article. In such cases the Governor of the Prison will direct the supply to be made, unless he is informed that this has been done by the Prisons Board.

7. A contractor failing to make the necessary supply, within reasonable time, of any article (of the nature of IMPLEMENTS OR MATERIALS), demanded according to the terms of his contract when such exists, and after due notice of the delay having been given to the contractor, the Governor will report the circumstance to the General Prisons Board.

8. If a contractor for the supply of any article of PROVISIONS fails to comply with the demand sent him within proper time, or supplies an article, the quality of which is considered inferior to the accepted sample (if any), and not in accordance with the specification of the contract. In the latter case the Governor, along with the medical officer and steward, will form a Board of Survey for the examination of the article. In all cases where the nature of the article supplied will admit, the District Inspector will form one of the Board of Survey. [Where the Inspector and Medical Officer are not available, then one or two other Prison officers, whom the Governor may consider competent to form an opinion of the quality of the article, and if, after careful examination, the article is found to be of inferior quality to the sample accepted, or of a quality inferior to that specified in the contract—then in either of the above cases the Governor of the Prison may purchase the required article, or a suitable substitute, as near to the Prison, and on as reasonable terms as the convenience of the Service will admit of; or the Governor may direct the issue of any article from the store of the Prison that he may consider a proper substitute in lieu of the articles rejected.

9. In any case where it has been found necessary to purchase any article, or to issue a substitute from the Prison store, in default of a contractor, the increased price (if any), of the article purchased, or of the substitute, together with any expenses incurred, shall be deducted from the contractor's account.

10. In all cases of the rejection of stores or purchases in default of contractors, the Governor will report the circumstances to the General Prisons Board, and when it has been found necessary to hold a Board of Survey, the survey docket stating the cause of the rejection, signed by the officers who formed the Board of Survey, should accompany the report.

11. Goods or stores received must invariably be accompanied by an invoice, and are on no account to be received by the steward, unless supplied in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract (if any), and the instructions furnished with the demand for the supplies.

12. Issues of stores to the prison can only be made by the steward on receipt of proper demands, or on the usual daily victualling returns, signed by the proper officers. All such demands made on the store for issues to the prison, should be signed by the officer making the demand, and countersigned by the Governor (those for the Hospital should be also signed by the medical officer) demand books or forms will be supplied for these services. The steward will be careful to obtain the signature or initials on the demand form, of the officer receiving the supplies, in acknowledgment of having received them.

From these documents the steward will credit the respective accounts in the store ledgers with the issues to which they have reference.

13. When the total of a demand on the store for any particular article of provisions, such as tea, coffee, &c., represents the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce, or some inconvenient fractional part of an ounce, the fraction may be increased to the next higher fourth, and credit taken accordingly for the issue, for example $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce may be increased to 1 . $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce to 1 .

14. All invoices of the stores will be at once checked and properly secured in the invoice book, and numbered consecutively, from thence posted into the materials or provision ledger as the case may be.

15. Articles manufactured in the Prison must in every instance be returned to the Prison store, accompanied by a statement on the proper form signed and dated by the trades' warder, detailing the articles returned and the number or quantity of each. These dockets will form the basis from which the ledger accounts of the manufactured articles will be worked.

16. All articles of clothing, bedding, officers' uniforms, &c., will before being issued from the store be properly marked with the month and year when issued, this can be conveniently done in the form of a fraction (thus $\frac{4}{18}$ will represent the fourth month of April, 1878), together with such other brand as may be authorized, to distinguish the articles as prison property.

Articles to be branded and dated before being issued.

17. Articles in use through the Prison when no longer required, will be returned to steward's store, with a statement of the articles returned, properly signed and dated by the officer returning the articles.

Unserviceable articles to be returned to store.

18. Unserviceable stores will as soon as possible after the termination of each quarter be brought by the steward under the notice of the governor, who will along with the district inspector on his next periodical inspection, and one other prison officer, form a Board of Survey, for the examination of such stores, and all articles that cannot be made available for further use will be condemned, a detailed list of these showing what portion (if any) of the articles condemned will be retained for repairing others, and for cleaning purposes. The list will be signed by the officers forming the Board of Survey, and forwarded to the General Prisons Board for approval or otherwise.

Quarterly condemnation of unserviceable stores.

19. At those establishments where manufactories, farms or gardens exist, the necessary accounts for such services will be kept, in which will be carefully, recorded all cash transactions relating thereto, as well as all receipts and issues of materials and goods, also all transfers for the service of the Prison (of which statements will be rendered quarterly to the General Prisons Board), and supplies to other prisons; accounts of which will be furnished quarterly on the tradesmen bill form to the several prisons to which the supplies have been made. Credit being taken in the accounts of the manufactory, &c., for the amounts due, as no money will pass between the prison establishments.

Productive service accounts.

At the close of each financial year a statement will be rendered to the General Prisons Board showing the amount of profit which has been realized by prisoners' labour during the past year in the manufactory, farm or garden.

20. Transfers of articles manufactured or of the produce of the farm or garden, for the use of any prison, or from one prison to another; will only be made on receipt of the usual authorized forms of demand, and all transfers of manufactured articles should be submitted on the requisition form book, No. 11, for approval of the General Prisons Board.

Transfer of articles between prisons.

21. At the close of each quarter the Governor will transmit to the General Prisons Board a statement on the prescribed form, showing in detail the receipt and issue of all materials for manufacturing purposes, and of manufactured articles during the quarter to which the statement has reference. This statement will give the above information, under the four following heads, viz:—

Quarterly statement of the receipt and issue of materials for manufacturing purposes.

RAW MATERIALS.

I. The receipt of raw material purchased, the quantities of the same issued from the store to the prison for manufacturing purposes.

II. The quantities of the several materials received from the store (throughout the prison), and the quantities of each that have been manufactured.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

III. The number and description of articles manufactured, and quantity of material used in each.

IV. The number of manufactured articles in store, the number and description of articles manufactured in the prison, and returned to store during the quarter; also the number of manufactured articles issued for prison use, and to other prisons, or sold to the public.

22. The prices to be charged for all articles manufactured for *prison use* will be merely to secure the manufactory, &c., from loss, and not to realize a profit. The prices will be regulated from time to time, according as the actual cost of the materials may vary, with a per-centage sufficient to cover the wear and tear of tools and waste of materials. This does not, of course, apply to articles which are made for or sold to the public.

Prices to be charged for articles manufactured for prison use, and for sales to the public.

In fixing the price of any article for *prison use*, or for *sale to the public*, the sanction of the Prisons Board should be previously obtained.

23. Sales to the public from the manufacturing department, or farm or garden of any prison, should, in all cases, have the previous sanction of the Prisons Board. The Governor of the prison will, of course, not deliver or supply any article, if he has any doubt as to the solvency of the person to whom the sale is to be made, or if he has reason to believe that there would be difficulty or trouble in obtaining payment for the goods if supplied.

Sales to the public to be approved by the Prisons Board.

24. Each Warden will, on his appointment being confirmed, be allowed a suit of uniform, consisting of the following, viz:—

Articles of clothing allowed each prison officer.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Cap, | } Annually. |
| 1 Frock Coat, | |
| 1 Pair of Trousers, | |
| 1 Pair of Blucher Boots, | |
| 1 Top Coat, | |
| 1 Belt, | Biennially. |
| | Renewed when deemed necessary |

In some instances where officers are employed on special duties likely to damage their uniform, the Prisons Board may authorize the issue of a slop or fatigue coat or suit, but this special allowance is not to be considered by the officers to whom it may be granted as entitling them to any emolument for clothing beyond their ordinary uniform.

A registry should be kept in each prison showing the date of issue of uniform, and when due to each officer. Matrons will be granted an annual allowance in lieu of uniform, and will be required to appear dressed in black when on duty.

Periods during which prisoners' clothing are required to be in wear.

25. Articles of prisoners' clothing will be required to be in wear for the respective periods laid down in the following scale, viz. :—

	MALE CLOTHING.	
	Close Prison. — months.	Public Works. 12 months.
Boots or Bluchers,		
Trousers,	14 "	10 "
Caps,	18 "	12 "
Jackets,	18 "	16 "
Vests,	18 "	18 "
Shoes,	12 "	9 "
Socks,	6 "	6 "
Shirts,	12 "	12 "
" Flannel,	10 "	10 "
Drawers, Flannel,	8 "	6 "

FEMALE CLOTHING.

1 Flannel Petticoat,	} 12 Months.
1 Linsey Petticoat,	
2 Do, Jackets,	
2 Bengal Stripe Aprons,	
2 Small Check Neckchiefs,	
2 Linen Day Caps,	
2 Calico Chemises,	
2 Pairs Shoes,	
2 Pairs Cotton Stockings,	

The above scales are not to be considered as authorizing the unnecessary condemnation of any article of clothing, for the wear and tear of clothing will very much depend upon the nature of the employment of the prisoners; and it should be clearly understood that no article of clothing is to be replaced by new, even though it may have been in wear the prescribed time, unless the article is completely worn out. Should it be found necessary, however, to condemn any article of clothing within the prescribed period, special attention should be drawn to the circumstance on the survey docket when submitted for the approval of the Prisons Board.

STORE BOOKS, WITH GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THEIR USES.

Requisition Book.

Demands for supplies to be made on requisition form.

26. All demands for prison supplies when in contract (with the exception of provisions) are to be made upon this form. A book of the forms for this service will be provided, printed with duplicate particulars as well as the counterfoil. The requisition will be submitted to the Board in duplicate, signed by the Governor, on the 1st of each month, except in the case of special or urgent requirements, one copy of which will be retained in the office of the Prisons Board. The other when approved will be returned to the prison to be forwarded to the contractor, or persons upon whom the demand is made.

In order to facilitate the preparation of accounts by contractors, &c., the head of service to which the respective supplies will have to be charged must be specified on the requisition form when making the demand.

All manufactured articles drawn for use of the prison or prisoners from the store of any prison, where manufactured, must be detailed on the requisition form, at the close of each quarter, and submitted for the covering authority of the Prisons Board.

Provision Ledger.

Provisions received and issued to be recorded in Ledger.

27. All articles of provisions received and issued for the use of the prison are to be recorded in this book and totaled at the close of each quarter. The receipt entries should be made direct from the invoices, which should in the first instance be carefully checked. The total receipts for the quarter should agree with the quantities charged in the accounts of the respective provision contractors for that period.

The issue entries should be made from the authorized demands upon the stores, signed by the proper officers. After the totals have been struck the balances from the previous quarter should be brought forward and added to the quarter just closed. The issues should then be deducted (from the total receipts, and the balances brought forward). The differences will represent the stock which ought to remain on hands in store, and will be the balance to be brought forward at the close of the following quarter, in the manner above described.

Material Ledger.

Articles of materials issued on account of manufacturing department to be recorded in this book.

28. All articles of materials, raw and manufactured, received and issued on account of the manufacturing department, farm or garden, or prison are to be recorded in this book.

At the close of each quarter the several accounts must be totaled and balanced, the difference between the receipts and issues must represent the actual stock in store. In all cases the account of each article should be commenced with the balance from the close of the previous quarter.

The receipt entries in this book will be worked from the invoices from the contractors, and the authorized dockets received from the prison officers, with the articles manufactured, and returned to store.

The issue entries will be made from the demands upon the store, signed by the proper officers, and countersigned by the Governor.

Invoice Book.

Invoices of goods and stores to be secured in this book.

29. All goods and stores from contractors, tradesmen, &c., must be accompanied by an invoice, and are *not* to be received unless supplied in accordance with the specification of the demands.

Every invoice should be as soon as possible examined, and initialed by the examining officers (if found to be correct), at once passed into the invoice book, folded in the usual manner to suit the blank space for this purpose, and endorsed on the upper side with the consecutive number, name of the party from whom the invoice is received, and the amount to be entered in the cash column.

Personal Account Ledger

Instructions as to mode of entering contractors' accounts in ledger.

Productive Service Account Book.

Transactions to be recorded in Productive Service Ledger.

30. In this book an account of the transactions with each contractor, or tradesman, or prison will be recorded. The respective accounts will be closed quarterly, or whenever a settlement of any particular account is necessary by either of the following entries, viz.: "By Cash" (if the amount is under £3, and authorized to be paid at the prison). "By Paymaster-General" (when the account has been forwarded to the General Prisons Board for payment through the Paymaster-General), or by a *Write off*, if an account between Prisons.

31. In Prisons where any or all of the productive services are accounted for, all receipts and issues in connection with the manufacturing departments, farm and garden, rents, sale of old stores, &c., will be recorded under their respective heads in this book.

32. In this book will be recorded a list of all articles of clothing, bedding, utensils, furniture, &c., issued for use of the Prison; the totals of each article should represent the correct number or quantity of each in use. Stores in use, when no longer required or become unserviceable, are to be returned to store to be there dealt with as directed in General Instructions 18.

General Floating Stock Book.
Articles to be recorded in this Book.

33. In prisons where it has been found necessary for the convenience of the Service to allow a certain portion of floating stock over the actual requirements of the Prison, to remain with officers in charge of classes or divisions of a Prison, a book will be provided for each officer, in which an account of all articles in his charge will be recorded under separate heads. Any variations in the stock may be shown by simply adding or subtracting the number or quantity of any particular article.

Auxiliary Floating Stock Book.
Instructions as to Floating Stock in Prison.

34. In Prisons where manufactures are carried on, a stock book will be provided for use of the Trades Instructor, in which a separate account will be kept of all materials received from the Prison store for the purpose of carrying on any particular trade or industry, and showing how each description of material has been disposed of. This book is simple in its workings, but at the same time, correctness is essential in making the entries. The quantity of material entered as used for each article manufactured must not exceed the sanctioned rates allowed for each.

Trades Instructor's Stock Book.
Stock Book for use of Trades Instructor.

The stock of materials for which the Trades Instructor is responsible can at any time be checked by the entries in this book.

35. *Summary of Receipt and issue of Provisions.*—This return will be prepared from the provision ledger, and be furnished quarterly, along with the bills forwarded to the Prisons Board, for payment through the Paymaster-General.

Summary of Receipts to be prepared from Provision Ledger.

It will show the quantities of the different provisions on hands on the first day of each quarter, the total quantity of each received during the quarter, which should agree with the amounts charged in the respective contractors bills, and the total issues during the same period; also the total quantity of each article of provisions remaining in store on the last day of each quarter.

36. *Special Requirements.*—Articles not in contract, or required out of the ordinary course for the service of the Prison, should be submitted to the Prisons Board on this form, giving such information as to the purposes for which the supplies are required as will enable the Board to sanction or otherwise dispose of the same. Supplies of such articles as oil, junk, &c., ought to be foreseen at least six weeks before the supplies are actually required.

Instructions as to special requirements for Prison.

37. *Notice to Tradesmen to render their Accounts.*—The Steward will issue one of these letters to each of the several contractors, &c., on or before the 25th of the last month of each quarter, enclosing two bill forms upon which they are to render, in duplicate, their accounts for supplies during the quarter then closing, and which accounts are to be transmitted to the Prison by the 5th of the following month.

38. *Notice to Tradesmen to call for Payment.*—This letter will only require to be made use of when bills are returned by the Clerk in charge of accounts after examination, for payment at the Prison.

Tradesmen's payments.

39. *Annual Return of Requirements.*—On the first day of October in each year the Governor of each Prison will forward to the General Prisons Board a detailed statement (upon forms provided for this purpose) of the quantities, &c., of his probable requirements during the following financial year. This statement must be carefully and as economically prepared as the actual requirements of his Prison will admit of. The cost of the several articles detailed, or any that may be required under the respective heads of service, will be calculated at the current contract prices, or at the last rates charged for similar articles; and the information required in accordance with the heading of the return must be strictly complied with.

Estimated Annual Return of Requirements.

APPENDIX XIX.

INSTRUCTIONS issued by the PRISON COMMISSIONERS in ENGLAND for the PREPARATION of SOUP.

Day before that on which the soup is served.—The meat is to be separated from the bones, and the bones are to be broken or sawn into small pieces early on the day before that on which the soup is to be served up. The bones are then to be placed in water and cooked for 9 hours at a temperature not exceeding 210°F. They are afterwards to be allowed to remain in the copper or caldron all night. The cold fat is not to be removed.

Before 11 a.m. the meat is to be cut into pieces one cubic inch in size and put to soak in cold water for 30 minutes. The liquor is then to be brought up to, and maintained at a temperature not exceeding 165°F. for four hours. The cooked meat and the liquor may remain in the copper until transferred to the bone liquor.

The quantity of water required is one imperial pint to the pound, and this quantity of water is to be divided between the bones and the meat.

The peas must be soaked from 12 to 24 hours, according to age and condition, in a quantity of water sufficient to supply absorption. The quantity of water absorbed by 35 pounds of peas will usually be about two gallons and a half. Two drachms of washing soda are to be added to each gallon of water.

Day on which the soup is served.—Before 8.30 a.m. the bones are to be placed on a wooden tray; shreds of meat adhering to them are to be removed, and the bones are then to be placed on one side. The soup meat is now to be taken out of its liquor with a strainer, and placed on the same tray. The whole of

the meat, after it has been chopped to mince-meat, is then to be placed in the meat liquor, and is to remain there until 10.45 a.m.

At 8.30 a.m. add the peas, and the water in which they were soaked, to the bone liquor; also add the onions, and the mixed fresh vegetables. Then turn on steam. Stir the contents of the copper frequently for a quarter of a minute, the lid being kept closed during the intervals.

By 9 a.m. the liquor in the copper will be raised to boiling point, and is to be maintained at that point for 1½ hours.

At 10.45 a.m. turn off steam, and stir well for 15 minutes; at 11 a.m. add the soup meat, with its liquor, and make up the required quantity with hot water, if necessary. Next add the pepper and salt, stir all together for one minute; then close lid of copper till time to serve up.

N.B.—The coppers are to be kept closed as much as possible during cooking.

In order that each ration may contain its proper proportion of the constituents of the soup, the contents of the copper must be frequently stirred while serving up.

"Fresh vegetables" are leeks, parsnips, turnips, turnip tops, carrots, cabbage and other succulent vegetables. Care must be taken that the carrots and parsnips are cut into small pieces before cooking. Cabbage and turnip tops should be chopped small and boiled apart from the bone liquor, the water in which they have been boiled being thrown away.

various kinds of work during Year ended 31st March, 1882, in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS.

Service of Prison, Cooking, &c.		Stone breaking and Cutting.		Sewing and Knitting.		Shot drill.		Sack-making.		Tailoring.		Tinmith.		Treadwheel.		Whitewashing.		Weaving.		Wool-picking.		Winding.		Washing Clothing, Bedding, &c.		Coopers.		Nailers.		Farm Labour.		PRISONS.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
																																LANONR (LOCAL).		
																																Armagh.		
																																Belfast.		
																																Castlebar.		
																																Cionmel.		
																																Cork, Male.		
																																Cork, Female.		
																																Downpatrick.		
																																Drogheda.		
																																Dundalk.		
																																Galway.		
																																Grangegorman.		
																																Kilkenny.		
																																Kilmahnam.		
																																Limerick, Male.		
																																Limerick, Female.		
																																Londonderry.		
																																Maryborough.		
																																Mullingar.		
																																Nasa.		
																																Nenagh.		
																																Omagh.		
																																Richmond.		
																																Sligo.		
																																Tralee.		
																																Tullamore.		
																																Waterford.		
																																Wexford.		
																																MUNOR (LOCAL).		
																																		Carlow.
																																		Carrick-on-Shannon.
																																		Cavan.
																																		Ennis.
																																		Enniskillen.
																																		Liford.
																																		Longford.
																																		Monaghan.
																																		Roscommon.
																																		Trim.
																																		Wicklow.
																																		Mountjoy, Male (Local).
																																		Mountjoy, Female ..
188	61	249		155	80	89		54		12		94	31	27									1	38	114					Total, Local Prisons.				
																																CONVICT PRISONS.		
																																		Mountjoy, Male.
																																		Mountjoy, Female.
																																		Spike Island.
																																		Lusk.
49	26	63						36	4	1				2										7	41	1	6	26		Total Convict Prisons.				
249	87	301		155	80	89		90	4	13		94	33	27								5	1	45	155	1	6	26		Total, Local and Convict.				

CONTRACT PRICES of PROVISIONS supplied the

ARTICLE.	QUALITY.	Rate at par	PRISONS.													
			Dublin Prisons.	Loak.	Armagh.	Belfast.	Castlesbar.	Clonmel.	Cork, Male and Female.	Dundalk.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Limerick, Male and Female.	Londonderry.		
PROVISIONS.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Bread, white, to be supplied in rations of 6, 10, and 12 oz.	Best Household.	Lb.	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 6	0 1	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	
Do., brown, to be supplied in rations of 6, 10, 14, and 16 oz.	Best.	"	0 1 ¹ / ₂	-	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 1	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	
Oatmeal.	Best, sweet, sound, and unadulterated, to sample.	Cwt.	14 5	14 6	12 6	13 6	13 0	11 40	13 8	14 0	14 0	12 10	14 0	13 0		
Indian Meal.	White.	"	9 6	-	8 0	8 0	8 6	7 0	7 9	8 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	8 0		
Pearl Barley.	Best.	"	15 10	-	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 6	17 0	28 0	17 0	13 6	12 6		
Wheat Meal.	Best to sample.	"	15 0	-	14 0	13 0	-	-	-	-	14 0	11 0	-	14 0		
Flour.	Best Seconds, to sample.	"	14 6	14 6	14 0	13 6	13 0	13 0	13 11	14 0	13 0	12 5	13 6	14 0		
Split Peas.	Good and sound.	"	13 9	13 9	13 6	13 0	14 6	14 6	13 0	14 3	20 0	14 3	18 6	12 9		
New Milk.	Pure and fresh.	Gallon	1 0	-	0 10 ¹ / ₂	1 0	0 10	0 11	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 10 ¹ / ₂	1 0	0 8	0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 11		
Buttermilk.	Good and fresh.	"	0 2	-	0 4	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 4	-	-	0 2	-	0 4	-	-		
Tea.	Good, to sample.	Lb.	2 3	2 3	1 8	2 3	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 10	2 0		
Coffee.	Best Jamaica, whole roasted, to sample.	"	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 4	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 2 ¹ / ₂	1 4	1 2 ¹ / ₂	1 6	1 3		
Chicory.	Best, to sample.	"	0 5	0 5	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 4		
Cocoa.	Shell, to sample.	"	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 3	0 7	0 2	0 2	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3		
Do.,	Flaked, to sample.	"	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	1 0	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 9	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 7	0 8		
Do.,	Patent, to sample.	"	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂	1 0 ¹ / ₂	-	-	0 6 ¹ / ₂	1 10	0 6	-	0 6	0 7	0 6		
Sugar.	Best brown, to sample.	"	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂		
Molasses.	Best quality.	Cwt.	15 0	15 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	-	14 0	17 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	12 0		
Pepper.	Best quality.	Lb.	0 8	0 8	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 5	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 7		
Rice.	Good Patna, whole, to sample.	"	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2	0 2	0 2		
Beef.	Prime and well-fed Ox or Heifer, to be supplied in quarters or parts of quarters, fore and hind alternately, from above knee and upper hock joints.	"	0 7	0 7	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 10	0 9	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 7	0 8 ¹ / ₂	-	0 7	0 7		
Do.,	Boned, as described under item 21.	"	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 10	0 10	-	0 9	-	0 8	0 7	0 9		
Do.,	Boned plates, briskets, & rounds.	"	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 8	0 10	0 10	-	0 9	-	0 8	0 7	0 9		
Mutton.	Prime.	"	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 10	0 7	1 0	0 9	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 8		
Do.,	Boned.	"	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 11	0 8	1 0	0 10	-	0 10	-	0 10	0 7	0 10		
Do., Legs.	Without bone or lap.	"	1 0 ¹ / ₂	1 0 ¹ / ₂	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 11	-	0 9	-	0 10	0 7	0 11		
Do., do.,	With bone, but without lap.	"	0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 11 ¹ / ₂	-	0 9 ¹ / ₂	1 0	0 10	-	0 9	0 9	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 7	0 10		
Mutton Suet.	-	"	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 6	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 7	0 4	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 6	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 7		
Shins of Beef.	Good and sound.	"	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 5	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 4	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 3		
Ox Heads.	Good and sound.	Each.	2 6	2 6	3 0	1 10	2 3	3 0	1 5	2 0	3 6	2 6	2 6	2 6		
Salt.	Irish.	Cwt.	2 6	2 6	1 5	1 6	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 4	1 4	3 0	2 6	1 3		
Potatoes.	Good and sound.	"	4 6	-	3 4	3 6	3 8	4 6	4 4	3 0	4 8	2 6	4 3	4 0		
Cabbage.	Good and fresh.	Dozen.	-	-	1 6	-	1 6	0 6	1 0	2 0	2 0	0 11	0 3	2 0		
Turnips.	Do.,	Stone.	0 4	-	0 3	0 8	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 9	0 4	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 3	0 2	-	0 3		
Parsnips.	Do.,	"	-	-	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 6	1 4	-	1 0	1 6	1 0		
Carrots.	Do.,	"	2 9	-	0 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 6	1 4	0 6	-	-	1 0		
Onions.	-	"	1 2	-	2 0	1 0	1 6	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 3	2 0	2 0	2 0		

* 2 lb. Loaf.

† 4 lb. Loaf.

XXI.

IRISH PRISONS SERVICE for the Year 1884-85.

Moybegone.	Mullingar.	Nass.	Onagh.	Sligo.	Tulace.	Tullamore.	Wexford.	Wexford.	MINOR PRISONS.											ARTICLE.	
									Carlow.	Carraig-on-Shannon.	Cavan.	Downpatrick.	Enniskillen.	Lough.	Roscommon.	Wicklow.	Wexford.	Ennis.			
a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	PROVISIONS.
0 24	0 34	0 34	0 14	0 14	0 34	0 34	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	Bread, white.
0 24	0 34	0 34	0 14	0 14	0 34	0 34	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	Bread, brown.
15 0	12 9	16 0	13 0	15 0	15 6	12 0	14 6	14 0	16 0	13 6	15 4	15 0	14 6	14 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Oatmeal.
8 0	9 6	8 6	9 0	10 0	10 3	8 3	8 6	8 8	8 0	8 6	8 8	8 6	9 0	8 0	8 8	8 6	12 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Indian Meal.
17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	16 6	17 6	16 6	-	18 8	29 0	23 0	20 0	-	23 0	27 4	-	18 0	23 4	23 4	23 4	Pearl Barley.
15 0	14 0	14 6	16 0	-	-	-	-	-	16 9	-	-	15 0	15 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wheat Meal.
15 0	13 0	15 0	16 6	18 0	15 6	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	-	16 0	-	17 0	-	-	-	Flour.
14 3	-	14 3	15 0	14 6	14 9	14 3	14 9	18 0	28 0	32 0	-	20 0	15 6	23 4	27 0	-	17 0	-	-	-	Split Peas.
0 84	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 104	0 8	-	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	New Milk.
0 1	-	0 4	0 5	0 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buttermilk.
2 0	2 0	2 0	2 6	2 2	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 0	2 4	-	2 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	Tea.
1 24	1 24	1 24	1 8	1 3	1 4	1 24	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 8	-	1 6	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coffee.
0 6	0 6	0 6	1 0	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 5	0 6	-	0 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chicory.
0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 24	0 2	0 24	0 5	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	-	-	0 4	0 24	-	-	-	Cocoa.
0 74	0 74	0 74	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 74	0 6	0 6	-	1 4	-	0 11	-	1 0	0 9	-	1 1	0 84	0 84	0 84	Do.
0 6	0 6	0 6	-	0 7	0 7	0 6	1 10	1 4	-	-	-	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
0 24	0 24	0 24	0 8	0 3	0 3	0 24	0 3	0 3	0 24	0 3	0 24	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 24	0 24	0 24	Sugar.
20 0	17 6	17 8	17 0	-	14 0	17 6	14 0	18 0	-	-	-	16 0	-	28 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Molasses.
1 0	0 9	0 9	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 9	0 74	0 8	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 7	0 8	0 84	0 10	0 10	0 10	Pepper.
0 24	0 2	0 2	0 8	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 4	-	0 3	0 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice.
0 7	0 94	0 9	0 84	0 10	0 74	0 64	0 9	0 9	-	-	0 9	0 74	-	-	0 11	-	-	-	-	-	Beef.
-	0 94	0 10	0 84	1 0	0 10	0 64	0 9	0 104	0 8	-	-	0 11	-	0 24	-	0 104	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	Do.
-	0 94	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 10	0 6	0 9	0 104	-	-	-	0 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
0 7	0 10	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 10	0 8	0 9	0 104	-	-	0 8	0 10	-	0 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mutton.
-	0 104	1 0	0 9	1 2	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 11	-	-	-	0 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
0 9	0 104	1 0	0 9	1 3	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 11	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do. Legs.
-	0 10	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 104	-	-	-	1 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 5	0 84	-	-	0 8	0 7	-	-	-	-	0 6	-	-	-	Mutton Suet.
-	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 5	0 64	-	-	-	0 7	-	0 6	-	-	0 5	-	-	-	Shins of Beef.
2 0	2 3	2 0	2 0	4 6	2 6	2 6	2 0	3 0	-	-	-	1 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ox Heads.
3 0	3 4	3 6	2 2	2 6	4 0	3 0	2 2	-	2 0	8 0	1 2	1 6	4 6	4 0	2 8	2 0	3 6	2 8	2 8	2 8	Salt.
4 6	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	6 0	4 0	-	-	-	4 0	-	4 0	6 0	-	-	4 0	4 5	-	-	-	Potatoes.
0 9	1 3	1 0	2 6	2 0	-	1 0	-	-	-	2 2	-	2 0	2 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cabbage.
1 0	0 3	2 4	0 4	1 6	-	0 6	-	-	-	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turnips.
1 0	1 0	2 4	1 0	2 0	-	1 6	-	-	-	1 0	-	0 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Parsnips.
1 0	0 6	2 4	1 0	3 0	-	1 6	-	-	-	1 0	-	0 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrots.
1 9	2 0	4 8	2 4	2 6	-	2 6	2 6	-	-	8 6	2 4	2 0	2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Onions.

* 2 lb. Leaf.

† 4 lb. Leaf.

APPENDIX XXII.

MEMORANDA and LETTERS on the SUBJECT of the COMPLAINTS of MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dundalk, January 1st, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the Association of Prison Surgeons in Ireland to inform you, that at their meeting, held on the 30th ultimo, in the Royal College of Surgeons, it was resolved:—

“That a committee of six be appointed to represent the Association before the Prison Discipline Commission.

“That the said Committee collect the opinions and views of each member of the Association with regard to several important points in connexion with prison discipline.”

I am further instructed to inquire if the Commission will accede to the request of the Association, and receive a deputation.

If the chairman or any member of the Commission would specify any points on which he desires information from the Medical Officers of Prisons, the deputation will come fully prepared to give their opinion, and reasons for the same.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HERCULES H. MACDONNELL, M.D.,
Hon. Secretary of the Association
of Prison Surgeons.

Secretary, Royal Commission
on Prisons in Ireland.

Dundalk, February 7th, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the enclosed Memorandum for the consideration of the Royal Commission on Prison Discipline, and trust that the Chairman will consent to receive a small deputation from the Association of Prison Surgeons, as they are most anxious to place before the Commission evidence regarding other points, and further explain those contained in the Memorial.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HERCULES MACDONNELL, M.D.,
Hon. Sec. Assoc. Prison Surgeons.

The Secretary,
Royal Commission, Prison Discipline.

With reference to copy opinion of Counsel (attached), the General Prisons Board refused to give the Association a copy of the Departmental Committee's report.

STATEMENT of portion of evidence proposed to be given before the ROYAL COMMISSION by the ASSOCIATION of GAOL SURGEONS.

The Association of Gaol Surgeons in Ireland, desire to draw the attention of the Prison Discipline Commission to several points in connexion with their duties as regulated by the General Prisons Board, which they conceive are disadvantageous to the public service. These are onerous and likely to interfere with the due discharge of their proper functions, as well as to result in an unnecessary friction between the Medical and other executive officers, such as would not be for the benefit of the prisoners.

1. The Medical Officers feel that they are placed in a most responsible condition, requiring a special training to enable them to protect the health of prisoners under their charge, and yet not allow their punishments to be unduly mitigated by receiving either extra diet or exemption from labour. In the proper discharge of this duty they necessarily run the risk of professional ruin should they overlook the symptoms of disease in the cases of supposed malingers. In differentiating therefore, they have a right to expect that considerable latitude should be accorded them, and that the Prison Rules should impose no unnecessary difficulties in a task sufficiently difficult. On behalf, therefore, of the prisoners and themselves, they feel bound to call the attention of the Commission to rules which fetter them in the efficient discharge of this duty. They consider the Minute of the General Prisons Board, requiring them to visit every prisoner on extra diet, daily, and to consider them as sick prisoners, thereby requiring entries in various books and journals, involving a considerable waste of time, as an uncalled for duty, and as tending only to check them

from extending to prisoners temporarily additional sustenance; which though not absolutely required as sick prisoners, yet is necessary to prevent them becoming sick. In the case of juvenile offenders, nursing mothers, and aged prisoners, this latter diet may be essential, and yet the prisoners be in excellent health. In large prisons this is felt severely by Medical Officers as an undue encroachment on their time, without any corresponding advantages.

2. They also desire to draw the attention of the Commission to the refusal of the Prison Board to supply the Medical Officers with the ordinary instruments necessary for their duty as Surgeons. They are of opinion that such instruments as clinical thermometers, scalpels, bistouries, gum lancets, dressing forceps, and the usual instruments comprised in a hospital dresser's case, should be supplied for the use of the infirmary.

3. Of far greater importance than the foregoing is the necessity for supplying to each gaol one, or in some gaols two, trained hospital warders. At present there is absolutely no provision for the proper nursing of sick prisoners. The Medical Officers have no guarantee that their orders are carried out in such a manner as the requirements of the cases deserve. They have to depend on the perfunctory performance of important duties by unskilled attendants whose discipline requires them to place the orders of the doctor secondary to their routine duty. The ordinary requirements of nursing, such as the administration of enemata, the making and adjustment of poultices, the application of stupes, &c., cannot be left with safety to the class of warders attached to prisons. The life of a sick prisoner depends on the skill and care with which these and similar duties are performed, and the Medical Officers confidently rely on this Commission to recommend such changes as shall secure for prisoners benefits which are not denied to the inmates of a workhouse.

4. The Medical Officers of prisons desire to draw the attention of the Commission to an arduous duty imposed on them by a minute of the General Prisons Board, viz., the compulsory attendance on the wives and families of warders who reside outside the prison. The Medical Officers conceived that this duty was improperly placed on them, and had a case stated for Mr. (now Justice) O'Hagan. Having recited the Acts of Parliament relative to the Prisons (Ireland) Act, he stated as his opinion, “that the rule of the General Prisons Board requiring such attendance is *ultra vires*.” The copy of the case and opinion are sent herewith. Holding the legal opinion of such eminent counsel, they feel convinced that the duty cannot be forced on them, but they were informed by the Board “that they required them to attend the families, provided they live within half a mile of the prison, and the medical officer neglecting to do so acted thus at his peril,” adding, “that it was the duty of the governor to report such omission of duty.” The Medical Officers, therefore, trust that they may rely on this Commission to protect them from the threat contained in the minute alluded to, by recommending that they be not called on to give attendance which is apparently not required by law.

5. The Medical Officers desire to draw the attention of the Commission to a danger which, they are of opinion, exists by reason of the families (containing young children) of warders being allowed to reside in the prison. Serious epidemics of infectious diseases may thereby be introduced to the prisoners; an instance can be cited where, on the representation of the medical officer, the family has been removed, and within a few weeks scarlatina attacked the same family. Had this occurred before removal, in all probability, the disease would have extended to the occupants of the prison. Children attending school are at all times liable to catch infectious disorders, and carry them within; the Medical Officers therefore feel it their duty to warn the authorities of the danger.

6. The attention of the Royal Commission is specially directed to the new rules just issued by the General Prisons Board. In them the Medical Officers are required to attend daily, and not as previously twice a week. The Medical Officers feel that, in the interest of the service, they have no reason to complain of this extra duty being imposed on them; but as it compels them to increase their visits in the proportion of 7 to 2, they are of opinion that they are fairly entitled to a substantial addition to the very small salaries which they at present receive. A comparison between the salaries enjoyed by prison surgeons in England and in Ireland makes this claim readily apparent. While on this subject they desire to state some of the additional duties imposed

by the General Prisons Board since the date of their original appointment.

- (1.) Compounding medicines.
- (2.) Attending the families of warders.
- (3.) Visiting daily.
- (4.) Visiting before twelve o'clock.
- (5.) Visiting each prisoner at least once a week.
- (6.) Writing quarterly reports of a comprehensive character.
- (7.) The unnecessary multiplication of books to be kept.
- (8.) The examination of candidates for general prison service.
- (9.) The comparison of extra diets ordered with the sheets of expenditure furnished by the Governor monthly.

7. With regard to the rule calling for attendance before twelve o'clock, the Medical Officers desire to state that usually this has been done, but in many cases it is quite impossible to adhere to this rule, as the exigencies of general practice often require that the Medical Officer shall be absent from the town on professional business. While, therefore, willing to meet the views of the General Prisons Board on this point, as far as practicable, they think they are fairly entitled to ask that the rule should be altered so that its literal non-fulfilment may not be considered a breach of discipline.

8. The Medical Officers consider that the scales of dietary might with advantage be altered, 2 oz. of bread being added to that already allowed, and 2 oz. of meat, in the Third and Fourth Class. They should also be glad to see vegetables appear in addition to potatoes. They are quite satisfied with the hospital diets arranged, with the exception of the absence of milk in the ordinary, extra, and sick diets. They should also wish to see barley water and gruel placed amongst the list of extras for hospital patients.

9. During the continuance of hard labour the Medical Officers would find it of considerable assistance in the discharge of their duties if it were made a rule that all such prisoner's weights were recorded fortnightly on a stage card such as is at present used for noting marks.

10. In conclusion, the Medical Officers feel that, in the interest of the Government, a Medical Inspector should be added to the staff of the Prison service, through whom sanitary and hygienic suggestions and improvements could be conveyed, reported on, and explained to the Board.

The points above indicated are those which the Association of Gaol Surgeons specially desire to bring before the Royal Commission. There are many other and important points which they reserve for expression through the deputation which they trust the Commission will receive before reporting.

HERCULES MACDONNELL, M.D.,

Hon. Sec., Association of Prison Surgeons.

The Chairman,
Royal Commission on Prison Discipline.
Dundalk, Feb. 7, 1883.

COPY OF OPINION OF JOHN O'HAGAN, Esq., Q.C.

"By the 72nd sec. of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, the Surgeon or Physician of a Prison was required to visit the Prison at least twice a week, and see the prisoners confined therein, to examine the condition of the hospital, and to keep a journal.

"By the 53rd sec. of the 40th and 41st Vic., cap. 49 (Prisons, Ireland, Act), he is required to see every sick prisoner, daily, and to perform certain other duties, all having reference to the interior of the prison.

"By the 27th sec. of the latter Act, all officers of prisons attached to such prisons on the 1st of April, 1878, are bound to perform such duties as they may be required to perform by the General Prisons Board, so that such duties are the same or *analogous* to those performed previously to the Act.

"I am of opinion that the attendance upon the families of warders who reside outside the prison is not a duty the same as, or analogous to those performed by Prison Surgeons before the commencement of the Act of 1877, and that the rule of the General Prisons Board, requiring such attendance is *'ultra vires'*.

"The Prisons Surgeons were, I assume, wholly unaware of the reasons put forward by the Departmental Committee for increasing the salaries of Medical Officers.

"(Signed), JOHN O'HAGAN.

"32, Upper Fitzwilliam-street,
" 22nd October, 1880."

Dundalk, February 9th, 1883.

SIR,—With reference to your queries in your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to state that the origin of the Association of Gaol Surgeons was co-incidental with the establishment of the General Prisons Board in Ireland, though existing prior to that date in connexion with the Association of Infirmary Surgeons, in consequence of the Medical Officers of Gaols being in the majority of cases, also Surgeons to the County Infirmaries. The necessity for a more thorough organization became apparent on the receipt of a letter from the Chairman of the General Prisons Board dated 3rd of May, 1879, a printed copy of which I beg to enclose.

The Association is constituted of *all* the Prison Surgeons.

I also beg to enclose a printed statement containing all the information with regard to the tenure of office of such officers and the opinion of Council.

There is only one important point omitted in the statement, viz., that the Government grant of £100 per annum to the County Infirmary Surgeons, has been discontinued. It was in lieu of this grant that Surgeons of County Infirmaries, were obliged to give their attendance at the County Prisons, without further fee or reward. This grant is at present held by only five County Infirmary Surgeons, as they held office prior to the passing of the Act alluded to, which was not made retrospective.

I may mention that the opinion of the Law Adviser referred to in the Chairman's letter of May 3rd, was not sent to the Association, and it has been stated, would not bear the interpretation attempted to be placed on it by the Chairman.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HERCULES MACDONNELL, M.D.

Hon. Secretary, Association Gaol Surgeons.
The Secretary, Royal Commission
on Prisons in Ireland.

[Copy.]

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
3rd May, 1879.

SIR,—The General Prisons Board has, for some time past, had under consideration the question of the present legal status of certain Surgeons of County Infirmaries acting, by virtue of such appointment, as Medical Officers to Prisons, but who were, up to the 1st of April, 1878, bound by statutory obligation to perform the duties incidental to the latter offices without receiving for them any additional salary or other emolument.

The Prisons Act of 1877, 40 & 41 Vic., c. 49, s. 27, has entirely relieved these officers of this obligation from the 1st of April, 1878, the date at which the several local prisons came under the control of the General Prisons Board, and, under these circumstances, it was deemed necessary to seek, for the guidance of the Board, the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown as to the precise position these particular officers were to be regarded as now occupying in relation to the Prison Service. The Board has now received this opinion, which is to the effect—that the Surgeons in question are no longer Prison Officers, and can only become so in the event of their receiving this appointment from His Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

Pursuant to this decision the Board has been instructed by His Grace to acquaint you that the office of Medical Officer of the Dundalk Prison is now vacant, and that it is His Grace's intention to proceed in due course to advertise for applications from properly qualified candidates, to supply these places at the rate of remuneration which has now received the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and which will be duly notified in the advertisement.

It will be open for you, should you desire it, when the advertisement appears, to submit an application for the office to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, but

whether you may eventually be appointed or not the Board desires to inform you, that they will be prepared to remunerate you for the services rendered by you subsequent to the 1st of April, 1878, in accordance with the scale now fixed for the class of prison to which that at Dundalk belongs.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES BOURKE, Chairman.

CASE ON BEHALF OF THE PRISON SURGEONS OF IRELAND,
FOR THE OPINION OF COUNSEL.

A question of great importance to the Members of the Medical Profession in Ireland, and coming home directly to the status of those Members of the Profession who are, or consider themselves, Prison Surgeons, has arisen, on which the Opinion of Counsel is desired.

The question involved turns upon the true meaning or proper construction of a few Acts of Parliament, passed from the year 1826 to the year 1877, to which the attention of Counsel is requested, as referred to in the following case:—

An Association was formed, some years ago, of County Infirmary and Gaol Surgeons, to look after and protect their rights and interests, and Doctor Brunker of Dundalk, for many years Surgeon of the County of Louth Infirmary, was appointed Honorary Secretary of that Association.

By 7 George IV., c. 74, sec. 72, passed 31st May, 1826, the Grand Jury was authorized to appoint and present salaries for the Medical Officers of Prisons, such persons to be either Members of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, or Members or Licentiates of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians.

The next Act of Parliament bearing on the question is the Grand Jury Act, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, passed 20th August, 1836.

By Section 86 of that Act, the Grand Jury are enabled to present at each Assizes any sum not exceeding £47, to be paid to the Surgeon of the Infirmary, provided he gave attendance at the Gaol, if within five miles, without further payment.

Schedule S to that Act gives table of Salaries, &c.

Next comes the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, passed 21st July, 1856, entitled "an Act to further amend the Laws relating to Prisons in Ireland." By the 18th and 19th Sections of that Act, the appointment of Prison Surgeons was taken from the Grand Jury, and given to the Board of Superintendence of each Gaol.

It was under this Act that the Surgeons to the Gaols have ever since been appointed, and their appointment was not merely incidental to their being Infirmary Surgeons, as seems to be supposed by Mr. Bourke, in his circular of the 3rd of May, 1879, hereinafter referred to.

The Governors of the Infirmary elected the *Infirmary Surgeon*; and the Board of Superintendence of the Gaol elected the *Gaol Surgeon*. But it is to be borne in mind that the Board of Superintendence were a different body, although some of the Members might be also Governors of the Infirmary, and the Gaol Surgeon might or might not be the same individual as was elected as the Infirmary Surgeon.

The appointments, however, were separate and distinct, and made by totally different bodies.

It was obviously convenient to have the same Surgeon filling both offices, but he might have been elected to one, and rejected for the other.

The next Act to which the attention of Counsel is requested is the Act 36 & 37 Vic., c. 51, passed 28th July, 1873, and entitled "an Act to amend the Law relating to the Superannuation of Prison Officers in Ireland." This is a very short Act, containing only five sections. The 3rd section repeals the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, sec. 125; 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, sec. 5; and 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 23.

The two first dealt with the Superannuation of *Turnkeys* and *Matrons* of Prisons. The last Act extended the provisions for Superannuation to all other Officers of Prisons, Medical Officers included, whether such Medical Officers act in virtue of their office as Surgeons of the County Infirmary, or by direct appointment as Medical Officers of the Gaol.

The 4th section of the Act 36 & 37 Vic., cap. 51, enables the Grand Jury in certain cases to grant a superannuation annuity to any Officer of Prisons, including a Prison Surgeon, not exceeding two-thirds of his salary and emoluments.

Such was the state of the Statute Law when the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, was passed. 16th August, 1877, 40 & 41 Vic., cap. 49, which bears directly upon the question being submitted to Counsel.

The especial attention of Counsel is requested to the 27th section of this Act. It provides that the Officers attached to Prisons on 1st April, 1878, shall hold their offices by the same tenure, and upon like terms and conditions, as if the Act had not passed. This clause in the Bill was considered by the Profession as giving security of tenure to existing Officers.

The section further provided, that after the 1st April, 1878, no Surgeon of a County Infirmary was to be bound or required as a condition precedent to the making of a presentment for his salary, as such Surgeon under the provisions of the 86th section of the 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, to give his attendance to the Prisoners in the County Gaol, &c.

This was introduced, after a correspondence with the Attorney-General, deliberately and designedly.

By the 28th section, from and after April 1st, 1878, all Medical Officers were to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Sections 52 & 53 impose very considerable additional duties and very grave responsibilities on the Medical Officers, which make the post one involving immensely greater time and labour, as well as anxiety, than under the old Acts. The amount of daily written reports is alone a serious duty; in fact if anything go wrong the Surgeon is the responsible party. The Rules which the Prisons Board have the power of making may increase this indefinitely. By a circular from the Prisons Board dated 30th November, 1877, the Medical Officers of Prisons were required to enter at once on the new and increased system of duties.

A Deputation of the Prison Surgeons on the 15th April, 1878, waited on the Prisons Board, and were assured by the Chairman that the Surgeons' salaries were under consideration, in order to be submitted to the Treasury, but no reference made nor intimation given as to their not being Officers any longer.

Various communications since passed between the Board and the Surgeons in which they are directed, ordered, and addressed as the Medical Officers of the Prison.

[See Correspondence herewith.]

1879, March 28th.—In answer to a question by Mr. Macartney in the House of Commons, Sir Selwyn Ibbetson stated that a scheme had been drawn up for the payment of the Medical Officers, and that the salaries would be paid from the date of the transfer of the Prisons from the County to the Government Authorities.

On the 3rd of May, 1879, a circular signed Charles Bourke, Chairman of the General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, was addressed to all the Medical Officers of Prisons stating—that the opinion of the law adviser having been taken as to the precise position those Officers were to be regarded as now occupying in relation to the prison service; that opinion was to the effect that the *Surgeons in question were no longer Prison Officers*, and could only become so in the event of their receiving that appointment from His Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

The circular then proceeds to inform the parties that their office was vacant, and that His Grace would in due course advertise for properly qualified candidates, &c., but that they could apply to be re-appointed, and would in any case be paid from the 1st April, 1878, according to the new scale of salaries—not communicated.

[See copy letter.]

1879, May 9th.—The Surgeons having held a Meeting in the Royal College of Surgeons, sent a reply to the Chairman of the Prisons Board.

The opinion of the law adviser referred to in the letter has not been sent, but in the case of Dr. Boxwell, who in October, 1878, had resigned, in consequence of failing health, the following opinion of the law adviser was communicated: "That Dr. B. is not legally entitled to claim any salary or remuneration after April 1st, 1878. The appointment of Medical Officer of Prisons (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 49) vested and still vests with the Lord Lieutenant, and the rate of remuneration must be fixed by the Lord Lieutenant with the consent of the Treasury (27th clause Prison Act). If Dr. B. thought fit to continue to act as Medical Officer without being appointed, he cannot legally claim any salary. It will be for the Prisons Board to say whether under all the circumstances they would recommend His Grace to advise any sum to be given."

1879, February 14th.—Mr. Charles Hemphill, q.c., gave a not dissimilar opinion, though not free from doubt.

If these views be correct, then the effect of the 27th section was not to afford any protection whatever to the then existing officers, though it appears to have been specially framed for that object and no other, and was supposed by the profession to effect that object.

The Prison Surgeons contend strongly for very different views, and for these reasons:—

1. They were appointed to the Gaols quite separately from the County Infirmaries under the 19th & 20th Victoria, c. 68. Those appointments were valid on the 1st April, 1878, and therefore they were then "Officers attached to the Prisons"—a very wide expression.

As such they required no re-appointment, but were entitled to continue to hold office until they resigned, or were dismissed for cause. They conceive themselves Medical Officers despite any act of the Lord Lieutenant. The question of *salaries* is quite distinct, and does not really touch the question at issue.

2. They conceive the 28th section to apply only to new appointments made after April 1st, 1878, in case of vacancies. If it were not so, then the 27th section would have no meaning or effect at all.

3. The Prisons Board have from the first recognized them as the Medical Officers, ordered their duties—often very arbitrarily—promised them salaries, and adopted them by their acts and correspondence while it suited their convenience. A question now arises:—Is it not too late legally to repudiate them?

Even if the legal interpretation of the 27th section does not protect the holders of office, it was evidently meant and supposed to do so, and it is presumed it would have been at once amended if it were known not to do so, and therefore it is a clear breach of good faith to render it nugatory.

4. The Surgeons were, and are aware that the question of the amount of salaries was left wholly to the Prisons Board and Treasury, and they rest their claim to such mainly on the *greatly increased duties and responsibilities* imposed on them by the new Act, of which the Prisons Board is fully aware. It is not correct to say that under the *old Act* they were bound to perform these new duties gratuitously to April, 1878. They were only bound to perform the duties imposed by the *old Act*—a very different matter.

Counsel will be good enough to advise Querists on the following points:—

1. Are the Gaol Surgeons holding office on April 1st, 1878, entitled to continue to hold their places under the 27th section without re-appointment?

2. Can the Lord Lieutenant declare any such post now vacant?

3. In what form can this question be most quickly and simply tried? Can the appointment of new Surgeons be prevented by an injunction, or mandamus, or otherwise? or must Querists await an appointment, and try the question by *quo warranto*? or what course would Counsel suggest?

OPINION.

I have read and considered the sections of the several statutes bearing upon the questions submitted to me. I am of opinion that Medical Officers of Prisons in Ireland, duly appointed by the respective Boards of Superintendence in pursuance to the 19th & 20th Vic., c. 68, s. 18, or by the Grand Jury before that Act, are continued in office by the 27th section of the 40th & 41st Vic., c. 49; and I am of opinion that this is so in the case of those gentlemen who also held the appointment of Surgeons to County Infirmaries. This opinion does not, I conceive, conflict with Mr. Hemphill's, which deals with the case of a gentleman who gave his medical services to the prison solely by reason of his being Surgeon to the Infirmary, pursuant to sec. 86 of the 5th & 6th Wm. IV., c. 116. Mr. Bourke's circular of the 3rd May, 1879, appears to me to be confined to the same class of cases. But as regards the question before me, that is, the status of Medical Officers of prisons duly appointed, I am of opinion that the Lord Lieutenant has not power to declare their offices vacant. A mandamus lies to restore to an office any Officers illegally removed, but I think it will, on the whole, be wisest to wait until there be an intrusion into the office, and then proceed by *quo warranto*.

JOHN O'HAGAN,

22, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.

15th May, 1879.

APPENDIX XXIII.

EXTRACTS FROM PRISONS ACT (IRELAND), 1877, as to APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, &c., of MEDICAL OFFICERS.

27. The officers attached to prisons on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (in this Act referred to as existing officers of a prison) shall hold their offices by the same tenure, and upon like terms and conditions, as if this Act had not passed, and shall receive salaries of not less amount than those which they have hitherto received.

Such existing officers as aforesaid (except all Local Inspectors, Chaplains, Medical Officers, and apothecaries), may be distributed amongst the several prisons to which this Act applies in such manner as may be directed by the General Prisons Board, and all such officers shall perform such duties as they may be required to perform by the said General Prisons Board, so that such duties are the same or analogous to those they performed previously to the commencement of this Act, and, subject as aforesaid, they shall perform the same duties as nearly as may be as they shall be performing at the said date.

An existing officer of a prison who is at the commencement of this Act in the receipt of military or naval half-pay, or who has, at or before such commencement as aforesaid, commuted his pension in pursuance of the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871, or is in receipt of any pension payable out of public moneys, shall not be subject to any deduction from his salary, or to be deprived of any portion of his half-pay, or of his pension, by reason of his salary being thenceforward paid out of public moneys, or of his employment becoming a public employment, or an employment of profit under Her Majesty, within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament providing for such deduction of salary or deprivation of half-pay, nor be disqualified from receiving such half-pay or pension by reason of his becoming by virtue of this Act a civil servant of Her Majesty.

From and after the first day of April one thousand

eight hundred and seventy-eight, no surgeon of the infirmary of any county shall be bound or required as a condition precedent to the making of any presentment for his salary as such surgeon under the provisions of the eighty-sixth section of the Act of the session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter one hundred and sixteen, to give his attendance or assistance to the prisoners or others in the gaol of such county; but no such surgeon shall be entitled, save as provided by section thirty-four of this Act, to any compensation, gratuity, or allowance whatever by reason of the discontinuance of any attendance or assistance at any gaol which, but for the passing of this Act, he would have been bound to give as a condition precedent to the making of a presentment to him for his salary as surgeon to the county infirmary under the provisions of the said section.

28. From and after the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight every Governor, matron or female superintendent, Chaplain, and Medical Officer of a prison shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant; every other officer and servant of a prison shall be appointed by the General Prisons Board, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. Every such appointment, except those of Chaplain and Medical Officer, shall be for general prison service; and every such officer and servant shall hold his office or situation during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant, and shall receive such salary as the Lord Lieutenant, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time appoint.

33. The provisions of the Prison Officers Superannuation (Ireland) Act, 1873, which relate to Medical Officers of prisons, shall, in the case of any Medical Officer who shall be also Surgeon to any County Infirmary, and who shall have given his attendance and profes-

sional assistance, whether with or without remuneration, to the prisoners or others in any prison up to the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and whose further attendance or assistance at such prison shall at any time thereafter cease to be required, apply to such Medical Officer on the occasion of his retiring from the office of Surgeon of the County Infirmary, as fully as the same would have applied if such Medical Officer had continued to give his attendance and professional assistance at such prison up to the time of his retirement from the office of Surgeon of the County Infirmary.*

51. Nothing in this Act contained shall entitle any existing officer of a prison to any superannuation or other allowance the conditions of whose office would not have entitled him to superannuation or other allowance under the Prison Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Act, 1873.

52. Where the prison Medical Officer considers it necessary to apply any painful test to a prisoner to detect malingering, or otherwise, such test shall only be applied by authority of an order from the Visiting Committee, or a Member of the General Prisons Board.

53. In addition to the duties imposed upon the surgeon of a prison by the seventy-second section of the Act of the session of Parliament held in the seventh year of King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-four, it shall be the duty of the surgeon to see every prisoner in the course of every week, and daily visit the sick prisoners and the prisoners, if any, confined in punishment cells.

He shall enter day by day, in his journal to be kept in the prison, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment which he may order for such prisoner.

He shall, once at least in every three months, inspect every part of the prison, and enter in his journal the result of each inspection, recording therein any observations he may think fit to make on any want of

cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions, any insufficiency of clothing or bedding, any insufficiency in the quantity or defect in the quality of the water, or any cause which may affect the health of the prisoners.

Whenever he has reason to believe that the mind of a prisoner is or is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the case in writing to the gaoler, together with such directions as he may think proper, and he shall call the attention of the Chaplain to any prisoner who appears to require his special notice.

He may, in any case of danger or difficulty, which appears to him to require it, call in additional medical assistance, and no serious operation shall be performed without previous consultation being held with another medical practitioner, except under circumstances not admitting of delay, such circumstances to be recorded in his journal.

He shall, forthwith on the death of any prisoner, enter in his journal the following particulars, videlicet, at what time the deceased was taken ill; when the illness was first communicated to the surgeon; the nature of the disease; when the prisoner died; and an account of the appearances after death; together with any special remarks that appear to him requisite.

He shall, without delay, report to the Visiting Committee of Justices any case of insanity or apparent insanity occurring among the prisoners. He shall also, without delay, call the attention of the surgeon to any prisoner whose state of mind or body appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect the directions of the surgeon respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such prisoner.

He shall notify to the surgeon without delay the illness of any prisoner, and shall deliver to him daily a list of such prisoners as complain of illness, or are removed to the infirmary, or confined to their cells by sickness, and he shall deliver to the Chaplain and surgeon lists of such prisoners as are confined in punishment cells.

APPENDIX XXIV.

REPORT by COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO the QUESTION of SALARIES of the MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dublin Castle,
27th December, 1879.

SIR,—In obedience to the commands of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, contained in your letter of the 31st October last (a copy of which is hereunto annexed, Appendix A), we undertook the duty of inquiring into the several matters therein referred to, and held our first meeting on the 1st November last. Dr. Croker-King consented to act as chairman of the committee. In Appendix B is a copy of the Treasury Letter of the 3rd March, 1879, which sets forth the amounts of the salaries sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the respective classes of Medical Officers of Prisons in Ireland.

We have had before us the statement of the case of the Medical Officers submitted by Dr. Brunker, and also the several statements furnished by the Medical Officers themselves, and to each of these we have given our anxious consideration.

* The term "officer" shall mean and include Local Inspector, Chaplain, Medical Officer, Surgeon of the County Infirmary who has given his attendance and professional assistance as Medical Officer, without any other or further fee than his salary as such Surgeon, to the prisoners and others in the gaol of such County, Governor, and all other officers and servants of the prison.

3. From and after the passing of this Act the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act annexed shall be and the same are hereby repealed. Provided that such repeal shall not affect the past operation of any enactment hereby repealed nor any annuity, pension, superannuation, retiring allowance, or gratuity heretofore granted and payable under the authority of any such enactment to any officer of any prison; and provided also, that any such officer to whom any such annuity, pension, superannuation, retiring allowance, or gratuity has been so granted shall be entitled to claim and be paid such annuity, pension, superannuation, retiring allowance, or gratuity at the same times and subject to the same conditions in every respect and just as if such enactment had not been repealed.

4. If any officer of any prison has been an officer of such prison for not less than twenty years, and is not less than sixty years of age, or becomes incapable, the grand jury of the county in which such prison is situate, may grant to such officer, having regard to his length of service, an annuity by way of superannuation allowance, not exceeding two thirds of his salary and emoluments, or a gratuity not exceeding the amount of his salary and emoluments for one year; provided, that the salary and emoluments of any Surgeon of any Infirmary to whom any superannuation allowance or gratuity is granted under this Act, shall, for the purpose of ascertaining such superannuation allowance or gratuity, be deemed to be the salary and emoluments paid to such Surgeon as Surgeon of such County Infirmary; provided also, that no superannuation allowance or gratuity under this Act shall be granted to any Surgeon of any County Infirmary so long as he continues to be the Surgeon of such County Infirmary.

The Medical Officers rest their claim for larger salaries than those sanctioned by the Treasury substantially upon the following grounds:—

1. Being obliged to compound medicines.
2. An obligation to pay daily visits at the gaol, and *ostener if necessary.*
3. The inspection of all prisoners.
4. The examination of articles of dietary.
5. Sanitary inspections of the Gaol and premises.
6. Necessary laborious clerical work.

During the consideration of these several matters, we have had in view the position of the Prison Medical Officers before and since the passing of the Prisons Act of 1877.

The 72nd sec. 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, authorized Grand Juries to appoint a Surgeon, being a Member of a Royal College of Surgeons, or a Physician, being a Member or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, to the prisons in their jurisdictions, and enact

that he shall visit every prison to which appointed twice at least in every week, and oftener, is necessary, see every sick person confined therein; examine condition of hospital; the state of health of every prisoner; keep a journal in which to enter the date of every attendance on the performance of his duty, &c., and sign same with his name; he is to prescribe for all prisoners in need thereof, and order such sustenance and other articles required.

The 86th sec. of 6 & 7 Will. IV., cap. 116, in providing salaries for Surgeons of County Infirmaries, enacts that such salary shall not be paid to the Surgeon of the Infirmary unless he had given his attendance and professional assistance without other fee or reward to the prisoners and others in the Gaol of the County to the Infirmary of which he was appointed, provided such Gaol was within five miles of such Infirmary.

Attached to the 110th sec. of the same Act is a Schedule of the salaries of certain County Officers, including Medical Officers of Prisons, viz.:—Physician or Surgeon or Apothecary—according to a classification of counties set forth in said Schedule.

The 23rd sec. of the 19 & 20 Vic. c. 68, extends the benefit of superannuation to Medical Officers of Prisons, whether such officers act in virtue of their office as Surgeon of the County Infirmary, or by direct appointment as Medical Officer of the Gaol.

The 28th sec. of the Prisons Act of 1877, 40 & 41 Vic. c. 49, gives the appointment of Medical Officers of Prisons to the Lord Lieutenant at such salary as shall be approved of by the Treasury.

The 33rd sec. of the same Act secures to Infirmary Surgeons who may cease to act as Prison Surgeons the same rights as to superannuation under the Prisons' Officers Superannuation Act of 1873, as if they continued so to act.

The 53rd sec. of the Prisons Act above referred to, extends the duty of the surgeon, as laid down in the 72nd sec. 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, by requiring him to keep a journal day by day of his treatment, &c., of each sick prisoner; the description of medicine, &c. The inspection every three months of the prison as to cleanliness, drainage, warmth, &c., clothing, bedding, water, or any cause likely to affect the health of the prisoners; and also directs him as to certain duties touching the insane, prisoners in danger or difficulty from disease, and as to proceedings in the case of the death of a prisoner.

It has been erroneously represented that the services rendered by the Infirmary Surgeons to the prisoners in the several County Gaols, before the Act of 1877, were gratuitous. We cannot adopt this view. In order to entitle them to their salaries, as appears by the foregoing statute, they were obliged to discharge the duties of Prison Medical Officers. By the recent Prisons Act Infirmary Surgeons are relieved from any statutory obligation in respect of Prisons.

We have no hesitation in reporting that the duties of Medical Officers of Prisons have been much increased by the late Act.

We consider that it is desirable that the Medical Officers shall personally undertake the compounding of medicines as approved of by the Government.

In order to carry out the very salutary provisions of the Act and Rules the Medical Officers will be necessarily obliged to visit the gaol at least once daily, but often more frequently.

The clerical work will require more time and greater particularity than formerly.

The inspection of prisoners, and examinations into the sanitary condition of the gaol premises, and into the dietary, will occupy considerable time.

The Medical Officers of Prisons in Ireland will in our opinion occupy a highly responsible and important position, and ought to render valuable aid to the General Prisons Board in working out successfully the reforms and improvements contemplated in prison discipline and management by the Act of 1877. The

office therefore should be one acceptable to the best qualified local practitioners.

We recommend that the Prisons in Ireland for the purpose of this appointment be divided into three classes as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.		
Belfast.		Grangeorgman.
Cork, male and female.		Richmond.
SECOND CLASS.		
Clonmel.	Kilmalsham.	Downpatrick.
Londonderry.	Galway.	Dundalk.
Nasa.	Mullingar.	Kilkenny.
Tullamore.	Waterford.	Omagh.
Limerick, male.	Armagh.	Maryborough.
THIRD CLASS.		
Castlebar.		Sligo.
Limerick, female.		Trillick.
Wexford.		Wexford.

We recommend that the Medical Officers of the first class shall receive £200 per annum; of the second, £100, and of the third, £60. These salaries are recommended on condition that the Medical Officers undertake the compounding of medicines prescribed by them for the inmates and Officers of the Prison.

And we also recommend that these salaries shall be payable from the time when the recent Prisons Act came into operation—namely, the 1st April, 1878.

As regards the Cork Gaols, the present Medical Officer was appointed to the County Cork Gaol in 1841, and to the City Gaol in 1840, and as such has been paid a salary of £120 per annum in respect of the County Gaol and £70 for the City Gaol. The daily average number of prisoners last year in the County Gaol was 250, and in the City Gaol, 108. These prisons are situated at a distance of one mile from each other, and it is necessary for the Medical Officer to visit both daily and sometimes oftener. Having regard to the increased duties imposed upon this Officer by the Prisons Act, we recommend that the salary, during his tenure of office only, should be fixed at £220.

The two Medical Officers of the City of Dublin Prisons, namely, Grangeorgman and Richmond, have each salaries of £325 per annum. They were appointed by the Grand Juries of the City of Dublin, and their salaries were fixed by the Municipal Council. These Officers so long as they are the Medical Officers of these Prisons retain their salaries.

The Government having, on the recommendation of the General Prisons Board, sanctioned the abolition of the gaols in the following places, namely, Cavan, Lifford, Enniskillen, Carrick-on-Shannon, Longford, Drogheda, Meath, Monaghan, Roscommon, Carlow, Clare and Wicklow, we do not propose to make any special recommendation in respect of the Medical Officers attached to them; but we think that such of these Officers as were not in receipt of salaries as Prison Medical Officers prior to the 1st April, 1878, and are still acting as such, should be paid for their services from that date at the rate sanctioned by the Treasury. The salaries of the others are secured to them so long as they are continued in their present offices.

If the existing Medical Officer of any prison in connexion with which there is at present an Apothecary, shall refuse to discharge the duty of compounding, we recommend that the Apothecary shall be continued; but in the event of the Medical Officer being willing to undertake that duty, we think that the office of Apothecary in such prison should be abolished, and in every case in which an existing Medical Officer refuses to compound medicines prescribed by themselves, we think that a reduction of £20 per annum ought to be made from his salary.

We beg to add that in the preparation of this Report we have dealt with the several questions before us according to the existing circumstances of each case. As the abolition of the gaols above referred to will

necessarily increase the duties of the Medical Officers of the remaining gaols, we have given due consideration to this important matter in the recommendations which we have made.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

CHARLES CROKER-KING, Chairman.
CHARLES F. BOURKE.
W. S. B. KAYE.

The Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Dublin Castle, 31st October, 1879.

GENTLEMEN.—Representations have been made to the Government that the scale of salaries approved of by the Treasury for the Medical Officers of Local Prisons in Ireland is inadequate having regard to the duties imposed on them by the Prisons Act of 1877, and the rules made thereunder. These Officers can be divided into three classes:

- I. Infirmary Surgeons who, previously to the passing of the Act, were obliged to act as Medical Officers of Prisons without remuneration.
- II. Medical Officers who at the time of the passing of the Act were in receipt of salaries.
- III. Medical Officers appointed since the Prisons Act of 1877 came into operation.

In order to enable the Government to arrive at a satisfactory decision upon the claims of the Medical Officers, His Grace the Lord Lieutenant deems it expedient that their claims should be inquired into by a Departmental Committee, composed of the Chairman of the Prisons Board, the Assistant Under Secretary, and the Medical Member of the Local Government Board; and His Grace requests that you will be good enough to consider accordingly the subject-matter of the aforesaid representations, and also the several statements which have been submitted from time to time to the Government on behalf of the Medical Officers of Prisons, and report for the information of the Government your views on the subject.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
JAMES LOWTHER.

To
The Hon. C. BOURKE,
W. S. B. KAYE, Q.C., LL.D.,
C. CROKER-KING, M.D.

APPENDIX B.

2834. Treasury Chambers,
79. 3rd March, 1879.

SIR.—With reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, recommending a scale of salaries for the Surgeons of Local Prisons in Ireland, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that my Lords approve of the proposal that there shall be four classes of Surgeons with the following rates of salary, viz.:

1st Class	£150 a year.
2nd Class	£80 "
3rd Class	£60 "
4th Class	£40 "

The new scale of salaries may take effect from the 1st April, 1878, the date of the transfer of the Local Prisons to the General Prisons Board.

With regard to the number of Surgeons to be placed in each class, I am to state that my Lords are informed that the office of Surgeon at Kilmalmainham Gaol is now vacant, and they would be glad if this opportunity were taken to abolish the office, and to consolidate the duties with those of one of the other Prison Surgeons in Dublin, as suggested in the report of the General Prisons Board, dated the 3rd of January last.

My Lords doubt whether the number of prisoners in Kilkenny Gaol justifies the proposal to place the Surgeon of that gaol in the Second Class. For the same reason my Lords doubt whether the Surgeons of the Castlebar, Sligo, Limerick Female, and Drogheda Gaols should be placed in the Third Class. My Lords are not prepared to sanction the proposals made with regard to the Surgeons of these Gaols without further grounds being shown for the proposed classification. In the case of the Surgeon of the Drogheda Gaol, I am to remind you that on the 9th of August last, my Lords fixed the salary of this office at £40 a year, in

conformity with the recommendation of the Irish Government.

Subject to the exceptions stated above, my Lords approve of the proposed classification, viz.:

1st Class, 4.—Belfast, Cork Male and Female (combined) Grangeorman, and Richmond.

2nd Class, 4.—Clonmel, Londonderry, Naas, and Tullamore.

3rd Class, 12.—Armagh, Downpatrick, Dundalk, Galway, Limerick Male, Maryborough, Mullingar, Nenagh, Omagh, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford.

4th Class, 11.—Carlow, Carrick-on-Shannon, Cavan, Ennis, Enniskillen, Lifford, Longford, Monaghan, Roscommon, Trim, Wicklow.

With regard to the proposal of the General Prisons Board—that in each case the Surgeon should be required to compound the necessary medicines, the drugs being supplied by the General Prisons Board, from the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. My Lords concur in the views of the Lord Lieutenant, viz. :—That the proposal should be adopted so far as regards all future appointments, and existing Surgeons who are willing to compound, but as regards all the other existing Surgeons appointed under the provisions of the old Prisons and Grand Juries Acts, that they should in the first instance have the offer made to them to undertake the duties of compounding the medicines on the terms laid down, and on the scale proposed, and that the cases of such of the existing Medical Officers as are unwilling to accept the proposed conditions and scale of salary, should form the subject of special arrangements, each case being individually considered.

My Lords are glad to observe that it is proposed in the Report of the General Prisons Board dated the 3rd of January last to apply the principle of consolidating separate offices of Gaol Surgeon as vacancies occur, in the case of Limerick Male and Female Prisons, and in the case of Richmond and Grangeorman Prisons, in Dublin, as well as in the case of Kilmalmainham Prison already notified.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

T. H. Burke, Esq.,
The Castle, Dublin,

Treasury Chambers,
3rd February, 1880.

SIR.—With reference to your letter of the 6th ulto. (23436) enclosing a copy of a report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the salaries of the Medical Officers of Local Prisons in Ireland, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you for the information of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that my Lords are pleased to approve of the scale of salaries recommended by the Committee, viz. :—

I. That the Prisons in Ireland for the purpose of this appointment be divided into three classes as follows—

FIRST CLASS.		
Belfast. Cork, Male and Female.		Grangeorman. Richmond.
SECOND CLASS.		
Clonmel. Londonderry. Naas. Tullamore. Limerick, Male.	Kilmalmainham. Galway. Mullingar. Waterford. Armagh.	Downpatrick. Dundalk. Kilkenny. Omagh. Maryborough.
THIRD CLASS.		
Castlebar. Limerick, Female. Nenagh.		Sligo. Tralee. Wexford.

That the Medical Officers of the first class shall receive £200 per annum, of the second £100, and of the third £60. These salaries are approved on condition that the Medical Officers undertake the compounding of medicines prescribed by them for the inmates and officers of the Prison.

III. As regards the Cork Gaols my Lords approve of the recommendation that the salary of the present Medical Officer during his tenure of office only should be fixed at £220 a year.

IV. The two Medical Officers of the City of Dublin Prisons, namely, Grangeorman and Richmond, have each salaries of £325 per annum.

My Lords approve of the recommendation that these

officers, so long as they are the Medical Officers of these Prisons, retain their salaries.

V. My Lords approve of the recommendation that in every case in which an existing Medical Officer refuses to compound medicines, prescribed by himself, a reduction of £20 per cent. should be made from his salary.

I am to add that my Lords are not prepared to

assent to the proposal that the new scale of salaries should take effect from 1st April, 1878, as proposed by the Committee, but they are pleased to sanction its taking effect from the 1st of April, 1879,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. SELWYN IBBETSON.

The Chief Secretary, Ireland.

APPENDIX XXV.

AMENDED RULES for SURGEONS.

By the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the General Prisons Board for Ireland hereby makes the following amended General Rules for the Government of Prisons:—

The Surgeon.

1. The surgeon shall visit the Prison once each day and not later than 12 o'clock, noon, and oftener if necessary, and shall see every prisoner in the course of the week. He shall daily visit the prisoners, if any, confined in punishment cells, and he shall visit daily, and oftener if necessary, such of the prisoners as are sick, and, when necessary, shall direct any prisoner to be removed to the infirmary.

2. The surgeon shall enter, in the English language, day by day, in his journal to be kept in the prison, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment which he may order for such prisoner.

3. The surgeon shall, once at least in every three months, inspect every part of the Prison, and enter in his journal the result of each inspection, recording therein any observations he may think fit to make on any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation; any bad quality of the provisions, any insufficiency of clothing or bedding, any deficiency in the quantity or defect in the quality of the water, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners.

4. Whenever the surgeon has reason to believe that the mind of a prisoner is or is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the case in writing to the Governor, together with such directions as he may think proper, and he shall call the attention of the Chaplain to any prisoner who appears to require his special notice.

5. The surgeon may, in any case of danger or difficulty which appears to him to require it, call in additional medical assistance; and no serious operation shall be performed without a previous consultation being held with another medical practitioner, except under circumstances not admitting of delay, such circumstances to be recorded in his journal, and reported to the General Prisons Board.

6. The surgeon shall, forthwith on the death of any prisoner, enter in his journal the following particulars, viz.: at what time the deceased was taken ill, when the illness was first communicated to the surgeon, the nature of the disease, when the prisoner died, and an account of the appearances after death (in cases where a *post mortem* examination is made), together with any special remarks that appear to him to be required.

7. In case of sickness, or unavoidable absence, or leave, to be given by the General Prisons Board, the surgeon shall appoint a fully qualified substitute, approved of by the General Prisons Board. The name and residence of the substitute shall be entered in his journal.

8. The surgeon shall examine every prisoner before he is passed into the proper ward; and shall record the prisoner's name, age, state of health on admission, and any disease of importance to which he may have been subject.

9. The surgeon may direct the supply of flannels and such other things as he may deem requisite, in cases where the health of the prisoner, in his opinion, is suffering by the want of them.

10. The surgeon shall examine every prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and shall certify whether any such prisoner is unfit to be kept at it, and he shall from time to time examine the prisoners during the time of their being employed at hard labour, and shall enter in his journal the name of any prisoner whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at it, and thereupon such prisoner shall not again be employed at hard labour until the surgeon certifies that he is fit for such employment.

11. The surgeon shall inspect each prisoner before put to treadwheel labour and report for the Governor's information and guidance his fitness or otherwise for such labour.

12. The surgeon shall direct that every prisoner take daily as much exercise in the open air as may be necessary for health.

13. The surgeon shall give directions in writing for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or being suspected thereof; for cleansing, disinfecting, and whitewashing any apartments occupied by such prisoners, and for washing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding.

14. The surgeon shall, whenever he considers a prisoner's life to be in immediate danger by further confinement, at once report the fact to the Under Secretary, for the Lord Lieutenant's information, and also to the General Prisons Board.

15. The surgeon shall, when required by the General Prisons Board, furnish a report as to the physical fitness of any candidate for employment in the Prisons service, and shall also, from time to time, furnish to the Civil Service Commissioners such detailed information in reference to the health, &c., of a candidate, as such Commissioners consider necessary, in order to enable them to issue their certificate of qualification.

The foregoing rules shall apply to every ordinary prison, and shall come into operation upon the expiration of forty days after the same, having been settled and approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council shall have been laid before Parliament.

Made and executed this 13th day of November, 1882, by "The General Prisons Board for Ireland."

[Seal.]

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Chairman.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER,

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, We, JOHN POYNTEZ, EARL SPENCER, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled, and hereby approve of the foregoing rules made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin Castle, this 13th day of November, 1882.

H. LAW, C.

LEINSTRE.

MONCK.

W. H. F. COGAN.

S. WOLFE FLANAGAN.

HENRY OMSBY.

O'CONNOR DON.

THOS. STEELE, Genl.

APPENDIX XXVI.

CIRCULARS issued to MEDICAL OFFICERS.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, Immediate.
25th October, 1883. Circular No. 30.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 19th inst., I am directed by the Chairman of the General Prisons Board to forward herewith copies of all Circulars issued by the Board relating to the duties of Medical Officers of Prisons.

Circulars 85 and 178, may be regarded as modifying Rule 5 for Surgeons; and Circulars 247 and 263 as modifying Rule 6 for Surgeons.

Correspondence with the Medical Officer of Galway Prison on the subject of Circular 263 is also forwarded.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

Major McHardy, R.E.

Circular No. 18.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 23rd April, 1878.

SIR,—I am to request that you will call the special attention of the medical officer of your gaol to the 53rd clause of the 40th & 41st Vic., cap. 49, and to request him to comply fully with its requirements.

You will also take care to report to this Board any omission on the part of the surgeon in carrying out the provisions of the statute referred to.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES F. BOURKE, Vice-Chairman.

The Governor, Gaol.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 2nd August, 878.

SIR,—The adoption of the new dietary scale having been unavoidably postponed for the present, you are desired to call the attention of the medical officer to the 72nd section of 7 George IV., cap. 74, under which he is required to order to prisoners such sustenance as may be necessary.

You will, therefore, please call his attention to the fact that it is his duty, pending the notification of the issue of the new scale of dietary, to consider the cases of all prisoners employed at hard labour.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES F. BOURKE, Vice-Chairman.

To the Governors of Local Prisons.

Circular No. 43.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 3rd October, 1878.

MEMORANDUM AS TO PRISONERS REMOVED TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Herewith are sent you, by direction of the Executive, a supply of forms, and I am to request that one of them will, by you and the surgeon, be filled in with the required details, and transmitted with each prisoner on removal from the gaol to a lunatic asylum.

By order, RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governor.

PRISON,

Statement of Particulars of case of _____ a Lunatic.

Name.	Age.	Religion.	Occupation.	Former Place of Abode.	
Species of Insanity.	Probable cause of Insanity.	Prominent Symptoms.	State of Bodily Health.	Sentence of Imprisonment.	Observations.

Signature,
Surgeon to Gaol.

Date _____ 18 .

* * See Circular No. 109.

Circular No. 44. No. 1.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, October, 1878.

MEMORANDUM.

Please apprise the surgeon of the prison that His Grace the Lord Lieutenant desires that reports made to the Under Secretary as to the lives of prisoners being in immediate danger by further confinement, in compliance with Rule 114 for the government of local prisons, shall be furnished in the future on the forms herewith enclosed.

You will be good enough to supply in each case the information required by Queries A, B, C.

WALTER CROFTON, Chairman.

To Governors of Local Gaols.

FORM OF REPORT BY SURGEON OF PRISON.*

(Rule 114.)

H. M. Prison,

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that I consider the life of _____, a prisoner now confined in this prison, to be in immediate danger by further confinement, and I hereby certify to the correctness of the statements attached hereto.

Signature of }
Surgeon of Prison, }

Date, 18 .

The Under Secretary, &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

* A copy of the surgeon's report to be forwarded to the General Prisons Board.

QUERIES.

1. Name of prisoner.
2. Age.
3. Nature of disease.
4. Has the disease been caused by confinement in prison?
5. Has it been aggravated by confinement in prison?
6. State in detail the grounds upon which you have arrived at the conclusion that the prisoner's life is in immediate danger.
7. What benefit would the prisoner be likely to derive by being discharged?
8. Would the prisoner be likely to derive benefit by removal to an invalid establishment, in which the conditions of ordinary prison life would be changed?
9. Is the prisoner in a fit state of health to be at once discharged?
10. If not, when will the prisoner be likely to be fit for discharge?
11. Has the prisoner any friends who are willing and able to take care of him or her? If so, give names and addresses?
12. Is the prisoner anxious to be discharged, or would he or she prefer to remain in the gaol hospital under proper medical treatment?
13. Where does the prisoner intend to go if discharged?

Name, _____
Date, _____ 18 .

QUERIES TO BE ANSWERED BY GOVERNOR.

- A. Crime.
- B. Sentence.
- C. Date of conviction.
- D. Before whom tried?
- E. If before convicted, for what offence?
- F. Previous character and circumstances.

Signature of Governor, _____
Date, _____, 18 .

* * See Circular No. 220.

Circular No. 44.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
18 .

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will be good enough to examine, in conjunction with the Surgeon of Gaol, the prisoner, and forward to the General Prisons Board a report, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, as to the state of this prisoner's health, and furnish replies to the annexed queries.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Fee, £ . RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

N.B.—A similar communication to this has been addressed to Dr. _____.

INVALID PRISONERS not to be removed.

Circular No. 45.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
30th September, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request that you will draw the special attention of the medical officer of your gaol to the circumstance that many removals have been made of prisoners, from one gaol to another, who are obliged on arrival to be placed in hospital and there retained.

The Prisons Board requests that for the future no invalid prisoner will be certified as fit for removal.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.
To Governors of Local Gaols.

REPORTS OF SURGEON.

Circular No. 68.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
2nd December, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request that you will from time to time, and with as little delay as possible, forward to this Board a copy of the reports of the Surgeon of the prison, made by him in compliance with the third paragraph of section 53 of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act of 1877, and entered in his journal.

You will bring this order to the notice of the Surgeon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governor, H. M. Prizon, ———
See Circular No. 177.

Circular No. 85.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
6th February, 1879.

MEMO.

I am directed by the General Prisons Board to acquaint you that, when it is necessary to carry out the provisions of Rule 105, page 49, for the Government of Local Prisons, the fee for the medical gentleman so called in will be £1 1s.

(Sd.) RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

To Governors of Local Prisons.

In some cases fees of £2 2s. each have been paid.

Circular No. 109.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
29th April, 1879.

LUNATICS IN PRISONS.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request that, in the case of a prisoner being found insane, who had been transferred from another prison by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to your custody, you will forward, in addition to the necessary certificate, a statement from the Surgeon as to whether in his opinion, the prisoner could with safety be re-sent to the prison to which he was in the first instance committed, in order that such prisoner may be transferred to the asylum belonging to the county from which the original commitment was made.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governor, H. M. Prizon, ———

Circular No. 116.

Dublin Castle,
23rd May, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to sanction a salary of £ _____ being paid to the Medical Officer of H.M. Prizon at _____ upon the conditions that he shall compound the medicines prescribed by him for the prison use, the drugs being supplied by this Board from the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

The Prisons Board will therefore be glad to learn at your earliest convenience whether you will be willing to undertake this duty at the proposed salary. In the event of your not agreeing to the conditions above referred to, your duties and salary will remain as at present.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Medical Officer, H.M. Prizon, ———

Circular No. 163.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
29th October, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request that you will call the attention of the Medical Officer of the prison under your charge to that portion of the 16th section of the Prisons Act, 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, which directs the forwarding by him to this department of a certificate of his ordering extra food to prisoners, when such is continued for more than seven days; and you will inform the Medical Officer that the General Prisons Board desires that such certificate shall be furnished from time to time.

Forms for the purpose are sent herewith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG.

The Governors of Local Prisons, Ireland.

Circular No. 166.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
8th November, 1879.

SIR,—In compliance with His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's command, I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request that whenever application is made for the removal of an insane prisoner from the prison under your charge to a District Lunatic Asylum, a detailed medical report, giving a short history of the case, and setting forth the grounds upon which the certifying physicians have arrived at their conclusion as to the insanity of the prisoner, may accompany the usual certificate of insanity, for the information and guidance of the Medical Officers of the Asylum in their treatment of the case.

You will please inform the Medical Officer of the prison accordingly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governor of the Prison at ———

Circular No. 177.

2058 General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
80 20th February, 1880.

SIR,—Referring to Circular No. 68, dated 2nd December, 1878, I am directed by the General Prisons Board to inform you that it is desirable that in the future copies of the reports as to the state of the prison, &c., directed by the 53rd section of Prisons Act, 1877, to be made by the Medical Officer and entered in the Journal, shall be furnished not later than seven days after the commencement of each quarter, viz.:—1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year.

You will please call the attention of the Medical Officer to this circular.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governors, H.M. Prisons.

Circular No. 178.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
5th March, 1880.

SIR,—Referring to Circular of 6th February, 1879, No. 85, I am directed to apprise you, for the information and future guidance of the Medical Officer, that it is the desire of the General Prisons Board that when he deems it necessary to call in additional medical assistance—under the authority of Rule 105,* page 49 (for Local Prisons)—he will previously, in cases that

will reasonably admit of the necessary delay, refer to the Board for their approbation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governors, H.M. Prisons.

Circular No. 198.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
2nd December, 1880.

SIR,—Having regard to the weekly returns furnished in compliance with Circular No. 163, please inform the Medical Officer that it is the desire of the General Prisons Board that in the future all extra diets ordered during the week shall be included in these returns.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Chairman.

To Governors of Prisons.

Circular No. 218.

16,427.

DIETARIES IN LOCAL PRISONS.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
3rd November, 1881.

SIR,—The General Prisons Board in sending you a copy of "The Rules for Dietaries in Local Prisons," beg to draw your attention to the annexed extract from the report of the Committee upon whose recommendation these Dietaries have been approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and to express the desire of the Prisons Board that you will be guided in your orders for the issue of extra diet to prisoners by the opinion therein expressed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. F. BOURKE, Chairman.

To the Medical Officers of Local Prisons.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

"The amended dietaries which we have prepared have been framed upon a sufficiently liberal basis to render it in our opinion unnecessary for Medical Officers of Prisons to interfere with the suggested scales in the direction of any increase, except under circumstances distinctly connected with the existence of disease in individual prisoners. We, at the same time recognise the expediency and the necessity of leaving in the hands of Medical Officers a discretionary power to effect minor alterations such, for instance, as the substitution of an equivalent in the shape of bread for the daily allowance of starch, where that article of diet is ascertained on the report of the prison authorities to disagree with a prisoner: but, with such exceptions, we disapprove of any interference with the dietary scales as laid down for healthy prisoners."

See Circular No. 224.

Circular No 224.

3520

82

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
3rd March, 1882.

EXTRA DIET TO PRISONERS NOT IN HOSPITAL.

SIR,—Having regard to Circular No. 218, 3rd November, 1881—Dietaries in Local Prisons—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request that you will inform the Medical Officer that they are of opinion that prisoners, not in hospital, ordered by him "extra diet," should be considered as "sick prisoners," to be seen by him daily, and that their names, &c., should be entered in the Medical Officer's Book.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governor, H.M. Prison, ———

* No. 5 in Amended Rules for Surgeons.

Circular No. 233.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
18th April, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to apprise you that they consider that Medical Officers of Prisons should attend at the Gaols not later than 12 noon.

Please inform the Medical Officer accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governors, H. M. Prisons.

Circular No. 247.

DEATHS OF PERSONS OTHER THAN PRISONERS.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
6th December, 1882.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request you to inform the Medical Officer of the Prison that the Board are of opinion that it is desirable, in case of the death of any person in the prison, he should make an entry in his Journal as to the cause of death, and state, for the information of the Governor, whether he considers an inquest necessary.

If the Medical Officer considers that an inquest should be held the Governor will take steps pointed out by Rules in case of the death of a prisoner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

To Governors of Prisons.

Circular No. 261.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
15th August, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to forward you a supply of forms, to be used by the Medical Officer, when certifying as to the fitness of a prisoner to undergo any punishment inflicted, either by your order, or that of a Visiting Justice, &c.; and in every instance when you find it necessary to submit a question of misconduct on the part of a prisoner for the consideration of the Prisons Board, you are to forward one of these forms, filled up and signed by the medical officer, with the other papers in the case.

This certificate will not be necessary in cases where the punishment ordered by the Governor does not exceed one day.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governors, H.M. Prisons.

Circular No. 261.

Prison,
188

I hereby certify that I have examined prisoner and find capable of undergoing the descriptions of punishments as stated below; also that - is for restraint

DESCRIPTION OF PUNISHMENT.

Confinement in Punishment Cell on Punishment Diet, Bread and Water.	Confinement in Prisoner's own Cell on Punishment Diet, Reduced Diet.	REMARKS.

Medical Officer.

Circular No. 263.
18,500.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
29th September, 1883.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS IN PRISONS.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to acquaint you that in the case of an Inquest being held as to the cause of death of an inmate of a Prison, it is the desire of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that in the event of a post-mortem examination being ordered by the Coroner, such examination shall not be held by the Medical Officer of the Prison but by an independent Medical Authority.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governor of each Convict and Local Prison.

manner in which the Board considers it should be filled.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governors of H. M. Prisons.

H. M. Prison, Galway,
6th October, 1883.

EXTRACT FROM MEDICAL OFFICER'S JOURNAL,
6. 10. 83.

Read Circular 263, dated 29. 9. 83, referring to Post-mortem Examinations. I request to be informed whether the Circular absolves me from report called for in such cases in last clause of Rule 106, pages 49, 50, Rules for Local Prisons.

Signed,

R. J. KINEAD.

Circular Memo. 15,886.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S RECORD OF SICK PRISONERS.
(40 & 41 Vic., cap. 49, sec. 53; and Rules 101 and 102.)

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
20th November, 1879.

SIR,—In sending you by order of the General Prisons Board the approved Register of Prisoners under continuous medical treatment either in or out of hospital, I am to request that you will call the attention of the Medical Officer of the prison to the specimen entries on the first folio of this book which show the

BOARD'S MINUTE.

15. 10. 83.

Medical Officer to be informed that nothing in any Circular can alter the Prison Rules referred to.

By order,

R. CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

15. 10. 83.

The Governor of Galway Prison to inform the Medical Officer accordingly.

By order,

R. CLEGG.

2 A

APPENDIX XXVII

MEDICAL OFFICERS, LOCAL PRISONS.—SALARIES.

RETURN of NAMES of MEDICAL OFFICERS attached to the several LOCAL PRISONS (IRELAND), with the Date of Original Appointments, and statement showing the SALARIES paid prior to 1st April, 1879, under arrangements which existed before the formation of the PRISONS BOARD, and the Salaries now paid.

PRISONS.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of Appointment.	Salaries Prior to 1st April, 1879.		Present Salaries.	Appointed by former Prison Authority.		REMARKS.
			Medical Officer.	Apothecary.	Medical Officer.	Under § 27 W. IV. c. 112, s. 26, Duties in Prison combined with those of Infirmary Surgeon.	Under § 20 Vic. c. 60, s. 18, Prison Duties separate from other Local Duties.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Armagh . . .	J. M. Palmer . . .	2 July, 1878,	60 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	Yes	
Belfast . . .	J. Moore . . .	2 August, 1874,	100 0 0	16 0 0	200 0 0	—	Yes	
Castlebar . . .	M. J. Jordan . . .	4 Nov., 1871,	60 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	—	Yes	
Clonmel . . .	W. D. Hemphill . . .	1 Jan., 1867,	74 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	Yes	
Cork, Male . . .	T. B. Moriarty . . .	18 Nov., 1881,	120 0 0	—	200 0 0	—	—	Prior to 1st April, 1879, these two offices were held as now by the one gentleman, the salary for Male Prisons including £26 car-hire and £20 for compounding, and the salary for Female Prisons including £15 car-hire.
" Female . . .	do. . .	" 1881,	70 0 0	—	—	—	—	
Downpatrick . . .	J. K. Macconchy . . .	30 Oct., 1858,	—	27 13 10	100 0 0	Yes	—	
Dundalk . . .	H. H. MacDonnell . . .	30 Jan., 1877,	—	20 0 0	100 0 0	Yes	—	
Galway . . .	R. J. Kinkaid . . .	27 Feb., 1879,	74 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	
Grangegorman . . .	H. Minchin . . .	Nov., 1861,	325 0 0	—	325 0 0	—	Yes	Appointed by City Grand Jury.
Kilkenny . . .	Z. Johnston . . .	26 Feb., 1874,	65 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	Yes	
Kilmainham . . .	W. Carra . . .	12 March, 1880,	100 0 0	—	200 0 0	—	—	This salary was increased from £100 to £200 on 11th April, 1880.
Limerick, Male . . .	T. J. Gelston . . .	30 Sept., 1871,	—	—	—	—	—	Apothecary £20. This sum is deducted from salary of medical officer as he does not compound.
" " . . .	J. H. Lee, Apothecary . . .	11 May, 1880,	44 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	—	Yes	
" Female . . .	R. R. Gelston . . .	July, 1844,	40 0 0	—	60 0 0	—	Yes	Appointed by City Grand Jury.
Londonderry . . .	Sir Wm. Miller . . .	—	—	—	100 0 0	Yes	—	
Maryborough Local Prison and Convict Invald Depot . . .	David Jacob . . .	27 Oct., 1864,	—	—	100 0 0	Yes	—	Since 1858 Dr. Jacob is Visiting Physician.
" " . . .	M. O'Connell . . .	21 April, 1869,	—	—	150 0 0	—	—	Dr. O'Connell, Resident Medical Officer and Apothecary. Since Maryborough Prison has become an Invald Convict Depot besides a Local Prison, the Visiting Physician receives £100, and Resident Medical Officer and Apothecary receives £150.
Mullingar . . .	W. H. Middleton . . .	2 July, 1874,	75 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0	—	Yes	
Nasa . . .	F. Faulkner . . .	7 August, 1867,	65 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	Yes	
Neenagh . . .	F. Cahalan . . .	2 July, 1876,	50 0 0	24 0 0	60 0 0	—	Yes	
Omagh . . .	K. C. Thompson . . .	8 April, 1875,	—	20 0 0	100 0 0	Yes	—	
Richmond . . .	J. G. Burns . . .	2 Nov., 1867,	325 0 0	—	325 0 0	—	Yes	Appointed by City Grand Jury.
Sligo . . .	T. S. Murray . . .	2 August, 1872,	75 0 0	—	75 0 0	—	Yes	
Triloe . . .	F. J. Falvey . . .	18 August, 1883,	—	30 0 0	60 0 0	—	—	
Tullamore . . .	J. Ridley . . .	7 Jan., 1875,	—	20 0 0	100 0 0	Yes	—	
Waterford . . .	W. L. Mackey . . .	8 Oct., 1878,	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—	—	
Wexford . . .	D. Hadden . . .	28 Nov., 1878,	—	30 0 0	60 0 0	—	—	

* Allowed the Medical Officer as Compounder.

NOTE.—Prior to 1st April, 1879, the Medical Officers of the Prisons at Downpatrick, Dundalk, Londonderry, Maryborough, Omagh, and Tullamore having been Surgeons to the Infirmaries of the Counties in which the Prisons are situated, were bound to give their attendance and professional assistance "without any further fee or reward to the prisoners and others in the Gaols" than the Salaries payable to them as Surgeons, to the County Infirmaries. See sec. 88, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, and Schedule B attached to that Act.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

SCALES OF SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of OFFICERS.

I.—CONVICT PRISONS, IRELAND.

PRISONS.	GOVERNORS.						SUPERINTENDENTS.						MEDICAL OFFICERS.					
	Salary.			Emoluments.	Salary.			Emoluments.	Salary.			Emoluments.						
	Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.							
Mountjoy Male.	£ 800	£ 10	£ 400	Residence, Fuel, Light, and £15 per annum in lieu of rations.	£ -	£ -	£ -	Residence, Fuel, Light, and £15 per annum in lieu of rations.	£ 250	£ 10	£ 400	Residence, Fuel, Light, and £15 per annum in lieu of rations.						
Mountjoy Female.	-	-	-		£ 200	£ 10	£ 250		-	-	-		-	-				
Dunisk.	-	-	-		£ 130	£ 5	£ 140		Residence, Fuel, Light, Uniforms, and £15 per annum in lieu of rations.	-	-		£ 60	NIL.				
Spike Island.	-	-	£ 400		-	-	-		-	-	-		£ 800	Residence, Fuel, Light, and £15 per annum in lieu of rations.				
									Resident Apothecary.	£ 118	Same Emoluments.							

PRISONS.	CHAPLAINS.								
	Roman Catholic.			Protestant.			Presbyterian.		
	No.	Salary.	Emoluments.	No.	Salary.	Emoluments.	No.	Salary.	Emoluments.
Mountjoy Male.	1	£ 200	NIL.	1	£ 125	NIL.	1	£ 60	NIL.
Mountjoy Female.	3	£ 100 each.	NIL.	1	£ 130	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
Dunisk.	1	£ 60	NIL.	1	£ 40	NIL.	1	£ 120	£15 per annum in lieu of rations, and £80 per annum for House-rent.
Spike Island.	1	£ 250	Residence, Fuel, Light, and £15 per annum in lieu of rations.	1	£ 125	£15 per annum in lieu of rations.			

II.—OTHER OFFICERS—MALES.

PRISONS.	(1) Deputy Governor.			(2) Stewards.			(3) Clerks.			(4) Compounder.			(5) Schoolmasters.			(6) Chief Warders.			(7) Principal Warders.										
	Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.										
	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.					
Mountjoy Male.	1	£ -	£ -	£ -	1	£ 120	£ 5	£ 140	1	£ 11	£ 5	£ 130	1	£ 75	£ 3	£ 85	1	£ -	£ -	£ -	100	£ 1	£ 100	£ 2	£ 120	£ 3	£ 70	£ 15	£ 80
Mountjoy Female.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	£ 170	1	£ 70	£ 75	£ 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dunisk.	1	-	-	-	1	£ 70	£ 75	£ 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spike Island.	1	£ 120	£ 10	£ 200	1	£ 100	£ 9	£ 120	1	£ 11	£ 120	£ 5	£ 140	1	£ 70	£ 75	£ 80	1	£ 100	£ 1	£ 100	£ 2	£ 120	£ 3	£ 70	£ 15	£ 80		

PRISONS.	(8) Trades Warders.			(9) 1st cl. Warders.			(10) 2nd cl. Warders.			(11) Night Watchmen.			(12) Messenger.			Carters.			Porter.					
	Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.					
	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
Mountjoy Male.	£ 3	£ 55	£ 75	£ 70	11	£ 55	£ 75	£ 85	21	£ 45	£ 75	£ 54	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	63	£ 1	£ 5	£ 10
Mountjoy Female.	-	-	-	-	3	£ 55	£ 75	£ 85	1	£ 45	£ 75	£ 54	4	£ 45	£ 75	£ 54	1	-	-	-	63	-	-	-
Dunisk.	-	-	-	-	7	£ 45	£ 75	£ 85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spike Island.	-	-	-	-	81	£ 55	£ 75	£ 85	88	£ 45	£ 75	£ 54	3	£ 45	£ 75	£ 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Per annum.

† Triennially.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

SCALES OF SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of OFFICERS—continued.

EMOLUMENTS, TABLE II.—All the Officers specified in columns (1) to (12) inclusive, except one Clerk at Mountjoy Male Prison, receive £18 per annum in lieu of Rations. The Deputy Governor and Steward of Spike have also residences, fuel, and light. The Steward of Lusk has also residence, fuel, and light, and uniform. One of the Clerks at Mountjoy Male Prison receives 2s 6s. per annum in lieu of uniform, and the Clerk at Mountjoy Female Prison receives 4 10s. per annum in lieu of uniform. Lodging allowance at 2s. 6d. per week is granted to the two Clerks at Mountjoy Male Prison, and £30 per annum for House rent is allowed the Clerk at the Female Prison. The Clerks at Spike have apartments, fuel, and light. The Compounder also receives 2s. 6d. per week lodging allowance, and 4 10s. per annum in lieu of uniform.

All the Officers specified in columns (6) to (12) inclusive have apartments, fuel, and light, or 2s. 6d. per week in lieu of same, and also uniform.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES:—

To Compounder—For compounding medicines for Grangegorman Prison, £10 per annum.

To Warders employed as Clerks, £5 per annum.

To Warders in charge of Refractory Classes, £5 at Mountjoy Male Prison, and £3 at Spike.

III.—OTHER OFFICERS—FEMALES.

PRISON.	Deputy Superintendent Matron.			Schoolmistress.			First Principal Matron and Matron Clerk.			Second Principal Matron, Hospital Matron, and Store Matron.			Class Matrons, Laundry Matrons, and Kitchen Matron.			Assistant Matrons and Hospital Nurse.										
	Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.			Salary.										
	No.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.						
Mountjoy, Female.	1	£ 80	2 10s	100	1	£ 80	2 10s	100	2	65	2s	75	3	60	2s	70	10	43	10s	3 10s	50	12	84	2s	9s	40

* Per annum.

† Triennially.

Emoluments.—All the officers above specified receive £18 per annum in lieu of rations as well as 2s 10s. per annum in lieu of uniform; and with the exception of the schoolmistress and three matrons they all have apartments, fuel, and light.

The three matrons referred to occupy cottages adjoining the prison for which they pay a weekly rate.

The schoolmistress and store matron have each an allowance in lieu of coals, candles, and soap, the present rate being 2s 16s. per annum.

The matron in charge of refractory ward receives an extra allowance of 2s per annum.

LOCAL PRISONS.

GOVERNORS.

- Class I. Four, £300 a year, with annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £350.
- „ II. Fourteen, 200 a year, with annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £250.
- „ III. Eight, 150 a year.

(All Classes are provided with apartments, fuel, and light.)

CHAPLAINS.

	Roman-Catholic.	Protestant.	Presbyterian.	Salary.
Class I,	5	—	—	£ 100
„ II,	13	3	1	80
„ III,	8	15	1	60
„ IV,	—	8	5	40

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

- Class I. Five, . . . £200 per annum.
- „ II. Fourteen, . . . 100 „
- „ III. Six, 60 „
- One Apothecary, . . . 20 „

{ This Officer's salary is deducted from the salary of a Medical Officer of Second Class who does not compound his own medicines.

- Deputy Governors (three), £120 a year, with apartments, fuel, and light.
- Seven Chief Warders, First Class, £100
- Eight „ Second „ 85
- Seven „ Third „ 75
- Sixteen „ Fourth „ 65
- Sixteen Clerks, £65, by £2 to 100
- Eight Trade Warders, First Class, £60, by £2 to 70
- Eight „ Second „ £50, by £1 to 60

With fuel, light, apartments, and uniform. All Clerks receive £5 6s. per annum in lieu of uniform, and some of them receive 2s. 6d. per week in lieu of apartments, fuel, and light.

Old Scale { One Schoolmaster, £65, with quinquennial increments of £2 10s., and apartments, fuel, light, washing, and uniform.
One Storekeeper, £60, with rations, uniform, apartments, fuel, and light.

Two hundred and thirty-five Ordinary Warders, £45, by annual increments of £1 to £55 per annum, with uniform, fuel and light, and apartments, or an allowance of 2s. 6d. a week in lieu thereof.

Ordinary Warders employed as "clerk and schoolmaster" receive £10 per annum additional.

Ordinary Warders employed as clerks receive £5 per annum additional.

Ordinary Warders employed as schoolmasters receive £5 per annum additional.

Other Male Sub-officers:—One Watchman, £46; one Messenger, £18; two Carters, £52 each. No other emoluments.

Two Female Superintendents, £100, by increments of £5 to £150, with apartments, fuel, and light.

Four Matrons, First Class, £60, by annual increments of £2 10s. to £75, with apartments, fuel, and light, and £2 10s. per annum in lieu of uniform.

One Principal Matron, £50, by £1 per annum to £60, with similar emoluments to Matron.

Nine Matrons, Second Class, £50, by £2 to £60, with apartments, fuel, and light, and £2 10s. per annum in lieu of uniform.

Sixty-three Assistant Matrons, £35, by annual increments of £1 to £45, with lodging, fuel, and light, and £2 10s. per annum in lieu of uniform.

Assistant Matrons acting as Schoolmistresses, Storekeepers, and Trades Instructresses receive an additional £10 per annum.

In twelve prisons the wife, sister, or other relation of a warder, residing with him in the prison, acts as the occasional matron, for which she receives a gratuity of £15 per annum; and in two prisons females similarly employed as occasional assistants to matrons receive a gratuity of £10 per annum.

Other Female Sub-officers:—Four Servants, £20, by £1 per annum to £30, with apartments, fuel, light, and £2 in lieu of clothing; one Messenger, £6 10s. per annum, no other emoluments.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF BRIDEWELLS.

County.	Bridewell.	Salary of Keeper.	Salary of Female Attendant.	Cash Allowances.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Antrim.	Ballymena.	27 10 0	12 10 0	5 6 6	Keeper in lieu clothing.
2. Armagh.	Lurgan.	25 0 0	—	12 10 0	For fuel and light.
3. Cavan.	Battleborough.	40 0 0	—	—	
4. Clare.	Kilrush.	26 0 0	5 0 0	8 10 0	For fuel, light, and straw
5. Cork.	Bantry.	22 12 0	5 0 0	—	
6. "	Clonsilla.	22 12 0	5 0 0	—	
7. "	Fermoy.	27 12 0	5 0 0	—	
8. "	Malow.	27 12 0	5 0 0	—	
9. "	Mitchelstown.	27 12 0	5 0 0	—	
10. "	Queenstown.	27 12 0	5 0 0	6 5 0	Wife of Keeper for repairing bedding and cleaning prison.
11. "	Youghal.	27 12 0	5 0 0	—	
12. Donegal.	Donegal.	44 0 0	5 0 0	—	
13. "	Lesterkenny.	44 0 0	5 0 0	—	
14. Down.	Newry.	50 0 0	5 0 0	—	
15. Galway.	Ballinasloe.	22 12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	For candles, soap, brushes, postage, &c. for use of Bridewell.
16. "	Oulden.	22 12 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	For candles, soap, brushes, cooking, water supply, postage, for use of Bridewell.
17. "	Loughrea.	22 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	For light, brushes, soap, postage, &c., for use of Bridewell.
18. "	Tulla.	22 12 0	5 0 0	7 4 0	For light, soap, brushes, postage, and carriage of water for use of Bridewell.
19. Kerry.	Cahiriveen.	10 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	For fuel, light, straw, and whitewashing.
20. "	Dingle.	10 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	Do. do.
21. "	Killarney.	20 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	For fuel, light, straw, whitewashing, and water.
22. "	Listowel.	20 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	Do. do.
23. King's.	Parsonstown.	54 12 0	10 0 0	—	
24. Limerick.	Bathkeale.	25 0 0	5 0 0	—	
25. Londonderry.	Coleraine.	20 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	For fuel, light, and straw.
26. Mayo.	Ballina.	15 0 0	—	7 10 0	For fuel, light, and straw, &c.; washing sheets, 10s.; whitewashing, &c. solely for Bridewell.
27. "	Ballinrobe.	16 0 0	—	7 0 0	For fuel, light, straw, and whitewashing.
28. Meath.	Navan.	40 0 0	5 0 0	—	
29. Tipperary.	Thurles.	50 0 0	—	—	
30. "	Tipperary.	50 0 0	10 0 0	—	
31. Tyrone.	Dungannon.	60 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0 ⁰⁰ 10 0 0 ⁰¹ 10 0 0 ⁰²	For rations.
32. Waterford.	Dungarvan.	60 0 0	20 0 0	8 7 2 ⁰⁰ 8 7 2 ⁰¹ 8 7 2 ⁰²	In lieu of food rations (old per day).
33. Wexford.	New Boss.	25 0 0	5 0 0	—	
34. Wicklow.	Baitinglass.	45 0 0	—	12 0 0	For fuel and light for self and prisoners
Total.		1,182 14 0	128 10 0	176 10 1	
Salary and emoluments on 1st April, 1878.		1,182 14 0	128 10 0	160 5 1	

* Keeper.

† Matron.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

APPENDIX XXIX.

RETURN showing the SALARIES of PRISON OFFICERS in the Years 1878 and 1884.

PRISON.	Governor.		Deputy Governor.		Protestant Chaplain.		Roman Catholic Chaplain.	
	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.
LARGER PRISONS.								
Armagh,	£ 210	250 Min. £200; Max. £250	-	-	£ 40 0 0	80 0 0	40 0 0	80
Belfast,	300	300 Rising to £350	117 10 0	120	50 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	100
Castlebar,	300	150	60 0 0	-	46 3 0	40 0 0	46 3 0	60
Clonmel,	250	200 Rising to £250	-	-	50 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	80
Cork, Male,	350	350 Min. £300; Max. £350	-	120	46 3 0	80 0 0	46 3 0	100
Cork, Female,	350	*350 150	-	-	46 3 0	80 0 0	46 3 0	100
Dundalk,	150	240	-	-	36 18 6	40 0 0	36 18 6	60
Galway,	300	250 Min. £200; Max. £250	-	-	46 3 0	40 0 0	46 3 0	80
Grangegorman,	-	150 Min. £200; Max. £250	-	-	-	*46 3 0	-	-
Kilkenny,	300	200 By £10 per ann. to £250	-	-	46 3 0	80 0 0	46 3 0	80
Kilmainham,	300	300 Min. £300; Max. £350	130 0 0	120	85 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	80
Limerick, Male,	250	320 Min. £300; Max. £350	-	-	50 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	80
Limerick, Female,	200	150 *200	-	-	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	60
Londonderry,	250	240 Min. £200; Max. £250	70 0 0	-	46 3 0	80 0 0	46 3 0	80
Maryborough,	240	200 Min. £200; Max. £250	-	-	40 6 0	80 0 0	40 0 0	80
Mullingar,	Vacant.	*240 Min. £200; Max. £250	90 0 0	-	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	60
Naas,	250	300 Rising to £250	-	-	45 0 0	80 0 0	45 0 0	60
Omagh,	200	*250 220 Min. £200; Max. £250	75 0 0	-	40 0 0	80 0 0	40 0 0	80
Richmond,	300	350 Min. £300; Max. £350	-	120	50 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	100
Sligo,	300	150 *300	-	-	30 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	60
Tralee,	300	150 *300	-	-	50 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	80
Tullamore,	230	250 Min. £200; Max. £250	50 0 0	-	40 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	80
Waterford,	300	250 Min. £200; Max. £250	-	-	50 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	80
Wexford,	200	150	80 0 0	-	50 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	80
MINOR PRISONS.								
Carlow,	180	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	30 0 0	-
Carrick-on-Shannon,	-	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	30 0 0	-
Cavan,	200	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	30 0 0	-
Downpatrick,	200	-	120 0 0	-	40 0 0	-	40 0 0	-
Drogheda,	120	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	30 0 0	-
Ennis,	300	-	-	-	46 3 0	-	46 3 0	-
Enniskillen,	250	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	30 0 0	-
Liford,	228	-	-	-	40 0 0	-	40 0 0	-
Longford,	180	-	75 0 0	-	36 18 6	-	36 18 6	-
Monaghan,	150	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	30 0 0	-
Nenagh,	250	-	-	-	50 0 0	-	50 0 0	-
Roscommon,	250	-	-	-	46 3 1	-	46 3 1	-
Trim,	206	-	99 15 0	-	80 0 0	-	80 0 0	-
Wicklow,	200	-	-	-	46 18 6½	-	46 18 6½	-

NOTE.—The Salaries shown in column headed 1884 are those fixed by the Treasury, for the situations. Some of the Officers, however, draw the Salaries which they enjoyed under the late Boards of Superintendence, and are marked thus (*).

RETURN showing the SALARIES of PRISON OFFICERS in the Years 1878 and 1884—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Presbyterian Chaplain.		Medical Officer.		Chief Warden.		Matron.	
	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.
ARMOUR PRISONS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
Armagh,	40 0 0	40 0 0	30	100	60 0 0	100	50 0 0	56 Min. £50; Inc. to £60
Belfast,	50 0 0	80 0 0	100	200	—	75	80 0 0	85 Min. £80; Inc. to £90
Castlebar,	—	—	50	60	—	65	45 0 0	—
Clonmel,	—	—	74	100	110 0 0	100	52 0 0	67 10s. Min. £60; Inc. to £75
Cork, Male,	—	—	74	200	85 0 0	75	56 0 0	—
Cork, Female,	—	—	55	—	90 0 0	—	54 12 0	72 Min. £50; Inc. to £75
Dundalk,	36 18 6	40 0 0	No salary.	100	60 0 0	85	35 0 0	—
Galway,	—	—	74	100	70 10 0	85	38 0 0	56 Min. £50; Max. £60
Grangegorman,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	—	65	100	70 0 0	85	55 0 0	—
Kilmainham,	65 0 0	—	100	200	65 0 0	85	50 0 0	—
Limerick, Male,	—	—	44	80	75 0 0	100	—	—
Limerick, Female,	—	—	40	60	65 0 0	—	60 0 0	65 Min. £50; Max. £75
Londonderry,	46 8 0	40 0 0	No salary.	100	46 0 0	85	34 0 0	54 Min. £50; Max. £60
Maryborough,	—	*46 8 0	No salary.	100	—	1st 100 1st 75	—	—
Mullingar,	—	—	75	100	61 10 0	85	40 0 0	58 Min. £50; Max. £60
Nass,	—	—	65	100	76 0 0	100	45 0 0	50 55 Min. £50; Max. £60
Omagh,	40 0 0	40 0 0	No salary.	100	—	75	35 0 0	75 Min. £50; Max. £70
Richmond,	28 8 8	30 0 0	325	200	80 0 0	85	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	75	60	—	65	45 0 0	—
Trillick,	—	—	No salary.	60	80 0 0	100	45 0 0	—
Tullamore,	—	—	20	100	40 0 0	65	40 0 0	52 Min. £50; Max. £60
Waterford,	—	—	80	100	115 0 0	75	45 0 0	56 Min. £50; Max. £60
Wexford,	—	—	No salary.	60	—	*115 65	45 0 0	56 Min. £50; Max. £60
MINOR PRISONS.								
Carlow,	—	—	No salary.	—	60 0 0	65	58 0 0	£15 Occasional Matron.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	—	—	45	—	40 0 0	65	5	15
Cavan,	30 0 0	—	74	—	60 0 0	65	40 0 0	15
Downpatrick,	40 0 0	—	No salary.	—	80 0 0	65	32 10 0	15
Drogheda,	—	—	35	—	—	65	20 0 0	15
Egna,	—	—	54	—	70 0 0	65	50 0 0	15
Emskillen,	30 0 0	—	No salary.	—	50 0 0	65	35 0 0	15
Lifford,	40 0 0	—	No salary.	—	64 0 0	65	44 0 0	15
Longford,	36 18 6	—	No salary.	—	—	65	45 0 0	15
Monaghan,	30 0 0	—	74	—	65 0 0	65	38 0 0	15
Rignagh,	—	—	50	—	100 0 0	65	48 0 0	15
Roscommon,	—	—	74	—	—	65	40 0 0	15
Trim,	—	—	74	—	45 0 0	65	40 0 0	15
Wicklow,	—	—	100	—	48 0 0	65	40 0 0	15

NOTE.—The Salaries shown in columns headed 1884 are those fixed by the Treasury for the situations. Some of the Officers however, draw the salaries which they enjoyed under the late Boards of Superintendence, and are marked thus (*).

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN showing the SALARIES of PRISON OFFICERS in the Years 1878 and 1884—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Subordinate Male Officers.				Subordinate Female Officers.			
	1878.		1884.		1878.		1884.	
	No. of Officers.	Average Salary.	No. of Officers.	Average Salary.	No. of Officers.	Average Salary.	No. of Officers.	Average Salary.
LARGER PRISONS.								
Armagh,	7	£ 47	7	£ 51	2	£ 35	2	£ 39
Belfast,	20	53	26	52	8	38	12	38
Castibar,	6	38	5	31	3	23	2	37
Clonmel,	10	55	11	58	4	35	2	42
Cork, Male,	13	44	23	51	6	30	—	—
Cork, Female,	10	49	3	37	4	31	13	40
Dundalk,	6	35	8	50	1	30	—	—
Galway,	10	48	9	51	2	31	2	36
Grangegorman,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	7	47	10	52	1	35	—	—
Kilmaham,	8	40	16	50	2	28	—	—
Limerick, Male,	9	47	16	49	—	—	—	—
Limerick, Female,	6	43	2	49	2	35	9	38
Londonderry,	8	41	10	49	1	34	2	40
Maryborough,	7	38	7	52	2	25	—	—
Mullingar,	6	43	10	51	1	30	1	36
Nass,	9	39	9	54	2	20	1	36
Omagh,	7	24	8	49	2	18	2	38
Richmond,	27	45	36	52	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	7	34	6	49	—	—	2	36
Tralee,	9	37	9	48	1	25	2	39
Tullamore,	5	36	9	51	—	—	1	44
Waterford,	8	40	8	48	3	26	3	39
Wexford,	7	38	7	50	2	18	1	39
MINOR PRISONS.								
Carlow,	4	36	1	46	2	15	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon,	3	41	1	49	1	20	—	—
Cavan,	4	33	1	50	1	16	—	—
Downpatrick,	6	£37 10s.	1	45	1	£32 10s.	—	—
Drogheda,	2	30	1	49	—	—	—	—
Ennis,	4	45	1	49	1	21	—	—
Enniskillen,	4	39	1	45	1	29	—	—
Lifford,	6	45	1	45	1	32	—	—
Longford,	7	38	1	49	1	32	—	—
Monaghan,	6	35	1	47	1	25	—	—
Nenagh,	6	40	1	33	2	24	—	—
Roscommon,	6	45	1	50	—	—	—	—
Trim,	7	37	1	50	1	25	—	—
Wicklow,	5	40	1	47	1	30	—	—

NOTE.—Some of the Subordinate Male and Female Officers still draw the Salaries which they enjoyed under the late Boards of Superintendence. Most of the Officers taken over from those Boards, however, have accepted the New Scales of Salaries fixed by the Treasury as being more advantageous to them.

APPENDIX XXX.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

RETURN showing the Number of Officers appointed by the General Prisons Board to Prisons in Ireland from 1st April, 1878, the number of these who have since resigned, been dismissed, &c., and the number still remaining in the Service.

	M.	F.	Total.
Total number appointed,	558	105	663
Resigned voluntarily,	M. 127	F. 17	
Permitted to resign,	34	2	
Failed to obtain Civil Service Commissioners' certificate of qualification,	60	7	
Dismissed,	46	1	
Discharged as being unsuitable, or for other reasons generally during period of probation,	32	2	380
Discharged on account of <i>ill-health</i> ,	17	6	53
Discharged on abolition of Office,	4	14	382
Absconded,	4	-	
Died,	3	3	
Called up to rejoin colours (Army Reserve Men),	3	-	
Remaining in Service,	228	53	281

Under Section 28 of 40 & 41 Vic., cap. 49, Governors, Superintendents, Matrons, Chaplains, and Medical Officers are appointed, not by the Board, but by the Lord Lieutenant.

RETURN showing Number of Subordinate Officers in Prisons in Ireland.

	MARRIED.						UNMARRIED.						TOTAL.					
	Provided with Quarters in Prison.		Not provided with Quarters in Prison.		Total.		Provided with Quarters in Prison.		Not provided with Quarters in Prison.		Total.		Provided with Quarters in Prison.		Not provided with Quarters in Prison.		Gross Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convict Prisons,	10	-	74	1	84	1	52	29	8	2	60	31	62	29	82	3	144	3
Local "	82	18	113	1	195	19	123	66	1	-	124	66	205	84	114	1	319	85
Total,	92	18	187	2	279	20	175	95	9	2	184	97	267	113	196	4	463	117

RETURN showing number of above who were appointed by Local Prison Authorities prior to 1st April, 1878.

Number remaining on Old Scales of Pay.				Number who have accepted New Scales of Pay.				Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
28	6	184	39	157	45	202			
28		178		202					

APPENDIX XXXI.

ABSTRACT showing the total number of HOURS that WARDERS were on DUTY, and off DUTY, during the week ended Twelve o'Clock, midnight, 18th November, 1883.
BELFAST PRISON.

NAME.	On Duty.				Off Duty.			Remarks.
	Day duty.	Night duty.	Reserve duty.	Any special duties to be stated.	Outside prison wall.	Inside prison wall by regulation.	Any variation may be shown here.	
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	
J. D.,	78½	—	5	—	54½	30½	—	Reserve duty. In guard-room awaiting a call if required, in case of disturbance, committals, or other special occurrence after lock-up hour.
R. H., 1st Class Trade,	80½	—	3	—	82½	2	—	
J. A.,	71	—	6	—	56½	34½	—	Do.
R. H.,	26½	—	—	—	3½	21	117½	Sick.
W. D.,	70½	6½	1	—	56½	33½	—	Same as entry in Warden D — 's case.
J. D.,	89½	8½	4	—	10½	70½	—	Do.
M. Q.,	76	—	2	—	17½	73½	—	Do.
J. P.,	71	—	6	—	17½	73½	—	Do.
D. M'C.,	78½	—	5	—	54½	30½	—	Do.
W. C. H.,	72½	8½	1	—	54½	31½	—	Do.
J. B.,	65½	8½	2	—	17½	74½	—	Do.
H. C.,	18	—	4	*61½	54½	30½	—	*Van driver.
J. C.,	71	—	8	—	56½	34½	—	Do.
T. C.,	87½	—	—	—	47½	33½	—	—
R. S. M'K., 2nd Class Trade,	65½	8½	1	—	17½	76	—	Same as above.
T. J. W.,	76½	—	8	—	10½	74	—	Do.
J. M.,	62	9	4	—	20½	72½	—	Do.
T. E.,	40½	8½	4	—	7	47	61	Sick.
F. M'D.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	Sick.
H. G.,	73	2	6	—	10½	76½	—	Do.
G. H.,	78	—	4	—	17½	73½	—	—
M. K.,	77½	—	6	—	10½	74	—	—
W. C.,	47½	—	7	—	7	44½	—	Joined on appointment at 2 p.m., 14 : 11 : 88.

CORK MALE PRISON.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
G. W., 1st Class Trade,	58 55	9 15	6 45	—	16 53	76 13	—
T. A. D., 2nd Class Trade,	60 15	15 45	8 45	—	18 27	69 48	—
M. C.,	58 25	12 45	6 45	—	12 30	77 23	—
P. C.,	58 55	8 45	—	—	100 20	—	—
E. C.,	65 25	11 0	8 45	—	28 30	64 20	—
J. S.,	59 29	9 30	8 45	6 0	64 20	—	—
E. Y.,	58 25	18 15	10 45	—	82 25	—	—
M. O'S.,	58 50	19 0	8 45	—	25	—	—
T. C.,	67 15	8 30	8 45	—	33 30	—	—
J. J. G., Gatekeeper,	64 0	22 30	—	—	4 0	77 30	—
O. C.,	58 55	14 15	—	—	64 50	—	—
G. F.,	56 20	19 0	10 45	—	10 0	71 25	—
J. W.,	44 55	8 20	8 45	—	105 50	—	—
R. C.,	57 55	17 45	9 20	—	14 15	68 25	—
P. J. C.,	62 15	19 45	2 0	—	64 0	—	—
P. E.,	58 25	14 15	8 45	—	66 35	—	—
R. R.,	57 25	12 45	8 45	—	8 15	80 50	—
P. L., 1st Class Trade,	68 15	14 70	—	—	85 15	—	—

LIMERICK MALE PRISON.

ABSTRACT showing the total number of HOURS that WARDEES were on DUTY and off DUTY during the week ended 18th November, 1883.

NAME.	On Duty.				Off Duty.			Remarks.
	Day duty.	Night duty.	Reserve duty.	Any special duties to be stated.	Outside prison wall.	Inside prison wall by regulation.	Any variation may be shown here.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
E. H.	66 45	3 0	—	—	7 10	21 5	—	
W. W.	66 45	6 0	3 0	—	4 30	37 45	—	
T. H.	66 45	9 15	3 0	—	89 0	—	—	
J. H.	49 45	—	—	*34 55	11 25	71 55	—	*Escort duty at Reformatory
J. R.	66 45	9 15	—	3 0	8 15	80 45	—	
D. G.	66 45	6 0	3 0	—	13 20	75 55	—	
T. F.	66 45	6 0	6 45	—	7 15	81 15	—	
J. F.	62 0	—	—	—	—	106 0	—	
J. D.	66 45	6 0	3 0	—	92 15	—	—	
J. O'C.	59 50	3 0	—	—	70 25	—	*43 30	*Slok.
E. W.	66 45	3 0	—	—	6 10	92 5	—	
P. T.	66 45	6 0	—	—	9 25	89 50	—	
E. O'C.	66 45	3 0	—	—	11 55	88 20	—	

LONDONDERRY PRISON.

	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	
J. B., Hospital,	64½	3½	24½	—	6	64½	—	
R. M., Gate,	69½	9	23½	—	1½	69½	—	
T. B.,	73½	2	28½	—	69½	—	—	
T. B.,	64½	8½	17½	—	77½	—	—	
W. N.,	69½	8½	19	—	20½	60½	—	
W. F.,	67½	8½	17½	—	74½	—	—	
W. H.,	34	—	8½	—	*120½	—	—	*On leave 4 days.
J. D.,	73½	2	17	—	76½	—	—	
W. H. W.,	66½	6½	17	—	77½	—	*1	*On leave.
J. E.,	80½	—	19	—	½	68	—	

OMAGH PRISON.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
J. J. F., 1st Class Trade,	78 5	—	—	—	—	94 55	—	
W. A.,	81 40	18 30	3 15	—	—	63 35	41 0	
M. B.,	74 40	9 15	3 15	—	8 5	72 45	—	
J. B.,	77 10	9 15	3 15	—	1 60	70] 30	—	
W. Q.,	69 30	19 15	6 15	—	22 5	51 5	—	
M. G.,	70 40	9 15	7 30	—	1 25	79 10	—	

TRALEE PRISON.

ABSTRACT showing the total number of Hours that WARDERS were on DUTY and off DUTY during the week ending Twelve o'Clock, midnight, 18th November, 1883.

NAME.	On Duty.			Off Duty.		TOTAL
	Day duty.	Night duty.	Reserve duty.	Outside Prison wall.	Inside Prison wall by regulation.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	HOURS.
W. H. J.,	75 20	—	—	30 40	62 0	168
J. S.,	75 20	—	—	30 40	62 0	168
J. J. M'C.,	71 50	—	0 30	38 40	62 0	168
F. F. K.,	—	67 0	—	101 0	—	168
J. W.,	75 20	—	—	30 40	62 0	168
J. P.,	71 50	—	—	34 10	62 0	168
P. R.,	71 50	—	—	34 10	62 0	168
J. C., Trade, Convict Service,	75 20	—	—	92 40	—	168
W. C., Trade, Convict Service,	75 10	—	—	92 50	—	168
J. M'D., 2nd Class, Convict Service,	—	67 0	—	101 0	—	168
P. H.,	75 20	—	—	30 40	62 0	168

APPENDIX XXXII.

TABLE showing the comparative WEEKLY RATES of PAY of CONSTABULARY, METROPOLITAN POLICE, and PRISONS SERVICE, IRELAND,

Compiled from "Constabulary and Police Act, 1883," 46 Vic., cap. 14, and Civil Service Estimates, part III. (for Prison Service), Ireland.

CONSTABULARY.		METROPOLITAN POLICE.		PRISON SERVICE.	
SUB-CONSTABLE.	£ s. d.	CONSTABLE.	£ s. d.	WARDER (Ordinary).	£ s. d.
First 4 Years,	1 1 0	First Year,	1 3 0	First Year,	0 17 3½
From 4 to 7 Years,	1 2 0	From 1 to 3 Years,*	1 5 0	Second ,,	0 17 8
„ 7 to 9 „	1 3 0	„ 3 to 8 „	1 7 0	Third ,,	0 18 0½
„ 9 to 12 „	1 4 0	„ 8 to 15 „	1 9 0	Fourth ,,	0 18 5
„ 12 to 15 „	1 5 0	From 15 and upwards,	1 10 0	Fifth ,,	0 18 9½
„ 15 to 20 „	1 6 0			Sixth ,,	0 19 2
20 Years and upwards,	1 7 0			Seventh ,,	0 19 6½
				Eighth ,,	0 19 11
				Ninth ,,	1 0 3½
				Tenth ,, and upwards,	1 0 8

DAILY AVERAGE HOURS of DUTY of each branch.

CONSTABULARY.	METROPOLITAN POLICE.	PRISON SERVICE.
6 hours.	8 hours.	12 hours 47 minutes.

COMPARATIVE RATES OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE.

CONSTABULARY.	METROPOLITAN POLICE.	PRISON SERVICE.
Partially incapacitated for duty:— Not more than 5 years' service $\frac{1}{8}$ of pay. From 5 to 10 years' service $\frac{1}{6}$ of pay. From 10 to 15 years' service $\frac{1}{4}$ of pay. Over 15 years' service—Full Pay.	Same scale as Constabulary.	Prison Officers are superannuated under the terms of 22 Vic., cap. 26 (Superannuation Act, 1859), which awards $\frac{1}{8}$ of pay for each year's service after 10 years and up to 40 years, when accompanied by Medical Certificate of unfitness for duty. There is no provision for optional retirement until the age of 60 years be attained; and then the Superannuation allowance cannot exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of salary.
Wholly incapacitated:— Not more than 10 years' service $\frac{1}{8}$ of pay. From 10 to 15 years' service $\frac{1}{6}$ of pay. 15 years' service—Full Pay.		
Optional Retirement:— From 15 to 21 years' service— $\frac{1}{10}$ of pay for each year. From 21 to 25 years' service— $\frac{1}{7}$ of pay for each year, with $\frac{1}{10}$ for each year over the 21st year. After 25 years— $\frac{1}{3}$ of pay.		

BREWERY.—RATES OF PAY.

Draymen, 18s. to 22s. a week.
Brewerymen, 18s. to 25s. a week.

An additional allowance is made monthly for special duties, varying from 5s. to 20s.

Pension to Widows in every case.
Pension (not less than three-fourth) to all becoming old or disabled by accident in the service.
Sick Money.—Full wages if married and at home; two-thirds if treated in hospital.
Dispensary, Medicines, Diningrooms, and Dwellings at a low rate, not paying three per cent. on outlay.
Coats, Boots, and Hats to Draymen.

Mr. Boere considers that the wages of these men with their allowances may be considered at least equivalent to £1 1s. 10 to £1 10s. a week.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Guards, 17s. to 25s. a week.
Signalmen, 17s. to 21s. a week.

Coats, and wherever it is possible lodging accommodation at the rate of 1s. a week.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

	£	s.	d.
BELFAST—Ordinary Attendants,	25	0	0
Allowances,	34	7	6
	59	7	6
COBK—2nd Class Attendants,	24	0	0
Allowances,	32	0	0
	56	0	0
RICHMOND—2nd Class Attendants,	20	0	0
Allowances,	43	19	2
	64	0	0

II 8113

POST OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM ESTIMATES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1883-84.

RATES OF PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS.

ENGLAND.

Name of Town.	Minimum.	Annual Increment	Maximum.	Name of Town.	Minimum.	Annual Increment	Maximum.
Birmingham,	2s.	4s.	28	Luton,	1s.	1s.	20
Bognor,	16	1	20	Manchester,	2s.	1s.	28
Bristol,	2s.	1	26	Melton Mowbray,	1s.	1	20
Bideford,	16	1	20	Newcastle-on-Tyne,	2s.	1	26
Leeds,	2s.	1	26	Newmarket,	1s.	1	20
Litchampton,	10	1	20	Sheffield,	2s.	1	26
Liverpool,	2s.	1	28	Slough,	1s.	1	20

SCOTLAND.

Name of Town.	Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.	Name of Town.	Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.
Aberdeen,	18	1	24	Irvine,	16	1	20
Airdrie,	16	1	20	Falsley,	18	1	22
Glasgow,	22	1	28	Peterhead,	16	1	20
Galaehela,	16	1	20	Portobello,	18	1	22
Greenock,	16	1	24	St. Andrew's,	16	1	20
Haddington,	16	1	20	Stirling,	18	1	22
Inverness,	18	1	22	Wishaw,	16	1	20

IRELAND.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Belfast,	22	1	26	Lurgan,	12	1	16
Bandon,	12	1	16	Bray,	18	1	20
Cork,	18	1	22	Coleraine,	12	1	16
Carlow,	12	1	16	Kingstown,	18	1	22
Limerick,	18	1	22	Killarney,	19	1	16
Lisburn,	12	1	16	Waterford,	16	1	20
Londonderry,	16	1	20	Tuam,	12	1	16

APPENDIX XXXIII.

MEMORANDA REFERRING TO THE STOPPAGE OF LODGING ALLOWANCE TO WIDOWERS.

4361.

7th May, 1884.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 27th March last, calling for, amongst other returns:—

“The names of any warders in whose cases the lodging allowance was stopped after the decease of the wife, with dates, and any explanation.”

I am directed by the Chairman of the Prisons Board to forward herewith the return required, with particulars in each case, and explanation as to the circumstances under which the lodging allowance was stopped.

I am to point out that case I., that of Warder John M'Donald, is the only one which comes directly within the scope of the return, as in the other two cases—viz., Warders Monaghan and Clarke, the lodging allowance ceased at the request of the officers themselves, and the allowance has been restored to Warder Monaghan under the circumstances stated.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

Major M'Hardy, R.E.,
Sec. Royal Commission,
6, Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

RETURN FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

“Names of any warders in whose cases the lodging allowance was stopped after the decease of the wife, with dates, and any explanation.

The three following cases are the only ones in which lodging allowance was stopped under the circumstances stated above, and the reasons are given in each case.

CASE I.

Second-Class Warder JOHN M'DONALD, of Mountjoy Prison.

This officer was originally appointed an ordinary warder in Grangeorgorman Prison, on 7th May, 1880. He was in receipt of lodging allowance while in that prison, having joined the service as a married man. On 1st March, 1883, he was transferred to Spike Island Prison, on promotion to the Convict Service. He was not entitled to lodging allowance while at Spike Island, as he was provided with accommodation

inside the prison, and did not remove his family from Dublin.

M'Donald was transferred to Mountjoy Prison on 14th May, 1883, and resumed his residence with his family in Dublin.

On the 20th September, 1883, he made an application to be again granted the allowance, and the Governor, in submitting the application, stated that M'Donald's wife had died recently, but that he had two children, and resided with them outside the prison.

The application came before the Chairman, as the member of the Board having charge of Mountjoy Prison, and in minute, dated 28th September, 1883, he decided:—

“Under the circumstances, the officer is not entitled to lodging allowance, and should send his (two) children to his friends, as it is impossible that he (M'Donald) could spare time to take care of them.”

The Chairman, in coming to this decision, considered himself justified in so doing (1) by the condition laid down by the Treasury, viz., that the allowance should only be granted to married warders; and, (2) as M'Donald was brought into the service on his recommendation, and that he was fully acquainted with his family, his circumstances, and habits of life, the Chairman was of opinion, all things considered, it would conduce far more to M'Donald's welfare, and also to his efficiency, that his two children be sent to his friends.

CASE II.

Second-Class Warder JAMES MONAGHAN.

This officer was originally appointed a warder at Maryborough Prison, 10th March, 1875. He was promoted to the Convict Service, and transferred to Spike Island, 15th April, 1881. He did not take his family with him, and he was provided with accommodation for himself inside the prison at Spike. On the 11th August, 1881, he was sent to Maryborough Prison for temporary duty, and, as his wife and family were residing in Maryborough, he was granted lodging allowance by Captain Barlow, 5th September, 1881.

In November, 1881, Monaghan's wife and one of his children died of scarlet fever. His other children were then taken by his friends, and he was admitted into the County Infirmary suffering from throat disease. Upon his recovery he was, at his own request, and on

the recommendation of the Medical Officer, provided with quarters in the prison, and the lodging allowance consequently ceased.

In August, 1882, Monaghan was sent back to Spike Island, where he again occupied quarters inside the prison.

In January, 1883, this officer was again sent to Maryborough Prison for temporary duty, and he applied for lodging allowance, as he had his three children living with him outside the prison. The allowance was granted to him by the Chairman from the date of his transfer, and he is still in receipt of the allowance.

CASE III.

Ordinary Warder C. H. CLARKE, Naas Prison.

This man was appointed to Naas Prison 9th December, 1881, and, being a married man at the time, he was granted lodging allowance.

On the 25th August, 1882, he stated that his wife had died, and asked to be permitted to reside within the prison, and the lodging allowance withdrawn.

This application was approved by Mr. O'Brien, 28th August, 1882.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

PRECIS OF CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING REMUNERATION OF PRISON OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN CHARGE OF SUSPECT PRISONERS.

October 1881.—In October, 1881, Mr. O'Brien, in reply to an application from certain officers in Kilmainham Prison, stated that they would receive remuneration for special services in connexion with P.P.P. prisoners.

June 1882.—On 12th June, 1882, Mr. Healy asked the Chief Secretary in Parliament, whether the Government intended to reward warders and other prison officers for their extra duties under the P.P.P. Act, and drew a parallel between their case and that of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had recently been voted a large sum, £180,000.

9th June, 1882.—The reply furnished by the Board was to the effect that the superior officers had felt the pressure of work more than the subordinate, the number of the latter having been increased to meet the increased duties.

20th June, 1882.—Mr. Healy again asked in Parliament whether the Government were going to remunerate the prison officers.

June, 1882.—The reply furnished by the Prisons Board was, that as soon as the suspect prisoners were all released, it would be the duty of the Prisons Board to submit the names of certain prison officers to Government for compensation for extra duties.

24th October, 1882.—This the Board accordingly did, and recommended that 166 prison officers should each be paid a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of their salary during the time while they were employed at duties in connexion with the suspect prisoners. (Total amount, £2,404 5s. 7d.)

The Board also recommended 6 clerks of their office

staff for 4 months salary each, and 2 messengers for 2 months salary each (£680 6s. 8d.)

Total amount, £3,084 12s. 3d.)

The Government refused to recommend the Board's proposal to the Treasury, and objected to the principle of granting extra remuneration to officers for every increase of their ordinary duties, but stated that if any officers could show that they had suffered financial loss, their cases would be considered, as would also the cases of any whom the Board might recommend on ground of exceptional responsibility.

15th Feb. 1883.—The several officers concerned were duly informed of the decision of Government and were given an opportunity of stating their claims for remuneration, which were forwarded to the Government.

The claims of those who stated they had suffered financial loss were picked out from the rest.

26th July, 1883.—There were over 40 such officers, each of whom was asked to send in a detailed account of the expenses for which he claimed reimbursement, which were then referred to the Inspectors of Prisons for report.

Thirty-five officers were eventually recommended to the Treasury, who by letters of 28th November, 1883, and 21st December, 1883 (13 months after the Board's first recommendation) sanctioned the payment of various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £321 0s. 4d., which payment was actually made to the several officers concerned in January, 1884, *i.e.*, more than 15 months after the suspects had been released from prison.

APPENDIX XXXV.

LOCAL PRISONS OF IRELAND.—SCALE OF FINES ON SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Fines may be levied by the Governor upon all the subordinate officers and servants of the establishment for neglect of duty. Such fines to be disposed of as may from time to time be directed by the General Prisons Board.

1. Coming late to duty, any time not exceeding five minutes; each offence 3d., and 2d. for each additional five minutes.

2. Leaving a cell or principal door unlocked.

3. Entering a prisoner's cell at night contrary to orders.

4. Allowing any unauthorized person to communicate with a prisoner within or outside the prison walls.

5. Leaving prisoners in the halls, wards, prison

grounds, exercising yards, or elsewhere within or outside the prison walls, unattended by an officer or other authorized person.

6. Cursing, swearing, or using indecent or immoral language.

7. Allowing to be lying about in the part of the prison under their charge or superintendence, ladders or anything likely to facilitate the escape of a prisoner.

8. Sleeping whilst on duty—by day.

1st offence, 3s.; 2nd offence, 5s.; 3rd offence, suspension.

9. Leaving a cell, or passage, or other door singly locked, which ought to be double-shotted.

10. Leaving a passage or other door (not included in No. 2) unlocked.

11. Leaving keys in a door or lying about.
1st offence, 5s. ; 2nd offence, 10s. ; 3rd offence, suspension.

12. Sleeping whilst on duty—by night, suspension.

13. Omitting at the proper times to ring the signal or call-bell, should there be one.

14. Speaking unnecessarily of the prison arrangements in the hearing of prisoners or in public.

15. Omitting to make the prescribed reports at the proper times, or to keep the prescribed lists, rolls or accounts.

16. Carelessly searching or omitting to search a prisoner, and allowing him, or her, to retain any forbidden article or money.

17. Neglecting to report the wish of a prisoner to see a Member of the General Prisons Board, the Inspector, Governor, Chaplain, Medical Officer, Chief or Principal Warder or Matron.

18. Neglecting to extinguish any lights or fires at the times appointed.

1st offence, 1s. ; 2nd offence, 2s. ; 3rd offence, 4s.

19. Neglecting to have the lights, lamps, candles, &c., properly trimmed and burning at the times appointed.

20. Omitting to mark or pull the tell-tale at the appointed times.

21. Neglecting to answer a prisoner's call or bell.

22. Neglecting to examine the cell or other fastenings under their charge, and to examine and search the wards, cells, bedding, &c.

23. Allowing tools or other materials, or any cleaning articles, to be lying about out of their appointed places.

24. Allowing dirt to accumulate in the wards, cells, yards, or passages, or other places under their charge.

25. Neglecting to attend to the cleanliness of the prisoners in their charge, or the necessary repairs of their clothing.

26. Omitting to report any injury done to the prison furniture or any marks or defacings on the walls, windows, partitions, or paint, or other portions of the prison under their charge or superintendence.

27. Allowing prisoners to leave the wards or cells improperly dressed.

28. Inattention when in charge of prisoners in the wards, or when at labour or exercise, &c.

29. Communicating with unauthorized persons in the prison or outside when in charge of prisoners.

30. Omitting to give notice in writing to the Governor, or appointed officer, previously to leaving the prison on leave of absence.

31. Allowing strangers to enter the wards, sheds, or exercising yards, when occupied by prisoners, unless by order of the General Prisons Board, the Governor, or other competent authority.

32. Appearing in or outside the prison improperly dressed, slovenly, unshaven, or unclean.

33. Appearing at any time, without permission, within the prison or beyond the prison walls, out of uniform.

34. Being absent from quarters, when resident, after the hour appointed at night without special leave.

35. Wrangling together, whether on duty or not, or in any way obstructing the duties of the prison.

36. Omitting to report without delay any irregularity or omission of duty on their own part or that of any officer, or servant, or a prisoner.

1st offence, 1s. ; 2nd offence, 1s. 6d. ; 3rd offence, 2s.

37. Omitting when sick to send or deliver a medical certificate or notice to the Governor or Matron, or omitting when convalescent to report his or her return (in writing) before 12 o'clock on the day of such return.

1st offence, 9d. ; 2nd offence, 1s. 6d. ; 3rd offence, 3s.

38. Omitting to count the prisoners going to and returning from work or exercise, and at locking up and unlocking, or other appointed times.

39. Omitting at any time to withdraw from the halls, yards, shops, wards, or cells, such tools, implements, and articles as ought to be withdrawn.

40. Making unnecessary noises in or about the prison.

1st offence, 1s. ; 2nd offence, 2s. ; 3rd offence, 4s.

COOK.

41. Serving more or less than the prisoners' proper allowance of food.

42. Inattention to the cooking of the officers' or prisoners' meals, or negligently spoiling the same.

43. Neglecting to keep such accounts of provisions, &c., as may be required of him or her, or immediately to report any deficiency in the quality of the provisions.

44. Omitting to prepare the meals at the appointed times, whether for officers or prisoners.

45. Neglecting to keep the kitchen, store-rooms, or other parts of the prison under his or her charge, together with the furniture and utensils therein, in clean condition and good order.

1st offence, 1s. 6d. ; 2nd offence, 3s. ; 3rd offence, 6s.

GATE-KEEPER.

46. Omitting to attend at the gate at the time appointed.

1st offence, 1s. ; 2nd offence, 2s. ; 3rd offence, 3s.

47. Allowing prisoners to pass the gate without being in charge of an officer of the prison, suspension.

ALL SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

48. Disobedience or negligence with respect to any of the prison rules or regulations not here expressly mentioned, or to any order given by their superior officers or persons in authority connected with the prison.

For each offence any sum not less than 6d., nor exceeding 2s. 6d. ; 2nd offence, double ; 3rd offence, treble.

The repetition of an offence will not be deemed a second or third offence under this scale, unless occurring within six months of the previous offence. Any offence repeated beyond the third time will be specially reported for the consideration of the General Prisons Board, except cases of being late for duty, which will be specially reported whenever the Governor may consider it necessary.

Fines exceeding 3s. and not exceeding 10s. can be imposed by order of the Inspector.

A Member of the General Prisons Board and Visiting Justices shall have the power to fine any subordinate officers for neglect or violation of duty ; in no case to exceed one month's pay of the officer fined. If a greater punishment is required, a representation must be made to the Government with a view to the officer's being recommended for dismissal.

Their Excellencies The Lords Justices approve.

(Signed),

THOMAS H. BURKE.

13th June, 1878.

RETURN OF FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882.

Explanation of Contractions:—wr, warder; t. wr, temporary warder; tr. wr, trades warder; ch. wr, chief warder; pr. wr, probationary warder; mess, messenger; or. wr, ordinary warder; hos. wr, hospital warder; clk, clerk; prin. m., principal matron; cl. m., class matron; kitch. m., kitchen matron; serv., servant; as. m., assistant matron; schmr., schoolmaster; skpr., storekeeper.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
ARMAGH.	T. C. wr.	1882. 1 February.	Omitting to peg clock.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	Governor.	
BELFAST.	R. D. clk.	14 March.	Neglect in not carrying out Governor's order in posting "Fines Book."	0 3 6	Governor.	
	M. O'S, clk.	14 May.	Twenty minutes late for duty this morning.	0 0 3	do.	
		16 July.	Do. do.	0 0 9	do.	
	J. S. schmr. and skpr.	18 May.	Five minutes late for muster.	0 0 3	do.	
		11 July.	Do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. G. wr.	8 August.	Leaving side passage door open at lockings.	0 3 0	do.	
		14 September.	Carelessly compiling diet docket.	0 0 6	do.	
		24 October.	Returning incorrect numbers.	0 0 6	do.	
		8 November.	Do. do.	0 0 6	do.	
		11 December.	Do. do.	0 0 6	do.	
	A. T. wr.	20 October.	Want of proper supervision over ward.	0 0 6	do.	
		11 November.	Negligence in entering prisoners for medical officer.	0 0 6	do.	
	J. D. wr.	13 February.	Five minutes late for muster.	0 0 3	do.	
		21 October.	Irregularly impressing tell-tale clock.	0 3 0	do.	
	R. H. wr.	28 May.	Neglect as to cleaning prisoners' shoes.	0 0 6	do.	
		26 September.	Neglect, not properly searching cells.	0 1 0	do.	
		18 November.	Not properly receiving and handing over prisoners.	0 3 0	do.	
	M. Q. wr.	2 February.	Leaving a principal door unlocked.	0 3 0	do.	
		28 March.	Wearing prisoners' underclothing.	1 18 1	Board.	Fined £3 18s. 8d. (one month's pay) in first instance; second moiety of which afterwards remitted by Board.
		10 August.	Hedfasting to obey chief warder's order.	0 1 0	Act Governor.	
		21 October.	Leaving a cell door unlocked.	0 3 0	Governor.	
		23 November.	Causing waste of gas.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. C. wr.	8 December.	Reporting incorrect numbers.	0 1 0	do.	Retransferred from Enniskillen prison, 11th Sept., 1882.
	R. H. tr. wr.	10 June.	Five minutes late for muster.	0 0 3	do.	Retransferred from Nasa prison, 16th June, 1882.
	W. C. H. wr.	13 July.	Omitting to mark tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. B. wr.	24 January.	Five minutes late for muster.	0 0 3	do.	
		4 August.	Unnecessarily shoving prisoner.	0 1 0	do.	
		8 September.	Not properly supervising cleaning of wing of which he had charge.	0 1 0	do.	
		11 December.	Returning incorrect numbers.	0 0 6	do.	
		13 December.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. D. wr.	22 March.	Incorrect record of prisoners committed.	0 1 0	do.	
		23 April.	Carelessly searching basket containing food of self-supporter.	0 2 0	Act Governor.	
		14 May.	Twenty-five minutes late for muster.	0 0 11	Governor.	
		22 June.	Quarters untidy.	0 0 6	do.	
		28 July.	Making emasure in officers' gate-book.	0 1 0	do.	
		23 November.	Failing to report insecurity of lock of mess-room.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. D. wr.	13 March.	Erasing when making correction in gate book.	0 1 0	do.	
		26 March.	Wearing prisoners' underclothing.	1 18 4	Board.	Fined £3 18s. 8d. (one month's pay) in first instance; second moiety of which afterwards remitted by Board.
		6 November.	Leaving a prisoner unattended in ward.	0 3 0	Governor.	
	J. A. S. wr.	14 February.	Taking ward keys out of prison.	0 1 0	do.	Dismissed 7th April, 1882.
		14 March.	Negligence in charge of exercise class.	0 1 0	do.	
		21 March.	Erasing entry in gate book.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. P. wr.	9 January.	Leaving a prisoner without religious books.	0 1 0	do.	
		27 November.	Allowing two male prisoners to pass to another ward unattended.	0 3 0	do.	
		8 December.	Omitting to mark tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. C. wr.	30 April.	Having quarters dirty.	0 1 0	Act Governor.	Transferred from Kilkenny prison, 10th April, 1882.
		26 April.	Permitting two orderlies in ward contrary to order.	0 0 6	do.	
		4 May.	Allowing a prisoner to have prohibited articles.	0 1 0	do.	
		8 May.	Ward generally in a neglected state.	0 1 0	do.	
		10 May.	Neglect of Governor's order as to orderlies.	0 1 0	do.	
		11 May.	Negligence in weighing oakum, and ward dirty.	0 1 0	do.	
		26 May.	Neglect as to cleaning prisoners' shoes.	0 0 6	do.	
		23 June.	Instation at exercise. Leaving prisoners without religious books.	0 1 0	do.	
		13 July.	Omitting to mark tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
		18 July.	Supplying prisoner with mattress who should have been on plank bed.	0 3 0	do.	
		14 September.	Carelessly compiling diet docket.	0 0 6	do.	
		7 October.	Returning incorrect numbers.	0 1 0	do.	
		14 December.	Not supplying prisoners with religious books.	0 0 6	do.	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN OF FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.	
BELFAST—con.	D. M. S., wr.	1882.					
		12 March.	Neglect of Governor's orders as to erasures.	£ 0 1 0	Act. Governor.		
		18 March.	Leaving prisoners to idle at stones.	0 1 0	do.		
	T. S. M. C., wr.	28 March.	Neglecting to post stage register.	0 0 6	do.		
		2 January.	Eight minutes late for muster.	0 0 6	Governor.		
		5 January.	Five do. do.	0 0 6	do.		
		13 January.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 6	do.		
		21 January.	Twenty do. do.	0 0 6	do.		
		18 February.	Fifteen do. do.	0 10 0	Board.		
		4 March.	Five do. do.	0 0 6	do.		
		18 April.	Six do. do.	0 1 0	Governor.		
		9 September.	Want proper supervision over prisoners at labour.	0 1 0	do.		
		9 October.	Three minutes late for muster.	0 0 6	do.		
		17 November.	Eight do. do.	0 0 6	do.		
		18 November.	Permitting two male prisoners to pass unattended to female prison.	0 8 0	do.		
		21 December.	Five minutes late for muster.	0 0 6	do.		
		E. H. B., wr.	24 May.	Neglect of Governor's order as to punishment prisoners.	0 2 6	do.	
		F. K., wr.	18 February.	Leaving a prisoner in stone shed.	0 1 0	do.	
	22 March.		Neglect in not posting stage register.	0 1 0	do.		
	28 March.		Wearing prisoners' underclothing.	1 17 6	Board.	First moiety fine £8 18s. Dismissed 18th April, 1882. Salary £10 21 charged against fines £2 0s. 6d. remaining unpaid.	
	J. S., wr.	4 April.	Leaving a cell door unlocked.	0 8 0	Governor.		
		10 July.	Inattention in charge of prisoners at labour.	0 1 0	do.		
		9 July.	Neglect in not marking tell-tale clock and addressing Governor in a disrespectful manner.	1 0 0	Board.		
	D. G., wr.	18 March.	Inattention in permitting prisoners to idle at stones.	0 1 0	Governor.		
	P. M., wr.	20 April.	Quarters very dirty.	0 1 0	do.		
		28 May.	Neglect Governor's order as to cleaning prisoners' shoes.	0 0 6	do.		
		30 May.	Having ward in a dirty and neglected state.	0 1 0	do.		
		8 June.	Neglecting to post work ledger.	0 0 6	do.		
		22 June.	Quarters untidy.	0 0 6	do.		
		19 July.	Neglect in not posting work ledger.	0 1 0	do.		
		5 September.	Cell walls not clean.	0 0 6	do.		
	19 November.	Not properly handing over prisoners.	0 8 0	do.			
	M. L., wr.	1 March.	Leaving a cell door unlocked.	0 8 0	do.		
		17 April.	Not serving dinner to prisoner in punishment in proper time.	0 1 0	Act. Governor.		
		20 April.	Stage registers not posted and ward dirty.	0 1 0	do.		
		26 April.	Neglect in allowing prisoners wear two pair of trousers and two pair of socks.	0 1 0	do.		
		8 May.	Cell furniture dirty and ward untidy.	0 1 0	Governor.		
		28 May.	Neglect Governor's order as to cleaning prisoner's shoes.	0 0 6	do.		
		1 July.	Not giving wing officer notice of prisoner being punished, and giving prisoner own diet who was on prison diet.	0 1 0	do.		
		4 September.	Ward dirty and returning incorrect numbers.	0 1 0	do.		
		8 September.	Ward not in proper order.	0 1 0	do.		
		11 September.	Leaving prisoner in ward at turn out to stones.	0 1 0	do.		
18 October.		Cell furniture dirty and ward untidy.	0 1 0	do.			
11 November.		Reporting incorrect numbers.	0 0 6	do.			
8 December.		do. do.	0 0 6	do.			
18 December.		Ward dirty and prisoners' clothing in bad order.	0 1 0	do.			
26 December.		Twenty minutes late for muster.	0 0 6	do.			
D. L., wr.	9 March.	Leaving door of unoccupied cell open.	0 1 0	do.			
	11 March.	Carelessness in collecting tools.	0 1 0	do.			
	18 March.	Going to improper distance from his post.	0 1 0	do.	Dismissed 26 : 8 82.		
H. C., wr.	1 August.	Omitting to mark tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.			
D. M. C., wr.	6 October.	Returning incorrect numbers.	0 0 6	do.			
	1 December.	Reckless inaccuracy in reporting numbers.	0 2 0	do.	Transferred from Limerick male prison, 16th March, 1882.		
J. B., wr.	5 May.	Neglecting to ring bell for prisoners to rise.	0 1 0	do.	Transferred from Monaghan prison 6 : 4 : 82.		
	11 May.	Ward furniture not dusted.	0 1 0	do.	Transferred to Sligo prison, 2nd October, 1882.		
B. Q., wr.	27 May.	Leaving a cell door unlocked.	0 8 0	do.	Resigned 21st July, 1882.		
	8 June.	Neglecting to post work ledger.	0 0 6	do.			
	10 July.	Inattention while in charge of prisoners.	0 1 0	do.			
J. L., wr.	8 August.	Not checking side passage door ward.	0 1 0	Act. Governor.	Resigned 29th August, 1882.		
T. C., wr.	20 October.	Having ward in a dirty and neglected state.	0 0 6	Governor.	Transferred from Enniskillen, 18th Sept. 1882.		
	19 November.	Inaccuracy in making entries in gate book.	0 1 0	do.			
A. S., as. m.	4 July.	Neglect in not entering prisoners' private property.	0 8 0	Board.			
	2 July.	Neglect as reception matron and failing to report loss of two articles private clothing.	0 7 6	do.			
M. Q., as. m.	11 November.	Wrangling with assist. matron H.	0 1 0	Governor.			
	10 January.	Not properly superintending prisoners' work.	0 1 0	do.			
	7 February.	Breach of discipline and unnecessary delay in passing through male prison.	0 1 0	do.			
	27 September.	Leaving a prisoner unattended in clothes store.	0 1 0	do.			
		24 December.	Leaving a principal door unlocked.	0 8 0	do.		

APPENDIX.

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in IRELAND, during the year ending 31st December, 1882--continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
BELFAST--COR.	H. B. M., as m.	1882. 27 March.	Leaving a prisoner unattended in ward.	£ 2 4	Governor.	
		16 September.	Neglect in not attending to repairs prisoners clothing.	0 3 0	do.	
	M. A. R., as m.	25 November.	Not extinguishing gas at proper hour.	0 1 0	do.	
		4 July.	Neglect in not entering prisoners' private property.	0 5 0	Board.	
	S. E. H., as m.	10 January.	Neglect in keeping work ledger.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		7 February.	Breach discipline and unnecessary delay in passing through male prison.	0 1 0	do.	
		23 June.	Neglect in not supplying poultice, &c., not properly preparing food for infant.	0 10 0	Board.	
24 September.	Neglect in not identifying prisoner previous to discharge.	0 1 0	Governor.			
18 November.	While on hall duty permitting two male prisoners to pass unattended.	0 3 0	do.			
		Total.	16 8 8			
CARLOW.	—	—	NIL.	—	—	
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.	—	—	NIL.	—	—	
CASTLEBAR.	E. M., wr.	20 April.	Not reporting a prisoner sick.	0 2 0	Governor.	
		8 May.	Inattention when in charge of his class.	0 1 0	do.	
		Total.	0 3 0			
CAVAN.	—	—	NIL.	—	—	
CLONMEL.	J. M., wr.	14 January.	Having buckets dirty and three empty cells untidy in his section.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	W. O'B., wr.	23 January.	Absent without leave from 5 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	0 3 0	do.	
	J. M., wr.	2 February.	Neglecting to attend to the fire of the heating apparatus when on evening duty.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. D., wr.	2 February.	Allowing a visitor, whilst in his charge, to lock into the exercise yard whilst occupied by P. P. F. prisoners.	0 3 8	do.	
	C. B. B., wr.	8 March.	Omitting to mark the recording clock at 12, 1.30, and 4 a.m.	0 3 0	do.	
	E. C., wr.	16 March.	Omitting to mark the recording clock at 2 and 2.30 a.m.	0 2 0	do.	
	G. E. M., & wr.	14 March.	Omitting to mark the recording clock between 1 and 3.10, and 4.30 and 5.50 a.m. Fined 2s. for first, and 2s. for second offence.	0 4 0	do.	
	J. M., wr.	31 March.	Neglecting to carry out an order given him by Mr. Crofton, Inspector.	0 2 8	do.	
		31 March.	Neglecting to search a prisoner on committal.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. O'B., wr.	31 March.	Absent without leave from 6 p.m. March 31st, to 11.30 a.m., April 2nd.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.	
	W. H., wr.	28 April.	Having the closets in his charge in a dirty state.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	J. D., wr.	28 April.	Like offence.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. E., wr.	12 May.	Wrangling with warder B. in wash-yard.	0 1 0	do.	
	C. B. B., wr.	12 May.	Like offence.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. C., wr.	27 April.	Omitting to mark the recording clock at 12.30 and 3 o'clock, a.m. Fined 2s. for each offence.	0 4 0	do.	
	M. M'E., wr.	27 April.	Omitting to mark the recording clocks at 12, midnight, &c., and 5 a.m.	0 2 0	do.	
	W. H., wr.	1 May.	Leaving prisoners in his charge in the hall unattended by an officer.	0 3 0	do.	
	E. C., wr.	7 June.	Omitting to mark the recording clock at 1 o'clock, a.m.	0 2 0	do.	
	M. M'E., wr.	8 June.	Omitting to mark the recording clock at 12 and 12.30 o'clock, a.m. Fined 1s. 6d. for each offence.	0 3 0	do.	
		19 June.	Omitting to mark the recording clock between 4 and 5 o'clock, a.m. Third offence.	0 2 0	do.	
O. B. B., wr.	16 July.	Omitting to mark the recording clock between 1 and 3 p.m.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.		

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN OF FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
CLONMEL—con.	J. B., wr.	1882. 30 November.	Omitting to mark the recording clock between 2 and 3 a.m., and between 3.30 and 4.30 a.m.	£ s. d. 0 2 0	Governor.	
	W. H., wr.	18 December.	Omitting to fill the Daily Demand Book for Hospital during the latter part of November, 1882.	0 2 6	do.	
		27 December.	Being thirty-five minutes late coming to duty.	0 1 8	do.	
	M. B., wr.	23 December.	Being ten minutes late coming to duty.	0 0 5	do.	
	O. E. B., wr.	30 April.	Omitting to mark the recording clock at 1 o'clock, a.m. Second offence.	0 2 0	do.	
		30 April.	Tampering with the dial paper of the clock.	0 1 0	do.	
		21 May.	Marking the recording clock at 3.50 for 2.50 a.m.	0 2 0	do.	
		Total.	£ 10 2			
CORK (MALE).	M. O'S., wr.	January.	Relieving Warder C. on night duty.	0 1 8	Governor.	
		April.	Allowing a prisoner out of his supervision.	0 1 0	do.	
		July.	Omitting to impress recording clock.	0 1 0	do.	
		August.	Late for parade thirty minutes.	0 1 1	do.	
	E. C., wr.	June.	Leaving an orderly unattended.	0 1 0	do.	
		November.	Putting letters in a pillar-box instead of General Post Office.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. S., wr.	April.	Careless supervision.	0 1 0	do.	
	D. M'S., wr.	January.	Leaving a prisoner unattended.	0 8 0	do.	
	J. C., wr.	January.	Tampering with recording clock.	1 0 0	General Prisons Board.	
		January.	Neglecting to impress recording clock.	0 1 8	Governor.	
		April.	Do.	0 1 0	do.	
		August.	Do.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. W., wr.	March.	Not supplying a prisoner sixty-five years of age with a mattress.	0 1 0	do.	
		March.	Not having cards on prisoners' cell doors.	0 0 6	do.	
		March.	Do. an improper reply.	0 2 0	do.	
		March.	Disobedience of orders.	0 1 0	do.	
		April.	Careless supervision.	0 1 0	do.	
		December.	Omitting to impress recording clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. C., wr.	June.	Careless supervision.	0 1 0	do.	
	August.	Not supplying mattress to a prisoner sixty years of age.	0 1 0	do.		
G. H., wr.	August.	Absent from parade twelve minutes.	0 0 5	do.		
O. C., wr.	August.	Leaving a cell door unlocked.	0 3 0	do.		
W. O., t. wr.	October.	Not reporting the breakage of a key.	0 2 0	do.		
	December.	Remaining absent for one day.	0 2 1	do.		
		Total.	£ 12 1			
CORK (FEMALE).	E. T. L., ss. m.	11 February.	Leaving prisoners unattended by an officer.	0 8 0	Governor.	
		26 April.	Allowing a probation prisoner work outside her cell door.	0 1 0	do.	
		6 July.	Wrsangling with another officer.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. H., ss. m.	11 February.	Loud talking.	0 1 0	do.	
	A. K., ss. m.	11 March.	Transferring prisoners to cells in other class without first giving them over to the matron in charge.	0 1 0	do.	
		27 July.	Neglecting to double-lock cell door.	0 5 0	do.	
		2 September.	Breach of discipline and disobedience; disrespectful to the Matron.	0 5 0	Board.	
		2 September.	Brought charges which she fails to prove.	0 5 0	do.	
	S. L., ss. m.	31 March.	Omitting to go on hall guard.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		2 September.	Irregularity.	0 1 0	Board.	
	E. D., ss. m.	2 April.	Ordinary cleaning not done in time.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	E. M'D., ss. m.	May.	Omitting to give coons to a prisoner for her supper April 27.	0 1 0	do.	
		20 June.	Allowing prisoner to have her bedstead up to cell window.	0 1 0	do.	
		6 July.	Wrangling with another officer.	0 1 8	do.	
	M. L., ss. m.	4 June.	Leaving a prisoner at door of kitchen.	0 3 9	do.	
	21 July.	Neglecting to extinguish gaslight.	0 0 6	do.		
J. E., wr.	20 June.	Not securely locking door A. 2 to chapels.	0 3 0	do.		
M. P., ss. m.	18 November.	Escape of female prisoner from cells of Cork City courthouse.	0 10 0	Board.		
		Total.	£ 5 0			
DOWNPATRICK.	M. D., wr.	24 August.	Allowing coving stone to remain in the cell of prisoner J. S.	0 2 8	Chairman.	
	T. J., wr.	18 April.	Leaving a cell door unlocked.	0 3 0	Governor.	Resigned 14 May, 1882.
		22 April.	Do.	0 5 0	do.	
		Total.	0 40 8			

in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
DROGHEDA.	—	1882.	NIL.	—	—	
DUNDALE.	J. A. wr.	10 January, 1882.	Seven minutes late at unlockings.	0 0 8	Governor.	
		12 May.	Tell-tale clock not marked at 1.30 a.m.	0 1 0	do.	
		28 August.	Ten minutes late at unlockings.	0 0 8	do.	
	M. H. wr.	24 April.	Unlocking a P.P.P. prisoner who was undergoing punishment.	0 2 6	do.	
	R. C. wr.	6 February.	Not closing check gate of inspection hall.	0 1 0	do.	
	H. G. wr.	8 May.	Sitting down in cook-house, reading a newspaper when in charge of cooking.	0 1 0	do.	
		28 May.	Absent from the cook-house when in charge of prisoners employed there.	0 1 0	do.	
	R. S. wr.	7 January.	Four minutes late at 3 p.m.	0 0 8	do.	
		12 February.	Not removing the hammers from stone sheds.	0 1 0	do.	
		28 February.	Leaving check gate of inspection hall open.	0 1 0	do.	
		27 July.	Smoking when on duty in charge of the P.P.P. prisoners at exercise, and surreptitiously taking a paper, a packet, or a letter, from P.P.P. prisoner S.	2 0 0	Chairman.	
	P. M. wr.	1 April.	Smoking within the prison.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		8 May.	Giving in an incorrect return of the dietary of his class.	0 1 0	do.	
		18 May.	Neglect of duty in not ringing the prison bell.	0 1 0	do.	
		17 May.	Absent without leave.	0 5 0	Chairman General Prisons Board.	
		23 May.	Twenty minutes late when coming to duty at 6 a.m.	0 0 8	Governor.	
		28 August.	Omitting to mark recording clock.	0 1 0	do.	
		28 November.	Omitting to mark recording clock at 11 p.m.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. G. wr.	8 May.	Exchanging a book for a prisoner before the time.	0 1 0	do.	
		4 June.	Leaving keys which should have been in his personal possession lying about in a careless manner.	0 5 0	do.	
		28 July.	Carelessly searching a prisoner on admission.	0 1 0	do.	
		21 July.	Improper language to a superior officer.	0 2 8	do.	
		7 August.	Allowing a newspaper to be concealed in a prisoner's cell in the probation class.	0 1 0	do.	
		7 August.	Not having oakum removed according to order.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. E. wr.	8 September.	Omitting to mark recording clock at 1.30 a.m.	0 1 0	do.	
		7 October.	Quitting his post when on patrol at 4.30 p.m. before being relieved.	0 1 0	do.	
		1 November.	Sleeping when on night guard at 11.40 p.m.	0 10 0	Vice-Chairman.	
	G. D. wr.	14 November.	Giving in an incorrect return of the employment of his class.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		28 November.	Not removing the bedding from a prisoner in a punishment cell at unlockings.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M'G. wr.	18 May.	Taking a mess utensil from prison kitchen without permission.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. F. wr.	1 May.	Neglect of duty in not turning off the gas from a P.P.P. prisoner's cell at 10 p.m.	0 2 8	do.	
		19 May.	Omitting to mark recording clock at 1.30 a.m.	6 1 0	do.	
		12 June.	Giving in an incorrect report of a prison officer.	0 1 0	do.	
		24 June.	Three minutes late for unlockings.	0 0 8	do.	
		11 July.	Neglect of duty in not seeing a discharged prisoner off by train who was handed over to him for that purpose.	0 1 0	do.	
			Total.	4 12 8		
ENNIS.	—	—	NIL.	—	—	
ENNISKILLEN.	J. M. wr.	April.	No Record.	0 5 0	No record.	I had to take these fines out of salaries and wages book. The offenses I had to take out of letter book, there being no other record in this office.
	J. K. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. E. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. S. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 3 0	do.	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

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PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
ENNISKILLEN- con.	F. C. ch. wr.	1882. May.	Neglect of duty.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	Act. Governor.	
	J. H. wr.	Do.	Smoking on gate duty.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M. wr.	Do.	No Record.	0 1 0	No record.	
	J. O'C. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 0 8	do.	
	M. F. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 0 0	do.	
	R. K. R. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 0 9	do.	
	T. B. M'D. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 0 0	do.	
	F. C. ch. wr.	14 June.	Insubordination.	5 8 4	General Prisons Board.	
	R. K. R. wr.	No date.	No record.	0 0 8	No record.	
	T. B. M'D. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 1 0	do.	
	S. J. C. as. m.	14 June.	Breach of prison rules.	1 5 0	General Prisons Board.	
	J. O'C. wr.	No date.	No Record.	0 0 8	No record.	
	T. K. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 4 6	do.	
	J. L. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 0 0	do.	
	M. F. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. B. M'D. wr.	Do.	Do.	0 1 0	do.	
		Total.	8 8 6			
GALWAY.	R. M. M. as. m.	26 March.	Allowing prisoners to be without supervision in yard.	0 8 0	Governor.	
	J. G. pr. wr.	31 March.	Absent from 10 p.m. parade.	0 2 6	do.	
	T. M'K. clk.	20 April.	Neglecting his duty as a clerk.	0 2 6	do.	
	W. M'G. & wr.	16 May.	Being in a P.P.P. prisoner's cell.	0 4 0	do.	
	E. W. & wr.	22 May.	Failing to communicate with inside guard.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. D. wr.	22 May.	Asleep on night duty.	1 0 0	Board.	
		26 May.	Endeavouring to convey out of prison documents for P.P.P. prisoner.	2 0 8	do.	
	E. W. & wr.	28 June.	Leaving a cell door unlocked, prisoner therein.	0 8 0	Governor.	
	T. M'K. clk.	8 June.	Under influence of drink.	5 8 4	Board.	
	D. M. wr.	3 July.	Leaving a cell door unlocked.	0 8 0	Governor.	
	W. M'G. & wr.	7 July.	Leaving his post when in charge of P.P.P. yard.	0 8 0	do.	
	W. O. B. pr. wr.	20 July.	Leaving a cell door open, prisoner in.	0 8 0	do.	
	D. M. wr.	20 September.	Reading a newspaper on duty.	0 1 0	do.	
	R. H. tr. wr.	17 December.	Late coming to duty.	0 0 8	do.	
		Total.	9 16 1			
GRANGEGOR- MAN.	D. G. or. wr.	4 January.	Leaving a prisoner's cell unbolted.	0 8 0	Governor.	
		21 January.	Omitting to mark tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
		12 February.	Leaving a prisoner's cell unbolted.	0 8 0	do.	
		16 February.	Having a prisoner noted as discharged in his work ledger who was in custody, and no record of his work for the week kept.	0 1 8	do.	
		16 February.	Negligence in not marking prisoners' work who should be tasked.	0 1 0	do.	
		7 June.	Omitting to mark tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
		27 June.	Having Presbyterian books in occupied cells of Roman Catholic prisoners.	0 1 8	do.	
		20 July.	Having one of his prisoners unemployed up to 12 o'clock noon.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. C. hos. wr.	4 January.	Omitting to count the prisoners when going to or at exercise, and not knowing the number in his charge.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. B. or. wr.	6 January.	Neglecting to extinguish lights in prisoners' cells.	0 1 0	do.	
		16 January.	Nine minutes late for morning duty.	0 0 8	do.	
C. D. or. wr.	6 January.	Having been asleep on his post as night watchman.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.		
	13 January.	Leaving his class without permission to talk to prisoners relative to a matter of duty.	0 2 6	Governor.		
	1 February.	Allowing a prisoner in his charge to have a tobacco pipe in his possession.	0 1 0	do.		
	16 February.	Ordered the shoemaker prisoner to cut up leather into shoestrings without authority or the knowledge of the officer in whose charge the prisoner and leather was.	0 1 6	do.		

APPENDIX.

in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—continued.

PRISONER.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.		
GRANGEGOB-MAN—com.	C. M., or. wr.	1882.						
		11 January.	Leaving a prisoner's cell open.	£ 2 4	Governor.			
		23 February.	Twenty-five minutes late in marking tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.			
		3 March.	Allowing prisoners in his class to be without towels.	0 1 0	do.			
		21 May.	Not being in uniform when on duty.	0 1 0	do.			
		24 May.	Not having supplied a prisoner with work up to 11 A.M. when found idle in his cell by the Governor.	0 1 0	do.			
		11 June.	Inattention to duty in not keeping proper order in his class.	0 1 0	do.			
		16 June.	Eight minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.			
		17 June.	Nineteen do. do.	0 0 9	do.			
		17 June.	Not furnishing a dinner docket as usual.	0 1 0	do.			
		18 August.	Losing a key of store-room.	0 5 0	do.			
		18 October.	Thirteen minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.			
		16 November.	Eleven do. do.	0 0 5	do.			
		9 December.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.			
		J. M. D., or. wr.		1 February.	Not submitting his work ledger for inspection according to order.	0 0 8	do.	
				1 February.	Five minutes late for morning duty.	0 0 8	do.	
				19 February.	Not reporting a prisoner as ordered by the Inspector.	0 1 0	do.	
				8 March.	Leaving a knife accessible to prisoners.	0 1 0	do.	
		R. F., or. wr.		1 July.	Ten minutes late for morning duty.	0 0 8	do.	
				19 February.	Negligence in not detecting that a quart tin was wilfully damaged, and sending it to the cook-house for food.	0 1 0	do.	
4 March.	Leaving an occupied cell open.			0 2 0	do.			
29 March.	Leaving three prisoners in the reception, and having access to clothing store and back yard without an officer being present.			0 2 0	do.			
11 May.	Not detecting when on evening duty that a cell occupied by a prisoner was unlocked.			0 2 0	do.			
25 May.	Not drawing clean clothing for his class and returning the soiled articles according to order.			0 1 0	do.			
3 June.	Seven minutes absent after 10 P.M., the hour for locking up the prison.			0 1 0	do.			
8 June.	Omitting to peg tell-tale clock at 11.30 P.M.			0 1 0	do.			
19 June.	Neglect of duty in not detecting that a prisoner in his class had concealed a soiled towel and neckerchief in his pillow, and not missing the articles when taking up the soiled clothing.			0 2 0	do.			
14 July.	Furnishing incorrect returns of prisoners for dist.			0 1 0	do.			
T. F., or. wr.				3 March.	Allowing a prisoner to have two sets of bedclothes in his cell on 19th February.	0 1 0	do.	
				3 March.	Not marking the tell-tale clock at 1 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
				13 March.	Leaving a prisoner in the range when going out to exercise.	0 2 0	do.	
		13 April.	Negligence and inattention to orders.	0 1 0	do.			
		14 April.	Not supplying a prisoner with bible and prayer-book.	0 0 8	do.			
		15 April.	Allowing a soiled shirt and a pair of socks to remain in prisoner's cell after taking up the soiled clothing.	0 1 0	do.			
		16 April.	Allowing ointment issued for one prisoner to remain in the cell occupied by another prisoner.	0 1 8	do.			
		26 April.	Having left a scissors accessible to prisoners.	0 1 0	do.			
		13 May.	Omitting to report the illness of a prisoner.	0 1 0	do.			
		19 May.	Appearing on parade after breakfast in a very dirty state.	0 1 0	do.			
		24 May.	Allowing a chamber in a filthy state in a punishment cell, and not getting it cleaned when ordered.	0 1 0	do.			
		29 October.	Lending a secular book to a prisoner without authority and contrary to rule.	0 2 8	do.			
		12 November.	Not detecting a lock open that he should check.	0 8 0	do.			
G. T., or. wr.		22 March.	Fastening two prisoners up in one-cell.	0 2 8	do.			
		23 May.	Omitting to give a prisoner his dinner.	0 1 0	do.			
		28 May.	Removing a prisoner from another officer's class without his knowledge or consent.	0 2 0	do.			
		20 June.	Not detecting that the soiled clothing returned to him from No. 8 class was one neckerchief short.	0 1 0	do.			
A. P. R., or. wr.		8 April.	Omitting to mark the tell-tale clock at 5.45 A.M.	0 1 0	do.			
J. G., or. wr.		11 May.	Leaving a prisoner's cell unlocked.	0 2 0	do.			
J. O'R., clk. wr. & stakpr.		20 May.	Not issuing pews for soup for prisoners' dinner in proper time.	0 1 0	do.			
		1 June.	Ten minutes late for morning duty.	0 0 8	do.			
		13 July.	Not closing the provision ledger at end of the quarter according to order.	0 1 8	do.			
		8 November.	Nineteen minutes late for duty.	0 0 7	do.			
		20 November.	Inattention to orders.	0 1 0	do.			
J. E. M'M., or. wr.		27 May.	Omitting to report that warder O'R. was ten minutes late.	0 1 0	do.			
P. S., or. wr.		28 August.	Not delivering an official letter sent specially from office of General Prisons Board.	0 1 8	do.			
		3 December.	Absent for nine minutes after 10 P.M.	0 1 0	do.			

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN of FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.	
GRANGEGOR- M.F.N.—con.	J. G., or. wr.	1889. 13 July.	Not marking the tell-tale clock from 2 to 2.45 A.M.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	Governor.		
		21 July.	Omitting to mark the tell-tale clock from 4.30 to 4.15 A.M., missing three markings and having either broken the type out of one of the clock type-bars, or contributing to the same by negligently leaving the box open.	0 10 0	W. P. O'Brien, esq., Gen. Fria. Board.		
		4 October.	Leaving two prisoners in the range and passages of his class without supervision.	0 2 0	Governor.		
		27 October.	Not reporting a prisoner's misconduct without delay according to order.	0 1 0	do.		
		14 November.	Disobedience of warder O'R's order when he was performing chief warder's duty.	0 2 0	do.		
		10 December.	Not carrying out the order of the medical officer in case of a prisoner.	0 1 0	do.		
		H. G., or. wr.	11 November.	Omitting to enter forfeiture of marks on a prisoner's stage register, but giving credit for full marks.	0 1 0	do.	
			12 November.	Inattention to orders in having more light in the prison than necessary.	0 1 0	do.	
			29 December.	Carelessly searching a prisoner and not detecting that he had a crust of bread not duly issued to him.	0 1 0	do.	
		J. M., or. wr.	16 November.	Not attending at the railway terminus as ordered to escort prisoners to the prison.	0 2 0	do.	
	3 December.		Absent for nine minutes after 10 P.M.	0 1 0	do.		
	B. C., as. m.	3 January.	Omitting to extinguish gas at appointed time.	0 1 0	do.		
		7 September.	Issuing too much food.	0 1 8	Chief Warder for Governor.		
	A. H., as. m.	5 January.	Food late in issue and insufficiently cooked.	0 1 0	Governor.		
		12 March.	Leaving doors in kitchen passage open.	0 2 0	do.		
		8 April.	Permitting two prisoners employed in kitchen to go into the laundry unaccompanied by an officer.	0 2 0	do.		
	F. S., as. m.	9 January.	Leaving a prisoner's cell door open.	0 2 0	do.		
		16 February.	Disobedience of orders leaving poison lotion in a prisoner's cell.	0 2 0	do.		
		20 February.	Negligence of duty.	0 0 2	do.		
		20 May.	Neglect to report late issue of stores.	0 1 0	do.		
	A. M., serv.	20 June.	Issuing articles of food without authority.	0 1 8	do.		
		20 January.	Inattention to duty.	0 1 0	do.		
	A. M., as. m.	17 April.	Inattention to orders.	0 1 0	do.		
		8 February.	Neglect to search prisoners' property.	0 1 0	do.		
	K. S., as. m.	13 June.	Late thirty minutes.	0 1 1	do.		
		19 February.	Leaving prisoners from under supervision.	0 2 0	do.		
		14 June.	Spoiling prisoners' food.	0 1 8	do.		
		8 November.	Neglect to mark clocks at appointed time.	0 1 0	do.		
		16 November.	Neglect of duty, not reaching railway station in time to meet the train.	0 1 8	do.		
	C. W., as. m.	22 February.	Inattention to duty.	0 1 0	do.		
		18 June.	Late thirty minutes.	0 1 1	do.		
	M. J. C., serv.	25 March.	Inattention to orders.	0 1 0	do.		
		5 June.	Disobedience to officer in charge of the mess.	0 1 8	do.		
19 August.		Neglect of orders.	0 1 0	do.			
M. B., as. m.	27 March.	Disobedience of orders, laying her hand on a prisoner's shoulder.	0 1 8	do.			
	12 November.	Neglect to see that water-tap was turned off, causing a waste of water.	0 1 0	do.			
E. M'C., as. m.	2 May.	Leaving a ladder lying about.	0 2 0	do.			
M. A. G., as. m.	18 May.	Inattention to duty, not opening door into the prison.	0 1 0	do.			
	1 July.	Leaving end door open.	0 2 0	do.			
	28 December.	Late seventeen minutes in returning to the prison at last lock up.	0 1 0	do.			
M. A. H., as. m.	1 August.	Leaving two prisoners unlocked.	0 2 0	do.			
M. L., as. m.	11 December.	Leaving prisoners unattended in hospital wards.	0 2 0	do.			
S. M. Bridwl. kpr. Navan.	4 July.	Having allowed a prisoner an opportunity of escaping.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.			
		Total.	9 10 2				
KILKENNY.	E. M., wr.	10 March.	Five minutes late on duty.	0 0 3	Governor.		
		10 March.	Five minutes late on duty.	0 0 3	do.		
		17 April.	Peg omitted tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.		
		35 April.	Leaving cell door open.	0 2 0	do.		
		24 May.	Two pegs omitted tell-tale clock.	0 2 0	do.		
		22 May.	Reading newspaper when with prisoners.	0 2 6	do.		

APPENDIX.

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in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—*continued.*

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
KILKENNY— <i>con.</i>	T. B., & or. wr.	18 1882. May.	Neglect of duty.	£ 2 s. d. 0 0 6	Governor.	
	J. F., & or. wr.	28 May.	Leaving cell door singly locked.	0 5 0	do.	
	T. M'C., & or. wr.	18 May.	Leaving his post when in charge of P.P.F. prisoners at exercise.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. P., & wr.	3 June.	Two pegs omitted tell-tale clock.	0 2 0	do.	
	W. M'C., & wr.	8 June.	Peg omitted tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. C., wr.	October.	Leaving lights burning after hours.	0 1 0	Governor, H.M. Fris, Maryboro, Governor.	
	W. J. T., wr.	28 November.	Fifteen minutes late on duty.	0 0 7		
			Total.	1 2 7		
KILMAINHAM.	M. G., or. wr.	18 January, 28 January.	Failed to peg tell-tale clock. Do. do.	0 1 0 0 1 6	Governor. do.	
	J. B., or. wr.	12 March.	Negligence in charge of prisoners.	0 1 0	do.	
	D. A., & wr.	14 April.	Omitting to peg clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. E., & wr.	18 April.	Negligence in charge of prisoners at exercise.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. G., & wr.	April.	Not specified.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. G., or. wr.	1 May.	Omitting to peg clock.	0 2 0	do.	
	P. M., or. wr.	4 June.	Leaving two prisoners without proper supervision.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. E., or. wr.	28 July.	Late for parade at 10 o'clock.	0 0 2	do.	
	G. E., or. wr.	17 July, 17 July.	Ten minutes late from breakfast. Allowing prisoners to walk too close to each other.	0 0 5 0 1 0	do. do.	
	F. T., or. wr.	28 July.	Neglecting to give a mattress to a prisoner.	0 0 6	do.	
	M. C., & wr.	28 July.	Not specified.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. W.,	18 July.	Allowing a prisoner to have tobacco in possession.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. F., or. wr.	28 December.	Fifteen minutes late for duty in the morning.	0 0 5	do.	
		Total.	0 15 2			
LIFFORD.			NIL.			
LIMERICK (MALE).	W. F., as. clk. and schmr.	10 January.	Disobedience of Governor's order, per chief warder M.M., to prepare a necessary document.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	T. H., wr.	30 January.	Ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 5	do.	
	J. C. C., wr.	26 January, 3 June, 4 June.	Disobedience and negligence, and making an untrue statement to Governor. Inattention when in charge of prisoners, making a complaint of a supposed grievance to the Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain instead of to the Governor, and in the case where the officer complained of had simply done his duty.	0 2 6 0 1 6 0 2 0	do. do. Prisons Board.	
	D. N., wr.	8 August.	Ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 5	Governor.	
		11 January.	Not reporting an occurrence in his class, the result of his own negligence.	0 1 0	do.	
		15 January.	Allowing two cleaners to be from under his supervision, and together in lavatory.	0 1 6	do.	
	D. M'C., wr.	20 January.	Ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 5	do.	
	J. M.M., wr.	13 February.	Deliberate insubordination and disobedience of the order of his superior officer.	0 10 0	Prisons Board.	
	E. E., 1st cl. wr.	28 August.	Leaving a prisoner unattended by an officer in a corridor.	0 2 0	Governor.	
	T. W., wr.	18 September, 28 October.	Omitting to remove tools from a prisoner's cell. Omitting to count prisoners going to exercise.	0 1 0 0 2 0	do. do.	
	J. G., wr.	29 October, 9 November.	Furnishing a wrong lock-up docket. Very serious neglect in not properly searching articles used by a prisoner before returning them to the gate.	0 0 8 0 5 0	do. Prisons Board.	
		27 December.	Negligence while in charge of prisoners at exercise.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	KILNISH BRIDGE- WELL.	J. S., kpr.	1881. October.	Absenting himself from Bridewell for several days without leave.	£ 2 s. d. 18 4	The Board.
			Total.	4 11 7		

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN OF FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
LIMERICK (FEMALE).	—	1882.	NIL.	£ s. d.	—	
LONDONDERRY.	A. B., ch. wr.	31 January.	Contributing by neglect to the escape of a prisoner.	2 0 0	General Prisons Board.	
		24 November.	Coming late on duty eight minutes.	0 0 5	Governor.	
	J. B., wr.	5 January.	Neglecting to post letters.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. B., wr.	21 April.	Leaving a principal door unlocked.	0 8 0	do.	
		17 July.	Omitting to take up prisoners' work.	0 0 5	do.	
		21 July.	Asleep on day duty.	0 2 0	do.	
		1 August.	Making wrong entry in intern officers' book.	0 1 0	do.	
		14 November.	Neglecting to lock up a ladder at night.	0 8 0	do.	
	W. S., wr.	8 January.	Coming late on duty.	0 0 5	do.	
		31 January.	Contributing by neglect to the escape of a prisoner.	1 0 0	General Prisons Board.	
	J. G., mess.	27 October.	Disobeying an order.	0 0 5	Governor.	
	J. D., wr.	2 February.	Neglecting to peg tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
		4 February.	Do. (second offence).	0 1 5	do.	
	P. H., wr.	17 April.	Leaving alarm cell untidy.	0 0 5	do.	
	D. G., wr.	17 February.	Requiring a prisoner to repair his plain clothing.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. H. W.	11 March.	Late coming on duty.	0 0 5	do.	
		19 September.	Neglect of duty.	0 0 5	do.	
		14 November.	Allowing two prisoners to retain prohibited articles.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. L., wr.	17 April.	Neglecting to keep cells clean.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		8 May.	Do. (second offence).	0 1 5	do.	
		8 June.	Omitting to peg tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
		8 June.	Do. (second offence).	0 1 5	do.	
		14 November.	Allowing ladder to remain unlocked all night.	0 8 0	do.	
		26 November.	Removing a prisoner from tier against orders.	0 0 5	do.	
	M. T. F., ss. m.	7 November.	Inattention in charge of prisoners.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. F., wr.	8 May.	Late return to duty.	0 0 7	do.	
		16 May.	Not issuing proper quantity of oakum.	0 1 0	do.	
		28 September.	Neglecting to extinguish light at proper time.	0 1 0	do.	
		14 November.	Allowing prisoners to retain prohibited articles.	0 1 0	do.	
		16 November.	Neglecting to lock a prisoner in cell.	0 2 0	do.	
		6 December.	Late coming on duty.	0 1 5	do.	
		31 December.	Late returning to duty.	0 0 5	do.	
	W. N., wr.	26 April.	Neglect of duty in charge of prisoners.	0 1 0	Governor of Dundalk.	
		1 November.	Leaving a prisoner unattended.	0 2 0	Governor.	
			Total.	5 0 5		
LONGFORD.	—	—	NIL.	—	—	
MARYBOROUGH.	B., wr.	10 January.	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 5	Governor.	
	L., wr.	1 January.	Inattention when in charge of "C" prison.	0 1 0	do.	
	P., tr. wr.	23 January.	Neglecting to write his report.	0 0 5	do.	
		24 January.	Speaking to the chief warden improperly.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. S., wr.	24 January.	Being ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 5	do.	
	L., wr.	4 February.	Do. do.	0 0 5	do.	
		7 February.	Do. do.	0 0 5	do.	
		11 February.	Do. do.	0 0 5	do.	
		16 February.	Being 15 minutes late for duty.	0 0 7	do.	
		20 February.	Omitting to stamp the clock when on night guard at 2.15 and 4.15 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
	P., tr. wr.	13 February.	Inattention.	0 1 0	do.	
	K., wr.	4 February.	Inattention when on duty.	0 0 5	do.	
		5 February.	Neglecting to search his class.	0 0 5	do.	
	H., wr.	29 March.	Making an incorrect entry in work ledger.	0 0 5	do.	
	C., occl. ss. m.	27 March.	Tearing leaves out of her report book.	0 0 5	do.	
	B., wr.	9 April.	Giving a prisoner a cap belonging to another prisoner.	0 1 0	do.	
		6 May.	Neglecting to have the clothing dockets on prisoners' private clothing signed.	0 5 0	General Prisons Board.	
	K., wr.	9 May.	Great inattention when in charge of his class.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	S., wr.	15 May.	Being ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 5	do.	

APPENDIX.

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in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1883—continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
MARYBOBOUGH —con.	H. wr.	18 May, 1883.	Being absent from the prison without leave.	£ 2 0	Governor.	
	H. wr.	26 May.	Asleep on his post when night guard.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.	
	S. wr.	10 June.	Inattention.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	P. tr. wr.	17 July.	Neglecting to take out the post bag.	0 0 6	do.	
	H. ch. wr.	26 August.	Neglecting to discover that a prisoner's cell was not locked at lockings.	0 2 0	do.	
	P. tr. wr.	24 August.	Neglecting to lock the chapel door.	0 1 0	do.	
	B. wr.	1 August.	Not paying sufficient attention when in charge of a class of prisoners at Drvine service, and speaking improperly to warder M.	0 2 0	do.	
	D. wr.	26 August.	Neglecting to detect that a prisoner's cell was not locked when on patrol duty.	0 2 0	do.	
	P. tr. wr.	6 September.	Inattention.	0 1 0	do.	
	B. wr.	13 September.	Being fifteen minutes late for duty.	0 0 7	do.	
	H. wr.	23 September.	Leaving his post and entering his room when extern guard.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. tr. wr.	22 September.	Leaving class keys lying about.	0 2 0	do.	
	H. wr.	16 October.	Allowing a prisoner to be standing idle.	0 1 0	do.	
	H. wr.	23 October.	Being absent without leave from the prison at roll-call.	0 1 0	do.	
	H. wr.	19 October.	Neglecting to enter his report in report book.	0 1 0	do.	
	H. wr.	23 October.	Neglecting to return query of the 15th inst.	0 0 2	do.	
	H. wr.	30 October.	Leaving a prisoner's cell door unlocked.	0 2 0	do.	
	D. wr.	23 October.	Leaving the provision store unlocked.	0 2 0	do.	
	P. tr. wr.	8 November.	Being absent from roll-call.	0 1 0	do.	
	B. wr.	23 November.	Allowing one prisoner to communicate with another.	0 1 0	do.	
H. wr.	8 November.	Neglecting to lock the outer door of the "D" prison at the dinner hour.	0 2 0	do.		
O.D. wr.	27 November.	Not being alert on his post when night patrol.	0 1 0	do.		
H. wr.	4 December.	Being twelve minutes late for duty.	0 0 5	do.		
H. wr.	13 December.	Not being alert on his post.	0 1 0	do.		
		Total.	£ 2 2			
MONAGHAN.	J. H. pr. wr.	23 April.	Not reporting to medical officer a prisoner who was sick.	0 1 0	Act. Governor.	
	J. H. pr. wr.	27 April.	Neglecting to peg tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. H. pr. wr.	23 May.	Inattention while in charge of prisoners at work.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M. B. pr. wr.	6 May.	Neglecting to peg tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M. B. pr. wr.	23 May.	Having his section in a dirty state.	0 0 6	do.	
	P. M. A. pr. wr.	1 April.	Neglecting to have P. P. prisoners cells cleaned at 12.10.	0 0 6	do.	
	P. M. A. pr. wr.	3 May.	Allowing prisoners to be in association.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. M. A. pr. wr.	7 June.	Leaving his class without authority.	0 0 6	do.	
	E. H. pr. wr.	Date not entered.	Neglecting to supply a prisoner with his dinner.	0 1 0	do.	
	G. A. pr. wr.	19 January.	Breach of prison rules.	0 1 0	do.	
	G. A. pr. wr.	16 March.	Left two prisoners by themselves contrary to order.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. B. wr.	2 March.	Disrespectful language to chief warder O.	0 2 0	Vice-Chairman.	
D. K. wr.	1 June.	Permitting prisoners to enter cookhouse and receive their food.	0 1 0	Act. Governor.		
H. B. pr. wr.	February.	Neglecting to count his prisoners when going to labour.	0 0 2	Governor.	This officer was attached to this prison, but joined at Spike Island, where he had been called on to resign.	
		Total.	0 16 2			
MULLINGAR.	M. F. wr.	4 January.	Leaving a prisoner unemployed.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	M. F. wr.	13 January.	Neglecting to search a prisoner on transfer.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. F. wr.	18 January.	Not having stage registers written up.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. F. wr.	18 January.	Neglecting to turn out gas in a cell.	0 1 0	do.	
	S. C. wr.	13 January.	Carelessly searching a prisoner.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M. wr.	13 January.	Neglecting to remove work from cells.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M. wr.	13 January.	Having a sheet in his class worn out and full of holes.	0 1 6	do.	
	J. M. wr.	18 January.	Not having stage registers written up.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M. wr.	18 January.	Do do. exhibited.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M. wr.	18 January.	Not properly securing a prisoner in cell.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. M. wr.	18 January.	Omitting to lock a cell at lockings.	0 2 0	do.	
C. M'G. wr.	6 February.	Five minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 2	do.		
T. F. wr.	11 February.	Twenty-five minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 11	do.		

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN OF FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order indicted.	REMARKS.
MULLINGAR- COB.	J. M. M., wr.	9 March, 1882.	While on duty under the influence of drink.	£ 1 0 0	General Prisons Board.	
	M. F., wr.	14 March.	Not having prisoners properly secured.	0 2 0	Governor.	
	S. C., wr.	15 March.	Fifteen minutes late pegging 3 A.M. clock.	0 1 6	do.	
	J. M., wr.	17 March.	Neglecting to peg the 2 and 3.30 A.M. pegs.	0 5 0	do.	
	D. A., wr.	15 March.	Neglecting to peg the 2.30 A.M. peg.	0 2 0	do.	
	E. M., wr.	28 March.	Not reporting gate warder being drunk.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.	
	J. H., wr.	18 April.	Not having a prisoner properly secured.	0 5 0	Governor.	
	T. F., wr.	12 April.	Not reporting gate warder as drunk on duty.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.	
	M. F., wr.	3 April.	Allowing a prisoner to be at large unattended.	0 2 0	Governor.	
		7 April.	Not having a prisoner properly secured in cell.	0 5 0	do.	
	S. C., wr.	1 April.	Allowing a prisoner to be at large unattended.	0 2 0	do.	
		21 April.	Omitting to peg 4 A.M. clock.	0 2 0	do.	
	T. F., wr.	28 May.	Not searching a prisoner before securing him in his cell.	0 5 0	do.	
	D. A., wr.	3 May.	Omitting to peg the 2.30 A.M. peg.	0 2 0	do.	
	W. A. J., wr.	16 May.	Omitting to peg the 1.45 and 3 A.M. pegs.	0 2 6	do.	
	C. M. G., wr.	21 June.	Ten minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 5	do.	
	J. H., wr.	28 May.	Allowing a prisoner to retain a kerchief.	0 5 0	General Prisons Board.	
	T. F., wr.	5 June.	Late coming on duty.	0 0 5	Governor.	
	S. F. ch. wr.	5 July.	Neglect of duty.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. M., wr.	18 July.	Allowing prisoners to talk.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. H., wr.	1 July.	Not having daily report written up.	0 1 0	do.	
		4 July.	Entering wrong number of prisoners at work.	0 1 0	do.	
		21 July.	Allowing two prisoners to be together in a shed.	0 1 0	do.	
	S. C., wr.	1 July.	Neglecting to read rules to a prisoner.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. M., wr.	19 August.	Improperly dressed in stone yard.	0 2 0	do.	
	T. F., wr.	8 August.	Five minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 5	do.	
		6 August.	Neglecting to enter an officer leaving prison.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. F., wr.	5 August.	Same.	0 1 0	do.	
		8 August.	Neglecting to furnish two prisoners in his class.	0 1 0	do.	
	D. A., wr.	5 August.	Neglecting to enter an officer leaving the prison.	0 1 0	do.	
	S. C., wr.	2 August.	Neglecting to light the gas in prison.	0 1 0	do.	
		5 August.	Neglecting to enter an officer leaving prison.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. M., wr.	8 September.	Inattention while in charge of a class.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. W., wr.	8 September.	Same.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. M., wr.	18 October.	Omitting to lock a principal door, &c.	0 18 4	General Prisons Board.	
	J. H., wr.	22 October.	Allowing a prisoner to have tobacco.	0 2 6	Governor.	
	T. F., wr.	8 October.	Five minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 2	do.	
		22 October.	Neglecting to ring exercise bell.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. A. J., wr.	4 October.	Fifteen minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 7	do.	
		17 October.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.	
		20 October.	Eighteen do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. W., wr.	8 October.	Omitting to peg the 3.30 A.M. peg.	0 2 6	do.	
		20 October.	Not having his report written up.	0 1 0	do.	
		22 October.	Neglecting to turn out the gas.	0 1 0	do.	
		23 October.	Allowing prisoners to talk.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. G., ch. wr.	1 November.	Not checking work slate.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. G. A., clk.	18 November.	Not crediting a prisoner with 8s. cash.	0 1 0	do.	
	21 November.	Not taking sureties from warrant correctly.	0 1 0	do.		
E. M., wr.	21 November.	Inattention to his class duties.	0 1 0	do.		
T. F., wr.	1 November.	Ten minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 5	do.		
	2 November.	Seven do. do.	0 0 2	do.		
	19 November.	Neglect of duty.	0 1 0	do.		
	19 November.	Neglecting to turn out gas.	0 1 0	do.		
	21 November.	Leaving two prisoners unattended.	0 2 6	do.		
	22 November.	Five minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 2	do.		
S. C., wr.	4 November.	Carelessly searching a prisoner on reception.	0 2 6	do.		
	6 November.	Being five minutes late at final lockings.	0 1 0	do.		
J. W., wr.	1 November.	Returned wrong number of prisoners at work.	0 1 0	do.		
	8 November.	Not having work ledger written up.	0 1 0	do.		
	10 November.	Having his bedding in an untidy state.	0 1 0	do.		
	4 November.	Carelessly searching a prisoner.	0 2 6	do.		

APPENDIX.

in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
MULLINGAR- COB.	M. B., m.	1882. 4 November.	Negligence and gross neglect of duty.	£ s. d. 0 10 0	General Prisons Board.	
	M. W., as. m.	4 November.	Do. do.	0 5 0	do.	
	M. G., ch. wr.	8 December.	Not checking work slate.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	J. G. A., clk.	17 December.	Not entering goods in material ledger.	0 1 6	do.	
	C. M'G., wr.	8 December.	Six minutes late coming on duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. H., wr.	7 December.	Appearing in an untidy state.	0 1 0	do.	
		8 December.	Neglect of Governor's orders.	0 1 0	do.	
	S. C., wr.	7 December.	Not keeping a fire up which was ordered.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. A. J., wr.	8 December.	Entering wrong number of prisoners at work.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. B., m.	1 December.	For serious neglect of duty, &c.	0 15 0	General Prisons Board.	
	M. W., as. m.	1 December.	Do. do.	0 10 0	do.	
			Total.	10 11 2		
NAAS.	J. C., wr.	8 January.	Insubordinate conduct.	1 0 0	Board.	
	J. M., pr. wr.	8 January.	Neglecting to mark recording clock.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		15 January.	Absent without leave for night of 18th January, 1882.	0 10 0	Board.	
	T. R. B., pr. wr.	9 January.	Late to duty.	0 0 7	Governor.	
	S. B., wr.	20 January.	Do.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. G., s. cl. ch. wr.	24 January.	Neglect in carrying out the Governor's orders in reference to P.P.F. prisoners.	0 3 6	do.	
	T. R. B., pr. wr.	15 February.	Neglecting to report his illness in accordance with Governor's orders.	0 2 0	do.	
		16 February.	Neglecting to mark recording clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M., pr. wr.	21 February.	Inattention when in charge of criminal prisoners.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. O. B., pr. wr.	26 February.	Allowing two criminal prisoners to pass from under his supervision.	0 3 0	do.	
		27 February.	Inattention when in charge of criminal prisoners.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. R. B., pr. wr.	27 February.	Late to duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. M., pr. wr.	3 March.	Neglecting to mark recording clock.	0 1 6	do.	
	T. O. B., pr. wr.	14 March.	Disobedience of orders.	0 3 0	do.	
	H. S., wr.	18 March.	Late to duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	S. B., wr.	18 April.	Do.	0 0 3	do.	
	T. R. B., pr. wr.	23 April.	Neglecting to mark recording clock.	0 1 6	do.	
	C. H. C., pr. wr.	3 May.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. O. B., pr. wr.	3 May.	Absent without leave from night of 29th April, '82, to night of 1st May, '82.	0 4 11	Board.	
	C. H. C., pr. wr.	17 May.	Neglecting to mark recording clock.	0 1 6	Governor.	
	M. H., pr. wr.	19 May.	Absent without leave from 10 P.M. on 17th May, to 2.47 P.M. on 18th May, '82.	0 19 10	Board.	
	J. C., t. wr.	29 May.	Late to duty.	0 1 5	Governor.	
	S. B., wr.	14 June.	Do.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. C., t. wr.	14 June.	Do.	0 0 3	do.	
	T. R. B., pr. wr.	15 June.	Do.	0 4 3	do.	
		22 June.	Do.	0 0 11	do.	
		23 June.	Do.	0 3 3	do.	
		3 July.	Do.	0 0 5	do.	
	W. H., t. or. wr.	20 July.	Do.	0 0 3	do.	
		28 July.	Do.	0 0 3	do.	
		29 July.	Neglecting to mark recording clock.	0 1 0	do.	
	S. B., wr.	3 August.	Late to duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	26 November.	Do.	0 0 3	do.		
	29 November.	Do.	0 0 3	do.		
	9 December.	Do.	0 0 3	do.		
	16 December.	Do.	0 0 3	do.		
M. M'E., wr.	20 December.	Neglecting to mark recording clock.	1 1 0	do.		
W. H., pr. wr.	21 December.	Do. do.	0 1 6	do.		
	29 December.	Late to duty.	0 0 3	do.		
		Total.	4 5 3			
NENAGH.	F. Q., wr.	19 January.	Omitting to press recording clock at 3 A.M.	0 1 6	Governor.	
	C. W., wr.	14 January.	Do. do.	0 3 0	do.	
	E. O., wr.	1 February.	Neglecting to sign lookings book.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. R., wr.	3 February.	Making a false entry in his work ledger.	0 1 0	do.	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN OF FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
NENAGH—con.	S. L., wr.	1882. 8 February.	Neglecting to sign lockings book.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	Governor.	
	J. G., wr.	8 February.	Omitting to enter the work of class for the day on work ledger.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. Q., wr.	8 February.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do	
		8 February.	Disobedience by not marching in his prisoners when ordered to do so.	0 1 0	do.	
		8 February.	Neglecting to search his prisoners before locking them in their cells.	0 1 0	do.	
	S. L., wr.	18 March.	Omitting to enter the name of an officer on gate books.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. O., wr.	16 April.	Having a wooden cross in a prisoner's cell for the purpose of having it fettered, same being private property which was found there by Governor.	0 10 0	Mr. O'Brien.	
	S. L., wr.	1 May.	Having lost keys of yard gates and type boxes while on duty on the night of 29th April.	0 5 0	Captain Barlow	
	W. C., t. wr.	12 June.	Omitting to press recording clock.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	P. Q., wr.	26 June.	Disobeying an order of the Governor's by not allowing a prisoner to work.	0 2 6	Governor of Wexford.	While there on temporary duty. Stopped out of pay here.
		28 June.	I. Being absent from quarters on the night of 28th. II. Being in the vicinity of Governor's house at or about 11 P.M.	0 5 0	Board.	
	M. K., wr.	8 July.	Coming late to duty.	0 0 8	Governor.	
		27 July.	Omitting to press recording clock at 3 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. H., wr.	9 August.	Being found asleep on his post on the night of 9th inst. by Governor, and omitting to press recording clock at 11 P.M.	1 0 0	Board.	
	J. D., wr.	5 September.	Making a false entry on his work ledger.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	E. M., wr.	18 October.	Omitting to lock a principal door leading from the main prison to the yard of No. 1 section.	1 8 8	Board.	This sum was stopped out of a fine of £23 inflicted on him before his transfer here from Mullingar, 27th November, 1882, and was stopped in December, 1882, and January, 1883.
	P. Q., wr.	26 October.	Coming late to duty.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		1 November.	Omitting to press recording clock at 3.30 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
		2 November.	Being absent from the prison on the night of the 2nd from 6.30 P.M. to 7.5 A.M. on the 3rd without leave.	1 0 0	Chairman.	
		27 November.	Neglecting to write up his daily report book.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		J. R., wr.	4 December.	Having the guard-room in a dirty state.	0 1 0	do.
	P. Q., wr.	5 December.	Omitting to press recording clock at 1.30 A.M. and 2.30 A.M.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. D., wr.	18 December.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
19 December.		Neglecting to report tool-shed being without a lock.	0 1 0	do.		
P. Q., wr.	23 December.	Coming late to duty.	0 1 0	do.		
	28 December.	Omitting to search a prisoner in his charge on whom tobacco was found.	0 1 0	do.		
Total.				£ 14 11		
OMAGH.	J. B., or. wr.	12 January.	Neglect of duty, not having lavatory cleaned out at twelve o'clock, noon, and class cells not in order or cleaned.	0 0 6	Governor	
		30 March.	Neglect of duty, failing to enter money he had received in searching a prisoner in the Private Cash and Property Book; also giving it to the prisoner on his being brought to Assize without authority.	0 5 0	General Prisons Board.	
	W. B., or. wr.	26 March.	Carelessness in the performance of his duties by allowing oakum, dirt, &c. to accumulate in the cells of the class in his charge after previous cautions.	0 10 0	do.	
		27 May.	Leaving a step-ladder, washing buckets, &c. strewn about passage from Saturday until midday on Sunday.	0 3 0	Governor.	
		23 May.	Allowing a prisoner into exercise yard for water unaccompanied by an officer, the outer door of which was open for workmen employed at sewers.	0 2 0	do.	
		5 August.	Neglect to enter in the Intern Officer's Gate Book the names and time that two of the officers left the prison.	0 1 0	Governor, Mullingar prison.	While on temporary duty.
		9 October.	Missed one o'clock rounds on half-tide clocks when on night duty.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		9 October.	Having two prisoners locked in his stores mending prisoners' clothes.	0 8 0	do.	
	J. B., or. wr.	29 October.	Neglecting to have his stage registers written up.	0 0 8	do.	
		3 November.	Carelessly searching a prisoner, and allowing prohibited articles to remain in his possession.	0 1 0	do.	
	3 December.	Slovenly and dirty on duty after repeated cautions.	0 1 0	do.		

APPENDIX

in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS
OMAGH—con.	T. L. sr. wr.	1882. 7 December.	Having the occupied cells of his class single-locked that should have been double-shot, and stating to Inspector Captain Hill that he had received no instructions to the contrary.	£ 2 2	Inspector Capt. Hill.	
		10 December.		0 1 0	Governor.	
			Total.	1 15 0		
RICHMOND.	P. M. wr.	10 January.	Late for duty five minutes.	0 0 2	Governor.	
	J. A. wr.	16 January.	Improperly cutting a prisoner's hair.	0 0 5	do.	
	J. C. wr.	17 January.	Late for duty five minutes.	0 0 2	do.	
	M. C. wr.	16 January.	Negligent supervision.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. N. wr.	27 January.	Neglect of duty.	0 2 0	do.	
	R. M'G. wr.	27 January.	Do.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. T. wr.	6 January.	Omitting to peg clocks.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. H. wr.	16 January.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. M. wr.	26 January.	Do. do.	0 1 5	do.	
	R. M'G. wr.	21 February.	Late for duty five minutes.	0 0 2	do.	
	P. M. wr.	6 February.	Late for duty nine minutes.	0 0 2	do.	
	R. M'G. wr.	9 February.	Late for duty five minutes.	0 0 2	do.	
	J. T. wr.	18 February.	Conversing with a prisoner.	0 1 0	do.	
	C. W. wr.	2 February.	Omitting to peg clocks.	0 2 0	do.	
	C. C. tr. wr.	3 February.	Late for duty fifteen minutes.	0 0 7	do.	
	R. M'G. wr.	15 March.	Late for duty seven minutes.	0 0 2	do.	
	R. C. wr.	2 March.	Neglect of duty.	0 1 0	do.	
	R. C. wr.	4 March.	Negligent supervision.	0 1 5	do.	
	R. C. wr.	3 March.	Omitting to peg clocks.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. C. wr.	4 March.	Do. do.	0 1 5	do.	
	M. C. wr.	28 March.	Neglect to carry out orders.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. F. wr.	21 March.	Allowing a prisoner to have a soft bed without orders.	0 1 0	do.	
	G. A. wr.	17 April.	Omitting to peg clocks.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. R. wr.	8 April.	Do. do.	0 2 5	do.	
	R. C. wr.	26 April.	Negligent supervision.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. M. wr.	21 June.	Late for duty ten minutes.	0 0 5	do.	
	C. W. wr.	7 June.	Neglect of duty.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. F. wr.	1 June.	Permitting prohibited articles in a prisoner's cell.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. R. wr.	20 June.	Improperly giving a prisoner marks.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. R. wr.	9 June.	Omitting to peg clocks.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. R. wr.	15 June.	Do. do.	0 1 5	do.	
	J. R. wr.	17 June.	Do. do.	0 2 0	do.	
P. B. wr.	21 June.	Late for duty ten minutes.	0 0 5	do.		
J. H. wr.	20 August.	Late for duty fourteen minutes.	0 0 5	do.		
P. M. wr.	10 August.	Late for duty eighteen minutes.	0 0 5	do.		
A. U. wr.	9 August.	Late for duty ten minutes.	0 0 5	do.		
M. D. wr.	8 September.	Omitting to peg clocks.	0 1 0	do.		
J. F. wr.	21 September.	Negligent supervision.	0 1 0	do.		
J. F. wr.	22 September.	Do. do.	0 2 0	do.		
T. M'G. wr.	17 September.	Absent for the night without leave.	0 10 0	Board.		
A. F. wr.	27 November.	Under influence of liquor at 10.30 P.M.	1 0 0	do.		
		Total.	5 10 2			
ROSCOMMON.	—	—	NIL.	—	—	No fine had been inflicted on any officer of this prison during the year ended 31st December, 1882.
SLIGO.	T. S. wr.	5 January.	Neglecting to examine the cells under his charge.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	J. W. wr.	21 March.	Leaving a principal door unlocked.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. W. wr.	26 March.	Neglecting to let water into a prisoner's cell.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. W. wr.	5 May.	Five minutes coming late on duty.	0 0 2	do.	
	J. W. wr.	5 May.	Allowing a prisoner to go to bed while undergoing punishment.	0 0 5	do.	
	G. D. wr.	5 May.	Five minutes coming late on duty.	0 0 2	do.	
G. D. wr.	9 May.	Being absent from the prison twelve minutes after 10 o'clock at night.	0 1 0	do.		
T. S. wr.	9 May.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.		

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN of FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
SLIGO—con.	J. W., wr.	1882. 5 July.	Not leaving Carrick-on-Shannon by the train on which he was directed to proceed to Sligo.	£ s. d. 0 5 0	Vice-Chairman.	
	G. D., wr.	8 July.	Omitting to ring the call bell at the proper time.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	J. W., wr.	12 August.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
	G. D., wr.	9 September.	Omitting when sick to send notice to the Governor.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. W., wr.	8 October.	Neglecting to have a barrow removed to its proper place as directed.	0 0 6	do.	
	G. D., wr.	1 November.	Negligence in searching a prisoner's cell sufficiently, the Governor having found tobacco and other articles concealed therein.	0 10 0	Member of Visiting Committee.	
	J. W., wr.	29 November.	Omitting to ring the call bell at the proper time.	0 1 0	Governor.	
			Total	1 7 3		
TRALEE.	A. B., t. wr.	18 February.	Prisoners stage register not filled. . .	0 1 0	Governor.	
	P. F., wr.	18 February.	Cell furniture not properly arranged. . .	0 1 0	do.	
		18 April.	Not searching a prisoner properly when going to court.	0 1 0	do.	
		9 May.	Coming five minutes late for duty. . .	0 0 3	do.	
		18 July.	Removing a prisoner from his cell and not getting his cell vessel emptied.	0 1 0	do.	
		17 June.	Allowing prisoners to communicate and making a false statement.	0 10 0	Board.	
		8 October.	Allowing gas to escape in hall of prison when on duty.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		18 May.	Being impertinent to Governor.	0 1 0	—	
	T. M., wr.	18 February.	Allowing a cell in his charge to be dirty.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. J., wr.	8 April.	Not giving a prisoner laces for his shoes and to have broken socks.	0 1 0	do.	
		28 May.	Leaving gate of stone yard unlocked. . .	0 3 0	do.	
		30 May.	Allowing tools to remain in hall of prison.	0 1 0	do.	
		12 August.	Neglecting to make the required report.	0 1 0	do.	
		18 September.	Neglecting to comply with Governor's order.	0 1 0	do.	
		25 September.	Appearing on parade not properly cleaned.	0 0 6	do.	
		17 October.	Not complying with Governor's verbal order.	0 1 0	do.	
		24 October.	Allowing the cell utensils in his class to be dirty.	0 0 6	do.	
		23 November.	Not reporting a prisoner for misconduct.	0 0 6	do.	
		8 December.	Allowing a gas cock to remain open. . .	0 1 0	do.	
	J. D., wr.	12 July.	Disobedience of orders.	0 0 6	do.	
	L. D., wr.	14 May.	Leaving a cell door open.	0 3 0	do.	
	P. H., wr.	24 May.	Giving prisoners an opportunity to communicate.	0 1 6	do.	
		28 May.	Leaving tools in central hall.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. H., wr.	12 July.	Taking cell key when going to breakfast.	0 0 6	do.	
		12 November.	Not complying with Governor's order. . .	0 1 0	do.	
		14 July.	Taking cell key with him on going to breakfast.	0 1 0	do.	
J. E., wr.	7 July.	Not reporting inspection hole broken in cell doors.	0 0 6	do.		
	22 July.	Carelessly upsetting food cart.	0 1 0	do.		
	12 August.	Not giving up fines book when resigning.	0 1 0	do.		
J. M'G., wr.	21 August.	Taking key with him when going to breakfast.	0 0 6	do.		
W. M'N., wr.	21 August.	Not pressing recording clock at the appointed time.	0 1 0	do.		
J. M'G., wr.	8 December.	Not having officers' quarters cleaned as required.	0 1 0	do.		
		Total	2 1 8			
TRIM.	—	—	NIL	—	—	
TULLAMORE.	P. M'G., wr.	7 February.	Omitting to peg tall-tale clock.	0 1 6	The Governor.	
		6 June.	Do. do.	0 1 6	do.	
	T. H., wr.	29 June.	Do. do.	0 1 6	do.	
		19 October.	Leaving a cell door open, there being a prisoner in the cell at the time.	0 7 0	The Gov. of Galway Prison.	Warder H. being on temporary duty.
	G. E., wr.	18 November.	Fifteen minutes late for morning duty.	0 0 6	The Governor.	
	T. H., wr.	14 December.	Eleven minutes late for morning duty. . .	0 0 6	do.	
		18 December.	Ten minutes late for morning duty. . . .	0 0 6	do.	
	23 December.	Neglect of duty when in charge of two prisoners.	0 3 0	do.		
		Total	0 10 11			

in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—*continued.*

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
WATERFORD.	J. G., wr.	1882 6 August.	Having newspapers, whiskey bottles, tools, &c., in the cook-house.	£ s. d. 0 10 0	General Prisons Board.	
	L. P., watchm.	6 August.	Omitting twelve o'clock peg in tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	Governor.	
			Total.	0 11 0		
WEXFORD.	E. J. P., wr.	12 February.	Absent from his post when on night guard, and missing one peg.	0 5 0	General Prisons Board.	
	P. K., wr.	1 June.	Neglecting to lock a door, the key being in his possession.	0 2 0	Governor.	
	W. A., wr.	1 June.	Do. do.	0 2 0	do.	
	A. S., wr.	5 August.	Asleep on his post when on night guard.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.	
	P. K., wr.	12 March.	Neglecting to peg tell-tale clock.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		Total.	1 2 0			
WICKLOW.	—	—	NIL.	—	—	
MOUNTJOY MALE.	J. S., wr.	6 January.	Ten minutes late for duty at 10 P.M.	0 0 5	Governor.	
	E. S., wr.	11 January.	Eighteen minutes late for duty, 7 A.M.	0 0 7	do.	
	A. B., wr.	11 January.	Not complying with an order of P. W. D.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. D., wr.	16 January.	Five minutes late for duty at 6 P.M.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. S., wr.	16 January.	Five minutes late at 10 o'clock P.M.	0 0 3	do.	
	E. B., wr.	21 January.	Twenty-five minutes late for duty, first parade.	0 0 11	do.	
	T. F., wr.	24 January.	Neglecting to lock three cell doors.	0 2 0	do.	
	M. G., t. wr.	23 January.	Five minutes late for duty, first parade.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. N., wr.	2 January.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.	
		10 February.	Nine minutes late at 7 o'clock A.M.	0 0 3	do.	
	G. J., wr.	17 February.	Fifteen minutes late for duty, first parade.	0 0 7	do.	
	H. D., wr.	22 February.	Not supplying a prisoner with pen and ink when he had permission to write, and speaking insolently to his superior officer.	0 1 6	do.	
	B. N., wr.	27 February.	Thirty-five minutes late for duty, first parade.	0 1 3	do.	
	W. D., wr.	1 March.	Being 2 hours and 25 minutes late for duty.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. O'B., wr.	1 March.	Five minutes late for duty, first parade.	0 0 3	do.	
	M. C., wr.	6 March.	Permitting the wardman to give out tools, also a mat to another prisoner, without his being present.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. M., wr.	8 January.	Eighteen minutes late for duty.	0 0 7	do.	
	J. S., wr.	7 March.	Sending up soap from kitchen of an inferior quality.	0 1 6	Governor.	
	J. M., wr.	2 March.	Allowing a probation and an associated convict to work together.	0 1 0	do.	
	G. J., wr.	1 April.	Twelve minutes late for duty.	0 0 5	do.	
	A. B., wr.	7 April.	Allowing a prisoner to retain tobacco on reception.	0 1 0	do.	
	M., wr.	9 April.	Not detecting a knife short of his stock when collecting them.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. T., wr.	12 April.	Seventeen minutes late for duty, first parade.	0 0 7	do.	
G. J., wr.	11 April.	Being for extern guard, and remaining absent for the night.	0 10 0	General Prisons Board.		
J. O'B., wr.	6 May.	Refusing to comply with an order.	0 1 0	Governor.		
P. L., wr.	1 May.	Permitting prisoners to be in conversation.	0 0 6	do.		
J. N., wr.	8 May.	Being 20 minutes late at 9 o'clock P.M.	0 0 9	do.		
E. B., wr.	10 May.	Five minutes late at 6 A.M.	0 0 3	do.		
G. J., wr.	10 May.	Do. do.	0 0 3	do.		
J. F., wr.	14 May.	Ten do. do.	0 0 5	do.		
J. G., t. wr.	1 June.	Fifteen minutes late at 6 o'clock P.M.	0 0 7	do.		
P. L., wr.	21 May.	Five minutes late at first parade.	0 0 3	do.		
J. S., wr.	6 June.	Thirty do. do.	0 1 0	do.		

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN OF FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
MOUNTJOY (MALE)—con.	J. N., wr.	1882. 6 June.	Not keeping proper supervision over a convict.	£ s. d. 0 3 0	Governor.	
	W. D., wr.	7 June.	Not seeing that the Steward's letters for post were laid in the proper office.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. B., wr.	7 June.	Do. do.	0 0 6	do.	
	J. F., wr.	13 June.	Thirty-three minutes late for duty at 6 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. T., wr.	14 June.	Twenty do. do.	0 0 9	do.	
	J. N., wr.	17 June.	Twelve do. do.	0 0 5	do.	
	R. K., wr.	23 June.	Twenty do. do.	0 0 6	do.	
	J. B., wr.	21 June.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.	
	J. G., t. wr.	24 June.	Five do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	P. L., wr.	24 June.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.	
	J. S., wr.	24 June.	Being 5 minutes late for duty at 6 A.M.	0 0 3	do.	
	W. H. L., wr.	1 July.	Do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. O'R., wr.	5 July.	Neglecting to mark the tell-tale clock while on night guard in hospital at 11.15 P.M. and 12.30 A.M.	0 1 6	do.	
	J. S., wr.	5 July.	Do. at 11 P.M.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. W., wr.	6 July.	Fifteen minutes late for duty, first parade.	0 0 7	do.	
	J. F., wr.	10 July.	Ten do. do.	0 0 5	do.	
	P. L., wr.	11 July.	Five do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. W., wr.	13 July.	Do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	M. B., wr.	18 July.	Do. do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	T. B., wr.	25 July.	Making an excessive charge for ferry-boat on his transfer from Spike Island to Mountjoy, and misstatements regarding it.	0 5 0	Board.	
	W. F., wr.	28 July.	Ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 7	Governor	
	J. H., wr.	29 July.	Five do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	W. T., wr.	29 July.	Five do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	T. C., wr.	26 July.	Being found asleep on his post.	0 10 0	Board.	
	T. F., wr.	26 July.	Ten minutes late for duty, first parade.	0 0 6	Governor.	
	W. F., wr.	27 July.	Not detecting a rope made of oakum, 40 feet long, in the cell of A34, S. E., while under his charge.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. B., wr.	27 July.	Not detecting a rope made of oakum in a convict's cell.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. H., wr.	27 July.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
	G. S., wr.	27 July.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
	M. B., wr.	30 July.	Not detecting prohibited articles in a convict's cell.	0 1 0	do.	
	E. B., wr.	2 August.	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. W., wr.	5 August.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.	
	J. H., wr.	7 August.	Allowing a prisoner to have prohibited articles.	0 1 6	do.	
	W. D., wr.	10 August.	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. S., wr.	27 August.	Absent from two o'clock P.M. parade.	0 0 3	do.	
	R. K., wr.	21 August.	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	W. L., wr.	20 August.	Ten do. do.	0 0 5	do.	
	R. K., wr.	1 September.	Not seeing that eleven convicts under his charge had their plaits marked.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. L., wr.	2 September.	Leaving a life convict without being under his supervision.	0 5 0	do.	
	E. B., wr.	6 September.	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. S., wr.	8 September.	Not taking out work from convicts' cells.	0 0 6	do.	
	R. N., wr.	8 September.	Not giving over proper care of a prisoner.	0 1 0	do.	
	P. L., wr.	13 September.	Nine minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	do.	
	W. T., wr.	13 September.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.	
	E. B., wr.	23 September.	Ten do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	W. T., wr.	26 September.	Five do. do.	0 0 3	do.	
	M. B., wr.	26 September.	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.	
J. H., wr.	27 September.	Five do. do.	0 0 3	do.		
J. S., wr.	10 September.	Disobedience of orders in refusing to come in from ring exercise, where he was on duty, when sent for by principal warder D.	2 11 6	Board.	Admonished for disobedience of orders, and his pay to be stopped for days he was under suspension.	

APPENDIX

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in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order indicted.	REMARKS.	
MOUNTJOY (MALE)—cont.	J. O'R., wr.	1882. 4 October,	Neglecting to mark tall-tale clock.	£ s. d. 0 0 6	Governor.		
	R. K., wr.	6 October,	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	do.		
	T. F., wr.	29 October,	Twenty-five do.	0 0 6	do.		
	W. T., wr.	29 October,	Twenty-nine do.	0 0 6	do.		
	J. S., wr.	6 November,	Twenty do.	0 0 9	do.		
	J. W., wr.	5 November,	Fifteen do.	0 0 7	do.		
	R. K., wr.	6 November,	Ten do.	0 0 3	do.		
	J. W., wr.	8 November,	Ten do.	0 0 5	do.		
	T. F., wr.	12 November, 19 November,	Fifteen do, Ten do.	0 0 7 0 0 5	do. do.		
	W. T., wr.	19 November,	Twenty do.	0 0 9	do.		
	J. C. A., wr.	25 November,	Leaving front door entrance to hall open in early morn, contrary to orders.	0 1 0	do.		
	J. N., wr.	5 December,	Twenty minutes late for duty.	0 0 9	do.		
	E. B., wr.	5 December,	Seven do. do.	0 0 3	do.		
	J. W., wr.	10 December,	Thirty do. do.	0 1 0	do.		
	W. D., wr.	11 December,	Five do. do.	0 0 3	do.		
	W. T., wr.	14 December,	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.		
	J. N., wr.	15 December,	Fifteen do. do.	0 0 7	do.		
	W. L., wr.	14 December,	Five do. do.	0 0 3	do.		
	W. C., wr.	19 December,	Leaving his ward without leave.	0 1 0	do.		
	G. S., wr.	19 December,	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.		
			Total.	7 3 11			
	MOUNTJOY (FEMALE).	J. P., prin. w.	23 March,	Three minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	Superintendent.	
		C. E., cl. m.	8 April, 27 July,	Leaving a prisoner unattended, Ten minutes late for duty.	0 3 0 0 9 6	do. do.	
M. C., cl. m.		18 February, 27 July,	Neglecting to report a prisoner, Ten minutes late for duty.	0 1 0 0 0 5	do. do.		
J. S., cl. m.		1 February, 24 February, 27 July,	Carelessly searching a prisoner, Do. do. Giving an incorrect locking docket.	0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 3	do. do. do.		
A. J. B., cl. m.		4 February, 15 February, 13 September,	Neglecting to report, when sending clothes to Royal Hospital, that seven articles were deficient. Carelessly checking clothes belonging to Training School, George's-street. Leaving wooden door of laundry un-locked.	0 5 0 0 10 0 0 3 0	Vice-Chairman. do. Dep. Superint.		
A. M'C., cl. m.		23 February, 24 May, 30 December,	Three minutes late for duty, Leaving a check open, Neglecting to give a dietary docket to the kitchen.	0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 6	Superintendent. do. do.		
M. A. G., cl. m. (school).		28 February, 14 June, 29 November, 6 December,	Neglecting to draw soap from store in proper time. Leaving a closet door unlocked, Leaving a bottle of chemicals (varnish) where prisoners had access to. Neglecting to lock wooden door into laundry.	0 0 6 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 0	do. Dep. Superint. Superintendent. do.		
A. M. E., cl. m.		23 February, 8 December, 20 December,	Three minutes late on duty, Leaving a closet door unlocked, Neglecting to give a dietary docket to the kitchen.	0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 3	do. do. do.		
B. D., kitch. m.		27 July, 20 December,	Ten minutes late for duty. Laying breakfast to classes without receiving dietary dockets.	0 0 5 0 0 6	do. do.		
E. S., as. m.		27 February, 27 July, 6 December,	Permitting her prisoners to be noisy, Ten minutes late for duty, Not having a prisoner under proper supervision.	0 1 6 0 0 5 0 3 0	do. do. do.		
E. T., as. m.		15 April,	Allowing a prisoner to pass from the range she was cleaning to the laundry.	0 3 0	do.		
A. R., as. m.		18 February, 18 June, 16 October, 19 November,	Neglecting to peg Dent's clock from 10.45 to 11.15 P.M. Neglecting to peg Dent's clock at 1 A.M., and pegging irregularly from 1 to 2 A.M. Having two prisoners unlocked at an unauthorised hour. Omitting to impress tall-tale clock at 3.30 and 4 A.M., while on temporary duty at Belfast prison.	0 1 0 0 1 6 0 3 0 0 1 0	do. do. do. Governor, Bel- fast Prison.		

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN of FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
MOUNTJOY (FEMALE)—con.	M. E., ss. m.	1882.		£ s. d.		
		18 April.	Permitting convicts under her charge to go to the check and converse with the local prisoners in wash-houses.	0 2 6	Superintendent.	
		18 May.	Issuing a stocking to a prisoner not fit to be worn, and then reporting the prisoner for making a just complaint.	0 1 0	do.	
		16 June.	Leaving a closet door unlocked.	0 2 0	Dep. Superint.	
		27 July.	Giving an incorrect locking docket.	0 0 8	Superintendent.	
	I. A. T., ss. m.	8 November.	Neglecting to peg Dent's clock at 5 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
		30 December.	Neglecting to furnish a dietary docket to kitchen.	0 0 8	do.	
	E. E., ss. m.	18 April.	Permitting the local prisoners under her charge to go to the check-gate and converse with the convicts.	0 2 6	do.	
		30 May.	Permitting a prisoner to have medicine bottle in her cell.	0 0 8	do.	
		30 November.	Leaving a gas-tap turned on in a closet in hospital.	0 1 0	do.	
	A. M. H., ss. m.	17 February.	Three minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
		8 April.	Two minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
	M. F., ss. m.	8 October.	Leaving a cell door unlocked.	0 8 0	do.	
		8 October.	Carelessness in taking over the evening duty on the 14th September.	0 10 0	Board.	
		10 November.	Neglecting to report the misconduct of a prisoner.	0 1 0	Superintendent.	
	I. P., ss. m.	18 August.	Leaving a paper of snuff on her dressing-table where the prisoners had access to (which she, Miss F., used as tooth powder).	0 5 0	Chairman.	
		21 August.	Neglecting to bolt a cell door.	0 1 0	Superintendent.	
		18 September.	Leaving a closet door unlocked.	0 2 0	do.	
		8 October.	Failing to detect a cell door which was unlocked when posting guard.	0 1 0	do.	
		24 October.	Neglecting to peg Dent's clock in penal cell at 12.30 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
	A. R., ss. m.	30 November.	Neglecting to bolt a cell door.	0 1 6	do.	
		18 September.	Having an incorrect number on a stage register.	0 0 6	do.	
	M. R., hos. nr.	29 November.	Disobedience of orders in allowing local prisoners to pass into the ironing room in view of the convicts.	0 1 0	do.	
		17 November.	Leaving a closet door unlocked.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. C., watchm.	6 December.	Allowing the prisoners in C. division to be noisy during breakfast hour.	0 1 0	do.	
		23 February.	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
		20 March.	Four minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
	J. G., watchm.	19 April.	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
		20 April.	Leaving the wooden door open leading to hospital.	0 8 0	do.	
		18 March.	Fifteen minutes late for duty.	0 0 7	do.	
	Spike Island.	18 April.	Neglecting to peg Dent's clock, the round of the prison commencing at 8 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
		8 May.	Do. do.	0 1 6	do.	
23 April.		Permitting three P.P.P. prisoners to be in a room by themselves contrary to order, while on temporary duty at Monaghan prison.	0 1 0	Governor of Monaghan Prison.		
15 May.		Permitting prisoners in his class in Monaghan prison to have communication one with another.	0 1 0	do.		
		Total.		5 2 9		
Spike Island.	D. C., wr.	8 April.	Having sent a pair of trousers to the laundry to be washed without the usual authority.	0 0 6	Governor.	
	E. S., wr.	21 March.	Fifteen minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
		24 May.	Do. do.	0 0 8	do.	
		30 October.	Twenty minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
	C. A. F., wr.	24 April.	Allowing a prisoner to pass out of tailors' shop a bundle containing some pieces of frieze and give it to a wardman, and when called by the prisoner as a witness, deliberately stated that the prisoner had not left the shop notwithstanding evidence to the contrary.	5 8 4	Board.	
		30 May.	Sending incorrect returns of work done in tailors shop to the steward.	0 1 0	Governor.	
	T. G., wr.	14 November.	Omitting to have a prisoner's trousers repaired in accordance with orders.	0 1 0	do.	
		9 June.	Ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
	E. H., wr.	12 December.	Furnishing an incorrect return of the number of prisoners in separate cells.	0 1 0	do.	
		17 December.	Allowing a prisoner to be without the letter "A" on his arm.	0 0 9	do.	
	M. K., wr.	11 November.	Allowing four pieces of candles to be taken out in the soil bucket.	0 1 0	do.	
		12 December.	Allowing a prisoner to have a second handkerchief.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. C., wr.	8 February.	Ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	Governor of Maryborough Prison.	
		15 February.	Do. do.	0 0 8	do.	
		23 March.	Leaving the key in the lock of the tool store.	0 1 0	do.	
9 April.		Allowing blacksmith's tools to be lying about.	0 1 0	do.		
12 April.		Speaking improperly to chief warder.	0 1 0	do.		
J. C., wr.	18 May.	Twenty minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.		
	8 August.	Late for parade.	0 0 8	do.		

in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
SPIKE ISLAND— con.	F. H. H., wr.	16 October, 1882.	Late for parade.	£ s. d. 0 0 8	Governor.	
	J. B., wr.	17 August.	Allowing a prisoner to leave his charge in A. top and come down on the square.	0 0 8	do.	
		19 December.	Allowing loud talk among his party of prisoners.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M., wr.	3 May.	Crediting a prisoner with fifty-eight instead of fifty-six marks for a week.	0 0 8	do.	
		23 May.	Allowing four prisoners out of their cells at same time.	0 0 8	do.	
		31 October.	Allowing a prisoner to have in his cell several articles not duly issued.	0 0 8	do.	
	T. L., wr.	19 February.	Seventeen minutes late for first unlock.	0 0 8	do.	
	T. B., wr.	22 May.	Twenty minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.	
		30 July.	Not locking up the revolver used by the sergeant of the guard.	0 1 6	do.	
	B. P., wr.	3 January.	Not having his bed properly folded.	0 0 8	do.	
	M. S., wr.	30 January.	Allowing a loud and continuous conversation among his prisoners.	0 1 0	do.	
		10 April.	Allowing a convict to be without the letter "A" on his cap.	0 0 8	do.	
	J. D., wr.	1 January.	Not bringing a prisoner to the Governor's office according to order.	0 1 0	do.	
		3 January.	Not having his bed properly folded.	0 0 8	do.	
	B. S., wr.	22 January.	Not detecting when taking up the soiled clothes that one shirt was wilfully damaged.	0 1 0	do.	
		31 March.	Shouting at a convict and saying to him, "Where were you born at all."	0 1 0	do.	
		4 June.	Not awarding marks in mark book of his class for Sunday the 4th inst.	0 0 8	do.	
		18 June.	Keeping prisoners at work in the garden after the dinner bell had rung.	0 0 8	do.	
		5 September.	Not having accompanied and taken charge of the garden party when going to C building.	0 0 8	do.	
		26 September.	Not searching the cell of a prisoner after he had gone to cells according to order.	0 1 0	do.	
		31 October.	Walking at same side of his party as warder M. contrary to order.	0 0 8	do.	
	W. B., wr.	31 January.	Not being at his post at 7 o'clock, A.M.	0 0 8	do.	
		30 March.	Having failed to report that the military picket left their post before the prisoners had passed over the draw-bridge; secondly, passing two sailors to the prison gate without being accompanied by any person.	0 1 0	do.	
		5 October.	Neglecting to return prisoner A 83 on industry roll.	0 0 8	do.	
		17 December.	Allowing a prisoner to be without the letter "A" on his arm.	0 0 8	do.	
	B. M., wr.	27 March.	Not having the keys of the tell-tale clock obtainable at 3 o'clock this morning.	0 0 8	do.	
		11 October.	Twenty-five minutes late for duty.	0 0 11	do.	
	W. W. J., wr.	27 February.	Allowing one of his prisoners to have his hair too long.	0 0 8	do.	
		6 October.	Fifteen minutes late for first parade.	0 0 7	do.	
		24 November.	Not supervising the distribution of the dinner rations.	0 0 8	do.	
		26 December.	Allowing loud talk among his prisoners when at exercise.	0 1 0	do.	
	W. C., wr.	24 April.	Lending a new pair of boots to a warder instead of sending them to the store to be issued from there.	0 10 0	Vice-Chairman.	
		11 June.	Fifteen minutes late for roll call.	0 0 8	Governor.	
		29 June.	Inattention to duty on two occasions in not issuing proper shoes to prisoners requiring exchanges.	1 0 0	Chairman.	
	B. K., wr.	4 April.	Not detecting an irregularity in his party when crossing from Haulbowline.	0 0 8	Governor.	
		3 November.	Allowing four prisoners to stand shoulder to shoulder and carry on a loud conversation.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. M., wr.	8 June.	Taking no notice, when sergeant of the guard, of a prisoner shouting in a loud voice.	0 1 0	do.	
		16 December.	Allowing a prisoner to have several articles in his possession not duly issued.	0 1 0	do.	
	J. O'C., wr.	19 June.	Absenting himself from duty till 9 A.M.	0 1 0	do.	
		28 July.	Allowing one of his prisoners to be without a register badge.	0 0 8	do.	
		6 August.	Allowing a party of prisoners to be sitting in groups and talking to each other.	0 0 8	do.	
		9 September.	Not properly cooking the coffee for the invalids.	0 1 0	do.	
	T. D., wr.	7 March.	Having a prisoner exercising in sep. cells and the third officer absent from cells.	0 2 6	do.	
		27 April.	Giving a scissors to a prisoner in sep. cells, such a proceeding being highly irregular.	0 2 6	do.	
	W. C., wr.	11 January.	Not having proper supervision over his party.	0 0 8	do.	
		6 February.	Allowing a prisoner to have his hair too long.	0 0 8	do.	
		18 May.	Neglecting to send a sick report in proper time to the medical officer.	0 1 0	do.	
	18 August.	Ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.		
	1 September.	Forty-five minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.		

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN of FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.	
SPIKE ISLAND— con.	J. K., wr.	1882.					
		17 January,	Failing to return the proper produce per sack of flour for last quarter.	1 0 0	Vice-chairman.		
		19 May, . . .	Not reporting his return of leave to the principal warder.	0 3 6	Governor.		
		19 May, . . .	Not having (when ordered by the Deputy Governor) gone to his quarters, but insisted on seeing the Governor at an inconvenient time.	0 1 8	do.		
	D. D., wr.	8 February,	Omitting to put down a prisoner's name for letter paper.	0 0 3	do.		
		18 February,	Overstaying his leave from 11.30 to 11.55 o'clock.	0 0 6	do.		
		21 May, . . .	Allowing one of his prisoners to be without the letter "A" on his arm.	0 0 9	do.		
	M. D., wr.	7 January,	Thirty minutes late for duty, . . .	0 1 0	do.		
		23 January,	Absent from boat duty, . . .	0 0 6	do.		
		8 April, . . .	Leaving boathouse open all night, . . .	0 1 0	do.		
		8 August, . . .	Being absent from boat duty at 8 o'clock P.M.	0 0 9	do.		
		12 November,	Being absent from boat duty at 1 o'clock P.M.	0 1 0	do.		
	W. B., wr.	4 February,	Absent from 10 o'clock parade last night, having allowed his prisoners to enter a dwelling-house to put coal into the coalhole. And, having, when asked by the governor where he left the coal, stated that he left it at the door of said house.	0 0 9	do.		
		24 February,		0 3 6	do.		
		12 March, . . .	Having one of his prisoners without the letter "A" on his jacket.	0 0 6	do.		
		29 August, . . .	Losing his cell key.	0 1 0	do.		
		8 October, . . .	Not returning prisoner W. for industry marks from 14th to end of September; also omitting to give prisoner B. his marks from 21st to end of month.	0 0 6	do.		
		22 November,	Omitting to put down a convict's name for a member of the Board.	0 2 0	do.		
	D. B., wr.	28 February,	Fifteen minutes late for duty, . . .	0 0 3	do.		
	M. C., wr.	29 March, . . .	Sitting down while in charge of a party of prisoners.	0 1 0	do.		
		9 April, . . .	Allowing a prisoner of 2A lower to go into his ward 4A lower and engage in conversation with another prisoner.	0 1 0	do.		
		14 May, . . .	Having allowed a prisoner to distribute extra soup in his ward after the dinner soup had been measured.	0 2 6	do.		
		23 May, . . .	Allowing a prisoner to idle on the works.	0 0 9	do.		
		1 June, . . .	Allowing a half pound of white bread to be misappropriated in his ward.	0 0 9	do.		
		5 June, . . .	Allowing a prisoner in his class to be without a register badge for a week.	0 0 3	do.		
		24 June, . . .	Allowing a prisoner to bring an old knife he was wedging with at Haulbowline to Spike Island.	0 1 0	do.		
		8 July, . . .	Fifty minutes late for 10 P.M. parade, . . .	0 2 0	do.		
		27 October, . . .	Allowing his prisoners to carry on loud and general conversation on the works.	0 1 0	do.		
		30 October, . . .	Allowing his prisoners to be talking and laughing without any restriction.	0 1 0	do.		
		H. H., wr.	22 January,	Allowing two prisoners in his ward to be talking and laughing in the passage.	0 0 3	do.	
			4 March, . . .	Allowing a prisoner to come into his ward and engage in conversation with another prisoner.	0 0 6	do.	
	11 March, . . .		Not having proper supervision over two of his prisoners.	0 0 3	do.		
	1 October, . . .		Omitting to enter a prisoner's name for the chairman.	0 0 6	do.		
		21 October,	Allowing prisoners to be exercising in a very irregular manner.	0 0 9	do.		
	H. H., wr.	28 December,	Not having proper supervision over his prisoners.	0 0 6	do.		
		28 December,	Allowing talking among his party of prisoners when at exercise.	0 0 9	do.		
	C. C., wr.	11 April, . . .	Allowing his prisoners to rush down the mound and pull the truck after them in an irregular manner.	0 1 0	do.		
		21 October,	Allowing a prisoner of his party to return from Haulbowline without his jacket.	0 2 0	do.		
		30 December,	Neglecting to send prisoners' names who applied for letter paper to the office.	0 0 6	do.		
	W. B., wr.	16 March, . . .	Taking a barrow of coal from coal shed for use in laundry, without being issued to him.	0 1 0	do.		
		4 April, . . .	Washing a pair of trousers in laundry without authority.	0 3 0	do.		
		28 October,	Allowing a prisoner of his party to stand idle and talk to another prisoner.	0 0 6	do.		
	T. B., wr.	19 January,	Allowing his party to idle on the works.	0 1 0	do.		
		7 August,	Overstaying his leave twenty minutes, . . .	0 0 6	do.		
	T. B., wr.	18 August, . . .	Not being alert on his post, . . .	0 1 0	do.		
		26 October,	Twenty minutes late for duty, . . .	0 0 6	do.		

APPENDIX.

in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1832—continued

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.	
SPIKE ISLAND— con.	P. D., wr.	1832. 28 May.	Allowing one of his prisoners to carry on a conversation through the window of his cell with another prisoner who was in the yard.	£ s d 0 0 6	Governor.		
		11 June.	Fifteen minutes late for roll call.	0 0 3	do.		
		5 July.	Allowing a prisoner to retain his eye shades.	0 0 3	do.		
		17 October.	Not reporting in proper time that a prisoner refused to allow himself to be searched.	0 1 0	do.		
		23 October.	Allowing irregularity among his prisoners.	0 0 6	do.		
		23 October.	Allowing his prisoners to be standing in groups and talking.	0 1 0	do.		
		30 October.	Allowing talking among his prisoners when employed stone-breaking.	0 1 0.	do.		
		9 November.	Allowing some of his prisoners to go to their work in a disorderly manner.	0 0 9	do.		
		24 December.	Allowing a loud and general conversation among the prisoners of A 1 lower at 8 o'clock, P.M.	0 0 9	do.		
		R. M. H., wr.	26 January.	Twenty minutes late for parade.	0 0 6	do.	
			31 May.	Seven minutes late for first parade.	0 0 3	do.	
			23 June.	Do.	0 0 3	do.	
			24 July.	Five minutes late for first parade.	0 0 3	do.	
			15 December.	Fifteen minutes late for first parade. Neglecting to see that a prisoner was provided with shoes according to order.	0 1 0	do.	
		J. T., wr.	16 April.	Having three prisoners out of their cells at same time, and two of them talking to other prisoners in their cells.	0 1 0	do.	
17 April.	Allowing a convict to be without the letter "A" on his jacket.		0 0 6	do.			
16 May.	Allowing a prisoner to idle in the shoe shop.		0 1 0	do.			
15 May.	Overstaying his leave from 10 P.M. on 14th. to 3.5 A.M. the 15th inst.		0 1 0	do.			
14 July.	Not seeing that the utensils in 5 and 6 cells were properly cleaned.		0 0 6	do.			
4 August.	Overstaying his leave twenty minutes.		0 0 9	do.			
26 September.	Returning ten prisoners as having gone to Haubowline instead of five.		0 0 6	do.			
15 November.	Allowing two prisoners to be without the letter "A" on their jackets.		0 1 0	do.			
T. B., wr.	1 April.	Allowing his party to be in a very irregular state, talking and idling.	0 1 0	do.			
	30 April.	Allowing his party of prisoners to be talking and shouting in a very irregular manner.	0 1 0	do.			
E. L., wr.	4 March.	Allowing a prisoner to go by himself into the rampart store, to remain there three or four minutes, come out with a plate of butter and a bulky substance in his pocket.	0 1 0	do.			
	29 April.	Using improper remarks towards Warder D. in the presence of other officers.	0 0 0	do.			
	27 August.	Interfering with and obstructing Warder G. in his duties in the cook-house.	0 1 0	do.			
	5 November.	L—Supplying several officers with tea when they should be on duty. II—Not reporting these officers for breach of orders.	0 1 0	do.			
D. M'C., wr.	16 December.	Neglecting to report to the Chief Warder full particulars of disorderly conduct, as subsequently stated by him in a written report.	0 1 0	do.			
	26 March.	Not detecting a prisoner releasing the muffs from his hands while under restraint, and burning them in hospital.	0 10 0	Vice-Chairman.			
J. L., wr.	1 June.	Fifteen minutes late for first parade.	0 0 6	Governor.			
	24 December.	Seven minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	do.			
A. M., wr.	18 August.	Not being alert on his post.	0 0 3	do.			
	8 November.	Not leaving oil in A. top for the night.	0 0 3	do.			
T. B., wr.	25 June.	Not being alert on his post.	0 1 0	do.			
	24 July.	Allowing a prisoner to have a newspaper.	0 0 9	do.			
W. J. G., wr.	4 January.	Not notifying to Principal Warder's assistant that a prisoner had been committed to cells.	0 0 9	do.			
	2 March.	Having one of his prisoners sitting on the counter in Steward's store.	0 0 9	do.			
W. J. G., wr.	1 January.	Allowing his party of prisoners to be idle in the laundry.	0 0 6	do.			
	16 January.	Allowing a prisoner to go from laundry to bakehouse without being accompanied by an officer.	0 1 3	do.			
	13 January.	Having his uniform in a dirty state.	0 0 6	do.			
	2 April.	Having two prisoners unlocked in his ward, and allowing them to be talking to a prisoner in his cell.	0 0 9	do.			
	4 April.	Having allowed the prisoners who measured the dinner soup to put about 13 pints in the tins on No. 3 table.	0 0 0	do.			
	20 May.	Keeping a prisoner from his exercise to act as wardman without authority, and then allowing him to walk up and down the yard with another convict.	0 0 9	do.			
	3 June.	Neglecting to notify at the store that a prisoner had gone to cells as a consequence a supper was drawn and not accounted for.	0 1 0	do.			
	4 July.	Neglecting to supply a register badge after being applied for.	0 0 6	do.			
	14 July.	Having lost his belt and baton and failing to report the loss.	0 0 0	do.			

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN OF FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
SPIKE ISLAND— con.	W. J. G., wr.	1882. 22 July.	Not carrying out the directions given him with respect to the collecting of the offal in the wards.	£ 2 4. 0 1 0	Governor.	
		24 September.	Allowing a prisoner to have several articles in his cell not duly issued.	0 1 0	do.	
		2 October.	Absent from first parade.	0 0 3	do.	
		23 November.	Crediting two prisoners with 18 marks each for week ending 18th instant, though the prisoners were not received from Mountjoy till the 14th instant.	0 1 0	do.	
	A. B., wr.	20 June.	Being asleep on his post when in charge of prisoners in the ward.	1 0 0	Chairman.	
		18 December.	Not procuring the keys of his ward in proper time.	0 1 0	Governor.	
		19 December.	Persisting in wearing the collar of his coat turned up contrary to orders.	0 2 0	do.	
	J. C., wr.	4 February.	Allowing two prisoners from under his supervision.	0 1 0	Governor of Maryborough Prison.	
	W. N., wr.	30 January.	Do. do.	0 1 0	do.	
		10 April.	Allowing blacksmith's tools to be lying about.	0 1 0	do.	
		28 October.	Giving wrong directions to the warder who succeeded him as principal warder's assistant respecting prisoners on invalid diet.	0 2 0	Governor.	
		7 November.	Allowing a number of broken bed-straps on the top of the cells.	0 0 3	do.	
	J. W., wr.	10 February.	Overstaying his leave from 10 P.M. on the 10th to 9 A.M. on the 11th.	0 2 0	do.	
		8 April.	Absenting himself without leave from 10 P.M. on the 2nd till 8.45 A.M. on the 3rd instant.	0 2 0	do.	
		24 June.	Not being alert on his post when on night guard in A. Lower.	0 0 3	do.	
		8 July.	Overstaying his leave 20 minutes.	0 0 3	do.	
		10 August.	Allowing his party of prisoners to be disorderly.	0 0 3	do.	
		8 September.	Allowing two wardens to be employed in one ward.	0 0 3	do.	
	T. A. D., wr.	9 July.	Disobedience and insubordination at Cork Male Prison.	1 0 0	Board.	
		4 October.	Not supplying junk to three prisoners in cells.	0 1 0	Governor Cork Male Prison.	
	P. B., wr.	9 February.	Absent from the locking up of the school prisoners.	0 0 3	Governor.	
		25 February.	Allowing a prisoner to go into the warders' closet and close the door on himself.	0 0 3	do.	
		11 March.	Allowing two prisoners out of his supervision.	0 0 3	do.	
		22 March.	Having four of his prisoners unlocked at the same time.	0 0 3	do.	
		17 May.	Five minutes late for hospital duty.	0 0 3	do.	
		12 August.	Not being alert on his post.	0 0 3	do.	
		13 August.	Neglect of duty in allowing loud singing among the prisoners in No. 3 ward.	0 10 0	Chairman.	
26 December.	Allowing loud talking among a party of prisoners.	0 0 3	Governor.			
J. N., wr.	18 March.	Leaving off work before the bell rang.	0 1 3	do.		
	23 June.	Omitting to pull the tell-tale at the proper time.	0 1 0	do.		
J. M., wr.	3 January.	Late for parade.	0 0 3	Governor Maryborough Prison.		
	15 April.	Allowing four prisoners to converse together.	0 1 0	do.		
	28 August.	Neglecting to lock a prisoner's cell.	0 2 0	do.		
	5 October.	Speaking of prison duties within hearing of prisoners.	0 1 0	do.		
	23 November.	Not being alert on his post and neglecting to peg the tell-tale clock.	0 2 0	do.		
W. F., wr.	10 February.	Overstaying his leave from 10 P.M. on the 9th to 9 A.M. on the 10th inst.	0 2 0	Governor.		
	8 April.	Not having the utensils in Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 cells arranged properly.	0 0 3	do.		
	8 July.	Overstaying his leave twenty minutes.	0 0 3	do.		
	9 July.	Not being alert on his post when on night duty.	0 2 3	do.		
	22 September.	Three minutes late for parade.	0 0 3	do.		
	30 October.	Neglecting to peg the tell-tale at the proper time.	0 1 0	do.		
	2 November.	Neglecting to peg the tell-tale's clock at 2.30 and 3.45 A.M.	0 2 0	do.		
	12 November.	Having left a prisoner on the square without giving him over to any officer.	0 1 0	do.		
M. S., wr.	30 April.	Allowing two prisoners to carry on a loud conversation when going to chapel and replying insolently to the principal warder when spoken to on the subject.	0 1 0	do.		
	4 May.	Absent from 10 P.M. parade.	0 0 3	do.		
	1 June.	Neglect of duty.	0 0 3	do.		
	21 January.	Sitting on a table in the ward and neglecting the supervision of his prisoners.	0 0 3	do.		
E. S., wr.	19 February.	Inattention to duty.	0 0 3	do.		
	5 June.	Allowing one of his prisoners to be without a register badge on his cap.	0 0 3	do.		
	12 September.	Ten minutes late for parade.	0 0 3	do.		

APPENDIX.

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in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
SPIKE ISLAND— con.	P. C. wr.	1882. 18 November.	Allowing prisoners to be out of their wards and carrying on a general conversation.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	Governor.	
	G. B. wr.	5 October, 28 December.	Leaving his post, Sleeping on his post when on night guard.	0 1 0 0 10 0	Governor, Maryboro' Prison Board.	
	S. S. wr.	26 January, 27 February.	Allowing his party to run down the hill with the dinners. Allowing a prisoner to have his hair too long.	0 0 6 0 0 3	Governor. do.	
		4 March, 8 April.	Allowing a prisoner to be out of his ward. Not measuring a prisoner's soup as requested and putting some soup into the tin before he consented to measure it.	0 0 6 0 1 0	do. do.	
		15 April, 17 May.	Not being alert on his post when on night duty. Neglecting to peg the tell-tale at the proper time.	0 0 6 0 1 0	do. do.	
		3 July, 6 July.	I. Neglecting to return the prisoner F. on his industry roll since 11th ultimo. II. Not making any return of marks in the case of another since 14th ult.	0 1 6 0 0 9	do. do.	
		21 July, 25 August.	Sending a prisoner to Haulbowline contrary to orders. Allowing two prisoners to go out of his view without giving them over to an officer. Not being alert on his post when on night duty.	0 2 0 0 0 9	do. do.	
	J. B. wr.	22 January, 19 February, 27 February, 28 August.	Allowing a prisoner to have his beard too long. Allowing a prisoner to have his hair too long. Leaving a prisoner's cell open. Neglecting to leave a supply of oil in D prison.	0 0 3 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 3	do. do. do. do.	
		11 September, 26 December.	Failing to notify that a prisoner had been ordered caskum room employment by medical officer. Allowing a general conversation among his party of prisoners.	0 0 6 0 0 9	do. do.	
	T. M. wr.	8 April, 17 April.	Searching his party of prisoners in a careless manner. Not keeping a written record, according to practice, of the prisoners who carry the buckets.	0 1 0 0 0 6	do. do.	
	W. B. wr.	21 January, 24 January, 29 April, 5 June.	Leaving his party of prisoners unlocked in the ward and going into the next ward. Allowing three prisoners from under his supervision. Ten minutes late for duty. Notifying that seven prisoners went to Haulbowline from his class instead of four.	0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0	do. do. do. do.	
		9 September, 28 November.	Using a highly imprudent remark to a prisoner. Allowing a loud and general conversation among his prisoners.	0 1 0 0 1 0	do. do.	
	T. C. wr.	1 January, 26 February, 11 March, 3 April.	Neglecting to peg the tell-tale at the proper time. Do. do. do. Absent from 4 o'clock P.M. parade. Marching his prisoners to the ward in an irregular manner.	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 9 0 1 0	do. do. do. do.	
		19 April, 21 April.	Having four cells open at the time when serving breakfast. Working with a shovel with the prisoners.	0 0 6 0 0 9	do. do.	
		28 May, 16 August.	Inattention to duty. Neglecting to note in mark-book why a prisoner received only seven marks per day from 9th to 13th inst.	0 0 9 0 0 9	do. do.	
		25 August, 6 September.	Breaking stones with a hammer instead of supervising his prisoners. Crediting a convict with only fifteen marks in total column of mark-book instead of forty-five.	0 0 6 0 1 0	do. do.	
		22 September, 7 October.	Four minutes late for parade. Making a serious misstatement in pointing out a pick-handle with which S. was assaulted, whereas S. swore it was not the one.	0 0 3 0 2 0	do. Chairman.	
		20 October, 28 November, 28 December.	Allowing one of his prisoners to be without a register badge. Crediting a prisoner with more marks than he was entitled to. Sitting on a table in B lower when on night guard.	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 9	Governor. do. do.	
	J. M'C. wr.	17 February, 28 August, 1 October.	Allowing a wrench to be removed from the gate of which he was in charge. Leaving the key of a door in the lock. Leaving a newspaper lying about.	0 1 0 0 1 0 9 1 0	Governor, Maryboro' Prison. do. do.	
	L. D. wr.	1 January, 14 January, 6 February, 9 April.	Telling a prisoner who was checked by a senior officer for not pulling his rope that he was pulling pretty well. Crediting a prisoner with full marks the day he was sent to cells. Allowing a prisoner to have his hair too long. Neglecting to peg the tell-tale at the proper time.	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0	Governor. do. do. do.	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN of FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISON

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
SPIKE ISLAND— cont.	L. D., wr.	1882.		£ s. d.		
		2 May, . . .	Overstaying his leave forty-five minutes.	0 0 2	Governor.	
		6 June, . . .	Allowing a prisoner of which he had joint charge to be giving somersaults on the grass while the truck was being filled.	0 1 0	do.	
		22 September, . . .	Three minutes late for parade.	0 0 2	do.	
		14 December, . . .	Not having left a sufficient supply of lamp oil in B top.	0 0 6	do.	
	24 December, . . .	Allowing prisoner G. to take the dinners to the door of D prison, where they were taken from him by one of the select class, contrary to orders.	0 1 6	do.		
	27 December, . . .	Allowing two prisoners of B top to be in that prison by themselves.	0 1 6	do.		
	J. D., wr.	27 February, . . .	Remaining absent from Naas prison on the night of the 26th, and until 11 A.M. on the 27th inst., without leave.	1 0 0	Vice-Chairman.	
		16 August, . . .	Allowing some of his prisoners to carry on a loud conversation when going to work.	0 0 3	Governor	
		6 October, . . .	Not giving marks to a prisoner for week ending 7th September.	0 0 4	dq.	
		21 July, . . .	Leaving the bread-knife accessible to prisoners.	0 1 0	do.	
		18 August, . . .	Not having the shifting rails properly placed in the basin.	0 0 3	do.	
	22 August, . . .	Leaving a bread-knife accessible to prisoners.	0 1 0	do.		
	22 September, . . .	Three minutes late for parade.	0 0 3	do.		
	O. O., wr.	24 February, . . .	Neglecting to lock the extern door of 1 A top.	0 1 6	do.	
27 February, . . .		Inattention to duty.	0 0 6	do.		
28 May, . . .		Allowing a prisoner he had in charge in the yard to be talking to another prisoner through the cell window.	0 0 6	do.		
2 July, . . .		Neglecting to collect the nineteen stone hammers used by his party.	0 1 0	do.		
G. G., wr.	23 November, . . .	Allowing a general conversation among the prisoners of his party.	0 1 0	do.		
	11 January, . . .	Not keeping his prisoners under proper supervision, two of them having been reported by another officer for fighting.	0 0 3	do.		
	24 January, . . .	Not having potatoes cooked in proper time.	0 0 3	do.		
J. M., wr.	7 September, . . .	Not having the proper quantity of cocoa prepared for prisoners' breakfast.	0 1 0	do.		
	11 April, . . .	Inattention when in charge of a class of prisoners.	0 1 0	Gov. (Maryboro' Prison).		
	6 May, . . .	Neglecting to give a prisoner a bath.	0 5 0	Board.		
W. H. S., wr.	18 May, . . .	Five minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	Gov. (Maryboro' Prison).		
	5 October, . . .	Neglecting to give marks in industry to two prisoners for week ending 7th September.	0 0 6	Governor.		
	4 January, . . .	Neglecting to peg the tell-tale at the proper time.	0 1 0	do.		
	18 May, . . .	Overstaying his leave from 10 P.M. on the 14th, to 6.25 A.M., the 15th.	0 1 0	do.		
	14 July, . . .	Overstaying his leave thirty minutes.	0 0 8	do.		
	22 August, . . .	Allowing loud talking among his party of prisoners.	0 0 2	do.		
	26 August, . . .	Neglecting to lock a cell in A. top.	0 1 0	do.		
	14 October, . . .	Neglecting to have the points for the waggons properly placed.	0 0 2	do.		
	21 October, . . .	Allowing a prisoner to join the wrong party.	0 1 0	do.		
	27 December, . . .	Talking to Warder C., who was sitting on a table in B. lower.	0 0 2	do.		
J. W., wr.	6 January, . . .	Late for parade.	0 0 3	Gov. (Maryboro' Prison).		
	20 January, . . .	Having his division in a dirty state.	0 1 0	do.		
	5 February, . . .	Allowing two prisoners to converse during Divine Service.	0 1 0	do.		
	11 February, . . .	Neglecting to sign for his class at locking.	0 0 6	do.		
	21 September, . . .	Allowing a prisoner to retain money in his possession.	0 1 0	do.		
T. M., wr.	14 March, . . .	Leaving his post, and going to the gate-lodge to post a letter.	0 0 3	Governor.		
	1 April, . . .	Not being present to receive prisoners on their arrival from Fallowline.	0 0 3	do.		
	1 June, . . .	Not having proper supervision over his prisoners.	0 0 3	do.		
	2 June, . . .	Neglecting to inform the A. Prison Assistant that a prisoner had been removed to cells.	0 1 0	do.		
	2 September, . . .	Twenty minutes late for parade.	0 0 6	do.		
	10 October, . . .	Absent for parade.	0 0 6	do.		
R. D., wr.	21 January, . . .	Allowing a party of prisoners into the surgery in a disorderly manner.	0 1 0	do.		
	5 February, . . .	Having spilled lamp oil in A. top prison.	0 0 3	do.		
	19 June, . . .	Allowing a party of prisoners to fall in two deep when at the rear.	0 0 6	do.		
	6 August, . . .	Smoking a pipe in a room where he was in charge of a prisoner under sentence of death in Cork Male Prison.	0 10 0	Chairman.		

APPENDIX.

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in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—continued.

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
SPIKE ISLAND— con.	R. D., wr.	23 October, 1882.	Sitting on the table in his ward and apparently in friendly conversation with a prisoner.	£ s. d. 0 0 9	Governor.	
		14 November,	Not having the points for the waggons properly placed.	0 0 9	do.	
		11 December,	Neglecting to peg the tell-tale at the proper time.	0 2 0	do.	
J. E., wr.	15 June, . . .	Leaving bread knives accessible to prisoners.	0 1 0	do.		
	7 July, . . .	Thirty minutes late for parade at 10 P.M.	0 2 0	do.		
	13 August, . . .	Not being alert on his post.	0 0 8	do.		
	18 August, . . .	Gross neglect of duty in permitting loud singing among the prisoners in 6 A top.	0 7 8	Chairman.		
J. O'G., wr.	5 September, . . .	Smoking when paraded for duty and refusing to give up the pipe.	1 10 0	do.		
	28 May, . . .	Lying on a table while in charge of a prisoner.	0 1 0	Governor, Maryborough prison.		
	21 July, . . .	Five minutes late for roll-call.	0 0 8	do.		
	21 October, . . .	Leaving the guard-room before the proper time and going into mess-room.	0 0 9	Governor.		
J. B., wr.	16 December, . . .	Inattention to duty.	0 0 8	do.		
	2 June, . . .	Ten minutes late for duty.	0 0 3	do.		
W. L., wr.	1 January, . . .	Allowing loud and unnecessary talk among the prisoners in 5 A lower.	0 2 8	do.		
	23 January, . . .	Omitting to peg the tell-tale at the proper time.	0 1 0	do.		
	16 February, . . .	Allowing loud and unnecessary talk among his prisoners.	0 1 0	do.		
J. K., wr.	25 April, . . .	Omitting to peg the tell-tale clock at the proper time.	0 1 0	do.		
	29 October, . . .	Allowing loud talking among his prisoners.	0 1 0	do.		
J. J. H., wr.	28 June, . . .	Not being alert on his post.	0 1 0	do.		
	14 July, . . .	Overstaying his leave thirty minutes.	0 0 8	do.		
	21 July, . . .	Omitting to peg the tell-tale clock at proper time.	0 1 0	do.		
	28 July, . . .	Being sitting down and apparently asleep and two pegs up in the tell-tale clock when on night duty.	1 0 0	Chairman.		
P. P., wr.	30 May, . . .	Allowing two prisoners to carry on a loud conversation when marching single file.	0 0 8	Governor.		
	18 June, . . .	Allowing a prisoner to be lying on his bed in his cell at 2 P.M.	0 0 9	do.		
	21 October, . . .	Leaving the guard-room before the proper time and going into the mess-room.	0 0 9	do.		
	23 December, . . .	Allowing five prisoners to be standing idle for ten minutes.	0 1 0	do.		
L. E., wr.	28 October, . . .	Late for duty.	0 0 7	Governor, Maryborough prison.		
P. M., wr.	30 January, . . .	Allowing a prisoner to be so far in advance of his party as to be beyond his control.	0 0 9	Governor.		
P. B., wr.	16 April, . . .	Marching the wardsmen of A prison in an irregular manner.	0 0 8	do.		
	8 November, . . .	Inattention to duty in allowing unnecessary talk among his prisoners.	0 1 0	do.		
D. G., wr.	1 April, . . .	Having his section in a neglected state.	0 1 0	Governor, Cork Male prison.		
	1 April, . . .	Allowing prison bread to be concealed in the bed of a prisoner not on prison diet.	0 1 0	do.		
	3 April, . . .	Permitting a ladder to remain in a passage without taking steps to have it removed to a place of safety.	0 3 0	do.		
	21 October, . . .	Leaving the guard-room before the proper time and going into the mess-room.	0 0 9	Governor.		
	14 November, . . .	Ten minutes absent from No. 5 A lower when on night duty.	0 0 8	do.		
M. M., wr.	15 January, . . .	Not knowing the number in a party of prisoners in his charge.	0 1 8	do.		
	30 January, . . .	Not detecting convict M. breaking fourteen panes of glass in separate cells while he was on duty there.	0 3 0	do.		
S. L., wr.	15 April, . . .	Eight minutes late for duty.	0 0 8	do.		
H. D., wr.	7 June, . . .	Failing to report in proper time that a cell in A lower was not double locked during dinner hour.	0 1 0	do.		
	1 July, . . .	Not being properly dressed.	0 0 3	do.		
	27 August, . . .	Marching the Presbyterian prisoners in a very irregular manner.	0 1 0	do.		
	10 September, . . .	Absent from the church party, although detailed for the duty.	0 0 8	do.		
	18 December, . . .	Omitting to peg the tell-tale clock at proper time.	0 1 0	do.		
W. K., wr.	26 May, . . .	Allowing a prisoner to leave his class while on parade and join another class without his knowledge.	0 1 0	do.		
	21 June, . . .	Allowing a loud and general conversation to be carried on by prisoners when picking oakum in tank-house.	0 1 0	do.		
	10 July, . . .	Overstaying his leave fifty minutes.	0 2 8	do.		
28 August, . . .	Going outside the prison on 1 of his proper turn when on night duty.	0 1 0	do.			

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN of FINES inflicted on the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS of the PRISONS in IRELAND during the year ending 31st December, 1882—*continued.*

PRISON.	Initials of Officer's Name and Rank.	Date.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	By whose order inflicted.	REMARKS.
SPIKE ISLAND— <i>con.</i>	D. C., wr.	1882. 16 April, 14 December,	Not being alert on his post, Five minutes late for school duty.	£ s. d. 0 0 4 0 0 3	Governor.	
	J. N., wr.	31 October,	Leaving the guard-room before the proper time.	0 0 9	do.	
	J. M., wr.	3 November,	Leaving the "rounds" key in the door.	0 5 0	Governor, Maryboro' Prison.	
	J. F. S., wr.	25 September,	Not being alert on his post when on night duty.	0 0 6	Governor.	
		1 October,	Neglecting to peg the tell-tale clock at the proper time.	0 1 0	do.	
		31 October,	Leaving the guard-room before the proper time.	0 0 9	do.	
		13 November,	Allowing prisoners to be out of their wards in hospital, and carrying on a conversation at the fire.	0 1 0	do.	
		14 November,	Being ten minutes without visiting No. 5 A lower when on night duty.	0 0 6	do.	
		16 December,	Allowing a prisoner to have a book not duly issued.	0 1 0	do.	
			Total,	31 12 6		
LUSK.	J. A., wr.	4 July.	Gross carelessness and inattention with reference to the absconding of convict 2840, J. B., from his charge, when removing him (assisted by warder B.) to Mountjoy Male Convict prison, on the 30th June, 1882, for absconding off the works at Lusk prison.	0 5 0	General Prisons Board.	
	R. E., wr.	4 July.	Do. do. (assisted by warder A.).	0 5 0	do.	
			Total,	0 10 0		

APPENDIX XXXVI.

RULES FOR THE DIETARIES OF THE LOCAL PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Meals.	CLASS 1.		CLASS 2.		CLASS 3.		CLASS 4. Prisoners awaiting Trial, Misdoers of First Class who do not maintain themselves and Destitute Debtors.
	Men, Women, and Boys under 16 years of age, with and without hard labour.	Men with hard labour.	Men without hard labour, Women, and Boys under 16 years of age.	Men with hard labour.	Men without hard labour, Women, and Boys under 16 years of age.		
Breakfast.	Daily, Bread, 8 oz.	Daily	{Bread, 6 oz., {Cocoa, 1 pint.	6 oz., 1 pint.	Daily,	{Strabout (consisting of 3½ oz. Oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian Meal), 1½ pint, {New Milk, 1 pint,	Daily, Bread, Tea or Cocoa, or at option of Prisoner
Dinner.	{Daily, Strabout (containing 3 oz. Indian Meal and 3 oz. oatmeal), 1½ pint.	Sunday, and Thursday,	{Bread, 6 oz., {Suet Padding, 8 oz.,	6 oz., 6 oz.	Sunday,	{Meat with 4 oz. of beef without bone, 1 pint, {Potatoes, 16 oz.,	Sunday, Bread, Potatoes,
		Wednesday, and Friday,	{Bread, 6 oz., {Potatoes, 8 oz.,	6 oz., 8 oz.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Wednesday,	{Bread, 16 oz., {Vegetable Soup, 1 pint,	Tuesday, Cooked Beef without bone, 14 oz., Wednesday, and Friday, {Bread, 1 pint, {Soup, 1 pint.
		Sunday, and Thursday,	{Bread, 6 oz., {Suet Padding, 8 oz.,	6 oz., 6 oz.	Sunday,	{Meat with 4 oz. of beef without bone, 1 pint, {Potatoes, 16 oz.,	Sunday, Bread, Potatoes,
		Wednesday, and Friday,	{Bread, 6 oz., {Potatoes, 8 oz.,	6 oz., 8 oz.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Wednesday,	{Bread, 16 oz., {Vegetable Soup, 1 pint,	Tuesday, Cooked Beef without bone, 14 oz., Wednesday, and Friday, {Bread, 1 pint, {Soup, 1 pint.
		Sunday, and Thursday,	{Bread, 6 oz., {Suet Padding, 8 oz.,	6 oz., 6 oz.	Sunday,	{Meat with 4 oz. of beef without bone, 1 pint, {Potatoes, 16 oz.,	Sunday, Bread, Potatoes,
		Wednesday, and Friday,	{Bread, 6 oz., {Potatoes, 8 oz.,	6 oz., 8 oz.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Wednesday,	{Bread, 16 oz., {Vegetable Soup, 1 pint,	Tuesday, Cooked Beef without bone, 14 oz., Wednesday, and Friday, {Bread, 1 pint, {Soup, 1 pint.
		Sunday, and Thursday,	{Bread, 6 oz., {Suet Padding, 8 oz.,	6 oz., 6 oz.	Sunday,	{Meat with 4 oz. of beef without bone, 1 pint, {Potatoes, 16 oz.,	Sunday, Bread, Potatoes,
Supper.	Daily, Bread, 8 oz.	Daily	{Bread, 6 oz., {Cocoa, 1 pint.	6 oz., 1 pint.	Daily,	{Bread, 10 oz., {Cocoa, 1 pint,	Daily, {Bread, Tea or Cocoa,

The terms to which the first three classes of the above Diets are intended to be severally applied are those set forth in the following TABLE.

TERM.	CLASS 1.	CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.
Seven days and under.	Whole term.	—	—
More than seven days and not more than one month.	Seven days.	Remainder of term.	—
More than one month and not more than four months.	—	One Month.	Remainder of Term.
More than four months.	—	—	Whole term.

NOTE.—2 pints of Buttermilk may be given as an equivalent for 1 pint of New Milk. Bread may be given as an equivalent for strabout, at the discretion of the Officer in the proportion of 10 and 12 oz. bread for 6 or 7 oz. meal respectively. In case of a Fast day in the Roman Catholic Church falling on any day other than Wed or Friday, the Prisoners of that persuasion may be given on such day the same Diet as on Friday.

* In Class 2 cocoa replaces gruel, otherwise the same, the days also vary at dinner.

† L. P. E., Sunday and Wednesday, Monday and Friday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

DIETARIES IN BRIDEWELLS.

CONVICTED.			UNCONVICTED.		
Breakfast.	Daily, Bread,	8 oz.	Breakfast.	Daily, {Bread, Tea or Cocoa, Or at option of Prisoner, Stir- about consisting of 2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal, New milk,	8 oz. 1 pint. 1½ pint. ½ pint.
Dinner.	{Daily, Stirabout consisting of 3 oz. Indian meal and 3 oz. oatmeal,	1½ pint.	Dinner.	Daily, {Bread, {Milk,*	16 oz. 1 pint.
Supper.	Daily, Bread,	8 oz.	Supper.	Daily, {Bread, {Tea or Cocoa,	8 oz. 1 pint.

* Milk to be given warm in cold weather.

INGREDIENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

<p>Bread. To be made with whole meal, which is to consist of all the products of grinding the wheaten grain, with the exception of the coarser bran.</p> <p>Soup. In every pint 4 ounces elod (or shoulder), cheek, neck, leg, or shin of beef; 4 ounces split peas; 2 ounces fresh vegetables; ½ ounce onions; pepper and salt.</p> <p>Suet pudding. 1½ ounce of mutton suet, 8 ounces flour, and about ½ ounce water to make 1 pound.</p> <p>Stirabout. Equal parts of Indian meal and oatmeal, with salt. The Indian meal requires more cooking than the oatmeal. To make 1½ pint stirabout, boil 2½ pints water, to which a ½ of an ounce of salt should be added; stir in 3 ounces of Indian meal, and afterwards 3 ounces of oatmeal; keep constantly stirring, and when the meals are cooked, the required quantity of 1½ pint stirabout will be produced.*</p> <p>Cocoa. To every pint, ½ ounce flaked or Admiralty cocoa.</p>	<p>Sweetening: For flaked cocoa, ¼ ounce molasses or sugar to the pint. For Admiralty cocoa, ½ ounce molasses or sugar to the pint.</p> <p>Meat liquor, or broth. The liquor in which the meat is cooked on Sundays, Mondays and Fridays, is to be thickened with ½ ounce flour, and flavoured with ½ ounce onions to each ration, with pepper and salt to taste.</p> <p>Vegetable soup. Add to 1 gallon of boiling water 2 oz. pearl barley, 5 oz. oatmeal (blended in a little cold water), 2 lbs. of turnips peeled and sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small, and pepper and salt to taste; when boiled for one hour the soup is fit for use. Parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The outer leaves of celery cut fine make an excellent addition to this soup, and where celery is grown it would be well to add them in the proportion of 2 oz. to each gallon.</p> <p>Tea. See instructions under Hospital Diets.</p>
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* This is the formula for stirabout as in Class 1, the quantities to be increased as per scale for stirabout as in Class 3.

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES FOR COOKED IRISH BEEF.

(All the Meats to be Weighed without bone.)

	Colonial Beef or Mutton* Preserved by Heat.	Beans† and Fat Bacon (both Weighed after Cooking).	American or other Foreign Beef Preserved by Cold.‡	Cooked Fresh Fish.	Cooked Salt Meat.	Cooked Salt Fish.
	Ounces.		Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
In lieu of 4 oz. cooked Irish beef,	5	Beans, 9 oz., Fat bacon, 1 oz.,	4	8	6	12
In lieu of 3 oz. cooked Irish beef,	3½	Beans, 7 oz., Fat bacon, ½ oz.,	3	6	4½	9

* The nutritive properties of this meat are injured by further heating, and it should be served cold. † Broad or Windsor beans, dried in the green state and deoortosted; or Haricot beans. ‡ Weighed after cooking.

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES FOR POTATOES.

(All Weighed after Cooking.)

	Cabbage or Turnip Tops.	Turnip or Turnip or Carrots.	Preserved (Dried) Potatoes.	Leeks.	Rice Steamed light tender.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
In lieu of 12 oz. potatoes,	7	12	12	8	12
In lieu of 10 oz. potatoes,	7	10	10	7	10
In lieu of 8 oz. potatoes,	6	8	8	6	8
In lieu of 6 oz. potatoes,	4	6	6	4	6

HOSPITAL DIETS FOR LOCAL PRISONS IN IRELAND.

MEN AND WOMEN.

DIETS.	PER DAY.					
	Bread.	Cooked Mutton without Bone.	New Milk.	Rice Pudding.	Arrow-root made with Milk.	Tea.
Ordinary, Extra Fish,	16	5	20	8	—	—
Low,	8	—	20*	—	20	15

* Additional to that in arrowroot.

The following Articles may be ordered as Extras or Substitutes in the quantities deemed necessary by the Medical Officer.

Ale	Corn Flour.	Jelly.	Sago.
Bacon.	Eggs.	Lemonade.	Spirits.
Beef Tea.	Fruit.	Milk.	Scout.
Biscuits.	Greens (or other Porter.	Sugar.	Sugar.
Butter.	Vegetables).	Potatoes.	Tea.
Cake.	Ice.	Poultry.	Waters (Mineral).
Cocoa.	Jam.	Rice (ground).	Wine.
Coffee.			

INSTRUCTIONS.

Rice Pudding,	2 ounces rice; 1 pint milk; 1 ounce sugar; 1 egg and nutmeg, to produce 20 ounces.
Arrowroot,	1 ounce arrowroot; 1 pint milk; 1 ounce sugar, to produce 1 pint.
Beef Tea,	16 ounces of the lean parts of the neck of the ox to 1 pint water.
Tea,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce tea; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce sugar; 2 ounces milk, and water to make up $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Cocoa,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce flaked or Admiralty cocoa to 1 pint water, sweetened with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce molasses or sugar for flaked cocoa, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce molasses or sugar for Admiralty cocoa.
Lemonade,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce cream of tartar; $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon (sliced); 2 ounces loaf sugar; water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. The water to be added hot to the other ingredients, and the whole to be allowed to stand till cold; then strain.
Mutton,	To be roasted or baked on four days in the week, and boiled on three days. On the days on which the mutton is boiled the meat liquor to be thickened with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce flour, and flavoured with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce onions per diet.

DIETS FOR ILL-CONDUCTED OR IDLE PRISONERS.

No. 1.—BREAD AND WATER DIET.

MEN AND WOMEN.

1 lb. Bread per diem, with Water.

This diet to be limited, in the first place, to 3 days; after that, one of the undermentioned diets, according to labour performed, for 3 days before its repetition, when it is again to be limited to 3 days, and a second interval on one of the undermentioned diets is to elapse before it is again repeated. The entire period, including intervals, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed 15 days. No task of labour is to be enforced on any one of the 9 days on which the bread and water constitute the sole food supplied to the prisoner.

No. 2.—STIRABOUT DIET.

For Men and Women performing a daily task of any labour not expressly defined as Hard Labour,

Breakfast,	Bread, 8 ounces.
Dinner,	1 pint stirabout, containing 2 ounces oatmeal, and 2 ounces Indian meal, with salt. Potatoes, 8 ounces.
Supper	Bread, 8 ounces.

This diet to be limited, in the first place, to 21 days; after that, the diet of the class to which the prisoner belongs, for one week before its repetition, when it is to be limited to 14 days. The entire period, including the interval, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed 42 days.

No. 3.—FOR MEN PERFORMING A DAILY TASK OF HARD LABOUR.

Breakfast,	Daily,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint stirabout, containing 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal.
Dinner,	Sunday,	1 pint meat soup, with 4 oz. beef without bone. Potatoes, 10 oz.
	Monday,	Bread, 16 oz. Vegetable soup, 1 pint.
	Tuesday,	
	Thursday,	
	Friday,	
	Saturday,	Bread, 8 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz.
Supper,	Daily,	Bread, 10 oz. Cocoa, 1 pint.

This diet to be limited to 28 days; after that the diet Class 3 shall be resumed for 14 days, before its repetition. The Governor shall have authority to direct this dietary for any period not exceeding 28 days.

The foregoing rules shall apply to the prisoners confined in every ordinary prison, and shall come into operation upon the expiration of forty days after the same having been settled and approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices and Privy Council, shall have been laid before Parliament.

Made and executed this 10th day of August, 1881, by "The General Prisons Board for Ireland."

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Chairman.

[Seal.]

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND PRIVY COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

COWPER.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled, and hereby approve of the foregoing rules made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland, with respect to the diets of the prisoners confined in ordinary prisons in Ireland.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle the 20th day of August, 1881.

O'HAGAN, C. HENRY ORMSBY.

APPENDIX XXXVII.

SECULAR INSTRUCTION IN PRISONS.

- I.—General Rules, &c., showing provision for Secular Instruction of Local Prisoners.
- II.—Return from each large Local Prison showing existing arrangements for Secular Instruction.
- III.—General Rule providing for Secular Instruction of Convicts.
- IV.—Particulars of Systems of Secular Instruction of Convicts in Mountjoy, Grangegorman, and Lusk Prisons.

I.—RULES FOR LOCAL PRISONS (IRELAND).

Instruction.

52. Provision shall be made in every Prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, during such hours and to such extent as the General Prisons Board may deem expedient, provided that such hours shall not be deducted from the hours prescribed for hard labour.

EXTRACT from Winter Time Table, to be enforced from 1st October in each year to 31st March in the year following, in Local Prisons.

- Week Days.*
- P.M.
- 1.0 Dinners (prisoners), SCHOOL, and religious instruction.
 - 1.10 Officers (except patrols) go to dinner.
 - 2.0 Labour recommences, and patrols go to dinner.
 - 5.45 Supper, SCHOOL, or religious instruction.
 - 6.30 Evening guard come on duty; labour recommences in cells.

EXTRACT from Summer Time Table, to be enforced from 1st April to 30th September in each year, in Local Prisons.

- Week Days.*
- P.M.
- 1.0 Dinners (prisoners), SCHOOL, and religious instruction.
 - 1.15 Officers (except patrols) go to dinner.
 - 2.0 Labour recommences and patrols go to dinner.
 - 6.0 Supper, SCHOOL, or religious instruction.
 - 7.0 Evening guard come on duty; labour recommences in cells.

EXTRACTS from CLASSIFICATION and LABOUR TABLES.

No. 1.—MALES.

Period of Confinement.	Class.	Industrial Labour.	Marks.	Relaxations.
2nd and 3rd Month, in which 120 Marks are to be gained for promotion to Class 3.	Class 4.	10 Hours (tasked).	Can earn 2 Marks daily.	Slate; Secular Book; SCHOOL (IF NECESSARY); Gratuity.
4th, 5th, and 6th Month, in which 180 Marks are to be gained for promotion to Class 2.	Class 3.	10 Hours (tasked).	Do.	Slate; receive and write a Letter; two Books (Secular); SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY; one Visit; increased Gratuity.
7th to 12th Month, in which 360 Marks are to be gained for promotion to Class 1.	Class 2.	9 Hours (tasked).	Do.	Slate; new Book every Month; receive and write two Letters; two Visits; Fatigues, if not sufficient in Class 1; increased Gratuity; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY.
About 12 Months.	Class 1.	9 Hours.	Do.	Slate; Letters written and received once in two Months; Visits once in three Months; new Books when required; Fatigues; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY.

No. 2.—FEMALES.

2nd and 3rd Month, in which 120 Marks to be gained before promotion to Class 3.	Class 4.	10 Hours (tasked).	Can earn 2 Marks daily.	Slate; Secular Book; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY; Gratuity.
4th, 5th, and 6th Month, in which 180 Marks to be gained before promotion to Class 2.	Class 3.	10 Hours (tasked).	Do.	Slate; receive and write a Letter; two Books (Secular); SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY; one Visit; increased Gratuity.
7th to 12th Month, in which 360 Marks to be gained before promotion to Class 1.	Class 2.	9 Hours (tasked).	Do.	Slate; new Book every Month; two Visits; receive and write two Letters; increased Gratuity; Fatigues, if not sufficient in Class 1; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY.
About 12 Months.	Class 1.	9 Hours.	Do.	Fatigues of the Prison; Letter written and received once in two months; Visits once in three Months; new Books when required; Slate; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY.

No. 3.—IMPRISONMENT (MALES and FEMALES).

2nd and 3rd Month, in which 120 Marks to be gained before promotion to Class 3.	Class 4.	Trade, 10 Hours, or ordinary Labour.	Can earn 2 Marks daily.	Slate; Secular Book; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY.
4th, 5th, and 6th Month, in which 180 Marks to be gained before promotion to Class 2.	Class 3.	Trade, 10 Hours, or ordinary Labour.	Do.	Slate; receive and write a Letter; two Secular Books; one Visit; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY.
7th to 12th Month, in which 360 Marks to be gained before promotion to Class 1.	Class 2.	Trade, 9 Hours, or ordinary Labour.	Do.	Slate; new Book every Month; two Visits; receive and write two Letters; Fatigues, if not sufficient in Class 1; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY.
Above 12 Months.	Class 1.	Trade, 9 Hours, or ordinary Labour.	Do.	Slate; Letters written and received once in two Months; Visits once in three Months; New Books, when required; Fatigues of the Prison; SCHOOL, IF NECESSARY.

II.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS from each large LOCAL PRISON in IRELAND showing existing arrangements for SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

Name of Prison.	Query Instruction Given.	By whom.	Time.
Armagh,	Yes,	Males by Clerk; Females by Assistant Matron.	1 to 2 o'clock, P.M., daily.
Belfast,	Yes,	Males by Schoolmaster Warder; Females by Assistant Matron.	1 to 2, and 6.30 to 6.15 P.M. week days.
Castlebar,	Yes. Males only,	Clerk Warder,	1 to 2, and at 5.15 o'clock, P.M.
Clonmel,	None,	—	—
Cork (Male),	Yes,	Warder,	1.15 to 2.5, and 5.45 to 6.15 o'clock, P.M.
Cork (Female),	Yes,	Assistant Matron,	1 o'clock, P.M., and 6 o'clock, P.M., daily.
Downpatrick,	Yes,	Warder,	1 o'clock to 2 o'clock, P.M., daily. Females not at present, as Assistant Matron is away at Londonderry on temporary duty.
Dundalk,	Yes,	Warder acting as Clerk and Schoolmaster.	Daily, after dinner, until 2 P.M.
Galway,	None,	—	—
Grangegorman,	Yes,	Assistant Matron,	1 o'clock to 2 o'clock, P.M., and 6.45 to 6.45 P.M. daily.
Kilkeny,	Yes,	Clerk Warder,	1 o'clock to 2 o'clock, P.M., daily.
Kilmahnam,	None,	—	Discontinued since special committal in the beginning of January, 1883.
Limerick (Male),	Yes,	Clerk Warder,	Between 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock, P.M., daily.
Limerick (Female),	None,	—	—
Londonderry,	Yes,	Males by Warder; Females by Assistant Matron.	Between 1.15 o'clock, P.M. to 2 o'clock, P.M.
Maryborough,	Yes,	Schoolmaster Warder,	Convicts from 1 to 2 o'clock, P.M., except Saturdays and Sundays. Local prisoners from 3 to 4 o'clock, P.M., except Saturdays and Sundays.
Mullingar,	Yes. Males only,	Clerk,	1 to 2 o'clock, P.M.
Nass,	Yes. Males,	Warder,	1 to 2 o'clock, P.M., daily.
Nenagh,	Yes,	Acting Schoolmaster Warder,	Between 1.20 P.M. and 2 P.M., and 6.20 to 7 o'clock, P.M. during summer. Between 1.30 P.M. and 2 o'clock, P.M., and 6 P.M. to 6.30 during winter.
Omagh,	Yes,	Males by Clerk Warder; Females by Assistant Matron.	Between 1 and 2 o'clock, P.M.
Richmond,	Yes,	Clerk Warder and Schoolmaster,	Between 1 and 2 o'clock, P.M., daily.
Sligo,	Yes,	Males by Clerk and Schoolmaster; Females by Assistant Matron.	Daily between 1 and 2 o'clock, P.M.
Tralee,	Yes. Males only,	Clerk and Schoolmaster Warder,	Only Classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 from 1.10 to 2 o'clock, P.M.
Tullamore,	Yes. Males only,	Schoolmaster Warder,	Between 1 o'clock, P.M. and 2 o'clock,
Waterford,	None,	—	—
Wexford,	None,	—	—

CONVICTS.

III.—EXTRACT from Rules for Treatment of Convicts in Ireland.

Page 7, Rule 11.

"On week days, the prisoners shall receive such school instruction as may from time to time be directed."

IV.—MOUNTJOY PRISON.

PLAN for conducting the Cellular System of Instruction for the Probation Prisoners, and the Evening School for those of the Associated Prisoners who are below the Prison School Programme.

Probation Prisoners.

Each teacher is to instruct 9 (3 above the standard and 6 below it) per hour. Particular attention is to be bestowed on those below the standard—18 will be instructed by the two teachers per hour; 72 will be got over each day by teaching four hours, viz., from 9 to 1 o'clock, so that 144 will be instructed in two days. By this arrangement each class of 9 will receive three hours instruction per week.

Associated Prisoners.

One hundred and twenty will be instructed in each of the two prisons as follows:—

120	{	40 who read First and Second Books.	The first 40 to be taught two evenings per week.
		40 " Third Book badly.	The second 40 " " " "
		40 " Third Book pretty well.	The third 40 " " " one evening per week.

In this way 240 of the Associated prisoners will be instructed in the evening schools, and 144 Probation prisoners in the cells—total, 384.

PRISON PUNISHMENTS.

	Powers of Prisons Board.	Powers of Visiting Justices.	Powers of Governor.
LOCAL PRISONS.	<p>14 days in punishment cell.</p> <p>The continuity of Bread and Water Diet is regulated as follows —</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 1.—BREAD AND WATER DIET.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MEN AND WOMEN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 lb. Bread per diem, with Water.</p> <p>This diet to be limited, in the first place, to 3 days; after that, one of the under-mentioned diets, according to labour performed, for 3 days before its repetition, when it is again to be limited to 3 days, and a second interval on one of the under-mentioned diets is to elapse before it is again repeated. The entire period, including intervals, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed 14 days. No task of labour is to be enforced on any one of the 3 days on which the bread and water constitute the sole food supplied to the prisoner.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 2.—STRABOUT DIET.</p> <p>For Men and Women performing a daily task of any labour not expressly defined as Hard Labour.</p> <p>Breakfast, Bread, 8 ounces. Dinner, 1 pint strabout, containing 2 ounces oatmeal, and 2 ounces Indian meal, with salt. Potatoes, 8 ounces. Supper, Bread, 8 ounces.</p> <p>This diet to be limited, in the first place, to 21 days; after that, the diet of the class to which the prisoner belongs, for 1 week before its repetition, when it is to be limited to 14 days. The entire period, including the interval, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed 42 days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* No. 3.—FOR MEN PERFORMING A DAILY TASK OF HARD LABOUR.</p> <p>Breakfast, . . . Daily, . . . 1½ pint strabout, containing ¾ oz. oatmeal, and ¾ oz. Indian meal. Dinner, . . . Sunday, . . . 1 pint meat soup, with 4 oz. beef without bone. Potatoes, 16 oz.</p> <p>Monday, . . . } Tuesday, . . . } Bread, 16 oz. Vegetable soup, 1 pint. Thursday, . . . } Saturday, . . . } Wednesday, . . . } Bread, 8 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Friday, . . . } Dinner, . . . Daily, . . . Bread, 10 oz. Cocoa, 1 pint.</p> <p>Supper, . . .</p> <p>This diet to be limited to 28 days; after that the diet Class 3 shall be resumed for 14 days, before its repetition. The Governor shall have authority to direct this dietary for any period not exceeding 28 days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* See note under "Other Dietary Punishments" as to this diet.</p>	<p>14 days in punishment cell.</p>	<p>1 day in punishment cell—or 8 days in prisoner's own cell</p>
CONVICT PRISONS.	<p>36 days in punishment cell.</p> <p>Bread and water diet in a Convict Prison is carried out for the entire period for which it is ordered, without an interval, such as is allowed in the Local Prisons, unless the Medical Officer otherwise directs.</p> <p>NOTE.—In Convict and Local Prisons, before a prisoner is placed on Bread and Water diet for any period exceeding one day, the Medical Officer is required to certify that the prisoner is fit to undergo the punishment.</p>	<p>(No Visiting Justices for the Convict Prisons).</p>	<p>3 days in punishment cell.</p>

OTHER DIETARY PUNISHMENTS.

	The following Punishment Diets:—	The following Punishment Diets:—	Punishment Diet:—
LOCAL PRISONS.	<p>No. 2, 42 days. No. 3, 28 days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 1.—STRABOUT DIET.</p> <p>For Men and Women performing a daily task of any labour not expressly defined as Hard Labour.</p> <p>Breakfast, Bread, 8 ounces. Dinner, 1 pint strabout, containing 2 ounces oatmeal, and 2 ounces Indian meal, with salt. Potatoes, 8 ounces. Supper, Bread, 8 ounces.</p> <p>This diet to be limited, in the first place, to 21 days; after that, the diet of the class to which the prisoner belongs, for 1 week before its repetition, when it is to be limited to 14 days. The entire period, including the interval, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed 42 days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* No. 3.—FOR MEN PERFORMING A DAILY TASK OF HARD LABOUR.</p> <p>Breakfast, . . . Daily, . . . 1½ pint strabout, containing ¾ oz. oatmeal, and ¾ oz. Indian meal. Dinner, . . . Sunday, . . . 1 pint meat soup, with 4 oz. beef without bone. Potatoes, 16 oz.</p> <p>Monday, . . . } Tuesday, . . . } Bread, 16 oz. Vegetable soup, 1 pint. Thursday, . . . } Saturday, . . . } Wednesday, . . . } Bread, 8 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Friday, . . . } Dinner, . . . Daily, . . . Bread, 10 oz. Cocoa, 1 pint.</p> <p>Supper, . . .</p> <p>This diet to be limited to 28 days; after that, the diet Class 3 shall be resumed for 14 days, before its repetition. The Governor shall have authority to direct this dietary for any period not exceeding 28 days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* As Punishment Diet No. 3 is the same as ordinary Working Diet No. 3 for men with hard labour, with the exception of 1 pint of new milk daily for breakfast which is stopped, this diet is only applicable in the cases of men with hard labour whose sentences exceed one month, and who are receiving full Working Diet No. 3 when the punishment is awarded.</p> <p>The above Punishment Diet No. 3 is chiefly intended to meet cases of idleness on the part of men with hard labour, without interruption to their ordinary work.</p>	<p>No. 2, 42 days. No. 3, 28 days.</p>	<p>No. 3, 28 days.</p> <p>The Governor may also deprive a prisoner of any meal such as stopping his supper, in his own cell, on any portion of 3 days, so that the prisoner shall not get less on any day than the usual punishment scale diet.</p>

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

OTHER DIETARY PUNISHMENTS—continued.

	Powers of Prisons Board.	Powers of Visiting Justices.	Powers of Governor.
CONVICT PRISONS.	I. Penal Class Diet. II. Diet for prisoners committed to cells whilst cases are awaiting decision, and for prisoners in separate confinement for special reasons—the latter Diet is otherwise called "Diet in Separation." No limit fixed for either of those Diets.	(No Visiting Justices for Convict Prisons).	½ Diet in Separation for 28 days; also Stoppage of a meal, such as supper.

MALE CONVICTS.

I.—For Prisoners in Penal Class.

Day of Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday,	2½ ozs. of Oatmeal. 2½ ozs. of Rice. 1 pint of Milk.	1 lb. of Bread. 1 pint of Milk.	½ lb. of Bread. ½ pint of Milk.
Wednesday,			
Friday,			
Tuesday,	8 ozs. of Oatmeal. 3 ozs. of Rice. ½ pint of Milk.	½ lb. of Bread. ½ pint of Milk.	½ lb. of Bread. ½ pint of Milk.
Thursday,			
Saturday,			
Sunday,			

FEMALE CONVICTS.

Penal Class.

	Meals.	Present.
Breakfast,	Sunday,	Bread, . . . 8 oz. Coffee, . . . 1 pint.
	Tuesday,	
	Wednesday,	
	Friday,	Bread, . . . 8 oz. Cocoa, . . . 1 pint.
	Monday,	
	Thursday,	
Dinner,	Saturday,	Bread, . . . 12 oz. Coffee, . . . 1 pint.
	Sunday,	
	Wednesday,	
	Tuesday,	
	Thursday,	
Supper.	Monday,	Bread, . . . 8 oz. Soup, . . . 1 pint. Potatoes, . . . 1 lb.
	Saturday,	
	Daily,	
	Bread, . . . 4 oz. Milk gruel, . . . 1 pint.	

½ DIET IN SEPARATION.

II.—For Prisoners committed to Cells whilst their Cases are awaiting Decision, and for Prisoners in Separate Confinement for Special Reasons.

Tuesday,	2½ ozs. of Oatmeal. 2½ ozs. of Rice. ½ pint of Milk.	1 lb. of Bread. 1 pint of Soup.	½ lb. of Bread.
Thursday,			
Saturday,			
Sunday,	2½ ozs. of Oatmeal. 2½ ozs. of Rice. ½ pint of Milk.	1 lb. of Bread. 1 pint of Milk.	½ lb. of Bread. ½ pint of Milk.
Monday,			
Wednesday,			
Friday,			

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

	Powers of Prisons Board.	Powers of Visiting Justices.	Powers of Governor.
LOCAL PRISONS.	No power.	No power.	No power.
CONVICT PRISONS.	After inquiry upon oath a convict may be punished, by Board's order, by corporal punishment as follows— Male convicts under 18 years of age—12 lashes on the bare back with a birch rod. Male convicts over 18 years of age—26 lashes on the bare back with a military cat-o-nine-tails.	(No Visiting Justices for Convict Prisons).	No power.

PUNISHMENT CELLS.

LOCAL PRISONS.	14 days.	14 days.	24 hours.
	<p>A punishment cell is an ordinary certified cell set apart for a prisoner under punishment, and so constructed that the inmate cannot disturb the prison by shouting or other means.</p> <p>It may be either dark or light; but a dark cell is very seldom used, and only in case of a male prisoner becoming noisy and refractory, who is released from dark cell when he becomes quiet.</p> <p>As a rule punishment cells have a limited amount of light sufficient to enable occupants to read by or to see ordinary objects.</p> <p>In some of the Local Prisons the punishment cells were found to have been defective in lighting and ventilation, but these defects have been remedied. As the Prisons Board have recently issued a circular (18th March, 1884) which requires that prisoners in punishment cells shall be employed during the intervals of 3 days when not on bread and water diet, punishment cells are now provided with sufficient light to enable the prisoners to work at oakum-picking or some such employment.</p> <p>Every punishment cell has a bell or gong connected with it, is heated by hot water pipes, and has a ventilator communicating with open air. The furniture consists of a fixed guard-bed, or a plank-bed screwed down to the floor; in the latter case there is generally a fixed bench or seat. There are also provided a chamber and drinking vessel for each cell; washing-basin, with water, soap, and towel, are given in when necessary and removed when done with. Bedding, consisting of 2 sheets, 2 blankets, rug, and pillow, are given in at night and removed in the morning.</p> <p>No exercise is given to a prisoner in a punishment cell, except by Medical Officer's order, until after 3 days, when an hour's exercise daily is given.</p> <p>The Medical Officer is required to visit daily each prisoner confined in a punishment cell.</p> <p>Prisoners in punishment cells are permitted to attend Divine Service in Prison chapel on Sundays and holidays, except in case the Governor has reason to believe a prisoner would be guilty of misconduct there.</p>		

PUNISHMENT PENAL—continued.

	Powers of Prisons Board.	Powers of Visiting Justices.	Powers of Governor.
CONVICT PRISONS.	<p>28 days (dark or light cell).</p> <p>The Board may also cause a convict to be placed in <i>separate confinement</i> if desirable, under such limitations as may from time to time be approved by the Lord Lieutenant. The diet in the latter case is $\frac{1}{2}$ or non-working diet.—See under "Other Dietary Punishments."</p> <p>The definition of a punishment cell in a Local Prison may also apply in the case of a Convict Prison, such cells in the latter being also destitute of furniture by day except a hassock and a chamber.</p> <p>A pailasse and the usual bed clothes (blankets, sheets, rug, and pillow) are given in to each prisoner at night and removed in the morning. Washing utensils, &c., are supplied when necessary, and taken away when done with.</p> <p>A convict in a punishment cell is not allowed exercise, except by Medical Officer's order, until after 3 days, when one hour's exercise daily is given.</p> <p>A convict in a punishment cell is allowed to attend Divine Service in the Prison chapel on Sundays and holidays only, except in case the Governor has reason to believe the prisoner would be guilty of misconduct there.</p> <p>Religious books only are allowed to Local prisoners or convicts while in punishment cells.</p> <p>Convicts placed in <i>separate confinement</i> are confined in cells which differ only slightly from the ordinary cells.</p>	—	<p>3 days (dark or light cell).</p> <p>The Governor may also place a convict in <i>separate confinement</i> in the cells provided for the purpose for a period not exceeding 28 days, the diet in such a case being $\frac{1}{2}$ or non-working diet.</p>

PENAL CLASS AND 2ND PROBATION.

LOCAL PRISONS.	<p>The terms "Penal Class" and "2nd Probation" are not used in connexion with Local prisoners; although such prisoners when in probation class, and sentenced to hard labour, are employed at "Penal" labour, such as tread-wheel, stone-breaking (tasked), rope-picking (tasked), rope-beating, crank, and shot-drill—and a Local prisoner who has passed through probation may be put back again to that class for misconduct.</p>		
CONVICT PRISONS.	<p>Penal Class.</p> <p>Under the old system of classification there was no limit fixed to the Board's (or Director's) power to place a convict in Penal Class; it depended upon the convict's conduct as to the time spent in that class.</p> <p>2nd Probation.</p> <p>NEW CLASSIFICATION.</p> <p>Prisons Board may order a convict to undergo a second period of probation not exceeding 9 months, and generally not less than 6 months.</p> <p>Convicts placed in Penal Class are kept in strict separation and work in their cells picking oakum, and are placed on Penal Class Diet.—See under "Other Dietary Punishments." They are exercised separately for one hour daily, and are allowed to attend Divine Service on Sundays and holidays only; they are not allowed to receive or write letters, or to receive a visit. Under the old classification no marks were allowed for time in Penal Class.</p> <p>2nd Probation.—Under the new classification convicts placed in 2nd Probation are treated as shown in the following circular:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 19th January, 1883.</p> <p>Circular Memorandum to—</p> <p>I. GOVERNOR, SPIKE ISLAND PRISON. II. GOVERNOR, MOUNTJOY MALE PRISON. III. GOVERNOR, MARYBOBO' PRISON. IV. SUPERINTENDENT, MOUNTJOY FEMALE PRISON.</p> <p>I am directed by the General Prisons Board to forward, for your information and guidance, the accompanying Regulations, approved by the Board for the treatment of Convicts sentenced to undergo a period of second probation, &c.; and I am at the same time to request that all Convicts so sentenced shall be reported on at the end of three months of second probation, and afterwards monthly.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.</p> <p>REGULATIONS for the TREATMENT of Convicts sentenced to undergo a period of SECOND PROBATION.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any convict whose misconduct, after removal to a Public Works prison, proves that he has not profited by the discipline he has previously undergone, and shows that his character is such as to exercise a pernicious influence on other prisoners, may, besides any punishment to which he may be sentenced for any special offence, be ordered by the General Prisons Board to undergo a second period of probation, not exceeding nine months, and generally not less than six months, which period may be shortened under the operation of the mark system. Convicts ordered to undergo second probation are to be located in a part of the prison assigned for the purpose, where they will be kept altogether separate from the general body of prisoners, and treated like prisoners undergoing in separate confinement, the first portion of the probation class, except that they will continue to earn marks at the usual rate. Such convicts, after passing through this stage of separate confinement, will not return to work among the general body of prisoners, but will, as a measure of prevention but not as a punishment, continue to be kept apart from them and be employed in separate working parties until there is reason to think that they will no longer exercise a bad influence among the others. They will have the same opportunities as other convicts of earning the highest number of marks. In such working parties may, as a measure of prevention, be placed prisoners who, without themselves incurring punishment, are yet known to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners. <p>The diets of convicts in 2nd Probation are the same as those for prisoners going through their first period.</p>	—	<p>No power to place a convict in Penal-Class or 2nd Probation.</p>

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

PENAL CLASS AND 2ND PROBATION—continued.

CONVICT PRISONS,	DIETS—2ND PROBATION.					
	MALE CONVICTS.					
	New Classification.					
Meal.	EXCEPTION.			ORDINARY.		
	First Four Months.			Next Five Months.		
	Day.	Description.	Quantity.	Day.	Description.	Quantity.
Breakfast.	Daily.	Bread,	12 ozs.	Daily.	Bread,	12 ozs.
		Coffee,	1 pint.		Coffee,	1 pint.
Dinner.	Sunday.	Bread,	8 ozs.	Sunday.	Bread,	8 ozs.
	Thursday.	Potatoes,	1 lb.	Thursday.	Potatoes,	1 lb.
		Soup (Oxhead),	1½ pints.		Soup,	1 pint.
	Monday.	Bread,	12 ozs.	Monday.	Bread,	12 ozs.
	Friday.	Coffee,	1 pint.	Friday.	Coffee,	1 pint.
	Tuesday.	Bread,	12 ozs.	Tuesday.	Bread,	12 ozs.
Saturday.	Soup (Oxhead),	1½ pints.	Saturday.	Soup (Oxhead),	1½ pints.	
Supper.	Wednesday.	Bread,	12 ozs.	Wednesday.	Bread,	12 ozs.
		New Milk,	½ pint.		New Milk,	½ pint.
	Daily.	Bread,	8 ozs.	Daily.	Bread,	8 ozs.
		Cocoa,	1 pint.		Cocoa,	1 pint.

FEMALE CONVICTS.			
Meal.	First Three Months.		
	Day.	Description.	Quantity.
Breakfast.	Sunday.	Bread,	8 ozs.
	Tuesday.	Coffee,	1 pint.
	Wednesday.		
	Friday.		
Dinner.	Monday.	Bread,	8 ozs.
	Thursday.	Cocoa,	1 pint.
	Saturday.		
Supper.	Sunday.	Bread,	12 ozs.
	Monday.	Coffee,	1 pint.
	Wednesday.		
	Saturday.		
Supper.	Tuesday.	Potatoes,	2 lbs.
	Thursday.	Soup,	1 pint.
		Meat (with Bone),	8 ozs.
Supper.	Daily.	Bread,	6 ozs.
		Tea,	1 pint.

REDUCTION IN CLASS.

	Powers of Prisons Board.	Powers of Visiting Justices.	Powers of Governor.
LOCAL PRISONS.	No limit fixed. Board (or a member) may reduce a prisoner for misconduct from highest class to re-commence probation.	No powers, as decided by Law Adviser's opinion of 19th May, 1882.	Governor may reduce a prisoner to the class immediately below—the prisoner being placed therein with not more than 14 marks to earn before restoration to original class. (Marks are earned at rate of 2 daily in Local Prisons).
CONVICT PRISONS.	No limit fixed. Board (or a member) may reduce a convict for misconduct from the highest class to the probation class.	—	3 months.

FORFEITURE OF MARKS.

	Powers of Prisons Board.	Powers of Visiting Justices.	Powers of Governor.
LOCAL PRISONS.	No limit fixed. Any number of marks earned may be forfeited for misconduct.	No powers, as decided by Law Adviser's opinion of 19th May, 1882.	Governor may forfeit all marks earned by a prisoner in any class, and 14 marks in next class below.
CONVICT PRISONS.	No limit fixed. Any number of marks earned may be forfeited for misconduct.	—	Governor may forfeit up to 84 marks for remission, being equivalent in time to from 1 to 14 days.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DEPRIVATION OF PRIVILEGES

	Powers of Prisons Board.	Powers of Visiting Justices.	Powers of Governor.
LOCAL PRISONS.	Loss of marks involves deprivation of privileges to the extent of that loss; for instance, reduction from an advanced to any lower class entails loss of gratuity to value of marks lost, forfeiture of privileges respecting letters, visits, secular books, selection for fatigues, state, school, and even mattresses in case of men under sixty, if reduced to Probation. Reduction from classes 1 and 2 entails also an extra hour's labour daily. The Board's powers as to depriving a prisoner of all privileges are not limited.	Same as Prisons Board, except as to reduction in class and forfeiture of marks, and the deprivation of privileges resulting directly therefrom. NOTE.—A prisoner on dietary punishment cannot earn marks; therefore all privileges are influenced by such punishments.	Governor may refuse to give marks daily for conduct or industry, or for both. Forfeiture of marks by Governor entails deprivation of privileges as detailed in case of the Board; but the Governor's powers are limited to the extent of the marks forfeited.
CONVICT PRISONS.	No limit fixed. A convict may be deprived of all gratuity and remission, kept from Intermediate Prison or Refuge, not allowed to receive or write letters, to receive visits, or to have school instruction.	(No Visiting Justices for Convict Prisons).	Governor may deprive a convict of 14 days remission of time, reduce for 3 months in class; also of receiving and writing letters, employment in association, and having cell door open in class 1. Governor's powers limited to any breach of Rules in respect of these privileges.

RESTRAINTS, INCLUDING CHAINS.

LOCAL PRISONS.	<p>Mechanical restraints are only used in cases of urgent necessity, and are only continued so long as the actual necessity for their use exists.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>From Circular 183.</i></p> <p>I. All prisoners under mechanical restraint are to be frequently visited during the night by the officer on duty. II. In all cases of attempted suicide, the Medical Officer should be immediately consulted, and his directions taken as to the treatment of the prisoner.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTHORIZED RESTRAINTS FOR LOCAL PRISONS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Iron Handcuffs. Leather Straps and Muff. Jacket and Splint.</p> <p>RESTRAINTS sanctioned for use of Medical Officer in dealing with insane or suspected insane prisoners, in whose cases restraint is not employed as a punishment, but as a means of saving the individual from doing violence to himself or others:— Leather Straps and Muff. Jacket and Splint.</p>	<p>The Governor, in case of urgent necessity, may place a prisoner under mechanical restraint; but Rule 40, page 40, of Local Rules, requires that no prisoner shall be kept in irons, or under mechanical restraint, excepting as provided by 17th Rule, 109 sec., 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.</p> <p>The Governor is required to report daily to the Prisons Board while a prisoner is under restraint.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">DESCRIPTION OF RESTRAINTS authorized for LOCAL PRISONS.</p> <p>I. Iron Handcuffs, usual pattern, different sizes, connected by a short chain, and fastened in usual manner on the wrists.</p> <p>II. Leather Straps and Muff. Piece of strong leather, ordinary size 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 5 inches wide; attached to it is a leather waist belt and three fastening straps (c), all stitched on to the side, which becomes the outside of muff when in use; also on the other side two straps (d) are stitched.</p> <p>To use Muff. First buckle on the waist belt, the Muff being in front of the body, secure the arms close above the elbows, forearms are brought in front resting on inside of Muff, to which they are fastened at wrists by the two straps (d). The Muff is then folded over the forearms and secured with the three fastening straps (c); the middle strap is fastened with a padlock on the upper side of the Muff; the padlock is received by a small iron staple worked into the Muff.</p> <p>III. Jacket and Splint. Jacket made of strong jean or linen, buttoned down centre to waist, with double row of bone buttons; the sleeves are long enough to admit, when in use, of being passed round the body (the arms being folded in front) and tied behind the back. Splint is a board 3 feet long, 5 inches broad at one end, and narrowing to 3 inches at other end; thickness of board, ½ inch; to the board are tacked four pieces of strong tape, 6 inches apart. At narrow end the board is pierced by two holes, through which is passed a cord for the purpose of fastening Splint to a chair or form.</p> <p>To use Jacket and Splint. <i>From Circular 239.</i>—The long sleeves of the Jacket are to fold the arms in front of the chest, and then to be tied in a knot at the back. The Board or Splint is to be used to control in the sitting posture, the leg placed on the Splint, and then the tapes tied round the limb prevent all movement. The cord at end of Splint is to be passed round the chair or seat on which the person sits, to prevent him slipping off.</p>	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

RESTRAINTS, INCLUDING CHAINS—*continued.*

	Powers of Prisons Board.	Powers of Governor.
CONVICT PRISONS,	<p>Mechanical restraints, in case of urgent necessity, may be ordered by Board, but are only used so long as the necessity exists for their use. The Board may also order that a convict who has been guilty of assaults on officers shall wear a Chain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTHORIZED RESTRAINTS IN CONVICT PRISONS</p> <p>* Handcuffs, Leather Muffs, Strait Waistcoat, Padded Cell, Strapping on a Bed (male convicts only), Chains (males only). The Chain is fastened to ankle and wrist of prisoner by iron loops, and admits of the convict being employed at his work. Monthly reports are made in case of any convict wearing a Chain.</p> <p>* Handcuffs used in Convict Prisons are invariably padded with leather.</p>	<p>Governor may, in case of urgent necessity, place a convict under restraint, a daily report being made to the Board in each such case.</p>

APPENDIX XLI.

INSTRUCTIONS as to the TIMES, &c., when PRISONERS are to be DISCHARGED.

Rules for Local Prisons.

11. All prisoners, previously to being removed to any other prison, or being discharged from prison, shall be examined by the surgeon; and no prisoner shall be removed to any other prison unless the surgeon certifies, by an entry in the nominal record, that the prisoner is free from any illness that renders him unfit for removal; and no prisoner shall be discharged from prison if labouring under an acute or dangerous distemper, nor until, in the opinion of the surgeon, such discharge is safe, unless such prisoner require to be discharged.

12. Before a prisoner under the age of sixteen years is discharged, his or her relatives and friends shall be informed on what day and at what time he or she will be discharged.

CIRCULAR No. 128.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
27th June, 1879

To Governors of Prisons in Ireland.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying order which was made by the Board on the 21st inst.

Discharge of Prisoners.

Every prisoner is to be furnished with breakfast, on the authorized scale, on the morning of his release.

If he is destitute, and his destination is at such a distance that he cannot reach it by mid-day, he is to be furnished with sixteen ounces of bread for his dinner; and under the same circumstances, if the prisoner is unable to reach his destination on foot by mid-day, the Governor may, at his discretion, provide for his passage by public conveyance to his destination.

This order is not to restrict the provision of section 37 of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, by which a prisoner, who is confined in a prison situate beyond the limits of the county, borough, or place in which he was convicted of his offence, shall at the time of his discharge, be taken back, at the public expense to the county, borough, or place in which he was so convicted.

By Order,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

CIRCULAR No. 227.

General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle,
March, 1882.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to inform you in reference to Circular No. 128, 27th June, 1879, that in cases where you are unable to provide a prisoner with a passage by railway or other public conveyance the *entire* way to the place of his conviction, you may give the prisoner such a sum of money as will be sufficient to pay for his conveyance for the remainder of his journey, taking care to obtain his receipt for such payment.

This instruction refers to prisoners whether committed direct to the prison in your charge or transferred thereto from other gaols.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

The Governor H. M. Prison.

Number of DEATHS in IRISH PRISONS since 1st April, 1881, and Number of Cases in which POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS were held to present date (June, 1884).

GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	1881, 2.		1882, 3.		1883, 4.		Total.	
	Number of Deaths.	Number of Post mortem Examinations held.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Post mortem Examinations held.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Post mortem Examinations held.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Post mortem Examinations held.
LOCAL PRISONS.								
Belfast,	2	-	1	-	2	-	5	-
Cavan,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Clonmel,	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Cork Male,	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
" Female,	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Dundalk,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Grangegorman,	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Kilkenny,	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
Kilmalbeg,	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1
Limerick Male,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Maryborough,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nenagh,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Richmond,	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
Sligo,	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Tralee,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Tullamore,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total,	17	1	5	1	16	5	36	7
Convict Prisons.								
Spike Island,	4	-	5	-	2	-	11	-
Mountjoy Male,	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	3
" Female,	1	1	3	3	-	-	4	4
Maryborough Invalld Convict Depot,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Total,	7	2	9	4	7	1	23	7
General Total,	24	3	14	5	23	6	61	14

* Includes 1 local prisoner.

ABSTRACT.

	Number of Deaths.	Number of Cases in which Post mortem Examinations were made.
Convict Prisons,	23	7
Local Prisons,	38	7
Total,	61	14

APPENDIX XLIII.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF CONVICTS LIBERATED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS in the undermentioned Years.

	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mountjoy, Male,	1	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
Spike Island, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	6	.	1	.
Lusk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total, Males,	1	.	11	.	5	.	2	.	9	.	1	.
Total, Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Total, Males and Females,	1	.	11	.	5	.	2	.	11	.	2	.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

TABLE II.—Returns of Untried Prisoners who were Liberated on the Ground of Health for each year since 1878 inclusive, and the Period of Illness in each case.

Year.	PRISON.	7 Days and under.		8 to 14 Days.		15 to 21 Days.		22 to 31 Days.		32 to 40 Days.		41 to 50 Days.		51 to 60 Days.		61 to 70 Days.		71 to 80 Days.		81 to 90 Days.		91 to 100 Days.		101 Days and upwards.		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1878.	Belfast,	1																								1
1879.	Armagh,																									1
	Longford,																									1
1880.	Belfast,																									1
1881.	Dundalk,	1																								1
	Galway,			1																						2
	Limerick, Male,																									2
	Nass,																									2
1882.	Armagh,																									1
	Dundalk,																									3
	Galway,																									1
	Kilkenny,																									1
	Limerick, Male,																									1
	Monaghan,																									1
	Nass,																									3
1883.	NIL																									
1884.	Richmond,																									2

TABLE III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS, MALES AND FEMALES, DISCHARGED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS, in the undermentioned Years.

PRISONS.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,												
Belfast,	2		2		6	2	5		1		1	
Carlow,									1		2	
Carrick-on-Shannon,												
Castlebar,									1		3	
Cavan,			1									
Clonmel,			2						2		2	
Cork, Male,			1		4		2		1		3	
Cork, Female,												
Downpatrick,			2									1
Drogheda,												
Dundalk,					1		2		3		3	
Eunis,			1									
Enniskillen,												
Galway,					1	1	1		1			
Grangegorman,				2								
Kilkenny,			1		2		1		2			1
Kilmainham,			1		2		1				2	
Lifford,												
Limerick, Male,	1		4		8		3		1		1	
Limerick, Female,		1		1		1		2		3		
Londonderry,	2		2		4	1		1	3		1	
Longford,			2									
Maryborough,						1		1				
Monaghan,									2			
Mullingar,			1				2		1			
Nass,	1			1			2		2		2	
Nenagh,									1			
Omagh,							2				1	
Richmond,	3		21		15		1		4		6	
Roseommon,												
Sligo,						2		6		1		1
Tralee,			1								3	
Trim,			1									
Tullamore,								1				
Waterford,												
Wexford,			1								1	1
Wicklow,												
Mountjoy, Male (Local Prisoners),			3		3							
Mountjoy, Female (Local Prisoners),		1			2		2					1
Total Males,	8		50		49		32		27		36	
Total Females,		5		7		10		5		8		6
Total Males and Females,			13		57		57		34		41	

APPENDIX XLV.

RETURN of the Prisoners removed to DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM from MOUNTJOY CONVICT PRISON during the past Five Years, showing the nature of Restraints used.

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No.	Name.	Sentence and Date.	Date of Reception.	Information received as to Health or Mental State on Reception.	Medical Reports and Remarks on or about Date of Reception at Mountjoy.	Grounds for Restraint.	Nature of Restraint used, and Date.	By whom ordered.	Transferred to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum.
9881	J — B —	5 years' penal servitude. 16 July, 1878.	26 July, 1879.	Good	Healthy	NIL	NIL	—	27 Nov., 1878.
9899	P — R —	5 years' penal servitude. 18 July, 1874.	10 Oct., 1878.	Good	Health good	NIL	NIL	—	27 Nov., 1878.
9848	F — B —	4 months' imprisonment, 7 years' penal servitude and 5 years' police supervision. 1 Dec., 1878.	4 June, 1878.	Good	Healthy	NIL	NIL	—	1 Feb., 1879.
9829	H — T —	5 years' penal servitude. 28 Oct., 1878.	19 Nov., 1878.	Feigns insanity	Stated to feign insanity in transfer sheet, which I believe to be true.	NIL	NIL	—	19 Nov., 1878.
9837	H — M'B —	5 years' penal servitude: 3 Dec., 1878.	18 Dec., 1878.	Fair—suffers from stricture.	Fair—suffers from stricture.	NIL	NIL	—	18 Dec., 1878.
9778	G — F —	7 years' penal servitude to commence on termination of former sentence of penal servitude and then subject to police supervision for 7 years. 26 June, 1878.	24 Sept., 1879.	Good	Good	NIL	NIL	—	24 Sept., 1879.
A 70	W — F —	5 years' penal servitude. 16 July, 1879.	28 July, 1879.	Good	Delicate	Stripping himself naked, Noisy and disorderly; stripping himself naked. Noisy and disorderly. Having become violent restrained to prevent his injuring himself or anyone else.	Placed in restraint chair from 8th to 10th October, 1879. Handcuffs from 10th to 15th October, 1879. Handcuffs from 26th to 27th October, 1879. Strait jacket from 6th November, 1879.	Medical Officer. Medical Officer. Medical Officer. Medical Officer.	8 Nov. 1879.
9661	J — E —	7 years' penal servitude and 5 years' police supervision. 18 Oct., 1874.	19 Feb., 1879.	Good	Good	NIL	NIL	—	11 Mar. 1880.
A 68	J — M'C —	10 years' penal servitude. 15 July, 1879.	11 Aug., 1879.	Good	Healthy	Assaulting hospital warder Nicholls in hospital.	Muffs, 31st March, 1880. Muffs removed same day.	Medical Officer	19 April, 1880.
9358	J — M'A —	5 years' penal servitude. 6 July, 1876	8 June, 1878.	Good	Healthy	NIL	NIL	—	12 June, 1880.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

A 121	J — C —	7 years' penal servitude. 27 Oct., 1879.	11 Nov., 1879.	Good. This prisoner is a persistent schemer.	Good. I am closely observing this prisoner and will report on him in a few days. J. W. Young. 1-7-80.	Nil.	Nil.	—	16 July, 1880.
A 201	M — D —	5 years' penal servitude. 9 July, 1880.	14 July, 1880.	General health good. Suspected of feigning madness.	Good.	Damaging prison property; tearing up his clothes.	Muffs from 27th to 28th August, 1880.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of the Medical Officer.	28 Sept. 1880.
A 180	J — B —	5 years' penal servitude. 14 Jan., 1880.	20 Jan., 1880.	This prisoner's health has been good on the average; he is now and since his trial become quite violent. Previous to his committing the arson he requested to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum. He was a long time under observation in the hospital, and from all our observations am of opinion that he was feigning insanity. He is a very dangerous character, and knows the good treatment of an Asylum.	Good.	Refusing to work; threatening to assault officer. Violent; breaking glass and tearing his clothes. Violent; dashed his coffee and tin about. Disorderly.	Muffs, 10th May, 1880. Muffs removed same day. Muffs, 24th August, 1880. Taken off 29th August, 1880. Muffs, 16th September, 1880. Taken off same day. Muffs, 21st September, 1880. Taken off 22nd September, 1880.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Chief Warden, for Governor on leave. Chief Warden for Governor on leave. Both, knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	10 Nov. 1880.
10067	J — B — alias J — O —	10 years' penal servitude and 5 years' police supervision. 16 April, 1877.	20 June, 1881.	Good.	Good.	Nil.	Nil.	—	29 Sept. 1881.
A 482	M — R —	5 years' penal servitude. 9 March, 1882.	18 Mar., 1882.	Good.	Good.	Nil.	Nil.	—	6 April, 1882.
A 848	P — G —	7 years' penal servitude and 6 years' police supervision. 1 Nov., 1881.	6 Nov., 1881.	Fairly good.	Good.	Destroying prison property—tore up his jacket.	Muffs on 11th May, 1882. Taken off 18th May, 1882.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	14 July, 1882.
A 687	L — M —	Death commuted to life penal servitude. 26 July, 1882.	14 Aug., 1882.	Good.	Healthy.	Attempted suicide.	Muffs, 22nd August, 1882. Taken off 24th August, 1882, and under Medical observation.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	20 Oct. 1882.
A 827	P — D —	14 years' penal servitude. 28 Oct. 1881.	28 Oct., 1882.	Fair.	Good.	Preparing means to escape, having his cell window cut with prohibited articles in his cell. Damaging prison property and threatening. Broke off cell door, attempted violence, and continued violence.	Chain, 10th April, 1882. . . . Handcuffs, 22nd April, 1882. Taken off 8th May, 1882. Handcuffs, 10th May, 1882.	Board Chairman, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Deputy-Governor with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Deputy-Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	29 May, 1882.
A 627	M — K —	7 years' penal servitude. 8 Dec., 1882.	12 Dec., 1882.	Came into this prison (Clonmel) labouring under great mental excitement caused by drink; it soon subsided; is very quiet now, although eccentric—fit for removal for trial.	Good.	Nil.	Nil.	—	5 May, 1882.

RETURN of the Prisoners removed to DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM from SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON during the past FIVE YEARS, and showing the nature of restraint used, if any. 24th October, 1883.

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Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Information received as to Prisoner's Health or mental state on reception at Spike Island Prison.	Medical Reports or remarks on or about date of Reception.	Grounds for Restraint.	Nature of Restraint and Date.	By whom Ordered.	Date of transfer to Dundrum.
14681	T—K—	7 years' penal servitude. 22-8-77	8-8-77	Health—Good. This prisoner is of weak intellect and unfit for the discipline of this prison. I therefore recommend that he be transferred to Spike Island prison with the next batch of prisoners. J. W. Young, 24-7-77.	Fit for labour.	Violent in hospital.	Handcuffed behind for two hours on 8th April, 1879, then changed in front and kept on till morning of the 9th instant.	Medical Officer.	25-6-79
14810	J—G—	7 years' penal servitude. 16-10-74	7-3-78	Health—Fair.	Apparently suffering from some obscure head affection.	Grossly insubordinate conduct and resisting the officers.	Handcuffed from the 1st to the 6th April, 1879 (this case was reported to Board), and retained in separation under observation.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	25-6-79
14888	F—K—	5 years' penal servitude. 13-7-76	6-5-76	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	—	NIL	—	26-6-79
14208	J—P—	7 years' penal servitude and 3 years' police supervision. 27-7-74	7-4-75	Health—Delicate.	Fit for light labour.	—	NIL	—	26-9-79
14759	F—D—	7 years' penal servitude and 3 years' police supervision.	22-11-78	Health—Good. Recorded at Mountjoy prison as being somewhat weak-minded.	Fit for labour.	Insubordinate and threatening conduct and language which continued at intervals up to time of removal.	Chained from 1st February to 25th September, 1878.	Captain Barlow, with the knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	26-9-79
A 19	F—B—	10 years' penal servitude. 2-3-79	24-6-79	Health—Delicate. This prisoner's health is breaking down in confinement, he is also exhibiting symptoms of mental weakness. I would, therefore, recommend his removal with the next batch of prisoners to Spike Island, as active open air exercise will be calculated to restore and maintain his health. J. W. Young, 13-6-79.	Fit for light labour. To be located in an observation cell and kept under observation both by day and night. F. O'Keefe, 13-7-79.	—	NIL	—	20-11-79
13868	J—H—	20 years' penal servitude. 24-7-72	7-4-78	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	Having committed a gross and violent assault on convict B—L— by striking him on the head with a shovel. Violent and taking hand out of chain. Forcing his way out of hospital. Violent in hospital.	Chained from 26th April to 10th June, 1880. Handcuffed behind from 10.30 a.m. till 3.45 p.m. on 17th June, 1880. Strapped on bed from 9.30 a.m. till 4 p.m. on the 25th June, 1880. Strapped on bed from 12.15 noon on the 27th till 7 o'clock a.m. on the 28th June, 1880. Handcuffed behind from 9.30 a.m. till 4 p.m. on the 4th July, 1880—then changed to front and kept on till 11 a.m. on 8th instant.	Captain Barlow, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Governor, with consent of Medical Officer. Medical Officer. Medical Officer. Medical Officer.	12-7-80

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN of the Prisoners removed to DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM from SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON—continued.

Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Information received as to Prisoner's Health or mental state on reception at Spike Island Prison.	Medical Reports or remarks on or about date of Reception.	Grounds for Restraint.	Nature of Restraint and Date.	By whom Ordered.	Date of transfer to Dundrum.
A 153	J—O'D—	5 years' penal servitude. 6-12-79	8-3-80	Health—Fair. I consider the confinement of this prison (Mountjoy) calculated to act injuriously on this prisoner's mental and bodily health, and I therefore recommend his removal to Spike Island with the next batch of prisoners, where he can have change of air. J. W. Young. 28-2-80.	Fit for light labour.	Making use of threatening language to Deputy Governor. Threatening to break his cell window. Tearing his bed clothes, Throwing the contents of his urinal at officers.	Chained from 19th May, 1880, till 20th August, 1880. Handcuffed from 2.30 p.m. on 2nd until 8.45 p.m. on 4th July, 1880. Handcuffed from 8.55 p.m. on the 5th until 8 p.m. on the 6th July, 1880. Handcuffed from 8.45 p.m. on the 14th until 5.60 a.m. on the 16th July, 1880.	Hon. C. F. Bourke, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Mr. Sheehan (Deputy Governor), with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Mr. Sheehan (Deputy Governor), with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Mr. Sheehan (Deputy Governor), with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	28-8-80
A 94	J—W—	12 years' penal servitude. 8-10-79	22-7-80	Health—Fair. Eccentric. The Medical Officer's attention is requested to this man's state of mind. C. F. B. 15-7-80.	Fit for light labour.	Attempting to assault his officer and threatening him in hospital and continued violent and threatening until removed to Dundrum.	Handcuffed at 8.20 a.m. on 4th January, 1881.	Medical Officer.	8-2-81
A 51	M—T—	15 years' penal servitude. 7-4-79	28-12-79	Health—Good. Nebula of left cornea. Noted from Mountjoy as being subject to delusions.	Fit for labour. I certify that convict M—T—, A 51, labours under mental disturbance, and at present is unfit to undergo bread and water punishment. P. O'Keefe. 24-4-80.	—	NIL.	—	14-3-81
A 126	J—F—	5 years' penal servitude. 19-11-79	13-9-80	Health—Good. Threatened to hang himself at Mountjoy Prison.	Fit for labour.	Using threatening language towards warden Bourke. Violent and spitting at Governor, Threatening in his conduct and trying to force his way out of cell.	Chained 30th September, 1880, and kept on till his removal to Dundrum. Handcuffed from 11 a.m. on the 6th until 1.30 p.m. on the 7th February, 1881. Handcuffed from 7.00 a.m. on the 17th until 5.45 p.m. on 24th February, 1881. Has been certified insane and was waiting removal.	Captain Barlow, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	14-
A 243	J—C—	5 years' penal servitude. 6-12-80	9-9-81	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	To prevent him doing damage. Assaulting a fellow convict and insubordinate conduct and language.	Handcuffed from 11 a.m. on the 11th until 10.30 a.m. on the 12th September, 1881. Chained from 6th October, 1881, until his removal to Dundrum on 22nd November, 1881.	Governor, with the knowledge and consent of Medical Officer. W. P. O'Brien, esq., with the knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	22-11-81
14635	E—W—	7 years' penal servitude. 24-5-78	10-1-82	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	Destroying prison property.	Handcuffed from 2 p.m. on the 19th until 7 a.m. on the 18th January, 1882.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	17-2-82
14898	J—F—	5 years' penal servitude. 20-12-77	22-7-80	Health—Good. As I said in my report of 12th May last I have taken this prisoner into hospital under my own immediate observation. I find he labours under melancholy which might eventually develop into insanity, and I would therefore recommend his removal to Spike Island with the next batch of prisoners for the benefit of change of air and scene. J. W. Young. 8-7-80.	Fit for labour.	—	NIL.	—	14-3-82

Spike Island

RETURN of the Prisoners removed to DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM from SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Information received as to Prisoner's Health or mental state on reception at Spike Island Prison.	Medical Reports or remarks on or about date of Reception.	Grounds for Restraint.	Nature of Restraint and Date.	By whom Ordered.	Date of transfer to Dundrum.
A 128	J— L—	5 years' penal servitude and 5 years' police supervision. 2-13-79	21-3-80	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	Threatening to injure himself and breaking glass.	Handcuffed from 8 p.m. on 23rd April until 11 a.m. on 1st May, 1882. Had been certified insane and was considered necessary to keep him under restraint to prevent him injuring himself.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	5-5-82
A 306	W— H—	5 years' penal servitude. 11-7-81	24-4-83	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	Assaulting a fellow prisoner.	Chained from 8th August, 1882, until removal to Dundrum.	Hon. C. F. Bourke, with the knowledge and consent of the Medical Officer.	17-10-82
14811	S— H—	7 years' penal servitude. 5-5-78	7-8-79	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	Breaking the glass in his cell window.	Handcuffed from 3.30 p.m. on the 5th until 9 p.m. on the 6th September, 1882.	Chief Warden, with the knowledge and consent of the Medical Officer.	3-81 2a
						Using threats of violence to officers.	Chained from 18th November, 1879, to 6th July, 1880.	Hon. C. F. Bourke, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	
						Making use of grossly improper and threatening language to officer.	Chained from 11th April, 1881, till 1st November, 1881.	W. P. O'Brien, esq., with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	
						Attempting to commit suicide.	Handcuffed from 7.35 a.m. on the 9th till 11 a.m. on the 12th June, 1881.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of the Medical Officer.	
						Throwing contents of his night bucket at officers.	Handcuffed from 11 a.m. on the 3rd until 10 a.m. on 4th November, 1882.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of the Medical Officer.	
14943	C— D—	7 years' penal servitude and 8 years' police supervision. 11-6-77	24-4-82	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	Assault on officers.	Chained from 2nd March to 17th May, 1883.	Captain Barlow, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	21-5-83
						Destroying Prison property and assaulting officers.	Handcuffed from 8 a.m. on 22nd March till 4 p.m. on 2nd April, 1883, and his case reported to Board.	Governor, with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	
						Tearing his clothes.	Handcuffed from 9 a.m. on the 4th until 1 p.m.	M. Murphy (Deputy Governor), with knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	
						Tearing his clothes.	Handcuffed from 6 p.m. on the 26th April until 7.20 a.m. on the 27th.	Governor, with the knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	
						Tearing his clothes.	Handcuffed from 11 a.m. on the 11th until 7.15 a.m. on the 12th May, 1883.	Governor, with the knowledge and consent of Medical Officer.	
						Tearing his clothes.	Handcuffed from 10 a.m. on the 13th until 6.50 p.m. on the 14th May, 1883.	Governor, with the knowledge and consent of the Medical Officer.	
						Shouting and disorderly conduct in his cell.	Handcuffed from 12 noon on the 15th until 10 a.m. on the 16th May, 1883.	Medical Officer.	
						To keep him from injuring himself.	Placed in strait jacket from 11.30 a.m. on the 17th until 7 a.m. on the 21st May, 1883.	Medical Officer.	
A 481	J— M'N—	5 years' penal servitude. 12-5-82	27-2-83	Health—Good.	Fit for labour.	—	NIL	—	6-7-83

THE ROYAL INDEX ON IRISH PRISONS.

RETURN of PRISONERS REMOVED to DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM from MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON during the past five years, showing the nature of Restraints used.

Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Information received as to prisoner's health or mental state on reception at Mountjoy Female Prison.	Medical Reports and Remarks on or about date of reception at Mountjoy Female Prison.	Grounds of Restraint.	Nature of Restraint and Date.	By whom ordered.	Date of removal to Dundrum.	Remarks.
2428	R — A. O'C —	7 years' penal servitude 17 April, 1878.	27-4-88	Good.	NIL.	Not restrained.	Not restrained.	NIL.	28 October, 1878.	Appeared to be eccentric.
2355	E — G —	5 years' penal servitude 15 January, 1877.	21-1-77	Good.	NIL.	Not restrained.	Not restrained.	NIL.	8 December, 1878.	Quiet previous to showing signs of insanity.
2419	B — C —	7 years' penal servitude 30 March, 1878.	10-4-78	Good.	NIL.	Breaking glass in hospital.	Restrained in chair, 18-4-78	Medical Officer.	13 May, 1879.	Silent and quiet in disposition.
2383	K — M —	5 years' penal servitude 18 September, 1878.	21-9-78	Good.	NIL.	Threatening Superintendent.	Strait jacket, 80-12-78	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.	24 September, 1879.	Seemed to be a very bad woman.
2407	C — M —	5 years' penal servitude 8 January, 1878.	18-1-78	Good.	NIL.	Assaulting a fellow prisoner.	Strait jacket, 11-9-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.	24 September, 1879.	A very violent badly conducted woman.
						Assaulting fellow prisoner.	Strait jacket, 28-12-78	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
						Setting fire to her bed clothes	Strait jacket, 5-3-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
						Destroying prison property.	Strait jacket, 28-8-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
2318	A — K —	7 years' penal servitude 4 March, 1878.	10-3-78	Good.	NIL.	Throwing a tin after Medical Officer.	Strait jacket, 3-7-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.	28 October, 1879.	A very badly conducted woman.
						Destroying prison property.	Strait jacket, 8-9-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
2331	M — D —	Life 5 March, 1864.	24-3-64	Good.	NIL.	Assaulting fellow prisoner.	Strait jacket, 29-12-78	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.	8 December, 1879.	Very troublesome.
						Destroying prison property.	Hand restraint, 14-11-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
237	M — A — W —	7 years' penal servitude 6 July, 1876.	10-7-76	Good.	NIL.	Destroying prison property and assaulting an officer.	Strait jacket, 4-10-78	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.	16 December, 1879.	A very dangerous violent woman.
						Destroying prison property.	Strait jacket, 8-10-78	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
						Destroying prison property.	Strait jacket, 14-10-78	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
						Destroying prison property.	Strait jacket, 26-8-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
						Destroying prison property.	Strait jacket, 28-8-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
						Destroying prison property.	Strait jacket, 28-10-79	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.		
2356	M — M'N —	5 years' penal servitude 15 January, 1877.	28-1-79	Good.	NIL.	Assaulting fellow prisoner.	Strait jacket, 28-12-78	Superintendent with Medical Officer's sanction.	15 January, 1880.	Badly conducted while in prison.
B 81	M — M —	5 years' penal servitude 8 April, 1880.	19-4-80	Good.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	18 August, 1880.	Quiet while in prison.
B 54	E — E —	5 years' penal servitude 10 June, 1881.	80-6-81	Good.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	10 September, 1881.	Eccentric.
B 51	E — E —	7 years' penal servitude 8 June, 1881.	18-6-81	Good.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	11 October, 1881.	Well conducted in prison.
2380	B — M —	7 years' penal servitude 17 October, 1875.	21-10-75	Good.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	10 July, 1882.	Quiet while in prison.
B 8	M — D —	7 years' penal servitude 31 March, 1879.	5-4-79	Good.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	24 January, 1883.	Quiet prisoner.
B 80	M — M —	7 years' penal servitude 8 October, 1881.	12-10-81	Good.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	24 April, 1883.	Nolay and eccentric.

APR 1883

APPENDIX XLVI.

LOCAL PRISONS.

NUMBER of PRISONERS, MALES and FEMALES, sent to LUNATIC ASYLUMS in the undermentioned Years

Prisons.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	2		2		2	2	1	1	2	1	1	
Belfast,	1		4		4	2	13	1	14	3	5	
Carlow,		1	1		1						1	1
Carrick-on-Shannon,												
Castlebar,	8	2	2	1		3	1	1	6		2	
Cavan,	1	2	2		3		3		1		2	
Clonmel,	8		9		13		5		5		3	
Cork, Male,				2		4		3		2		3
Cork, Female,	3	1	3	1	3	1	1				1	2
Downpatrick,			1		5					1	4	
Drogheda,	1		3				3		1		1	
Dundalk,		1										
Ennis,					1							
Enniskillen,			2		1				2		1	
Galway,			1		3		1	3	4	3	3	3
Grangorman,	1		1				1	1	1	2		1
Kilkenny,							1					
Kilmainham,	1						1					
Lifford,												
Limerick, Male,	13	2	8		12		6		7		9	
Limerick, Female,		3		2			3		2	6		2
Londonderry,			1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	
Longford,			2		1						1	
Maryborough,			4		1				1		1	
Monaghan,	1	1							1	1		
Mullingar,					2	1	2	1	7	1	2	2
Naas,	1	2	1		3		2		1	1	1	
Navagh,	5		2		1	2	2	1			1	
Onagh,				1	2		1			2	2	1
Richmond,	19		10		5		3		16		4	
Roscommon,	2				1						1	
Sligo,	7		5		1	2	3	1	3		1	1
Tralee,	3		5			1	2	1	3	1	2	1
Trim,												
Tullamore,							1				1	
Waterford,		1	1	1	4		6	2	3		2	1
Wexford,					1	1	2	1	1		1	
Wicklow,	1		2	3	1	1	1	1	2		1	2
Mountjoy, Male (Local Prisoners),												
Mountjoy, Female (Local Prisoners),		1	2		1		2		1	2		1
Total, Males,	69		76		73		87		84		50	
Total, Females,		23		17		25		27		26		19
Total, Males and Females,	92		98		98		94		110		69	

APPENDIX XLVII.

NUMBER of CONVICTS sent back to PRISON from DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM, as CURED, during Years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Mountjoy, Male,	-	1	-	-	-
Mountjoy, Female,	2	-	4*	2	1
Spike Island,	-	-	-	-	1

* One of these women was sent a second time to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, and sent back in 1882.

RETURN of the Number of CONVICTS sent back to SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON from DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM, as CURED, during the Years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Removal to Dundrum.	Date of Reception from Dundrum.	Remarks.
14,882	J— G—,	25. 6. 79,	12. 2. 80,	Not removed to Dundrum a second time.

RETURN of the Number of CONVICTS sent back to MOUNTJOY CONVICT PRISON from DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM, as CURED, during the Years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Removal to Dundrum.	Date of Reception from Dundrum.	Remarks.
A 432	M— R—,	6. 4. 82,	28. 3. 83,	Not removed to Dundrum a second time.

RETURN of FEMALE CONVICTS sent back to LUNATIC ASYLUM during the Year 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1883, as cured.

Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Return.	Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Return.
2349	B—D—	4th November, 1879.	2355	B—G—	21st May, 1881.
2390	R—O—	15th November, 1879.	2443	C—K—	29rd May, 1881.
2407	C—M—	16th March, 1881, and again 4th April, 1882.	2356	M—M'N—	12th January, 1883
2357	M—A—W—	21st May, 1881.	2321	M—D—	24th January, 1883.

The last named prisoner, M—D—, was sent to Dundrum on 22nd May, 1868; received back on 22nd June, 1873; sent on 6th June, 1873; received back on 16th July, 1876; and again sent on 8th December, 1879; received back on 24th January, 1883, and is still in this prison. She is under life sentence.

APPENDIX XLVIII.

RETURN of all PRISONERS who have been reported INSANE, and of all PRISONERS liberated on the grounds of ILL-HEALTH, and of those who died in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1884.

PRISONS.	Reported Insane.		Liberated on grounds of Ill-health.		Died.		Executed.		Remarks.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
LARGE PRISONS.									
Armagh,	1	1	1						
Belfast,	4		7		1				
Castlebar,	1	1	1	2					
Clonmel,	2		2		1				
Cork, Male,	5		3		2				
Cork, Female,	2	5		1					
Dundalk,	2		4						
Galway,	1	1							
Grangegorman,	1	2	1	2		2			
Kilkenny,	1	1			1				
Kilmainham,	1		2					6	* One of these not yet removed, "being unfit".
Limerick, Male,	10		1						
Limerick, Female,	1	2		2					
Londonderry,	1		1						
Maryboro', and Invalid Convict Depot,	1		11		7				† Convicts.
Mullingar,	3	1							
Nias,			2						
Omagh,	8	1							
Richmond,	11		13					1	
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	1				
Tralee,	2	1	4						
Tullamore,									
Waterford,	4	3			1				
Wexford,	1		1						
Mountjoy, Male (not Convicts),					1				
Mountjoy, Female (not Convicts),		1		1					
MISER PRISONS.									
Carlow,		1							
Carrick-on-Shannon,									
Cavan,	1								
Downpatrick,	2			1					
Drogheda,									
Ennis,									
Enniskillen,									
Lifford,									
Longford,									
Monaghan,	1								
Fenagh,	1								
Roscommon,									
Trim,									
Wicklow,									
CONVICT PRISONS.									
Grangegorman, Female,		1		2					
Mountjoy, Female,		1							
Mountjoy, Male,	10				2				
Spike Island,	1		1		2				
Lusk,									
Totals,	71	24	45	18	13	2	7	1	
Total, Males and Females,	95		63		16		7		

APPENDIX XLIX.

RETURN of all DEATHS of PRISONERS which occurred in this (WATERFORD) Prison since the 1st April, 1878, when the Local Prisons were handed over to the control of the Government.

Name of Prisoner.	Age— Years.	Offence for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Date of Death.	Verdict of Coroner's Jury.
Patrick D ———	86	Drunkenness,	30th July, 1878,	4th August, 1878,	Patrick D ——— died from natural causes at Waterford Gaol on the evening of Sunday, 4th August, 1878.
John L ———	25	Breaking into dwelling-house with intent of abduction.	24th August, 1878,	29th November, 1878,	John L ——— died from bronchitis at the gaol in this county on the evening of Friday, the 29th November, 1878.
James C ———, rs.	43	Drunkenness,	28th April, 1860,	3rd May, 1880,	That the deceased, James C ———, rs. died from suffocation at the Waterford Gaol on the night of Sunday, the 2nd May, 1880.
James C ———, ns.	56	Allowing sheep and cattle to wander on the public road.	7th March, 1884,	26th March, 1884,	James C ———, ns was found dead in his cell at Waterford Gaol on the morning of the 26th March, 1884, and we are of opinion that death was caused by congestion of the lungs. We are also of opinion that instead of putting on a strait jacket and afterwards straps from the 16th to the 23rd March, the deceased should have been sent to the hospital and properly treated.

APPENDIX L.

HISTORY of PRISONER W ——— M ———, alias MURPHY. Present Age, about 34. Single. Labourer. Native of Tipperary. Enlisted, 14 November, 1867.

(For Offences while in Army, see A. annexed.)

CONVICTIONS.

Date.	Crime.	Place.	Sentence.	Reference to Prison Offences.
5 August, 1870,	Insubordination and personal violence,	Lucknow,	10 years' penal servitude (1 year since remitted).	—
Five years of above sentence passed in India. Transferred from India to Millbank Prison, England, 18 January, 1876. Removed to Chatham Prison, 3 March, 1876. Released on license, 10 August, 1877, and returned to his native place, co. Tipperary.				See B., annexed.
12 March, 1878,	Larceny of blanket,	Clonmel,	4 calendar months' hard labour,	See C., annexed.
Ticket of license forfeited in consequence of above conviction. Committed to Mountjoy Convict Prison, 5 August, 1878. Sent on to Spike Island, 7 March, 1879. Released on second license, 16 December, 1879. Failed to report himself to police, and was again committed to Mountjoy Prison to complete sentence, and discharged on 28 July, 1880.				See D., annexed.
6 November, 1880,	Maliciously breaking pane of glass,	Co. Donegal,	2 months,	See E., F., and G., annexed.
17 January, 1881,	Maliciously destroying public property,	Do.,	2 calendar months' hard labour,	
17 March, 1881,	Assault on prison officer,	Co. Londonderry,	Do.,	
17 " "	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	
13 June, 1881,	Grievous assault on Governor of Londonderry Prison,	Do.,	12 calendar months' hard labour,	
18 October, 1882,	Drunk and disorderly,	Co. Tyrone,	48 hours' imprisonment or fine,	
28 " "	Aggravated assault,	Do.,	2 years' hard labour,	

A.—EXTRACTS from the DEFAULTERS' BOOK of the 62nd Regiment.

Dates.	Particulars of Offences during the preceding 12 Months.	Remarks and General Information as to the Prisoner's usual Offences prior to the last 12 Months.
2 April, 1870,	Wilfully destroying his helmet,	Absence. Making away with necessaries. Insubordination.
22 May, "	1st. Absence. 3rd. Loss of necessaries. 4th. Disgraceful conduct (theft).	
23 May, "	6th. Drunk.	

No. 167.—William Murphy. 10 years. Date of Release, 4 August, 1880. Transferred to the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, to be re-handed over to military custody for conveyance to England.

European Penitentiary, Hazaribagh,
29 July, 1876.

(Signed), G. SHILLINGWORTH,
Captain, Superintendent

No. 2629.—William Murphy. Insubordination. 10 years' penal servitude. 5 August, 1870. 4 August, 1880.

(True copy).

12 February, 1883.

CHESTER EARDLEY WILNOT.

B.—RECORD OF PRISON OFFENCES OF W. 296, WILKINS, CORY.—IN MILBANK PRISON.

Date.	OFFENCE. Statement of.	Close Confinement on Punishment Diet.	Reduced to		Additional Punishments.	Forfeit for Remission.
			Class.	Period, calculated in Marks.		
9 Feb., 1876.	Insolence.	—	—	—	Admonished.	Marks.
17 Feb. "	Idleness in picking.	1	—	240	No mattress one night. No exercise 3 days.	80

CHATHAM PRISON.

22 July, 1878.	Deficient his stock.	—	—	—	Pay for a new stock; 2d.	
26 July. "	Insubordinate conduct and refusing to labour.	8	1 to F.	710	No mattress.	84
29 June, 1877.	Persisting in unnecessary talk.	2	1 to F.	480	—	60

13 February, 1883.

(True copy.)

CHESTER BARBULEY-WILMOT.

C.—H.M. PRISON, CLONMEL.

Name, William Murphy. Sentence, 4 months' hard labour. Date of conviction, 12 March, 1878. Age on conviction, 28 years. Reg. No., 52. Crime, Larceny. Where convicted, Clonmel Assizes. Where born, not known.

MISCONDUCTS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Date of Offence.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom Punishment was ordered.
6 March, 1878.	Kicking hospital warder Cullston.	120 hours' bread and water in punishment cell.	Captain Moore, J.P., and Captain Morton, J.P.
21 March, 1878.	Assaulting a warder.	14 days' bread and water in punishment cell.	Do.
3 June, 1878.	Refusing to work the treadmill when pronounced fit by the medical officer.	24 hours' bread and water in punishment cell.	Governor (Captain Minnear).
8 July. "	Whistling loudly from his cell.	Do. do.	Do.
9 " "	Talking to a fellow prisoner after being cautioned.	12 hours' bread and water in punishment cell.	Do.
12 " "	Injuring the lining of a prison vest.	24 hours' bread and water in punishment cell.	Do.

(Correct Extract from Punishment Book.)

24 February, 1888.

WM. MINNEAR, GOVERNOR.

D.—MISCONDUCTS AND PUNISHMENTS—IN MOUNTJOY PRISON.

Date.	Offence.	Punishment.	Page in Report Book.
21 September, 1878.	Assaulting the Medical Officer.	Specially reported to Captain Barlow, General Prisons Board, 2-10-78. Case not decided until 3rd instant, as prisoner insisted to see Medical Officer.—(Signed), J. BARLOW. Bread and water diet until further orders; a weekly report requested.—(Signed), J. BARLOW, 3-10-78. Prisoner may be released.—(Signed), J. BARLOW, 10-10-78.	3

IN SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

15 April, 1879.	Breaking prison rules.	Cautioned.	92
2 May, 1879.	Breaking prison rules. Stooping in truck party to pick up a bit of pipe.	Stop one supper, eccentric.	117

IN MOUNTJOY PRISON.

13 January, 1889.	Threatening and abusive language to the medical officer.	Specially reported to General Prisons Board, 14-1-80. 8 days in punishment cells on bread and water diet, after which continue bread and water diet, reporting weekly.—(Signed), C. F. BOURKE, 16-1-80. Released.—By order, 2-2-80.	
16 March, 1880.	Making use of insolent and threatening language.	Specially reported to General Prisons Board, 18-3-80. Saw and investigated this case. Cautioned the prisoner, who promised to behave well while here.—(Signed), C. F. BOURKE, 22-3-80.	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

APPENDIX

PRISON, LIFFORD.
OFFENCES WHICH
WARRANT PUNISHMENTS.

Date of Offence.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom Punishment was ordered.
1 November, 1880.	Tearing up private clothing.	NIL.	—

F.—H.M. PRISON, LONDONDERRY.

MISCONDUCTS AND PUNISHMENTS.

9 May, 1881.	Having a dangerous weapon in his possession.	Punishment diet 3 days.	Governor.
12 " "	Insubordinate conduct and using obscene and profane language to deputy governor.	Do.	Do.
28 " "	Making an insolent answer to deputy governor.	Do.	Do.
1 June, 1881.	Making use of abusive and disgusting language to deputy governor.	Solitary cell 24 hours, and punishment diet 48 hours.	Do.
6 " "	Whistling at exercise.	Punishment diet 24 hours.	Do.

JOHN WILSON, Governor.

G.—H.M. PRISON, MOUNTJOY.

MISCONDUCTS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Date of Offence.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom Punishment was ordered.
14 November, 1882.	Insolence to the Governor.	(It being personal) gravely cautioned.	Governor.
14 January, 1883.	Having a piece of a blade of a knife, which was found on his cell window.	14 days' punishment diet, and recommence probation class and forfeit all gratuity earned.	Chairman.
25 " "	Threatening and abusive language to principal warder Davidson.	Saw this prisoner, who said he had nothing to say to either the charge of 1 February or that of this date. Said I should bring his conduct before the Board; in the meantime he was returned to the dismantled cell, to be kept under restraint on daily report until further orders.—(Signed), C. F. BOURKE, 12-2-83.	21-1-83.
29 " "	Tearing his blanket and assaulting his officer, warder Scully (cost of damage, 2s. 3d.)	14 days' bread and water in dark cell.—(Signed), C. F. E., 18-2-88.	—
31 " "	Insolence to the Governor.	He will recommence probation class and exercised separately; a weekly report is requested.—(Signed), C. F. BOURKE, 2-2-83.	—
12 February, 1883.	Disorderly conduct and damaging prison property to the value of £2 5s.	Placed under restraint, and sentenced to 14 days' punishment diet in punishment cells.	Chairman.
4 March, 1883.	Assaulting Chief Warder,		9-2-83.

APPENDIX LL.

PARTICULARS of MALE CONVICTS in Custody on 31st March, 1884.

	In Probation.	Passed Probation.	Intermediate Stage.	Total.
In Mountjoy Prison.	102	529	—	631
" Cork Male "	—	6	—	6
" Maryborough "	1	47	—	48
" Galway "	—	21	—	21
" Tralee "	—	19	—	19
" Kilkenny "	—	1	—	1
" Lusk "	—	—	23	23
Total.	103	623	23	749

Sick. . . 42 | Infirm, . . . 21 | Available for work, . . . 686 | Total, . . . 749

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE CONVICT PRISON on 31st March, 1884—Particulars of FEMALES in CUSTODY.

Sick,	8
Infirm,	—
Available for work,	77
In close confinement,	3
Gross Total in Custody,	88

APPENDIX III.
INTERMEDIATE PRISON SYSTEM.

14885.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, DUBLIN CASTLE,
8th November, 1883.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 20th ultimo, I am directed by the Chairman of the General Prisons Board to forward you the accompanying Return showing the number of discharged male convicts who were re-sentenced to penal servitude during the year 1873, and each succeeding year; also the number of these who, during any former sentence, passed through Lusk or any other Intermediate Prison.

With reference to your request to be informed of the regulations under which prisoners are admitted to Lusk Prison, and of any variation in the same since the prison was opened, I am to forward you a copy (marked A) of a printed "Notice" to convicts, issued in 1858, the year subsequent to that in which the prison was opened, and a copy of a similar printed "Notice" at present in use (marked B), issued in 1865. By comparing these it will be seen that but little alteration has been made in the general principles governing the admission of convicts to the Intermediate Prison.

From the year 1863 it appears to have been the rule that the following classes of convicts were considered ineligible for the Intermediate Prison:—

- Grave offenders.
- Heinous offenders.
- Agrarian offenders of a serious character.
- Convicts who had passed through an Intermediate Prison under former sentence.
- Convicts highly educated or of a superior class in life.
- Invalids and eccentric convicts.
- Convicts who do not attain the requisite classification.

With the exception of occasional cases of convicts who, though not strictly belonging to any of above classes, are considered ineligible for the Intermediate Prison by reason of their general character, or of having been convicted of *violent crimes, &c.*, the rules regulating the admission of convicts to this prison are practically the same now as in 1863, as will be seen by the annexed extract from the new rules for treatment of convicts now in force, page 15 (marked C).

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Major M'HARDY, R.E.

RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE (issued in 1858).

1. The Act of Parliament passed in June, 1857, provides that sentences of penal servitude are to be of the same duration as sentences of transportation previously awarded, instead of the sentences of shorter extent under the Act of 1853—thus, a sentence of *four years penal servitude* under the Act of 1853, stands in place of a sentence of *seven years transportation*; whereas, for the same offence under the recent Act of 1857, the sentence awarded is liable to be one of *seven years penal servitude*.

In the case of the shorter sentences under the Act of 1853, the whole has to be spent in imprisonment, a certain proportion in the case of well-conducted prisoners being allowed to be passed in Intermediate Prisons, but in the case of sentences under the recent Act, the terms being longer, a portion is allowed to be remitted on licence towards the end of the sentence, if the conduct of the prisoner shall have been deserving of this indulgence.

The following scale shows the earliest periods at which prisoners convicted under the recent Act may qualify themselves by *unexceptionable conduct* for admission to the privileges of the Intermediate prisons:—

Sentences.	Fixed Periods of Imprisonment.				Periods of Remission on Licence.
	In Ordinary Prisons.		Shortest Period of Detention in Intermediate Prisons.		
	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	
3 Years.	2	2	0	4	
	2-6				
4 "	2	10	0	5	
	3-8				
5 "	3	6	0	6	
	4-0				
6 "	3	9	0	9	
	4-6				
7 "	4	0	1	8	
	5-8				
8 "	4	8	1	4	
	6-0				
10 "	5	0	1	6	
	7-6				
12 "	7	3	1	9	
	9-0				
15 "	8	0	2	0	
	10-0				

The periods remitted on Licence will be proportionate to the length of sentence, and will depend upon the fitness of each Convict for release after a careful consideration has been given to his case by the Government.

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON IRISH PRISONS.

2. The above earliest possible periods of removal to Intermediate prisons, apply only to those of the most unexceptionable character, and no remission of the full sentence will take place unless the prisoner has qualified himself by carefully measured good conduct for passing the periods in the Intermediate prisons prescribed by the Rules, and any delay in this qualification will have the effect of postponing his admission into the Intermediate prisons, and thereby deferring to the same extent the remission of a portion of his sentence.

3. Convicts under sentence for "Life" will not be eligible for consideration for remission under twelve years; in the event of their misconducting themselves they will not be eligible at so early a period, and may be retained even for "Life."

4. According to the requirements of the Colony of Western Australia, a certain number of convicts may be sent from this country from time to time; the selection will be made from the well-conducted at about half the period of their sentence. Convicts under "Life sentences" will not be eligible for removal until eight years from the date of their conviction.

5. It will be quite evident to the convicts that their future position depends upon their own exertions, and that the importance of the Classification in force in the prisons, and of the marks regulating it, has been much increased by these Rules.

6. It will be necessary, therefore, that each convict should make himself thoroughly acquainted both with these Rules and the Classification which is to govern them as quickly as possible, for which every facility will be afforded him. He will thus learn the importance of preserving a good character in Mountjoy prison as well as on the public works.

7. There may be cases of crimes of such a heinous description as to preclude offenders from being treated in the ordinary manner, these will be dealt with specially by the Government.

By Order,

WALTER CROFTON, *Chairman.*
JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Directors.*
T. P. WHITTY, }

NOTICE (issued in 1865).

1. The following scale shows the earliest periods at which prisoners, convicted under the Penal Servitude Act of 1864, may qualify themselves by *unexceptionable conduct* for admission to the privileges of the Intermediate prisons, six months in those prisons being the period fixed for the shortest sentence that can be awarded, viz., five years penal servitude, and one month additional in those prisons being allowed for each additional year of the longer sentences:—

Badge qualifying for Intermediate Prisons.	Sentences.	Shortest Periods of Imprisonment.				Longest Periods of Remission on Licence.
		In Ordinary Prisons.		Shortest Period of Detention in Intermediate Prisons.		
		Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	
13 A.	5 Years.	8	5	0	5	Yrs. Mths. 1 1
		8-11				
21 A.	6 "	4	1	0	7	1 4
		4-8				
29 A.	7 "	4	9	0	8	1 7
		5-8				
37 A.	8 "	5	5	0	9	1 10
		6-9				
45 A.	10 "	6	9	0	11	2 4
		7-10				
69 A.	12 "	8	1	1	1	2 10
		9-12				
88 A.	15 "	10	1	1	4	3 7
		11-15				

2. The above earliest possible periods of removal to Intermediate prisons, apply only to prisoners of the most unexceptionable character; no remission of the full sentence will take place unless the prisoner has qualified himself by carefully recorded industry and good conduct for passing the prescribed periods in the Intermediate prisons, and any delay in this qualification will have the effect of postponing his admission thereto, and deferring to the same extent the remission of a portion of his sentence.

3. It must be quite evident to the convicts that their future position depends upon their own exertions, by which only they can make the progress in marks and classification that will give them a claim to these advantages.

4. It will be necessary, therefore, that each convict should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Rules respecting Marks and Classification as quickly as possible, for which every facility will be afforded him. He will thus learn the importance of preserving a good character in Mountjoy prison as well as on the public works.

5. There may be exceptional cases and crimes of a serious description as to preclude offenders from being treated in the ordinary manner; these will be dealt with specially by the Government, as will also all cases of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude for whom no expectation of release from prison can be held out. Each such case will have to be considered on its own merits.

EXTRACT FROM RULES FOR CONVICT PRISONS.

16. Convicts who are considered eligible for the Intermediate prison are permitted to pass the latter portion of their sentences there before release on licence.

17. The period to be passed in this prison varies according to the prisoner's sentence—5½ months being the period under a five years' sentence, and a month additional being allowed for every additional year of sentence.

18. No convict will be considered eligible for the Intermediate prison till he is in the Special Class, or, if under five years' sentence, in the First Class, and has earned the required number of marks under his sentence.

19. The following classes of convicts are ineligible for the Intermediate prison:—Convicts whose crimes or previous circumstance in life preclude them from being treated in the ordinary manner; those who have passed on a former occasion through an Intermediate prison; those who are imbecile or unfit for labour.

20. There may also be other exceptional cases where the convicts concerned will be adjudged ineligible for the Intermediate prison.

21. Convicts under sentence of five years, who cannot attain the Special Class, and are not eligible for the Intermediate prison, may be recommended for an extra gratuity of £2, which may be handed to a Prisoners' Aid Society, on discharge; provided they have not forfeited more than 720 marks for remission, and have passed nine months in the First Class with exemplary conduct.

NOMINAL RETURN of all Male Prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude in each of the last Ten Years who had undergone a previous sentence of Penal Servitude, showing who passed through Intermediate Prison, Lusk, during previous terms of Penal Servitude.

1873.

No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Lusk Intermediate Prison.	No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Lusk Intermediate Prison.
1	8482	F. F.	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 7. 1. 73.	Yes. Lusk.	28	8578	J. F.	10 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 28. 6. 73.	No.
2	8485	D. F.	10 years penal servitude. 7. 1. 73.	No.	28	8579	J. M.	7 years penal servitude. 20. 6. 73.	No.
3	8491	W. R.	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision. 16. 1. 73.	Yes. Lusk.	24	8581	J. R.	7 years penal servitude. 8. 7. 73.	Yes. Smithfield.
4	8492	H. B.	10 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 21. 1. 73.	Yes. Smithfield.	26	8584	E. C.	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 2. 7. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
5	8501	M. M'G.	7 years penal servitude. 27. 2. 73.	No.	27	8599	J. C.	5 years penal servitude. 9. 7. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
6	8504	P. H.	7 years penal servitude. 4. 3. 73.	No.	28	8602	T. M'K.	7 years penal servitude. 14. 7. 73.	No.
7	8506	F. P.	7 years penal servitude. 4. 3. 73.	No.	29	8606	F. S.	5 years penal servitude. 24. 7. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
8	8509	P. C.	7 years penal servitude. 5. 3. 73.	Yes. Lusk.	30	8614	G. F.	7 years penal servitude. 25. 6. 70.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
9	8510	J. W.	5 years penal servitude. 5. 3. 73.	Yes. Smithfield.	31	8615	W. H. J.	5 years penal servitude. 2. 9. 73.	No.
10	8511	J. D.	7 years penal servitude. 28. 2. 73.	Yes. Lusk.	32	8623	E. M.	7 years penal servitude. 17. 10. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
11	8523	J. H.	7 years penal servitude. 17. 2. 73.	Yes. Lusk.	33	8627	J. B.	7 years penal servitude, and 7 years police supervision. 11. 10. 73.	No.
12	8528	M. S.	14 years penal servitude. 27. 2. 73.	No.	34	8639	F. M.	7 years penal servitude. 10. 10. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
13	8535	W. C.	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision. 8. 4. 73.	No.	35	8650	J. L.	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 21. 10. 73.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
14	8544	J. M'G.	7 years penal servitude. 8. 4. 73.	No.	36	8658	T. Q.	7 years penal servitude. 14. 11. 73.	No.
15	8546	P. F.	7 years penal servitude. 8. 4. 73.	No.	37	8663	J. Y.	7 years penal servitude. 2. 12. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
16	8553	W. B.	7 years penal servitude. 15. 5. 73.	Yes. Lusk.	38	8667	R. P.	5 and 6 years penal servitude, concurrent. 8. 12. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
17	8558	J. W.	7 years penal servitude. 14. 6. 73.	No.	39	8671	J. C.	7 years penal servitude. 28. 11. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
18	8569	W. M'A.	5 years penal servitude. 19. 6. 73.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.	40	8726	F. B.	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision. 1. 12. 73.	Yes. Lusk.
19	8572	J. A.	7 years penal servitude. 19. 6. 73.	Yes. Smithfield.					
20	8574	J. H.	10 years penal servitude. 19. 6. 73.	Yes. Lusk.					
21	8575	C. M.	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision. 19. 6. 73.	Yes. Lusk. Sent back for misconduct.					

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

NOMINAL RETURN of all removals of persons sentenced to Penal Servitude in each of the last
of the fu
for p 1874.

No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Lusk Intermediate Prison.	No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Lusk Intermediate Prison.
1	8674	P. B.,	7 years penal servitude, 2. 1. 74.	Yes. Lusk.	17	8744	T. S.,	7 years penal servitude, and 8 years police supervision 15. 4. 74.	Yes. Smithfield.
2	8677	J. F.,	7 years penal servitude, 8. 1. 74.	No.					
3	8678	J. M.,	5 years penal servitude, 8. 1. 74.	No.	18	8751	J. A.,	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision 11. 4. 74.	Yes. Lusk.
4	8679	M. C.,	5 years penal servitude, 8. 1. 74.	Yes. Lusk.					
5	8684	P. M.,	7 years penal servitude, 7. 1. 74.	No.	19	8764	M. W.,	5 years penal servitude, 17. 5. 74.	Yes. Smithfield.
6	8689	W. J.,	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision 7. 1. 74.	Yes. Smithfield.	20	8766	P. M'M.,	7 years penal servitude, 18. 6. 74.	No.
7	8696	M. B.,	5 years penal servitude, 8. 2. 74.	Yes. Lusk.	21	8775	S. M.,	7 years penal servitude, 29. 6. 74.	Yes. Lusk.
8	8697	W. S.,	7 years penal servitude, 8. 2. 74.	Yes. Smithfield.	22	8786	J. B.,	5 years penal servitude, 15. 7. 74.	Yes. Lusk.
9	8699	J. O'H.,	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision 18. 1. 74.	Yes. Lusk.	23	8799	J. J.,	5 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision 22. 7. 74.	Yes. Fort Camden.
10	8706	M. W.,	10 years penal servitude, 17. 2. 74.	Yes. Lusk.	24	8800	M. M'G.,	7 years penal servitude, 28. 7. 74.	Yes. Lusk.
11	8707	T. H.,	10 years penal servitude, 28. 2. 74.	Yes. Lusk.	25	8808	J. S.,	7 years penal servitude, 6. 8. 74.	Yes. Lusk.
12	8709	J. R.,	7 years penal servitude, 29. 2. 74.	Yes. Smithfield.	26	8800	P. S.,	7 years penal servitude, 6. 8. 74.	Yes. Lusk.
13	8712	P. K.,	5 years penal servitude, 19. 1. 74.	No.	27	8880	T. W.,	5 years penal servitude, 2. 10. 74.	No.
14	8718	T. B.,	14 years penal servitude, 3. 8. 74.	Yes. Lusk.	28	8849	R. S.,	7 years penal servitude, 19. 11. 74.	Yes. Smithfield.
15	8717	J. F.,	5 years penal servitude, 6. 8. 74.	Yes. Lusk.	29	8852	J. M.,	5 years penal servitude, 17. 11. 74.	No.
16	8742	T. B.,	7 years penal servitude, 18. 4. 74.	Yes. Lusk.	30	8867	H. S.,	10 years penal servitude, 8. 12. 74.	Yes. Lusk.
					31	8861	J. W.,	7 years penal servitude, 29. 12. 74.	Yes. Lusk.
					32	8864	W. M.,	7 years penal servitude, 31. 12. 74.	No.

1875.

1	8809	J. H.,	7 years penal servitude, 4. 1. 75.	Yes. Smithfield.	18	8971	A. S.,	5 years penal servitude, 22. 6. 75.	No. Formerly a convict in England.
2	8878	E. B.,	10 years penal servitude, 8. 1. 75.	No.	19	8973	J. M'G.,	5 years penal servitude, 28. 6. 75.	Yes. Lusk.
3	8874	J. B.,	10 years penal servitude, 6. 1. 75.	No.	20	8981	E. F.,	7 years penal servitude, 8. 7. 75.	Yes. Lusk.
4	8876	J. K.,	7 years penal servitude, 6. 1. 75.	No.	21	8987	J. A.,	10 years penal servitude, 5. 7. 75.	Yes. Lusk.
5	8880	J. R.,	7 years penal servitude, 12. 1. 75.	Yes. Lusk.	22	8992	W. M.,	7 years penal servitude, 18. 7. 75.	Yes. Smithfield.
6	8884	J. D.,	7 years penal servitude, 20. 1. 75.	Yes. Smithfield.	23	9016	W. R.,	5 years penal servitude, 20. 8. 75.	No.
7	8886	M. D.,	5 years penal servitude, 2. 2. 75.	Yes. Lusk.	24	9017	T. D.,	7 years penal servitude, 7. 9. 75.	Yes. Smithfield.
8	8894	M. M'F.,	7 years penal servitude, 15. 2. 75.	Yes. Lusk.	25	9018	P. M'W.,	7 years penal servitude, 8. 9. 75.	Yes. Lusk.
9	8895	G. H.,	7 years penal servitude, 3. 8. 75.	Yes. Smithfield.	26	9021	J. B.,	7 years penal servitude, 1. 10. 75.	No.
10	8896	J. M.,	7 years penal servitude, 2. 3. 75.	No.	27	9028	J. B.,	7 years penal servitude, 13. 10. 75.	No.
11	8904	P. O'B.,	10 years penal servitude, 5. 8. 75.	No.	28	9139	J. M'M.,	7 years penal servitude, 18. 10. 75.	Yes. Lusk.
12	8916	J. M.,	10 years penal servitude, 11. 3. 75.	Yes. Lusk.	29	9081	M. M'D.,	7 years penal servitude, 21. 10. 75.	No.
13	8932	J. K.,	7 years penal servitude, 3. 4. 75.	Yes. Lusk.	30	9023	J. E.,	7 years penal servitude, 19. 10. 75.	No.
14	8936	J. G.,	7 years penal servitude, 7. 4. 75.	No.	31	9043	J. S.,	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision 1. 11. 75.	Yes. Lusk.
15	8940	J. C.,	14 years penal servitude, 15. 4. 75.	Yes. Smithfield.	32	9046	M. M'D.,	5 years penal servitude, 1. 11. 75.	Yes. Lusk.
16	8947	W. C.,	7 years penal servitude, 12. 4. 75.	Yes. Carlisle and Camden.	33	9054	P. D.,	7 years penal servitude, 13. 12. 75.	Yes. Lusk.
17	8987	R. H.,	5 years penal servitude, 19. 6. 75.	No. Formerly a convict in England.					

1876.

1	9070	J. F.,	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision 5. 1. 76.	No.	5	9094	J. W., alias C.	7 years penal servitude, 22. 2. 76.	Yes. Smithfield.
2	9081	J. T.,	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision 18. 1. 76.	No.	6	9190	J. B.,	3 years penal servitude, and 141 days of a former sentence 20. 8. 76.	Yes. Lusk.
3	9087	L. C.,	5 years penal servitude, 1. 2. 76.	Yes. Lusk.	7	9194	J. B.,	7 years penal servitude, 29. 8. 76.	Yes. Lusk.
4	9090	M. S.,	7 years penal servitude, 4. 2. 76.	Yes. Lusk.	8	9126	H. W.,	7 years penal servitude, 2. 3. 76.	No.
					9	9137	W. J., alias P. A.	10 years penal servitude, 25. 3. 76.	No.

Ten Years who had undergone a previous term of Penal Servitude, &c.—continued.

No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Lusk Intermediate Prison.	No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Lusk Intermediate Prison.
10	9141	F. D.,	7 years penal servitude, and 242 days of a former sentence. 11. 4. 76.	Yes. Lusk.	19	9215	W. B.,	5 years penal servitude. 23. 10. 76.	Yes. Lusk.
					20	9217	J. G.,	7 years penal servitude. 27. 12. 76.	Yes. Lusk. Returned for misconduct.
11	9166	J. D.,	15 years penal servitude. 15. 6. 76.	Yes. Smithfield.	21	9218	J. C.,	7 years penal servitude. 3. 11. 76.	Yes. Smithfield.
12	9163	E. L.,	7 years penal servitude. 27. 6. 76.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.	22	9219	W. S., alias B.	7 years penal servitude. 8. 11. 76.	Yes. Lusk.
13	9166	J. A. T.,	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 5. 7. 76.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.	23	9234	T. F.,	7 years penal servitude. 3. 11. 76.	Yes. Lusk.
14	9171	T. L.,	7 years penal servitude, and 630 days of a former sentence. 6. 7. 76.	Yes. Smithfield.	24	9243	J. W.,	5 years penal servitude, and 61 days of a former sentence. 16. 11. 76.	Yes. Lusk.
15	9175	J. H.,	7 years penal servitude. 4. 8. 76.	Yes. Smithfield.	25	9244	C. D.,	5 years penal servitude. 16. 11. 76.	No.
16	9186	J. D.,	10 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 10. 10. 76.	Yes. Lusk.	26	9245	F. L.,	5 years penal servitude. 16. 11. 76.	Yes. Lusk. Returned on medical grounds.
17	9204	W. S.,	7 years penal servitude. 12. 10. 76.	Yes. Smithfield.	27	9264	W. C.,	10 years penal servitude. 29. 12. 76.	Yes. Lusk.
18	9209	J. M.,	7 years penal servitude. 24. 10. 76.	Yes. Lusk.	28	9273	T. C.,	7 years penal servitude, and 6 years police supervision. 30. 12. 76.	Yes. Lusk.

1877.

1	9259	J. H.,	7 years penal servitude. 10. 1. 77.	No.	20	9262	J. S.,	10 years penal servitude. 20. 6. 77.	Yes. Lusk. Returned for misconduct.
2	9263	B. L.,	5 years penal servitude. 11. 1. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	21	9263	J. M.,	7 years penal servitude. 25. 8. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
3	9266	W. L.,	10 years penal servitude. 15. 1. 77.	Yes. Smithfield.	22	9264	J. S.,	7 years penal servitude. 23. 6. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
4	9267	R. H.,	5 years penal servitude. 15. 1. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	23	9268	M. D.,	7 years penal servitude, and 390 days of a former sentence. 12. 7. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
5	9271	W. W.,	10 years penal servitude, and 660 days of a former sentence. 16. 1. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	24	9275	T. W.,	15 years penal servitude. 24. 7. 77.	No.
6	9290	O. D.,	5 years penal servitude. 16. 2. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	25	9282	T. E.,	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision. 10. 7. 77.	No. Convict in England.
7	9295	J. M'C.,	7 years penal servitude. 12. 2. 77.	No.	26	9286	F. E.,	15 years penal servitude. 6. 3. 77.	No.
8	9297	W. D.,	7 years penal servitude. 27. 2. 77.	No.	27	9286	F. L.,	5 years penal servitude. 7. 8. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
9	9300	H. W.,	7 years penal servitude, and 465 days of a former sentence. 28. 2. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	28	9287	J. D.,	7 years penal servitude, and 544 days of a former sentence. 8. 2. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
10	9319	W. J. M'D.,	7 years penal servitude, and 423 days of a former sentence. 8. 2. 77.	Yes. Smithfield.	29	9295	W. W.,	7 years penal servitude. 2. 10. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
11	9320	J. C.,	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 6. 4. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	30	9400	C. M'C.,	7 years penal servitude, and 165 days of a former sentence, and 5 years police supervision. 11. 10. 77.	Yes. Smithfield.
12	9324	M. W.,	5 years penal servitude, and 564 days of a former sentence. 9. 4. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	31	9402	J. B.,	5 years penal servitude. 10. 10. 77.	No.
13	9326	J. O'B.,	10 years penal servitude, and 6 years police supervision. 9. 4. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	32	9404	E. T.,	7 years penal servitude. 18. 10. 77.	No. Convict in England.
14	9328	J. B., alias J. C.	10 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 16. 4. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	33	9405	R. S.,	7 years penal servitude. 12. 10. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
15	9329	J. H.,	5 years penal servitude. 23. 4. 77.	Yes. Smithfield.	34	9423	F. H.,	5 years penal servitude. 26. 11. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
16	9348	D. M'N.,	5 years penal servitude. 18. 5. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	35	9430	D. M'T.,	10 years penal servitude, and 2 years police supervision. 2. 12. 77.	Yes. Smithfield.
17	9354	J. R.,	5 years penal servitude. 19. 6. 77.	Yes. Smithfield.	36	9435	M. T.,	7 years penal servitude. 18. 12. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
18	9356	P. B.,	5 years penal servitude. 22. 6. 77.	Yes. Lusk.	37	9438	F. F.,	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision. 17. 12. 77.	Yes. Lusk.
19	9360	M. M'C.,	7 years penal servitude, and 181 days of a former sentence. 27. 6. 77.	No.					

1878.

1	9449	J. W.,	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision. 2. 1. 78.	Yes. Lusk. Returned for misconduct.	3	9454	D. M.,	10 years penal servitude, and 7 years police supervision. 8. 1. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
2	9451	J. M.,	7 years penal servitude. 2. 1. 78.	No.	4	9457	F. D.,	5 years penal servitude. 16. 1. 78.	No.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH PRISONS.

NOMINAL RETURN of all Male Prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude in each of the last
1878-

No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Lusk Intermediate Prison.	No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Lusk Intermediate Prison.
5	9468	H. K.	5 years penal servitude, 15. 1. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	20	9509	J. B.	5 years penal servitude, 9. 4. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
6	9469	H. L.	7 years penal servitude, 21. 1. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	21	9515	J. T.	14 years penal servitude, 10. 4. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
7	9464	C. M.	7 years penal servitude, 7. 1. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	22	9527	J. D.	5 years penal servitude, 17. 4. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
8	9467	J. B.	5 years penal servitude, 8. 2. 78.	No.	28	9531	V. B.	7 years penal servitude, 20. 4. 78.	No.
9	9471	J. L.	7 years penal servitude, 18. 2. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	24	9532	J. B.	10 years penal servitude, 20. 4. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
10	9472	J. H.	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision, 18. 2. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	25	9562	F. D.	5 years penal servitude, 8. 6. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
11	9480	S. R.	10 years penal servitude, 5. 2. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	26	9567	D. S.	7 years penal servitude, 1. 1. 78.	Yes. Smithfield.
12	9481	J. B.	7 years penal servitude, 5. 2. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	27	9575	J. C.	7 years penal servitude, 2. 7. 78.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
13	9485	J. C.	7 years penal servitude, 7. 3. 78.	Yes. Smithfield.	28	9587	T. M.	7 years penal servitude, 8. 7. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
14	9486	W. S.	7 years penal servitude, 5. 3. 78.	Yes. Smithfield.	29	9599	C. O'D.	10 years penal servitude, 25. 7. 78.	Yes. Smithfield.
15	9490	T. B.	7 years penal servitude, 16. 2. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	30	9608	C. J.	7 years penal servitude, 24. 9. 78.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
16	9495	J. D.	5 years penal servitude, 16. 3. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	21	9622	J. G.	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision, 21. 2. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
17	9497	J. P.	Life penal servitude, 21. 2. 78.	Yes. Smithfield.	31	9638	J. H.	7 years penal servitude, 22. 7. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
18	9502	J. R.	7 years penal servitude, 22. 2. 78.	Yes. Lusk.	32	9638	J. H.	7 years penal servitude, 4. 12. 78.	Yes. Lusk.
19	9508	J. B.	5 years penal servitude, 8. 4. 78.	No.					

1879.

1	A 3	J. D.	7 years penal servitude, 1. 1. 79.	Yes. Lusk.	21	A 99	W. M.	5 years penal servitude, 7. 10. 79.	No.
2	A 5	J. R.	7 years penal servitude, 8. 1. 79.	No.	22	A 101	J. M'C.	7 years penal servitude, 18. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
3	A 6	C. G.	7 years penal servitude, 14. 1. 79.	No.	23	A 98	D. S.	7 years penal servitude, 9. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
4	A 8	P. C.	10 years penal servitude, 31. 1. 79.	Yes. Smithfield.	24	A 107	W. B.	7 years penal servitude, 23. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
5	A 9	J. H.	7 years penal servitude, 31. 1. 79.	Yes. Smithfield.	25	A 104	W. B.	5 years penal servitude, 23. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk. Received back on medical grounds.
6	A 14	T. S.	7 years penal servitude, 11. 2. 79.	No.	26	A 105	L. C.	5 years penal servitude, 23. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
7	A 23	L. D.	7 years penal servitude, 10. 2. 79.	Yes. Lusk.	27	A 103	S. M'C.	5 years penal servitude, 23. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
8	A 22	J. C.	10 years penal servitude, 10. 2. 79.	Yes. Lusk. Sent back for misconduct.	28	A 121	J. C.	7 years penal servitude, 27. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
9	A 42	J. O'B.	7 years penal servitude, 20. 2. 79.	Yes. Lusk.	29	A 122	S. A.	5 years penal servitude, 15. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
10	A 41	E. F.	7 years penal servitude, 20. 2. 79.	No.	30	A 121	T. C.	14 years penal servitude, 4. 12. 79.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
11	A 53	W. H. J.	10 years penal servitude, 7. 4. 79.	Yes. Lusk.	31	A 122	J. O'B.	5 years penal servitude, 4. 12. 79.	No.
12	A 58	J. W.	7 years penal servitude, 10. 6. 79.	Yes. Smithfield.	32	A 127	J. M.	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision, 28. 6. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
13	A 50	M. M'D.	7 years penal servitude, 18. 6. 79.	Yes. Lusk.	33	A 129	W. R.	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision, 2. 12. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
14	A 68	T. B.	7 years penal servitude, and 7 years police supervision, 28. 6. 79.	Yes. Lusk.	34	A 180	J. B.	7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision, 2. 12. 79.	Yes. Lusk.
15	A 88	J. F.	7 years penal servitude, 7. 8. 79.	Yes. Lusk.	35	A 138	H. K.	5 years penal servitude, 15. 12. 79.	No.
16	A 89	J. D.	10 years penal servitude, 18. 8. 79.	Yes. Lusk.	36	A 140	M. M'M.	10 and 10 years penal servitude concurrent, 13. 12. 79.	Yes. Smithfield.
17	A 96	J. W.	7 years penal servitude, 9. 10. 79.	No.					
18	A 92	T. D.	10 years penal servitude, 7. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.					
19	A 93	M. M.	7 years penal servitude, 7. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.					
20	A 94	J. W.	12 years penal servitude, 7. 10. 79.	Yes. Lusk.					

1880.

1	A 144	P. O'D.	7 years penal servitude, 1. 1. 80.	No.	8	A 184	R. W.	5 years penal servitude, 27. 2. 80.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
2	A 146	M. H.	7 years penal servitude, 5. 1. 80.	No.	9	A 167	P. C.	5 years penal servitude, 2. 2. 80.	No.
3	A 145	T. B.	7 years penal servitude, 2. 1. 80.	Yes. Lusk.	10	A 165	J. C.	7 years penal servitude, 2. 2. 80.	Yes. Lusk.
4	A 148	T. B.	7 years penal servitude, 12. 1. 80.	No.	11	A 186	D. G.	5 years penal servitude, 7. 5. 80.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
5	A 151	W. O'R.	7 years penal servitude, 23. 1. 80.	Yes. Lusk.	12	A 187	J. C.	7 years penal servitude, 8. 6. 80.	Yes. Lusk.
6	A 152	E. C.	7 years penal servitude, 23. 1. 80.	Yes. Lusk.	13	A 189	F. D.	5 years penal servitude, 10. 6. 80.	No.
7	A 151	J. M'E.	10 years penal servitude, 4. 2. 80.	Yes. Lusk.					

APPENDIX

Ten Years who had undergone a previous sentence of Penal Servitude, &c.—continued.

1880.

No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Luak Intermediate Prison.	No.	Reg. No.	Name.	Sentence and Date of Conviction.	Passed through Luak Intermediate Prison.
14	A 194	M. B.	5 years penal servitude, 18. 6. 80.	Yes. Luak.	20	A 280	D. B.	5 years penal servitude, 19. 10. 80.	No.
15	A 196	M. R.	10 years penal servitude, 2. 7. 80.	Yes. Luak.	21	A 281	H. R.	5 years penal servitude, 25. 10. 80.	No.
16	A 207	J. C.	7 years penal servitude, 15. 7. 80.	Yes. Luak.	22	A 282	W. R.	5 years penal servitude, 25. 10. 80.	No.
17	A 217	G. D.	5 years penal servitude, 21. 7. 80.	Yes. Luak.	23	A 286	D. M.	5 years penal servitude, 3. 11. 80.	No.
18	A 210	L. D.	5 years penal servitude, 19. 7. 80.	No.	24	A 243	H. R.	5 years penal servitude, 3. 12. 80.	No.
19	A 234	J. R.	6 calendar months, and 7 years penal servitude, 8. 10. 80.	No.	25	A 285	J. D.	5 calendar months, 7 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision, 1. 11. 80.	No.

1881.

1	A 262	T. F.	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision, 5. 1. 81.	No. An English licence holder.	16	A 310	J. M'M.	5 years penal servitude, 18. 7. 81.	No.
2	A 263	C. H.	7 years penal servitude, 8. 2. 81.	Yes. Luak.	17	A 318	T. T.	10 years penal servitude, 5. 8. 81.	No.
3	A 266	T. N.	7 years penal servitude, 14. 2. 81.	Yes. Luak.	18	A 319	P. C.	5 years penal servitude, 5. 8. 81.	Yes. Luak.
4	A 267	J. L.	5 years penal servitude, 16. 2. 81.	Yes. Fort Camden.	19	A 328	T. D.	7 years penal servitude, 30. 9. 81.	Yes. Luak.
5	A 273	T. E.	20 years penal servitude, 15. 3. 81.	No.	20	A 330	J. L.	5 years penal servitude, 8. 10. 81.	Yes. Luak.
6	A 269	T. M.	7 years penal servitude, 12. 3. 81.	An English returned Convict.	21	A 233	F. B.	5 years penal servitude, 12. 10. 81.	No.
7	A 270	J. C.	10 years penal servitude, 14. 3. 81.	Yes. Fort Camden.	22	A 289	J. S.	7 years penal servitude, and 1 year police supervision, 27. 10. 81.	Yes. Luak.
8	A 277	G. M'C.	5 years penal servitude, 18. 3. 81.	An English licensed returned Convict.	23	A 337	P. D.	14 years penal servitude, 28. 10. 81.	Yes. Luak.
9	A 276	M. C.	7 years penal servitude, 19. 3. 81.	Yes. Luak.	24	A 243	J. T.	7 years penal servitude, 28. 10. 81.	Yes. Luak.
10	A 280	S. P.	10 years penal servitude, 18. 2. 81.	No.	25	A 288	J. M.	5 years penal servitude, 26. 10. 81.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
11	A 285	J. M'C.	5 years penal servitude, 12. 4. 81.	No.	26	A 250	P. F.	7 years penal servitude, 3. 11. 81.	Yes. Luak.
12	A 297	J. L.	5 years penal servitude, and 201 days of a former sentence, 20. 6. 81.	No.	27	A 360	T. H.	5 years penal servitude, 2. 12. 81.	Yes. Luak.
13	A 300	G. H.	5 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision, 25. 6. 81.	Yes. Luak.	28	A 269	P. B.	5 years penal servitude, 5. 12. 81.	Yes. Luak.
14	A 308	H. G.	5 years penal servitude, 12. 7. 81.	Yes. Luak.	29	A 285	J. M'C.	5 years penal servitude, 5. 12. 81.	Yes. Luak.
15	A 316	E. M.	7 years penal servitude, 21. 7. 81.	Yes. Luak.	30	A 375	W. M'M.	5 years penal servitude, 8. 12. 81.	Yes. Luak.
					31	A 408	J. N.	5 years penal servitude, 6. 12. 81.	Yes. Luak.
					32	A 409	S. V.	5 years penal servitude, 14. 12. 81.	

1882.

1	A 416	J. D.	5 years penal servitude, 3. 1. 82.	Yes. Luak.	19	A 551	J. N.	10 years penal servitude, 7. 8. 82.	Yes. Luak.
2	A 443	G. H.	7 years penal servitude, 18. 1. 82.	Yes. Luak.	20	A 559	J. D.	7 years penal servitude, 7. 8. 82.	No.
3	A 429	C. P.	5 years penal servitude, 11. 2. 82.	Yes. Luak.	21	A 552	J. K.	5 years penal servitude, 7. 8. 82.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
4	A 424	F. B.	5 years penal servitude, 14. 2. 82.	Yes. Luak.	22	A 554	J. K.	5 years penal servitude, 7. 8. 82.	No.
5	A 425	W. C.	5 years penal servitude, 14. 2. 82.	No.	23	A 555	P. B.	10 years penal servitude, 9. 8. 82.	Yes. Smithfield.
6	A 426	P. S.	5 years penal servitude, 14. 2. 82.	No.	24	A 556	J. M.	7 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision, 26. 9. 82.	Yes. Luak.
7	A 438	E. W.	5 years penal servitude, 28. 2. 82.	No.	25	A 574	J. W.	5 years penal servitude, 4. 10. 82.	Yes. Smithfield.
8	A 439	J. N.	5 years penal servitude, 17. 2. 82.	Yes. Luak.	26	A 581	J. M.	5 years penal servitude, 13. 10. 82.	Yes. Luak.
9	A 448	H. D.	5 years penal servitude, 22. 3. 82.	Yes. Luak.	27	A 590	G. C.	7 years penal servitude, 25. 10. 82.	Yes. Luak.
10	A 462	D. S.	5 years penal servitude, 8. 4. 82.	No.	28	A 588	G. L.	5 years penal servitude, 25. 10. 82.	Yes. Luak.
11	A 465	J. W.	5 years penal servitude, 8. 4. 82.	Yes. Luak.	29	A 604	W. M.	7 years penal servitude, 7. 11. 82.	No.
12	A 473	J. J., or C., or B.	15 years penal servitude, and 5 years police supervision, 27. 4. 82.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.	30	A 602	W. W.	5 years penal servitude, and 3 years police supervision, 31. 10. 82.	Yes. Luak.
13	A 473	J. R.	7 years penal servitude, 27. 4. 82.	No.	31	A 596	W. B.	7 years penal servitude, 26. 10. 82.	Yes. Luak.
14	A 475	J. H.	10 years penal servitude, 4. 5. 82.	Yes. Smithfield.	32	A 615	B. H.	5 years penal servitude, 16. 11. 82.	Yes. Luak.
15	A 477	M. C.	7 years penal servitude, 9. 5. 82.	Yes. Luak.	33	A 622	W. J.	5 years penal servitude, 28. 11. 82.	No. Formerly a Convict in England.
16	A 486	T. G.	5 years penal servitude, 2. 6. 82.	Yes. Luak.	34	A 633	J. H.	7 years penal servitude, 5. 12. 82.	Yes. Luak.
17	A 549	J. B.	5 years penal servitude, 9. 8. 82.	Yes. Luak.					
18	A 538	P. Q.	5 years penal servitude, 7. 8. 82.	Yes. Smithfield.					

ABSTRACT.

YEAR.	No. of Convicts sentenced for the second time or oftener to Penal Servitude.	No. of foregoing who, under any former sentence, passed through an Intermediate Prison.			YEAR.	No. of Convicts sentenced for the second time or oftener to Penal Servitude.	No. of foregoing who, under any former sentence, passed through an Intermediate Prison.		
		Lusk Prison.	Other Intermediate Prison (since closed).	Total.			Lusk Prison.	Other Intermediate Prison (since closed).	Total.
1872.	40	18	4	22	1879.	36	28	4	27
1874.	32	17	7	24	1880.	26	10	—	10
1875.	33	18	7	20	1881.	32	17	2	19
1876.	28	16	6	21	1882.	34	19	4	23
1877.	37	22	6	28					
1878.	32	19	5	24	Total.	329*	173	45	218

* Twenty of these were formerly sentenced to penal servitude in England or Scotland.

APPENDIX LIII.

I.—A.

RETURN OF PRISONERS for whom grants have been made to DISCHARGED ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS AID SOCIETY.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Previous Conviction.	Gratuity earned under Stage System.	Grant under Sect. 46.	Date of Grant.
1. M. L.	21	9 a. months.	NIL.	£ s. d. 0 6 6	£ s. d. 1 0 0	January 20, 1882
2. E. R.	26	6 a. months.	9 times.	0 6 6	1 0 0	January 26, 1882.
3. B. G.	29	6 a. months.	NIL.	0 4 0	1 0 0	June 23, 1882.
4. M. F.	34	6 a. months.	30 times.	0 8 0	2 0 0	December 28, 1882.
5. A. H. G.	42	6 a. months.	55 times.	0 5 11	2 0 0	January 31, 1883.
6. E. C.	43	6 a. months.	10 times.	0 6 5	1 13 7	August 8, 1883.
7. C. R.	24	6 a. months.	NIL.	0 4 4	1 16 8	October 23, 1883.
8. E. R.	40	6 a. months.	2 times.	0 4 11	1 16 1	November 16, 1883.
9. J. S.	47	6 a. months.	7 times.	0 6 6	1 12 6	November 16, 1883.
10. M. A. G.	30	4 c. months.	NIL.	0 3 0	1 0 0	December 16, 1883.
				2 14 1	14 17 10	

* MEM.—These two payments were, in fact, in excess of the Board's powers by amount shown in Column 5, as it is now held that the £2 must cover the gratuity earned in Prison.

II.—B.

NAMES OF PRISONERS for whom ROMAN CATHOLIC DISCHARGED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY applied for Grants and were refused.

Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Previous Conviction.	Gratuity earned under Stage System.	Discharged from Prison.
1. E. F.	36	4 days.	NIL.	NIL.	10 November, 1881.
2. M. E.	25	14 days.	44 times.	NIL.	23 April, 1882.
3. E. S.	29	21 days.	2 times.	NIL.	3 February, 1882.
4. R. B.	24	7 days.	14 times.	NIL.	20 March, 1882.
5. M. L.	20	14 days.	13 times.	NIL.	28 March, 1882.

MEM.—These cases were also necessarily excluded from consideration by the three months rule, but as none of the prisoners concerned had even passed out of the Probation Stage they would have been equally inadmissible under the practice pursued in England.

APPENDIX LIV.

MEMORANDUM submitted by Rev. J. SPENCE, Belfast, about JUVENILE OFFENDERS, HABITUAL DRUNKARDS, and GRATUITIES to PRISONERS.

18th May, 1884.

I would like to add a word, 1st, with regard to boys. I would suggest that when brought before the Court careful inquiry should be made as to their parents. If they are alive and fit to have the care of them, the boys ought to be birched and handed over to them. If the parents are not fit to have charge of them the State should send them to school, correcting them as a good parent would for the offence, and not degrading them with the prison brand.

2nd. With regard to habitual drunkards, I would suggest that their terms of imprisonment should be steadily lengthened after each lapse, but, *its* conditions eased. Nothing could be worse than the present

system. It is simple torture without real benefit that I can see. People in drink don't consider the consequences, and the hunger and torture of prison life prevents them thinking of better things inside.

3rd. I would like to suggest with regard to gratuities now paid to prisoners, that a more absolute control be given to the Governor so that he might pay it to some person or society to be used for the prisoner's benefit. In some cases this gratuity is a real help, but in many cases it is not taken past the first public-house. Giving the Governor a discretionary power would obviate this in many cases.

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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

PRISONS

IN IRELAND.

3

SECOND REPORT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



R 587

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Royal Commission on Prisons in Ireland. (3)

SECOND REPORT.

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the administration, discipline and condition of Prisons in Ireland, both local and convict, having had under our consideration the various matters referred to us, humbly report as follows:—

1. We have taken a very large amount of evidence from the persons who were most experienced and capable of setting out the facts in connection with the Irish prison system. In addition to the members of the staff of the Prisons Board, we have examined Visiting Justices, Governors, Medical Officers, Chaplains, Chief Warders and others. Two Members of Parliament who had undergone confinement in Irish prisons also appeared before us, and gave us the advantage of their personal experiences and observations.

2. We have carefully inspected the Convict Prisons, the majority of the Local Prisons and some Bridewells in various parts of Ireland. In our visits to these establishments we made an examination of the general structure of the buildings, the wards, the cells, the stores, the hospitals and the officers' quarters; the sanitary and culinary arrangements, the provision for the supply of water, for heating and ventilation, for exercise and for labour. At the same time we took occasion to converse with Members of the Visiting Committees, Governors, Medical Officers, Chaplains, and Schoolmasters, as well as with Warders, male and female; so as to elicit their opinions on the general working of the present prison system in all its bearings. We were also careful to speak to a large number of prisoners in each prison that we visited, out of the hearing, and the presence of prison officials, and thus to give them an opportunity of freely making complaints to us.

3. Early in our inquiry we instructed our Secretary, who is an Officer of the Royal Engineers, and who has since the year 1877 been employed in the English prison service, more especially in connection with buildings, to make a minute survey of the structure and general arrangements of every Prison and Bridewell in Ireland, and by these means we acquired detailed information regarding all the prison establishments in Ireland. We have therefore spared no pains to obtain from various sources full information on the questions submitted to us.

4. It may be observed that many of the Prisons in Ireland are of an antiquated type, devised for an obsolete system of discipline, and therefore fail to fulfil the requirements of the present day. Only 5, perhaps, out of the whole number, may be considered to be up to the standard of modern construction. Of the remainder, 22 have been more or less improved, while 11 are in every respect unsatisfactory as regards construction.

5. The Bridewells in Ireland, which are small buildings for the custody of a few prisoners, for very short periods, present great variety of structure, and in many cases require extensive alterations to render them suitable for the detention of prisoners.

6. Before the passing of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the administration of the Irish Convict Prisons was entirely separate from that of the County and Borough Gaols and Bridewells. The former were administered by Directors appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and all expenditure upon them was defrayed from Imperial funds. On the other hand, the County and Borough Gaols and Bridewells were under the direct management of Local Boards of Superintendence, and the expenses of the establishments were mainly met by local taxation. A general supervision was, however, exercised over them on the part of the Government by two Inspectors General, whom the Lord Lieutenant appointed, and whose salaries were a charge on the Imperial Exchequer.

7. The General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877 abolished the offices of the two Inspectors General and of the Directors of Convict Prisons, and transferred their powers, jurisdictions, and duties to a General Prisons Board which it created. It, likewise, transferred to this new Board, from the 1st April 1878, all the County and Borough Gaols and Bridewells together with all the powers, jurisdictions, and duties of the Local Boards of Superintendence. It further enacted that the whole expenditure of the administration of prisons by the General Prisons Board should be defrayed from moneys provided by Parliament.

8. There were, in 1877, in Ireland 38 Local Prisons, having a daily average number of prisoners in custody of 2,828, and a staff of 681 male and female officers. There were also 95 Bridewells, with a staff of 125 officers and a total daily average of less than 100 prisoners.

9. The General Prisons Board, created by the Act of 1877, have reduced the status of 14 out of the 38 Local Prisons by converting them into what are now called "Minor Prisons" (i.e., prisons for the detention of prisoners on remand or under sentences not exceeding seven days),—so that on the 31st March 1884 there remained only 24 Prisons (as now called "Larger" Prisons). The staff in charge of these 24 Prisons has been reduced to 537 officers, while the average daily number of prisoners in custody for the year 1883-84 was 2,637.

10. The 14 Minor Prisons are nearly empty; their daily average prison population for 1883-84 has been 46, and the staff in charge number 42.

11. Out of the 95 Bridewells 64 have been closed since 1878 by the Board, and the staff of the remaining 31 Bridewells consists of 56 officers, who have charge of a daily average of 35 prisoners.

12. We think it right to state, at the outset of our observations on the Irish local prison system, that our inquiries have not led us to believe that it is administered with any intentional or systematic harshness towards the prisoners. Cases have undoubtedly come under our notice in which an excessive number of punishments appear to have been inflicted, but these were cases of refractory prisoners whose mental condition may be described as the border land between sanity and insanity. The proper treatment of prisoners of this class (to which we shall revert hereafter) is a matter of the first importance, and requires the close attention of all who are concerned with the custody of criminals; but the application of penal discipline in such cases is confessedly the most difficult branch of the management of prisoners, and in dealing with them even the most careful and practised judgment is liable to error. While, then, we see no reason to believe that the general tone of the Irish prison administration is harsh and oppressive towards the prisoners, we are by no means equally satisfied that the discipline in all the local prisons is as regular and efficient as it ought to be, or that the means exist in them for effectively promoting the reformation of criminals. In justice, however, to the General Prisons Board, it should be stated that we have received evidence to the effect that the average standard of discipline in the local prisons is higher and more uniform than it used to be under the Local Boards of Superintendence, which managed the prisons before the enactment of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877. It should also be borne in mind that, since the transfer of the local prisons to the General Prisons Board in 1878, Ireland has passed through a period of political and social ferment, which subjected the Prisons Department, like other Departments of the Irish Government, to the strain of unusual difficulties and anxieties. It is sufficient in this connection to refer to the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881, which made a rapid and large addition to the prison population, of prisoners whose special treatment imposed exceptional labour and responsibility upon all in charge of them.

13. We are convinced that the fact of there being such a large number of local prisons in Ireland, and the consequently small number of prisoners in most of them, lies at the root of the principal defects of the existing administration. For instance, we have heard many complaints of the excessive length of warders' hours of duty in some prisons, and of the great want of similarity in this respect between one prison and another. We are told that in small prisons young warders are frequently set to discharge duties of too responsible a character for their standing and experience in the service. Then, with regard to the prisoners, there is a tendency, where they are few,

to relax discipline for prisoners who are artisans or otherwise useful, by removing them from the hard penal labour, which is their proper task, in order to utilize their manual skill on structural repairs or other requirements of the prison. Again, it has been represented to us that there is a want of competent nursing for sick prisoners and sick warders, and that the prisons are not sufficiently provided with suitable appliances for the proper medical treatment of physical and mental disease. In like manner, it has been urged upon us that prisoners are sometimes denied the means of education, and adequate opportunities for receiving religious ministrations. Now it is obvious that all the conditions of a thoroughly good prison system here indicated cannot be fulfilled in a number of very small establishments except at an extravagant cost to the Imperial Exchequer. No argument is needed to show that a superfluity of diminutive establishments must be as conducive to waste in expenditure, as it is prejudicial to uniformity and excellence of administration. Whether, therefore, we study economy of public money, or economy of the time and labour of superintending authorities; whether we regard the efficiency and contentment of prison officers of all grades; or whether we turn to the discipline, reformation, and legitimate wants of prisoners, we are alike convinced that a reduction of the number of Irish local prisons, and the concentration of the prisoners in fewer and larger prisons, are indispensable conditions for the introduction of those improvements which are most urgently required in the present system. There are at present, in England and Wales, 64 local prisons, containing a daily average of about 18,000 prisoners; while in Ireland a daily average of about 2,700 prisoners is dispersed in 24 larger prisons, 14 minor prisons, and 31 bridewells, that is, 69 establishments in all. In England, moreover, expenditure on the prisons has considerably decreased since the passing of the Prisons Act, 1877; but in Ireland there has been a substantial increase, which is explained by the Board to be due to the increase of building works, to the improved dietary, and to the extra cost thrown upon them by the Protection of Person and Property Act, 1881. Though large allowances must, of course, be made for the differences between England and Ireland, especially as regards facilities of communication by railway, this statement will serve to suggest how much yet remains to be done for the consolidation of the Irish prison administration.

14. The question next arises, to what extent shall consolidation be carried forward? If it be considered with exclusive reference to the perfection of prison administration, it could hardly be carried too far. The larger the number of prisoners in any prison, within certain limits, the greater should be both the efficiency and the economy of their maintenance and treatment. But other considerations than the improvement of the prisons have to be taken into account, for example, the arrangements of Judicial Circuits and Quarter Sessions, the cost of the conveyance of prisoners for long distances, and the burden on the constabulary of escorting them, the distance to which prisoners might have to be removed from their friends, and even local susceptibilities in regard to the closing of gaols and bridewells.

15. The Members of the Board are unanimous in opinion as to the superiority of large over small prisons, and they have explained that they would themselves have proceeded further in the work of consolidation had they not felt their hands to be tied by the need of a place of detention in every assize town and by the clause in the Prisons Act which requires that, unless for special reasons, to be stated by the Lord Lieutenant, there shall remain one prison in each county. It may be here remarked that under similar provisions in the English Act the Secretary of State in England has not hesitated to close the only prison of a county in certain parts of England and Wales where the average daily number of prisoners did not justify the maintenance of a separate prison, and when in an adjoining county there was a prison which could conveniently be used for the confinement of such prisoners.

16. The arrangements as to Assizes and Circuits seem to be hardly within the scope of our present inquiry. As, however, they bear, to some extent, upon the question of the consolidation of prisons, we would observe that, under the statute 40 & 41 Vict., c. 57, s. 62, the Lord Lieutenant may, from time to time, after the commencement of that Act, by Order in Council, which must be laid before Parliament, rearrange the Circuits or reduce their number, and direct what counties and towns shall be upon each circuit. It must rest with the Lord Lieutenant to give such practical effect to these provisions as he may think fit.

17. It has been objected to further consolidation that the local rates would be burdened with additional cost of transport. The Government, however, have removed

this objection by passing a Bill assimilating the law in Ireland to that in England, where such charge of transport is borne by the Exchequer. It has likewise been pressed upon us that it is a hardship upon prisoners under short sentences, especially women, to be sent to a distant prison, and so to be obliged to travel long distances in the country, exposed to all weathers, and often in open cars, and that such hardship would be aggravated by further consolidation. We admit the force of this contention, and have been very anxious to find a remedy. Similar conditions of climate and imperfect communication exist in certain parts of Scotland, and the practice in that country is instructive as to the detention of prisoners under short sentences. We quote the following extract from the Fifth Annual Report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland:—

“ In estimating the full extent of the prison population of the country, it is necessary to keep in view the provision in section 30 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, whereby police cells under the administration of police authorities may be legalised places of detention for any period not exceeding fourteen days, before, or during, or after trial. At the commencement of the year there were 11 such police establishments legalised under the Act; and in the course of the year, in terms of the rules issued by the Secretary of State appended hereto, the police cells at Dūnoon, in the county of Argyll, were added to the number. The number of such legalised lock-ups at the close of the year is consequently 12. All these are under the administration of the Local Police Authorities, but the maintenance of prisoners confined therein is defrayed out of the prison's vote, under an arrangement with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, whereby the Police Authorities received 1s. per day of twenty-four hours for each prisoner. This grant does not include any payment in respect of the rent of cells, or of the personal services of the officers. When prisoners are removed to an ordinary prison the removal expenses are paid by us. The arrangement is one mutually advantageous to the Local Authorities and to the Government. In the case of prisoners sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment in default of payment of fines, and prisoners under remand for examination, it saves the time of the police in removing them to a distant prison for a short period, and relieves the Government of the heavy expense incurred in repeated transmissions. Prisoners of the class usually detained in legalised police cells are not, in the proper sense of the term, criminals suitable for detention in an ordinary prison, but police offenders for short terms of imprisonment ranging from a few hours to 14 days, for breaches of the General and Local Police Acts in default of payment of fines.” These lock-ups in Scotland are inspected by the Prison Commissioners.

18. We have carefully considered whether a practice similar to that of Scotland, as described above, would be suited to the circumstances of Ireland; and with that view we have examined many witnesses as to whether the committal of prisoners to the custody of the police for short periods would be distasteful to the public sentiment of the Irish people.

19. In our examination we have constantly distinguished between the cases of prisoners under short sentences and prisoners on remand. The testimony given was almost unanimous in favour of allowing prisoners under short sentences for minor offences to pass their term of imprisonment in charge of the police, but grave doubt was felt as to the expediency of leaving prisoners on remand in their charge. Mr. Parnell, however, stated that the ordinary sentences inflicted by the Justices in Petty Sessions even up to one month might fairly be passed in local bridewells under the direction of the police, and he saw no objection to leaving prisoners on remand on ordinary charges of drunkenness, assaults, and offences of that kind in the custody of the police.

20. After careful consideration of this difficult question, we have come to the conclusion that there should be at such police stations as might be selected, Lock-ups or Legalized Police Cells, as in Scotland, for the confinement of such prisoners as it might be desirable to detain there, either out of consideration for the prisoners themselves, or in order to save unnecessary strain on the police for escort duty; but that such Lock-ups should not exist, except where the distances are so great as to justify the authorities in not forwarding the prisoner to the nearest prison. The cells in the Lock-ups should, in every instance, be certified for the confinement of prisoners, and the necessary works for heating the cells, the construction of

exercise yards and for the separation of the sexes should be carried out before they are brought into use. Such Lock-ups would, of course, as in Scotland, be subject to the inspection of the General Prisons Board. We think it would be desirable to restrict the use of police Lock-ups to prisoners under sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven days. We are fully sensible to the reasonable objections that might be felt to leaving prisoners on remand for serious offences in the custody of the police for any length of time, but on the whole we feel justified in recommending the confinement in Lock-ups of prisoners remanded for the first time, when such prisoners are remanded solely for the purpose of being brought up at the next Petty Sessions; such detention should, however, in no case, exceed seven days. To give effect, therefore, to these suggestions, we propose that the minor prisons and bridewells, as at present administered by the Prison Board, should be closed, and that such of them as may be required to supplement their existing police accommodation should be handed over to the Constabulary.

21. In carrying out these proposals it is clear that some outlay will be necessary, and in those cases where expenditure is incurred for the purpose of improved prison administration, such expenditure, it would seem to be fair, should not be defrayed from local revenue. In our opinion any such expenditure would be more than counterbalanced by the saving that would accrue from the consolidation of prisons and reduction of the charge for police escort. In cases where the Lock-ups to be improved belong to the local authority, and Government money is expended in their improvement, special arrangements will have to be made between the Imperial and Local Authorities.

22. Having already expressed our conviction that the further consolidation of prisons must be regarded as the basis of all future improvement, it is clearly important that the numbers of prisoners in each prison should be considerable; indeed, so far as mere prison management is concerned, the nearer the numbers approach to 800 or 900 probably the more efficient will it be. Although such large numbers cannot conveniently be assembled in Ireland, except possibly in the single case of Dublin, it is very desirable that the prisons should be so consolidated as to ensure, if possible, that the daily average population should in no case be less than 100.

23. Without wishing to fetter the discretion of the Executive Government, and without prejudice to still further consolidation, we would submit that the requirements of the country as regards local prisoners would be amply provided for by one properly constructed local prison at the following places only:—Dublin, Dundalk, Belfast, Londonderry, Omagh, Sligo, Mullingar, Castlebar, Galway, Limerick, Tralee, Cork, Clonmel, Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford. The prisons already existing at some of the towns named are of a modern type; where this is not the case, or where an obsolete plan of prison exists, as at Mullingar, reconstruction should be at once undertaken to meet the discipline of the present day; and in every case proper provision must be made for hospital, sanitary, and other requirements. In view of still further consolidation, a selection as between Wexford and Waterford, and between Londonderry and Omagh, might possibly be made. It will no doubt be necessary in some cases to add to the existing accommodation, but the expenditure would be small when compared with the large annual saving which would accrue from the consolidation recommended.

24. The general security of the prisons indicated above appears to us to be sufficient for the detention of the ordinary class of criminals, but the construction of the larger number of them is not such as to afford adequate security under exceptional circumstances.

25. The Court-martial prisoners, who at present number 98, might be conveniently located at Tullamore or Naas, and thus collected together into one prison set apart for their use, where they would be quite separated from the ordinary criminal class. Such Military Prison would be handed over to the War Office Authorities.

26. The accommodation for convicts will be dealt with later on.

27. We pass now to the construction and working of the General Prisons Board created by the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877. In the autumn of that year the new Board was constituted with three members, a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman,

and an ordinary member. And these offices were respectively filled by the appointment of Sir Walter Crofton, a public servant regarded as a high authority on the subject of prisons, the Honourable Charles Bourke, who had served for some years as an Inspector General of Local Prisons in Ireland, and Captain Barlow, a Director of Irish Convict Prisons. The salary of the Chairman was fixed at 1,200*l.* per annum, of the Vice-Chairman at 1,100*l.*, and of the third Member at 1,000*l.* In February 1878 Mr. (now Sir John) Lentaigne was added to the Board as an unpaid member. In the same year three gentlemen, viz., Mr. Walter R. Crofton, Mr. Pierce-Joyce, and Captain Arthur Hill were appointed to serve under the Board as Inspectors, with salaries commencing at 500*l.*, and rising after five years' service to 600*l.* In November 1878, Sir Walter Crofton retired, and was succeeded as Chairman of the Board by the present holder of the office, Mr. Charles Bourke, who was himself succeeded as Vice-Chairman by Captain Barlow. The vacancy made by these promotions was filled by the nomination of Mr. William Patrick O'Brien, an Inspector under the Local Government Board, to be the third Member of the Prisons Board. The present Board, therefore, consists of Mr. Bourke, Captain Barlow, Mr. O'Brien, and Sir John Lentaigne.

28. Early in 1879 a small Departmental Committee was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the distribution of business in the General Prisons Board, and being of opinion that the work of the Board should be divided by subjects, they suggested a scheme which designated certain important subjects as proper to be dealt with by the whole Board, and distributed other subjects among the three salaried members of the Board. They left it to the Board to arrange an equal distribution of inspections by the paid members of the Board and by the Inspectors, but expressed a preference for distribution according to prisons rather than according to districts. They stated that in their opinion frequent inspection by the Members of the Board was the foundation of good prison management and discipline, and that no distribution of the business could be considered in any way satisfactory, which would not in course of time relieve the paid members from unnecessary office work, and thereby enable them to devote a larger portion of their time to inspection. Brief experience, however, revealed certain disadvantages to attach to the distribution of work by subjects and to inspection according to prisons rather than districts; and the Board accordingly proposed certain modifications of the scheme which were approved by the Lord Lieutenant. This modified scheme is the basis of the present distribution of business transacted by the Board. Under it Ireland is divided into three districts, each of which is assigned to the charge of a paid member of the Board. All correspondence and papers, whatever be the subject to which they relate, are dealt with in the first instance by the Member of the Board in whose district the prison to which they refer is, for the time being, included; but if, in his opinion, the question be one of importance it is reserved by him for the decision of the whole Board. With regard to general subjects, that is, subjects not limited to any particular prison, the scheme provided that the Chairman should deal primarily with all general and miscellaneous correspondence and affairs, licenses to convicts, and the ordinary transfer of officers from one prison to another; that the Vice-Chairman should deal with accounts, stores, manufactures, and provisions; and Mr. O'Brien with the registration of habitual criminals. The Board meet at least once a week, and frequently much oftener; for instance, in the year 1882-83 there were 87 meetings of the Board, and the total number of visits by the paid Members to the local prisons during the same year was 70. In deference to a recommendation made by the Penal Servitude Acts Commissioners it was at first arranged by the Board that its Members should change their districts annually, but they state that they have found such frequent changes to be inconvenient, and they propose to discontinue them. We do not understand those Commissioners to have recommended annual changes of districts, but only changes at certain intervals of time; and we think that the objects of their recommendation, with which we concur, would be sufficiently attained by changes of districts every three or five years. But we would further suggest that the Members of the Board might with advantage exchange districts for a tour of inspection at least once a year, and thus keep up a personal acquaintance with all the establishments under their department. Under general instructions each Inspector is required to visit all the prisons in the district assigned to him once at least in every six weeks, the "minor" prisons once at least in every three months, and the bridewells once in each year, but, from returns presented to us, these regulations do not seem to have been carried out in their entirety.

29. We do not doubt that the Board has reduced the diversities of administration and discipline which existed in the local prisons at the time of their transfer in 1873, and is entitled to the credit of introducing greater uniformity into the local prison system of Ireland. But we feel equally bound to state that, upon the evidence before us, it may well be questioned whether some of the principal authorities of the Irish prison service manifest towards one another that spirit of cordial co-operation which always contributes so much to the successful working of a public Department. It is in evidence that there has been for some time an entire suspension of communication, except in writing, between the Chairman of the Board and the Inspector of his district. In a case of this kind, where so much turns upon manner and mutual bearing, it would be futile for us to endeavour to apportion to the parties concerned their respective shares of blame; but we believe that the public service has suffered, accordingly. We think, too, that the individual Members of the Board have not acted on their own responsibility so much as they might have done, and have not infrequently referred to the Board trifling business which they might well have dealt with individually, and thus a considerable amount of time has been spent which might have been more profitably employed. It also appears to some of us that the Board has in a similar manner referred small matters to the Executive which might have been dealt with by themselves.

30. Our attention has been much directed to the position and the functions of the Inspectors. Only once since their appointment have they been associated with each other in collective consultation; and, although there would seem to be some doubts as to the precise limits of their powers, their duties are in practice confined to inquiry and report to the Board. They do not punish either warders or prisoners, and they do not regard themselves as empowered to give orders to a Governor or other officer of a prison, unless, of course, it be a specific order of the Board, or Member of the Board, conveyed through them. They do not, however, hesitate to call the attention of a Governor to any matter in his prison requiring notice or rectification. It has been represented to us, on the part of the Inspectors, that their powers should be so enlarged as to include some authority for the immediate disposal of questions brought to their notice when inspecting prisons, and that they should be left perfectly free to receive complaints both from officers and prisoners. But we must point out that the powers of the Irish Inspectors of Prisons are as extensive as the powers of the English Inspectors, and we believe such powers to be quite sufficient, when exercised with good sense and discretion, for the full discharge of their duties. It was never intended that the Inspectors should be armed with direct executive authority. Their primary duty is to serve as the eyes of the Board, and to convey to it complete information about all the prisons which they visit. We therefore find no fault with the original instructions issued to the Inspectors, and published in the first annual Report of the Prisons Board; but some limitations appear to have been subsequently imposed on the discretion of the Inspectors as to representing complaints of officers and prisoners to the Board; on this point it will be enough for us to say that we are disposed to regard with jealousy any but absolutely necessary restrictions on the opportunities afforded to officers and prisoners for stating their grievances. We do not propose that the Inspectors should be associated with the Board in collective consultation, but we desire that there should be free and constant personal intercourse between the Members of the Board and the Inspectors. Hitherto there would seem to have been less of such intercourse than there ought to be, and with a view to promote it, and to establish a general community of ideas among the principal officers of the service, we think it desirable that the Inspectors should live in Dublin, and that, like the Members of the Board, they should sometimes change their districts. Stress was laid by the Inspectors on the frequent absence of communication to them of the decisions of the Board on their reports. We are not satisfied that it has ever been really difficult for them to obtain this information, if they took the trouble to inquire; but clearly the Inspectors ought to be acquainted with the views of the Board on matters submitted by them for its consideration, and residence in Dublin would render it easy for them to learn at the office of the Board all that they may want to know. One more point remains to be noticed in connection with the position of the Inspectors. At present they inspect convict as well as local prisons. This is contrary to the practice in England, and as we are of opinion that the Convict Prisons cannot be kept too closely under the direct and immediate supervision of the members of the Board, we recommend that the Inspectors should, for the future, cease to visit these establishments.

31. In comparing the number of members of the Prisons Board and Inspectors in Ireland with the numbers in similar departments in Scotland and England, and having regard to the number of prisoners in their charge, we have been led to the conclusion that, even with the present number of prisons, the staff in Ireland is unnecessarily large. The Vice-Chairman informed us that the Board was too large, and was a very lightly worked Board, and that, in the absence of one of the Members of the Board for six months, the whole business was well and without difficulty transacted by the rest of the Board.

32. Our attention has been called to the appointment in 1878 of a Medical Inspector of Prisons in England, for the purpose of bringing the medical treatment in the different local prisons into harmony, and of carrying out the precautions which should invariably be taken to prevent any excessive strain on the nervous system of prisoners of weak constitution, or of those who, being for the first time committed, feel their position more intensely; and we have had under our notice the recommendations of the Penal Servitude Commission of 1879, with reference to the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer in the convict service. The reasons there given for such an appointment are equally applicable to the case of the local prisons we are now considering, and are as follows:—

“ Whilst we are of opinion that the medical staff of the convict prisons is efficient, and in ordinary circumstances adequate to the requirements of the service, we consider that some modifications of the present system are desirable. It appears to us that the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer of high standing, who would have the oversight of the medical arrangements in all the convict prisons, would conduce much to the efficiency and satisfactory working of the medical department. We are aware that the appointment of such an officer has been more than once under consideration, and that it has on each occasion been held to be unnecessary on the ground, mainly, that a certain sum is taken in the estimates for the purpose of procuring independent advice on medical matters from outside the prison establishments. We are, however, of opinion, notwithstanding this decision, that such an officer would be a valuable addition to the present staff. The medical officers themselves are favourable to the creation of such an office, and it would certainly be an advantage to the authorities to have the assistance of a medical adviser possessed of more extended knowledge of the service than can be acquired in a single prison or in the ordinary routine of a prison medical officer. It has hitherto been the practice of the Department to apply to the medical officer of Millbank prison for general advice, a practice which no doubt originated when that prison was under the superintendence of a physician of eminence not otherwise connected with the Convict Department; and it was stated by Mr. Gover, the late medical officer of Millbank, that this additional duty, which devolved upon him on the abolition of the office of Medical Superintendent, frequently interfered with his ordinary work.

“ In making this recommendation, we have in view the appointment of some physician or surgeon of high class and wide experience. Such an officer should exercise a general superintendence over the medical arrangements of the several convict prisons; visit each prison periodically, and also at uncertain times; ascertain the manner in which the medical duties are performed in the several prisons; inspect the hospital and convicts under punishment in each prison at the time of his visit; consult with the resident medical officers in cases of supposed malingering, or otherwise of unusual difficulty; arrange, on the report of the medical officer, or from his personal observation, for the removal of invalid, weak-minded, or insane convicts from the public works prisons to a prison better adapted for such cases; investigate all complaints of alleged medical neglect made by prisoners; and advise as to the selection of persons to fill the office of assistant surgeon.”

33. The appointment of the Medical Inspector of Prisons in England has undoubtedly conduced to uniformity in, and to the efficiency and satisfactory working of, the Medical Department in the local as well as in the convict prisons; in that country, and has led to a vast improvement in the culinary arrangements in various prisons, a matter of the highest importance, as undoubtedly the nutritive quality of the diet depends very largely on its proper preparation. We are of opinion that the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer is highly desirable in Ireland, and while one of us would prefer that this officer should be, as in England, an Inspector connected with both the convict and local prisons, the rest of us recommend that he should be appointed as a Member of the Board, in which case he would have the convict prisons as well as the local prisons under his superintendence, and ample

duties in other directions. This course would avoid the multiplication of reports, and the delays consequent on his acting only as an Inspector, while it would give him the authority which appears to us essential to the due performance of functions second to none in importance in the prisons service.

34. In any recommendation which we wish to make with regard to the reorganization of the prison service in Ireland, we should not be disposed to disturb the present position of Sir J. Lentaigne as Honorary Member of the Board, inasmuch as the great experience of that officer must eminently fit him to advise on many points which come under discussion at Board meetings, but we should not recommend the permanent continuance of his office.

35. Leaving, then, the Honorary Member as at present, and believing that the appointment of a Medical Member of the Board is desirable, we recommend that the Board should be reconstituted as follows:—

A Chairman, with a salary of 1,200 <i>l.</i> per annum.
A Vice-Chairman " " 1,100 <i>l.</i> "
The third Member " " 1,000 <i>l.</i> "

One of these three to be a medical man, with special duties.

Also, that the number of Inspectors should be reduced to two, with increased salaries on a scale rising from 600*l.* to 700*l.* per annum.

36. Before leaving the subject of the Prisons Board, we think it right to state that our attention has been directed to the fact that in some cases Circulars issued by the Board seem to vary the character or meaning of rules made under the Act of Parliament. This should, of course, be carefully avoided in future. No Circular, while professing merely to explain, should be drawn so as in reality to alter the rule itself. We observe with satisfaction that, since this Commission has been appointed, the Board have collated and printed, with an index, the various Circulars they have issued. This record should always be kept up, and be easily accessible to all officers of the Department.

37. Knowing that public confidence in the administration of prisons may be greatly strengthened by a regular and thorough inspection of them by independent persons, we were anxious to ascertain whether this advantage had been secured by the action of the Visiting Committees of Justices. It caused us therefore much regret to be made aware of a widespread impression in Ireland that the Visiting Committees are indifferent to their duties, and that as a security for the proper treatment of prisoners they are of little value. In some cases, no doubt, the functions of the Visiting Committees are discharged with conscientious fidelity, and with manifest gain to the public service; but we fear that there are too many instances in which the apparent indifference of Visiting Committees to their trust has unhappily tended to create the popular belief that, as a body, they contribute little or nothing to the satisfactory working of the prison administration. It was stated to us, as an explanation of the want of interest in their work exhibited by so many Justices, that they regard themselves as divested of all important functions by the General Prisons Act; but this is a pure misconception, and as its consequences are serious, every effort should be made to remove it.

38. Although the Act of 1877 transferred the government of the local prisons to the Prisons Board, it was never intended by Parliament to dispense with the services of the Justices. It may be said that before passing of the Act of 1877 the government of the prisons was in the hands of the Justices; the duty of independent inspection lay upon the Government. The Act of 1877 reversed this; the government of the prisons was vested in the Prisons Board, the duty of independent inspection was vested in the Justices. Further and convincing proof of the intention of Parliament and the Government that Visiting Committees should take a leading part in the supervision of prisons may be found in the Rules settled for their guidance, in March 1878, by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland. As, however, it is plain that the full significance of these Rules has been inadequately appreciated by many Visiting Committees, it seems to us that it would be well if the Lord Lieutenant were, by a circular letter or otherwise, to direct the attention of all Visiting Committees, in the clearest and most pointed terms, to the nature, extent, and gravity of the various duties which they are expected to perform with diligence and regularity. Such a letter as we suggest was addressed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in 1879, to the Visiting Committee of an English prison.

39. It was there pointed out that it was absolutely necessary that there should be the most entire feeling of co-operation between the Visiting Committee and the Prison Commissioners, and the most frank and cordial relations between the Visiting Committee and the Secretary of State. That it was quite impossible in carrying out the efficient working of any institution that there could be anything like duality of government, and that the actual government of all prisons had, by the Act of 1877, passed into the hands of the Prison Commissioners, subject to the control of the Secretary of State, but that the duties of the Visiting Committee were nevertheless most important, and of essential service. In the first place might be mentioned the special function assigned by the statute to the Visiting Committee, of adjudicating on all serious prison offences and awarding the necessary punishment. It was needless to point out how the firm and judicious exercise of this function, from the very fact that it proceeded from independent persons, would constitute at once a powerful support of prison officers in the maintenance of discipline, and would be equally a check on any officer liable to err in provoking or magnifying offences. One other great object to be attained in carrying out the law was of course to see that the administration of prison discipline by the prison officials should not work with undue severity in the case of any individual prisoner, either through temper or caprice of any officer, or through any physical infirmity in the prisoner himself. That although every care might be taken in the selection of officers and the instructions given to them, and although they were subject to the superintendence of the several Inspectors, still it was evident that the more frequent visits of members of the Visiting Committee would give more ample opportunity to the prisoner to make any complaint of undue severity of treatment, and would necessarily tend to make the several officials more careful and watchful in their conduct. In such cases the Visiting Committee would either enter their views in their own Minute Book (which the Inspectors had the most stringent orders to examine carefully), or, if they thought it advisable, they would report to the Prison Commissioners, who would immediately investigate the case, and, should there be any difference of opinion, the Secretary of State would of course be at once be appealed to and give his directions. In some special cases of emergency the Visiting Committee had already the power to act, reporting their action at once to the Commissioners. Another object to be attained was to see that the discipline and general rules themselves were not in any respect more severe than was absolutely necessary for duly carrying out the punishment awarded. In this respect the observations of the several Visiting Committees, as advisers, would of course be of the greatest value to the Commissioners themselves. In such cases the matter would be at once taken into consideration, other Visiting Committees consulted, and the question would be thoroughly investigated, and brought especially to the notice of the Secretary of State himself at once. The Visiting Committees should by rota appoint one or more of their own body to go to the prison from time to time, and personally visit some of the cells, and any prisoner who might specially wish to see them, and a notice should be placed in each cell that any prisoner wishing to see a member of the Visiting Committee at his next visit should be allowed to do so. It was most desirable, on the one hand, that any *bonâ fide* cause of complaint should be at once removed, and that every reasonable facility should be given to prisoners for making their complaints known. On the other hand, it was of almost equal importance that complaints, such as were often made by a prisoner against prison officers, should, after a prompt but careful inquiry on the spot, if frivolous, be pronounced frivolous by independent persons accustomed to the administration of justice. Every book in the prison should be entirely open to their inspection, and the prison officials should have instructions to show every respect and attention to the members of the Visiting Committee, and to give them every information which they may require. The Visiting Committee should, as a matter of courtesy, have official intimation of the appointment of any of the superior officers of the gaol, and any rule or order affecting the general discipline of prisons should also be officially communicated to the several Committees. It was of course essential that the Prison Commissioners and the Inspector should often visit the prison without notice of any kind, but should any of the Visiting Committee happen to be in the prison at the time of such visit, they should be informed, and any request of the Visiting Committee for an interview with the Inspector, at any time, should be specially attended to, and an interview arranged.

40. It would probably be of service to the Visiting Committees of Ireland if they were supplied with copies of the rules drawn up by one or more of the most efficient of the

Visiting Committees of English prisons for the regular transaction of their business; and we would add that, as regards the relations of Visiting Committees with the Prisons Board and Inspectors of the Prison Department, no pains should be spared on either side to secure by personal intercourse and otherwise complete co-operation.

41. We also think it most desirable that the Visiting Committees should annually make, direct to the Lord Lieutenant, a Report on the condition of and discipline in the several prisons which it is their duty to inspect. This would certainly serve to impress upon them the importance of their duties, and would ensure an expression of their views. We wish to refer to the letter issued by the Secretary of State in England in 1879 on this subject, which ran as follows:—

“ It will be in the recollection of your Committee that prior to the Prison Act, 1877, coming into operation, Visiting Justices of Prisons were accustomed at stated times to make reports to the Quarter Sessions on the state of the prisons under their supervision. The Secretary of State has not hitherto deemed it necessary to trouble Visiting Committees by asking them to make a similar report to him; but now that the Prison Act has been in operation a year, he thinks it would be satisfactory as well to Visiting Committees as to himself that an opportunity for making such Report should be afforded them. The Secretary of State, therefore, would be obliged if your Committee will favour him with a Report expressing their opinion as to the state and discipline of their prison, and generally as to the working of the Prison Act, 1877.” We would recommend that a letter should be issued by the Lord Lieutenant, calling for an annual Report to him from the several Visiting Committees of Prisons in Ireland.

42. We also desire to notice the power to visit and inspect, given by the statute to Justices other than those on the several Visiting Committees, as contained in the 26th section of the Irish Act of 1877, a provision which seems generally to have escaped notice, and one which should be extended to the case of legalized police cells,—

“ any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place in which a prison is situate, or having jurisdiction in the place where the offence in respect of which any prisoner may be confined in prison was committed, may, when he thinks fit, enter into and examine the condition of such prison, and of the prisoners therein, and he may enter any observations he may think fit to make in reference to the condition of the prison or abuses therein in the visitor's book to be kept by the Governor; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to draw the attention of the Visiting Committee, at their next visit to the prison, to any entries made in the said book; but he shall not be entitled, in pursuance of this section, to visit any prisoner under sentence of death, or to communicate with any prisoner, except in reference to the treatment in prison of such prisoner, or to some complaint that such prisoner may make as to such treatment. Nothing in this section shall apply to convict prisons.”

43. It has been represented to us by the Chairman of the General Prisons Board that the books in which the Visiting Committee make their remarks have been considered by him as private. This is clearly an error; these books should be always kept in the prison, and must be accessible to the Members of the Board and the Inspectors, being specially intended for their perusal; and it should be the duty of the Governor to forward to the Board a copy of any important minute without delay.

44. Exception has been taken by some of the witnesses whom we examined to the present mode of appointing Visiting Committees; but, pending the decision of Parliament as to the reconstruction of the Grand Jury system, we make no representation as to the present mode of appointment.

45. We have taken the evidence of the present Chief Clerk to the Board, Mr. Clegg, as to the general administration and details of work in his office, of which he seemed to have a competent knowledge. We look upon his office as one of great importance; we think that it should always be held by a gentleman of high standing, thorough capacity, and general knowledge, so that he may be a thoroughly efficient secretary to the Board. In the course of our inquiry it has been suggested to us that such an officer might relieve the Board from a good deal of the office work at present performed by them. We do not agree with this suggestion. In our opinion such an officer neither can nor ought to relieve the Members of the Board from any of their proper and specific functions of administration.

46. We find that the gentleman who at present holds the office of Architect to the Board had formerly been employed as one of the architects of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Ireland. He informed us that before his appointment he had had no experience in reference to prison architecture, and that beyond his general reading in relation to the subject he had had no experience in connection with sanitary arrangements on an enlarged scale. Members of the Board stated that since his appointment the Architect had gained considerable knowledge of the prisons in Ireland and of their necessities; but, as a matter of fact, when sanitary works were recently undertaken at Mountjoy prison, they were not entrusted solely to that gentleman, but the Board thought fit to ask for the assistance of one of the civic sanitary authorities in Dublin, and although this request was refused, the Architect to the Board of Works was associated with the Prison Architect to carry out the necessary details. We feel bound here to refer also to the unsatisfactory manner in which the sanitary alterations at Omagh were managed, and the great delay which occurred in dealing with a state of affairs which was really urgent. Although, in our opinion, there were various causes of delay for some of which the Architect was not responsible, we still think that greater energy in his department would have materially helped to a more rapid execution of the work. The delay of several years, after adverse reports, in the case of Omagh, and similar delay in carrying out sanitary services at Mullingar, point clearly to the necessity of a complete reorganization and strengthening of the Architect's Department. We are aware that the weakness of the staff in the Architect's office affords some reasonable ground for excuse on his part, and we by no means intend to relieve the Board itself from its full share of the blame in these matters. We have been informed that the appointment of the present Architect is temporary pending the report of this Commission, and that it has been suggested that the execution of works in connection with prison buildings in Ireland should be placed entirely in the hands of the Office of Works. We think that it is very advisable that the charge of the works in connection with prison buildings should remain in the hands of the Prisons Board, and we believe that great delay would ensue in the execution of the various services required, as well as considerable loss through the imperfect utilization of available prison labour, in event of the control of the works being removed from the Prisons Board and vested in the Board of Works. In view of the extensive works which will be involved in providing suitable cell accommodation where it is now deficient, and in carrying out our proposals for general consolidation of the prison system, our opinion is that, a superior man with a higher salary than is at present given to the Architect should be appointed with a special knowledge of sanitation and otherwise thoroughly qualified for the position.

47. Passing from the Works to the Store Department of the Office of the Board, we regret to find matters to be in a far from satisfactory condition as regards the storekeeping generally. The Superintendent of Stores, whether from being overburdened with duties beyond what he could efficiently perform, or from want of capacity, or from want of proper directions from and superintendence by the Board, has not brought the system into a satisfactory state. In this matter, we had the advantage of the services of Mr. J. Duncan, the Assistant Store Accountant in the English Prison Department, who has for some time been specially employed in reorganizing the English system of accounts; at our request he inspected the stores and store accounts of nine of the Irish prisons, and examined the store accounting arrangements at the Head Office in Dublin. He reported to us that he found the Irish prison store rooms, as a rule, small, ill lighted, badly fitted, and inconveniently situated; that the stores themselves were badly arranged; that the articles were scattered about the prisons so as to render it impossible that any clear idea of the total could be maintained, that demands in consequence were unnecessarily made, and that the floating stock was often very excessive; that condemned articles were not, in some prisons, separated from new stock, nor prisoners' private clothing from articles belonging to the Government; and that there was a want of cleanliness throughout. Our own observation in visiting the several prisons confirms this statement.

48. It is only fair to state that we fully realize the great difficulties connected with this subject, and considering the interruption in the regular administration of prisons to which we have before alluded, great allowances ought to be made. In the English prisons this question of storekeeping has been one of the greatest difficulties with which the authorities have had to deal, and it has taken them a considerable number of years to bring up the system to the present state of efficiency, which is not yet held to be perfect. We are of opinion that the whole system in

Ireland requires alteration, and that the staff in this Department requires reconstruction, so that the stores may be properly kept, and a regular system of stock-taking organized. As so much attention has been paid to this matter in the English prisons, we think it would tend to a considerable saving of expense, and be of great general advantage, if the Irish Prisons Board had some temporary assistance from the English Prison Commission in originating the necessary alterations.

49. Connected with the subject of stores is that of properly estimating the value of prison labour, and also of putting the price upon clothing and other articles manufactured in the prison for use in the prison service. Under the Irish system it is the custom to add a large percentage to the actual cost of the material, in some cases as high as 20 per cent., for manufacture and profit, the effect being to swell unnecessarily the published statements of the expenditure of the Irish prisons, and to saddle the estimates submitted to Parliament with amounts which should not be included in them. This matter would be dealt with at the same time as the reorganization which we propose.

50. Our attention has been directed to the great difference which exists in the cost of various articles of food supplied to the prisons in different parts of Ireland, such as bread, oatmeal, barley, split peas, cocoa, molasses, salt, &c., and we have obtained a return explaining these differences in detail; to a certain extent, of course, the cost of carriage explains this difference, but this is a matter which requires further attention from the Board in considering the whole question of contracts. It is worthy of consideration, we think, whether it would not be well to establish a prison bakery in Dublin, and at some of the larger provincial prisons.

51. By the 28th section of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the appointment of Governors and Matrons or Female Superintendents is vested in the Lord Lieutenant. According to the statement made to us by the Chairman of the Board, it is the practice of the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Matrons or Female Superintendents on the recommendation of the Board, but that, as a rule, he does not consult them at all with regard to the nomination of Governors; to this, the Board object, and desire that some consultation should take place with them before a Governor is appointed. We have no desire whatever to interfere with or to alter the statutory powers as to appointments vested in the Lord Lieutenant; we think that it must rest with the Lord Lieutenant to decide whether it might be convenient if, when required to appoint a Governor, he would confer with the General Prisons Board, as has occasionally been done, so that they might have an opportunity of suggesting the name of any officer in the prison service fit for promotion. Although a Governor on appointment joins the general prison service, and cannot object to transfer from one prison to another, as was the case under the old system, we think that in every case the appointment of a Governor should be for a specific prison under the hand of the Lord Lieutenant, and that on transfer, with or without promotion, the matter should be submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, who would make the appointment under his sign manual. Difficulties arose in the case of the transfer of Mr. Gildea from Kilmainham to Limerick, and of Captain Dunne from Castlebar to Nenagh. Both these officers have appeared before us to complain that they were treated unfairly by the General Prisons Board when transferred. Had the transfers in each case been ordered by the Lord Lieutenant it would have been clear to them that all the circumstances in their case had been quite adequately considered in the first instance by him.

52. Before quitting this part of our Report, we feel obliged to refer to the manner in which the Board dealt with Mr. McG. Eagar, the late Governor of Limerick prison. The Board had felt it their duty to censure Mr. Eagar with regard to certain matters which had occurred at Limerick; but Mr. Eagar, feeling the censure to be unjust, wrote to the Board, requesting them to forward his appeal from their censure to the Lord Lieutenant. The Board, ill advisedly we think, refused to forward this appeal as requested. The appeal eventually reached the Lord Lieutenant through the Visiting Committee, and the Lord Lieutenant reversed the censure. We refer to the incident here in order to reiterate our opinion that the right of appeal should be most readily allowed to every officer in the Department.

53. Representations have been made to us on the subject of the pay of Governors of local prisons, and we think that their present rate of pay is somewhat low. It is

difficult to estimate exactly what their total remuneration really is when the emoluments are taken into consideration, but we think it very desirable that these allowances should, as far as possible, be consolidated in the pay, and the appointments should be held at salaries commencing at 200*l.* and rising to 400*l.*, per annum; the only allowances being, as in England,—apartments, water, medical attendance and medicines for themselves and families.

54. In addition to their ordinary duties, the Board have, it seems, latterly arranged that Governors should act as sub-sanitary officers. We fail to see any advantage likely to arise from such appointments, which necessarily subject the Governors to an authority other than the Prisons Board, and we are of opinion that they should be discontinued. The medical officer is, under the Governor, the responsible sanitary officer of the prison, and specially qualified to judge of such questions. The sanitary condition of the Irish prisons, as a rule, does not reach a high level, and the Governors are probably not satisfactory judges of matters which are more or less technical.

55. We see no reason for making any alteration in the emoluments of Matrons or Female Superintendents, beyond an increased allowance for uniform, such as we afterwards recommend in the case of matrons and assistant matrons, and some provision for their washing being done at the public expense; but, with that exception, the recommendations which are here made in regard to Governors apply equally to the superior female officers.

56. The Medical Officers of Irish prisons are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. We have taken evidence as to their general character, and are assured that, as a rule, they discharge their responsible duties with conscientious care and regularity; but there are some, it is said, whose attendance on the prisoners is wont to be perfunctory. If there be truth in this allegation, it is an additional argument for the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer, possessing the professional knowledge requisite to judge authoritatively whether a Prison Surgeon's functions are, or are not, in any particular case, properly fulfilled. We have observed, moreover, with regret, that there is considerable friction in the relations of some Medical Officers with the Board; and we cannot but think that many a misunderstanding and difference might be averted by the appointment of such a Superintending Medical Officer, thoroughly conversant with the professional habits and opinions of medical men. We are confirmed in this opinion, by the unanimity with which the medical witnesses who came before us advocated the appointment of such an officer.

57. In consequence of numerous applications made to us by many Medical Officers of prisons, we have had several of them before us as witnesses, and had the advantage of a written statement of such complaints as they had to make of the effect of the working of the Act upon themselves, and have considered with care all the grounds of their complaints. It would appear that their salaries under the Act were originally fixed by a Treasury Letter of the 3rd March 1879. The Medical Officers, however, thought that Sections 52 and 53 of the Act, 1877, had imposed very considerable duties and very grave responsibilities on them, which made their post one involving greater time and labour, as well as anxiety, than under the old Acts. In consequence of these complaints a Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject by the Lord Lieutenant. The Committee found that the Medical Officers rested their claim for larger salaries than those sanctioned by the Treasury substantially on the following grounds:—1. Being obliged to compound medicines. 2. An obligation to pay daily visits at the gaol, and oftener if necessary. 3. The inspection of all prisoners. 4. The examination of articles of dietary. 5. Sanitary inspections of the gaol and premises. 6. Necessary laborious clerical work. In consequence of the Report of the Committee, the Treasury, by a Minute, 3rd February 1880, substantially increased their salaries on condition that they should undertake the compounding of medicines prescribed by them for the inmates and officers of the prison, and that in every case in which an existing Medical Officer should refuse to compound medicines prescribed by himself, a reduction of 20 per cent should be made from his salary.

58. Subsequently to this settlement by the Treasury, the Rules relating to the Medical Officers were revised in 1882, and they now complain that further additional duties have been imposed upon them by these Rules and the Circulars issued in respect of them. They first complain that, under the second Rule, the surgeon is to enter day by day in his journal an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment,

that he may order for such prisoner, and that by a Circular the General Prisons Board laid down that, in their opinion, prisoners not in hospital, but ordered by the medical officer extra diet, should be considered as "sick" prisoners to be seen by him daily, and that their names should be entered in the medical officer's book. They complain that this order involves great waste of time, and is unnecessary; that extra diet is often ordered, not because the prisoners are sick, but to prevent their becoming sick, and that, in the case of juvenile offenders, nursing mothers, and aged prisoners, extra diet may be essential, although as a matter of fact such prisoners are in excellent health. No such rule exists in England, but the practice is that Medical Officers can put such prisoners on extra diet for a month, and that they need not visit them oftener than once a week. The English Medical Inspector informs us that this plan works well, and is not abused, the facts being recorded in a book which is seen by the ordinary Inspector and the Governor. We think that the English custom should be adopted.

59. Another point of complaint is that, by a minute of the General Prisons Board of 23rd August 1880, the Board require the Medical Officers to attend the families of warders, provided they live within half a mile of the prison. We do not find that the performance of this duty was stipulated for when the salaries of the Medical Officers were last fixed, although it was so stated to them by the General Prisons Board. We are of opinion that the Medical Officers ought to attend the families of officers suffering from ordinary simple complaints, but that they should not be called upon to attend in cases of midwifery or long and serious illness.

60. The Medical Officers also direct our attention to the Rule which requires them to attend daily, and not, as previously, twice a week. We do not understand the grounds of this complaint, as it was formally brought forward before the Committee which reported on the 27th December 1879, and was taken into consideration by that Committee in settling the salaries. With regard to the Rule requiring the attendance of the Medical Officer not later than 12 o'clock noon, they have stated to us that usually they have complied with it, but that it is impossible for them to adhere rigidly to it, as the exigencies of general practice (the retention of which by the Prison Surgeons was understood when the salaries were fixed on the present scale) often require them to be absent from home on professional business, and they ask that the Rule should be altered so that its literal non-fulfilment should not be considered a breach of discipline. We are inclined to think that there is reason in what they say; we approve of the Rule as a Rule, but we think that it should be worked, with discretion, and that its occasional non-fulfilment, on cause shown, should be no occasion for censure.

61. The Medical Officers also draw the attention of the Commission to the refusal of the Prison Board to supply them with the ordinary instruments necessary for their duty as surgeons. We have reason to believe that, in the larger English prisons, instruments are supplied, and that in the small prisons applications for instruments are dealt with on the merits of each particular case. We recommend the adoption of the English practice in this matter.

62. Several Medical Officers have complained to us that the books which they have to keep are very numerous, complicated, and require much clerical work. Should our recommendation to appoint a Medical Member of the Board be accepted, it would be easy for him to go fully into the question, with a view to making alterations and considering the forms now in use by the English Commissioners, who have paid great attention to this subject.

63. Another ground of complaint on the part of some Medical Officers is the requirement of the Board that they should examine medically the candidates for admission into the prison service as warders; but we have not found that any substantial increase of labour has been thrown on them by these examinations.

64. With regard to any claim which may have been made for additional pay, founded on the foregoing complaints, it appears to us that the Medical Officers were perfectly contented with the settlement of the Treasury Letter, 3rd February 1880, and that the only claim for increase of pay has been based on the ground that extra services have been imposed on them by the Rules and Circulars of 1882. We have already dealt with the several complaints on this head, and are of opinion that such small additional routine duties as remain are not of sufficient weight to call for any addition to their salaries. With regard, however, to the payment for substitutes, we

think it should be made clear that in case of illness or absence on the public service a substitute should be provided at the public expense.

65. The Medical Officers have made one suggestion which we think worthy of favourable consideration, that is, the appointment of hospital warders, both male and female. The medical officers say they have no guarantee that their orders are carried out in such a manner as the requirements of the cases deserve. They have to depend on the perfunctory performance of important duties by unskilled attendants, whose discipline requires them to place the orders of the doctor secondary to their routine duty. The ordinary requirements of good nursing cannot be left with safety to the usual class of prison warders, and we agree that hospital warders should be appointed to at least all the larger prisons in Ireland.

66. The question has been raised before us whether, in those cases of deaths in prison in which the Coroner thinks it necessary that there should be a *post-mortem* examination, an independent medical officer should be called in to conduct or assist in such examination in all cases, or whether it should be left to the discretion of the Coroner, as at present, to summon him in such cases only as he may think fit. It would appear that in consequence of a death in a lunatic asylum, in which a charge was brought against the medical officer, the question was brought before Parliament, and the Lord Lieutenant issued a circular to the lunatic asylums, stating that, in his opinion, when an inquest was to be held on a prisoner or inmate, the *post-mortem* examination should be held by an independent medical officer. As soon as that was settled with the Board of Lunacy, by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, the following circular was issued by the General Prisons Board:—

“I am directed by the General Prisons Board to acquaint you that, in the case of an inquest being held as to the cause of death of an inmate of a prison, it is the desire of the Lord Lieutenant that, in the event of a *post-mortem* examination being ordered by the Coroner, such examination shall not be held by the Medical Officer of the prison, but by an independent medical authority.”

We understand that some objection was taken to this circular. According to the English practice, Governors are requested, whenever an inquest is about to be held, to inquire of the Coroner whether a *post-mortem* examination is to be made, and, if he should reply in the affirmative, to inform him that the Secretary of State wishes such examination to be made by a medical practitioner not connected with the prison service, and to request him to give the necessary instruction to the person he may select to perform that duty, and we quite approve of a similar course being followed in Ireland.

67. We are fully alive to the great importance of the functions performed by the various Chaplains, and are sensible of the earnestness and zeal with which their duties are frequently—we wish that the evidence had been such as would have enabled us to add universally—performed. Independently of their spiritual ministrations, we are of opinion that the Chaplains might very often be of great service to the medical officers in the performance of their duties, and we would venture to refer to a letter written in 1864 by Dr. Robert McDonnell, while holding the office of medical officer of Mountjoy prison, to the Chaplains of the prison, which is in the following words:—

“If, in your intercourse with the prisoners under your charge as Chaplain of the prison, you meet with any individuals whose want of intellectual capacity, dulness, excessive irritability of temper, eccentricity, or so forth may cause you to suspect that they may be the subject of mental disease, or if you should have any reason to suppose that an uncomplaining prisoner is passing into a failing state of health, I should take it as a favour if you would be good enough to direct my attention to such cases.” The spirit of this letter appears in the Rule which orders that the Chaplain shall pay particular attention to the state of mind of any prisoner, and that, if he observes the mind of any prisoner is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the same in writing to the Governor, entering such report in his journal. We presume that the Governor would at once report this to the Medical Officer, so that the Medical Officer and Chaplain might communicate together. The Chaplain should not be interfered with in the mode of keeping his journal, as was once done in the case of a Convict Prison.

68. Some time ago, Cardinal MacCabe forwarded to the Government a statement which he had received to the effect that prisoners in “minor” prisons and bridewells had not the advantage of the services and spiritual ministrations of the clergyman, but

if our recommendations as to consolidation are carried out this ground of complaint will disappear, except in the case of prisoners in police lock-ups, and we see no reason why they should not be visited by the clergyman of their respective religious denominations. In the same statement it was alleged that a system of proselytizing was being introduced into the "minor" prisons, and that although the Prisons Board provided for the observance of the laws of the church regarding fast days, still very little notice was taken of this provision by the protestant officers. This point has been met by the appointment of officers of different religions in each prison, and with regard to proselytizing the fact that no case has been brought before us, and that no complaint has been made, affords strong evidence that it does not exist.

69. It has been represented to us that it would be advantageous to have some musical instrument in prison chapels, and as we are of opinion that church music is likely to have a good effect on prisoners, we recommend that, where the numbers warrant it, the small sum required for the instruments should not stand in the way of making the necessary provision.

70. The pay of the Roman Catholic Chaplains of two prisons, namely, Richmond and Cork (males) has been specially brought to our notice as being, in such instances, inadequate. In these cases, some allowance should be made, but they can only be dealt with by the Executive after detailed inquiry.

71. After the passing of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877, the appointment of every officer and servant of a prison, other than the superior officers, was vested in the General Prisons Board, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, and such appointments were not made to one particular prison, as was formerly the case, but for the general prison service. Warders are appointed, in the first case, on probation for six months, subject to a Civil Service examination and a medical examination by a Surgeon of a prison. The evidence is conflicting as to whether the present warders are, as a class, as good as they were under the system which existed previous to 1877. To our minds the weight of evidence is that they are, as a class, somewhat inferior both as regards physical standard and in other respects. Although the applications for the post of warder are numerous, there is a difficulty both in obtaining suitable men in the first instance, and in retaining them in the service after they have joined. Out of 558 male officers who have been appointed since the 1st April 1878, 60 failed to obtain the Civil Service Commissioners' certificate of qualification, 32 were discharged during the period of probation, 46 were dismissed, 34 were permitted to resign, and 127 resigned voluntarily. From all causes, out of the total number appointed, viz., 558, only 228 remain at present in the service. We have questioned several witnesses with a view to discover the cause of the seeming unpopularity of the prison service. We believe the principal causes to be as follows: first, that the pay and emoluments of prison warders are inferior to, and the nature of the service is less inviting than that of other Irish services, such as the Royal Irish Constabulary, Lunatic Asylums, and service with companies and private firms. The great number of hours during which warders are necessarily on duty, and the frequent recurrence in small prisons of night duty are, we believe, particularly distasteful to the prison officers. In the matter of night duty there seems to be a great difference between large and small prisons in the frequency with which the turn for duty occurs to each man; being much greater in small prisons than in large. The warders in most prisons seem to have but little time to themselves for recreation, or to be away outside the prison walls, and even on Sunday their duty too often keeps them in the prison. In small prisons the difficulty of obtaining leave bears sometimes very hardly in the case of chief warders. With regard to the pay of warders, we may say that when it was settled by the Treasury in 1878, the scale was fixed at a somewhat higher rate than formerly existed in the majority of the local prisons, and this is borne out by the fact that out of 157 male officers, now in the prison service, who were appointed by the local prison authorities prior to 1878, 134 have preferred the new rates of pay and promotion, and only 23 have elected to remain on the old scales. It seems clear to us, therefore, that a necessity for higher remuneration is created, as well for the reasons above stated as by the fact of an improvement in the general rates of pay and wages in Ireland. This is a matter which requires the consideration of the Treasury, with a view to some substantial increase, especially so far as the pay of the male warders is concerned. With regard

to the female warders, we think that the sum allowed to them for uniforms is insufficient, and we would suggest that uniforms on the English scale should be provided for them in lieu of an allowance; we also think that the washing of their clothes within proper limits, should be done for them free of charge.

72. Prison officers are allowed quarters, together with fuel and light, or a sum of 2s. 6d. a week in lieu thereof, and as a matter of fact 205 warders have quarters provided for them in the prison, while 114 warders are not provided with quarters. We have been informed by many witnesses that the lodging allowance of 2s. 6d. per week is altogether inadequate, and leads to very considerable hardship, especially on married men stationed in the large towns, where rents and rates are very high. It seems to us desirable that quarters should be provided in every case for the married warders near the prison, but not within its walls. At the present time the quarters that do exist are inside the prison, some of them being formed of spare accommodation which was not originally designed for officers' dwellings. There are many objections which may be urged against having warders' families living in prisons. The restraint upon the children and households of the officers is undesirable; the medical officers have also brought to our notice the risk incurred of infection being brought into prison by officers' families, while upon disciplinary grounds the strongest objections may be raised against the continual going and coming of irresponsible persons, such as the warders' families and their friends. If quarters are provided the question as to the sufficiency of lodging allowance for married men would fall to the ground; so long as no such quarters are provided, the allowance for lodging should be increased. This, however, forms part of the general question of pay and emoluments which we have already commended to the consideration of the Treasury. We were very much impressed with the want of cleanliness and order which was almost universal in the quarters of unmarried warders inside the prison. In most cases too, each warder had to buy and cook his own food, and the necessary time allowed did not permit the officer both properly to cook and afterwards to eat his meal. We are glad to learn that, by a recent order of the Prisons Board, wherever there are six unmarried warders in any prison, they have now allowed to them, a servant (not a prisoner) to clean their quarters and to cook for them. The quarters occupied by the male unmarried officers should, in every case, be near the entrance to the prison and removed from the cell blocks, so that a certain amount of freedom may be felt by the warders without the discipline of the prison being injuriously affected. It would be desirable in Ireland, where transfers of warders are very frequent, that a certain amount of bedding and furniture should be allowed for the use of unmarried officers, male and female, in their quarters. We found different opinions among the warders as to whether they should mess together or whether each should provide for himself, and we only wish to express our opinion that the formation of a mess would conduce considerably to the comfort of the officers. After the consolidation of prisons, it would probably be found that these and other benefits, such as are provided in the larger English prisons, could be extended to most warders, but, in the meantime, we think that in small prisons some scheme for providing service for the warders should be temporarily arranged. The same observations apply to the female officers. We feel convinced that, with their present arrangements for cooking and the limited time for preparing their meals, the female warders do not provide themselves with sufficient or proper sustenance.

73. With regard to the appointment of warders, we think that it will be necessary to take more care in the original selection of candidates, by special inquiry as to their antecedents, more particularly if our recommendations are carried out and the service thereby made more attractive. We are glad to find that the Prison Board had arranged and were carrying out a plan by which newly joined officers should be sent to the larger prisons in order to learn their duty, although latterly they had been unable to carry out their views under the pressure caused by the Peace Preservation Act. We entirely approve of the principle of sending all warders on first joining the service to some of the largest prisons, where they might thoroughly learn their duties before being sent elsewhere, and we hope that the Board will, as soon as they possibly can, fully carry out the plan they have laid down. It is of the highest importance, not only that warders should be properly instructed in the duty of carrying out all rules of discipline with firmness and with consistency, but also, in the very trying circumstances in which they are often necessarily placed, that they should be trained to do so without any unnecessary harshness of manner and with that gentle firmness which careful training can alone supply.

74. As regards certain appointments, the question of religion has been generally taken into consideration; and, for reasons which it is unnecessary to enter into, the Prisons Board have seen it desirable of late years to extend the practice in dealing with warders. This naturally interferes with the regular flow of promotion to some extent. Promotion must also be affected to some extent where the necessity exists of appointing warders, male or female, acquainted with the Irish language, in those prisons where some of the prisoners can only speak that language. Promotion frequently involves transfer, and with regard to transfer generally, it has been stated to us that the prison officers are very frequently moved, and that they sometimes suffer actual loss from the fact that the allowance for the carriage of their property does not cover the expense they have to incur. While the hands of the Board ought to be free to utilise the staff to the best advantage, great care should, we think, be taken to prevent any actual loss being sustained by an officer in any case of transfer from one prison to another.

75. A point of some importance affecting the transfer of warders arose on the transfer of a warder to Limerick prison. The point was, how far the Board were justified in transferring a warder whom they suspected, and allowing the Governor of the prison from which he was sent to forward the ordinary conduct sheet without anything against the warder appearing upon it, so as to lead the Governor of the prison to which he was transferred to the knowledge that the Prisons Board had reason to suspect his fidelity. In consequence of what took place the Board issued a circular to Governors to the effect that, whenever an officer was transferred from the staff of one prison to that of another, the Governor of the prison from which he was transferred should forthwith furnish to the Governor of the other prison a *confidential* report as to the character, conduct, &c., of the officer so transferred for his information and guidance. We do not consider this a wise instruction. We think that the Board should be made acquainted with any suspicions a Governor may entertain in regard to any of his staff, and, if they think fit to do so, should, in case of transfer, communicate these suspicions to the Governor receiving the warder, but that no such communication should pass between Governor and Governor directly. The Board is responsible for the appointment, and should have full knowledge of the facts.

76. We called for a detailed list of the fines inflicted on the subordinate officers of the prisons in Ireland during the year 1882; and in it we observe a great difference in the number and severity of the fines inflicted in different prisons. The want of uniformity in these punishments shows how differently the government of the prisons is carried on by different Governors. Probably the most severe form that a fine takes is the stoppage of the increment of pay. The pay of warders rises by annual increments to a certain maximum. A stoppage, therefore, of the increment for one year not only defers the period at which the maximum is reached, but also deprives the officer of the value of one year's increment during several succeeding years. Without raising any objection, under certain circumstances, to this punishment, which is, we believe, common to other services, we are of opinion that there are cases in which it has been inflicted when its nature has not been fully realized by the Prisons Board. We think it would be well that persons on entering the service should be informed that the increment of pay may be stopped; this does not seem to have been hitherto done.

77. The most important of our duties has been to consider the condition and the treatment of the prisoners themselves. The terms of Your Majesty's Commission specially require us to examine into the points of difference at present existing between the prison systems in England and Ireland, and the desirability of rendering the two systems as near as may be uniform. As we have already stated, in personally visiting the several prisons, we were careful to speak to a large number of prisoners in each prison, out of the hearing and presence of prison officials; and most if not all of the prisoners had an ample opportunity of making complaints to some one or more of our body. We feel bound to state that hardly any complaints were brought before us by the prisoners, and, as we have stated, our inquiries have not led us to believe that the discipline under the existing system in the Irish prisons is carried out towards the prisoners with any intentional undue rigour and severity. We have, however, come to the conclusion that a steady and regular system of discipline has not been fully and continuously carried out. It would be doing an injustice to accuse the Governors or warders of any harshness or severity, though we have reason to believe that warders under the pressure of over-work are sometimes tempted to show

irritation in language and manner, and that sometimes inexperience and want of proper training produce the same results. On the other hand, we would observe that relaxations of discipline, which are not uncommon, equally disturb the uniform order and regularity which ought to exist in a prison, and lead, naturally enough, to an increased number of punishments on the prisoners for trivial offences, and of fines on the officers. There can be no doubt that the numbers of punishments and of fines are proportionately greatly in excess of the punishments and fines inflicted in English prisons.

78. There are some points in the existing system in which, in our opinion, it is capable of much improvement, and in which the system, as carried out in England, is considerably in advance. We are of opinion that much more care and attention should be paid in observing the condition, mental and physical, of prisoners on and in the early days after admission, and in maintaining special observation of them for some time. Special care also requires to be given to any lunatics who may be confined on remand or for trial. We observe from the annual returns that the numbers of lunatic prisoners in Irish prisons is considerable, and that several of them are detained in prison for some length of time; we recommend that every possible means should be taken to reduce the term during which they remain in prison to a minimum.

79. It is of course essential that, as far as possible, punishment should be uniform and certain, and that no simulation of sickness or lunacy should escape detection; but it is clear that prison discipline and confinement bear unequally upon individuals. Many prisoners are received with their nervous system prostrated from evil habits, and in consequence are liable to suffer or gradually to sink under some form of disease or other. Some again who are convicted for the first time are apt to feel acutely the depressing conditions of prison life and its shame and degradation. No doubt, when they become ill, the prison hospital affords available relief; but all such cases should be very carefully watched in their earlier stages, and serious illness, and necessity for removal to hospital, if possible, prevented.

80. Having regard to these considerations, we would recommend that, where proper Reception Wards do not already exist, they should be provided for the detention of prisoners until duly inspected by the Medical Officer,—a duty in our opinion of great importance, and one that should not be hurriedly performed. In any case in which the Medical Officer thinks that there is any suspicion of incipient disease, bodily or mental, especially the latter, the prisoner should be removed to hospital or placed where he can be specially and frequently observed by the Medical Officer and others so long as the Medical Officer may think necessary. Such a course would tend to prevent the infliction of punishment for breaches of discipline committed by prisoners suffering from nervous irritability, who really are more properly subjects for medical treatment than for punishment.

81. It would be also advantageous to have in every prison a certain amount of accommodation for prisoners in association under perfect supervision, so that the Medical Officer should not be compelled to keep in separate cells prisoners who, for medical reasons, may require to be in association. In connection with this point, we may remark that the arrangement and position of many of the infirmaries in the small local prisons is such that the requisite supervision and attendance cannot be secured unless by setting apart officers for that sole purpose, and thus causing considerable pressure upon a limited staff. On the other hand, in the important prison of Belfast, the hospital is simply a portion of the ordinary cell building, and we consider it to be very unsatisfactory in position, cubic capacity, and in all other respects. We think that there should be, in every prison, hospital accommodation, atmospherically independent of the cell buildings, for prisoners both in association and separation, so conveniently situated that, while sufficient attention can be paid to the patients, the whole time of an officer need not be taken up in attending to one or two ordinary cases of illness.

82. With regard to untried prisoners, the 13th section of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, points out the clear difference which should be made between the treatment of prisoners unconvicted of crime, during the period of their detention in prison for safe custody only, and that of prisoners convicted of crime, during the period of their detention in prison for the purpose of punishment. We see no objection to the Rules which have been made in pursuance of this section, but we think that this difference of treatment should always be very carefully attended to,

and one or two points call for special remark. We observed in our visits that several prisoners had been detained, on repeated remands, in prison awaiting trial for nine or ten months, and in a few cases even for longer periods. It is clear that the prolonged detention of unconvicted prisoners in these cases must practically operate as a severe punishment, and if these repeated remands are found to be necessary in the interests of justice, we strongly recommend that a considerable relaxation should be allowed (at least after the first three months) in the Rules in respect of diet and exercise. It has been represented to us that the hours of exercise allowed to untried prisoners are in all cases insufficient; but with reference to this complaint we must point out that the Medical Officer of a prison has authority to increase the hours of exercise whenever he thinks necessary for the health of the prisoner, and this power, when fully and wisely exercised, seems sufficient to meet all that is requisite. It has also been stated to us that according to the practice in some prisons, if it should be raining at the hours appointed for the exercise of untried prisoners, the period of exercise is lost to them for that day, and that prisoners have been known sometimes in this way to lose their exercise for days together. In all cases where the prisoners can be exercised under cover in inclement weather, advantage should be taken of the covered space, but where means are wanting for exercise under shelter, when it rains at the hours appointed for exercise, arrangements should be made for exercise at other hours during the same day, in all cases where it is possible.

83. The majority of us are of opinion that some provision should be made, at all events, if recommended by the Medical Officer or the Visiting Committee, in the case of those untried prisoners who have been in the habit of smoking, so that they might be allowed, under proper regulations, to smoke while at exercise in the open air, and we are all of opinion that such indulgence should be granted to prisoners detained under remand for a period exceeding three months.

84. It has been stated to us that there seems to be no reason why untried prisoners, particularly prisoners who have been in prison for a long time, should be prevented from communicating with one another, provided they do so in the presence and hearing of the warders. We think that the existing powers of the Visiting Justices to sanction the exercise of untried prisoners together with other properly selected untried prisoners—if the arrangements and construction of the prison permit it—are sufficient to meet the complaint.

85. We think that the Board might make some modification of their order under which the cell lights are put out at 8 o'clock, so that an untried prisoner, if he gave any satisfactory reason for wishing to do so, might continue to read or write until the final locking up of the prison.

86. It has been alleged that untried prisoners are often not aware that they are entitled to have books from the prison library, and that books are not offered to them; and we think that care should always be taken to inform an untried prisoner, on his admission, that a library book will be supplied to him should he desire it.

87. We cannot insist too strongly on the necessity of making any prisoner, whether tried or untried, fully cognizant of all prison rules affecting him. By the Rules the Governor is to cause an approved abstract of the regulations relating to the treatment and conduct of prisoners, with a copy of the prison dietaries, to be posted in each cell, and to have the same read to every prisoner who cannot read within 24 hours after his admission, and subsequently once in each month. We do not think that sufficient information is thus given to the prisoners. Every prisoner ought to be fully informed of all prison offences, and of the scale of punishments to which he is liable, and also to have a full statement of all the privileges to which he is entitled, and of his rights regarding appeal. We think that all such necessary information should be clearly and shortly set forth on a printed statement in large and legible characters hung up in each cell, and fully explained as at present to those prisoners who are unable to read.

88. A point of the first importance to be noticed is the question of diet. The General Prisons Board, in their first Report, state that it was decided by the Executive that the dietary scale, as then approved by the Secretary of State in England, should be adopted in the Irish local prisons. Some necessary alterations, however, had to be introduced in order to make the dietary as approved for England applicable to the religious requirements of Ireland; and as the altered scale agreed upon in the month of July 1878 had to be placed on the table of the House of Commons for

40 days, in compliance with the 57th section of the Prisons Act, this new scale did not come into force until the month of June 1879. They afterwards state in the second Report that experience had revealed to them the existence of a considerable conflict of professional opinion on the subject, and they decided before taking any steps to await the expiration of a full year's experience of its working, and being then entitled to speak with a greater weight of authority upon it, to invite from the several medical officers a full report as to the general suitability of the dietary for its purpose. The views thus submitted to them, however, were found to differ from each other so widely and irreconcilably, that in dealing with a matter of such vital importance they considered it best, under the circumstances, to place the entire correspondence before the Executive, accompanied by a strong recommendation from themselves that the final settlement of the question should be referred to a competent Medical Commission. In compliance with this recommendation, at the close of the year 1880, a Medical Commission, consisting of Dr. R. McDonnell, Dr. Grimshaw, and Dr. McCabe, was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to consider the subject, and the scale then recommended by that Commission, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant, became law, and is now the one in use.

89. Some complaints have been made of the insufficiency of this dietary in Class I. and Class II., that is to say, for prisoners sentenced to seven days and under, and for prisoners sentenced to more than seven days and for not more than one month. We find that Class I. dietary has been in use in England as well as Ireland. The Medical Inspector of English Prisons has testified to the entirely satisfactory results of this dietary in England, and similar testimony as to its working in Ireland has been given to us by some Medical Officers; although other evidence, including a written statement from Medical Officers, conflicts with their opinion. It should always be borne in mind that the Medical Officer of a prison, when he sees fit, may alter or add to the diet of any prisoner whose health seems to require attention.

90. But in considering this question of diet for prisoners subject to short sentences of imprisonment, and in comparing the results of the dietary in use in England and in Ireland, due consideration ought to be given to the fact that the condition of such prisoners in Ireland is in many cases, and especially in Dublin, different from that of the same class in England. Their previous habits, the quality of their food, and their generally low physical condition of health render them more susceptible to the effects of prison discipline, and a reference to the printed tables in the Annual Reports of the number of cases which it is necessary to treat in hospital, especially in the case of prisoners committed to the Dublin prisons, will be sufficient to confirm this opinion. The proportion of cases so treated in hospital in the Dublin prisons, as compared with the number so treated in the prisons in England and in the rest of Ireland, is most striking, especially when it is considered that in Ireland there is evidently no general desire on the part of the Medical Officers to make any undue use of the prison hospitals. Having considered the matter fully, we have come to the conclusion that prisoners should not be kept on the dietary in Class I. for a longer period than three days, and that the dietary in Class II. should be improved by the addition of two pints of milk daily, that is to say, three-quarters of a pint at breakfast, three-quarters of a pint at dinner, and half a pint at supper.

91. In view of an allegation that prisoners were sometimes discharged unfit for work on account of the insufficiency of the diet in some of the later stages, in which the dietary in England is not the same as that in use in Ireland, we observe that the Prison Commissioners in England, although they satisfied themselves, after examination by a Committee, that such cases were extremely rare, nevertheless gave directions that prisoners in the stage referred to should be specially examined by the Medical Officer a sufficient time (twenty-one days) before discharge, so that he might then recommend their being placed on a higher dietary if it should seem necessary. Our attention has been directed to the same point, and although the dietary in Ireland is different in these stages, we think that directions might well be given to the Medical Officers in Irish prisons to the same effect as those issued in England.

92. With regard to prisoners whose life may be endangered by further continuance in prison, we observe that, by the Irish Rules, whenever the Surgeon considers a prisoner's life to be in *immediate* danger by further confinement, he is at once to report the fact to the Under Secretary for the Lord Lieutenant's information, and also to the General Prisons Board. We think it quite right that these reports should be made,

but the words "immediate danger" seem to place too great a restraint, and too powerfully to fetter the action of the Medical Officers. Under the English Rules the Surgeon is to report to the Governor the case of any prisoner to which he may think it necessary, on medical grounds, to draw attention, and, whenever he shall be of opinion that the life of any prisoner is endangered by his continuance in prison, he is to state such opinion and the grounds thereof in writing. We would strongly recommend the substitution of the English Rule for the present Irish Rule.

93. With regard to mechanical restraints used in the case of refractory prisoners, we find that the Governor, in case of urgent necessity, may place a prisoner under restraint, but only by such means as are approved by the Lord Lieutenant; and the Governor, is required to report daily to the Prisons Board, so long as the prisoner is under restraint. We have had the opportunity of seeing prisoners under restraint by "muffs," and we have also seen an instrument called a "splint," but we much prefer the means of restraint in use in England, which we have inspected, and recommend that they should be adopted in place of those in use in the Irish prisons. Under a Circular all prisoners under mechanical restraint are to be visited during the night by the officer on duty. We think this is a most necessary precaution, and requires to be fully carried out both in letter and spirit; the prisoner being powerless to help himself in any way, or even to ring his bell. We have examined into circumstances connected with the restraint of two prisoners in particular, and we cannot too strongly express our opinion as to the absolute necessity for constant supervision of such prisoners both by day and by night. We also think that the Governor should invariably and at once call the attention of the Medical Officer to the case of any prisoner put under restraint, and that the Medical Officer should visit him at least once a day. In making these recommendations, we do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the Medical Officer in dealing with any prisoner under medical treatment in hospital. We think that, subject to the advice of the Superintending Medical Officer, he ought to be left free to use such medical appliances, in the case of violent patients in hospital, as he may think fit, being held to his professional and official responsibility for the proper performance of his duty. We recommend that there should be a padded cell in every prison for males and another for females, so situated as to render constant supervision easy both by the officers of the prison and the Medical Officer. It has been stated that the Governor has to report every case under restraint to the Board daily, and we think that in addition to this, all cases where mechanical restraint is used should appear in the annual Report. We need scarcely say that in every prison there should be canvas suits ready for use by prisoners who may destroy their own clothing.

94. With regard to the punishments inflicted on prisoners, we first have to observe that absolutely dark cells appear in some cases to be yet in use. The Chairman has given instructions in several instances for a certain amount of light to be admitted to punishment cells, and we recommend that, except for any special case where, on medical grounds, it is considered absolutely necessary by the Medical Officer that they should be employed, the use of absolutely dark cells should be everywhere abolished.

95. Punishment diet in local prisons consists of 1 lb. of bread per day, with water and may be inflicted by the Governor for one day, in a punishment cell, or for three days in the prisoner's own cell, and by the Board or the Visiting Committee for 14 days in a punishment-cell. This diet, under this latter sentence, is limited in the first instance to three days; after that, an improved diet is given for three days before the repetition of bread and water, which is again limited to three days, and so on; the whole period is not to exceed 14 days, and no task of labour is to be imposed on any of the days in which bread and water form the prisoner's sole food. It is clear that, where repetition of the punishment is thought necessary by the authorities, some short interval should be allowed to elapse between each term, as otherwise the prisoner might end his first term and would begin his second on bread and water, and so be subject to the restricted diet to a longer period than three days—contrary to the spirit of the rule. Special instances in which this dietary punishment has been repeated beyond reasonable limits have come to our notice. We do not think that dietary punishment to the full limit to which it may be inflicted should ever be immediately repeated without a special report from the Medical Officer, in addition to the certificate which we are glad to see he is now required to give by a Circular issued in 1883 as to the fitness of a prisoner to undergo any punishment if it exceeds one day. We may also observe that in England the Governor's power to order a prisoner

three days' bread and water diet in his own cell has been recently restricted to 24 hours; this alteration should be followed in Ireland.

96. We think it right to notice that a doubt was once raised as to whether the first Rule, requiring the Medical Officer to visit daily the prisoners confined in punishment cells, extended to visiting prisoners who were not in punishment cells properly so called, but who were put on three days' punishment diet in their own cells. We think that the Rule ought to be so altered as to leave no doubt that every prisoner under restraint or punishment, wherever he may be, should be daily visited by the Medical Officer.

97. Under the rules relating to exercise, we found that at Belfast, certain prisoners were taken out of their cells to break stones during a certain period of the day, but that they got no walking exercise, stone breaking being considered as exercise. We do not approve of such a practice. Some doubt also has appeared in evidence as to the right of a prisoner under punishment to have exercise daily, but under the 109th Section of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV., every prisoner is to receive exercise daily; and it is clear that this law should be carried out in respect of prisoners in punishment cells as in the case of prisoners generally; we are informed as a matter of fact that this is the usual practice.

98. Observations have been made in regard to the use of plank beds. It is true that they were not in use in Ireland before the passing of the Prison Act, 1877, but they had been in use long before in many prisons in England, and, since the passing of the English Act, have been universally in use there. We do not propose to make any alteration in this matter, but would remark that proper bedding is provided in all cases, and that a mattress is by Rule supplied to the following classes,—children under 13 years of age, women, and men over 60 years old. In any case where the prisoner suffers from sleeplessness affecting his health, the matter may be well left in the hands of the medical officer, who is empowered to order a mattress, if in his opinion it is necessary. We think that the woodwork should be closely fitted, and the whole bed thoroughly well constructed, and we attach great importance to the necessity of keeping up the temperature in the cells during the night and early morning in cold weather. Upon this general question of heating, we have evidence to show that sufficient care is not taken in winter to keep up the fires during the night, and so to maintain the temperature in the cells at those hours when heat is most essential.

99. Previous to the year 1878, prisoners in local prisons were taught in classes, each individual being kept separated in a "stall," but under the Prisons Board this system has been discontinued. The Rules require that provision should be made in every prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, during such hours and to such extent as the General Prisons Board may deem expedient, provided such hours be not deducted from the hours prescribed for hard labour. Under this Rule, the practice has been that the prisoners are taught separately in their cells, chiefly during the dinner hour, by schoolmasters or clerk warders, passing from cell to cell, and giving each prisoner about four or five minutes' instruction. Sir J. Lentaigne gives it as his opinion that the present system is utterly useless and very defective. We entirely concur with this opinion, and think that some system should be devised for the instruction in classes of such prisoners as, from their age, length of sentence, and conduct, are likely to receive benefit thereby. We cannot refrain from remarking that, in almost every prison we visited, we found the books in the prisoners' cells torn and scribbled over. This is a matter which requires the attention of the Board.

100. The regularity and cleanliness of a prison should be instrumental in the education and improvement in the personal habits of the prison population, and the arrangements for ensuring such regularity and cleanliness should be everywhere apparent. We lay much stress on the question of cleanliness, as, from our personal observation of the Irish prisons, we think that many of them are below the standard of English prisons. As a small point, but still as one materially affecting the comfort of many prisoners, we recommend the provision of pocket handkerchiefs, which have never been supplied to prisoners in Ireland, as has always been done in England.

101. In going through the prisons we observed that sufficient precautions were not taken to remove from prisoners the means of committing suicide, or doing mischief. In many prisons where there were no safety nettings, the gallery railings

were not sufficiently high, and in many cells there were unnecessary hooks. The gas lights, which were in most cases insufficiently protected, should be removed from the possibility of being tampered with by the prisoners.

102. The English Prison Act of 1865 provides that a prisoner whose sentence expires on a Sunday should be entitled to be discharged on the previous Saturday. There is no such provision in the Irish Acts, and we have been informed that prisoners discharged on Sundays are frequently unable to reach their homes on that day, as means of communication are wanting. They are thus subjected to considerable hardships and temptation, and we think that the Irish Acts should be amended to bring them into harmony with English legislation in this particular.

103. We now proceed to deal with the Convict prisons of Ireland; and as the general administration of those establishments was fully reported on by the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty, in 1878, to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts, it will be convenient to refer here to the recommendation of those Commissioners, and to show how far they have been acted upon in the administration of the Irish Convict prisons.

104. The Commissioners strongly recommended that the prison at Spike Island should be forthwith discontinued. When, however, our own inquiries commenced, that prison was still in existence, and in our first Report to Your Majesty we expressed our conviction of the urgent necessity for closing the prison within three months, or at an earlier date if possible. The prison was accordingly closed, and the prisoners were removed to Mountjoy prison in Dublin, where they now are.

105. The Penal Servitude Acts Commissioners found that the Irish Convict Prisons Department had been for some years in the charge of a single Director; and as they saw reason to believe that the efficiency of the Department had suffered somewhat from the excessive burden thus laid on a single officer, they strongly recommended that at least two members of the then newly established Prisons Board should take an active part in the management of the convict prisons, and they attached importance to the principle that Directors of convict establishments should change their districts of management and inspection at intervals, so that each prison might have the advantage from time to time of a fresh eye, and the Directors themselves might have a thorough personal knowledge of all their establishments. The arrangements thus suggested have been carried into effect in Ireland.

106. They further advocated an independent inspection of Convict prisons by persons appointed by the Government, but unconnected with the Prison Department, and unpaid. Independent visitors of the kind described have been nominated by the Lord Lieutenant.

107. The Commissioners urged the appointment of a Superintending Medical Officer of high standing, who would have the oversight of the medical arrangements in all the convict prisons; but no such appointment has yet been made in Ireland. On the other hand, the establishment of a prison at Maryboro' for the reception of invalid and weak-minded convicts is an endeavour to give effect to the recommendation of the Commissioners that weak-minded convicts should be separated from other prisoners, and be placed in charge of officers specially chosen for their intelligence and command of temper.

108. The Irish convict dietaries appeared to the Commissioners to require revision; and a revision has since been effected in accordance with the suggestions of the Medical Commission, to which we have already referred.

109. The Commissioners also took exception to the Irish system of recording the marks assigned to prisoners for their labour as decidedly inferior to the English system; and they pointed out that the scale of gratuities given to convicts in Ireland was higher than in England. The Irish rules respecting classification, marks, and gratuities have since been assimilated to the English rules; and they have been laid before Parliament in their present form.

110. The Prisons Board have, likewise, put in practice another important recommendation of the Commissioners, viz., that convicts against whom no previous conviction of any kind is known to have been recorded should be formed into a

separate class; and the Prisons Board report this arrangement to have proved in every way a most valuable improvement. Again, the indiscriminate association of convicts at exercise on Sundays, which the Commissioners condemned, has been put an end to.

111. The restrictions which the Commissioners found to exist in Ireland on the privileges of convicts to memorialize the Government as to their treatment in prison have been removed, so that Irish convicts can now freely transmit memorials to the Lord Lieutenant.

112. With regard to the punishments of convicts, the Commissioners were of opinion that the punishment inflicted in England, under the name of "second probation," *i.e.*, the relegation of a prisoner from associated labour to separate confinement in case of persistent misconduct, was, in certain cases, a useful instrument of discipline; and "second probation" has been introduced into the Irish convict prisons as a regular mode of punishment.

113. The Commissioners found that the Directors in Ireland had the power of ordering a prisoner to be put upon 28 days' continuous bread and water, without any intermission of a better diet, and they recommended that the severity of this punishment should be relaxed in Ireland, as it was relaxed in England, by the interposition on every fourth of the 28 days of a more liberal scale of diet. They recommended also a further limitation of the powers of the Irish Directors with respect to the imposition of irons on convicts. But no change appears to have been made in compliance with these recommendations of the Commissioners. The powers of the members of the Board, with regard to the infliction of bread and water, and the imposition of irons, would seem to be the same as they were when the Commissioners reported. It is right, however, to add that we have been assured that these powers are never exercised to their full extent. We think that these recommendations of the Commissioners ought at once to be carried out.

114. Lastly, the Commissioners deemed it desirable that, in the annual reports presented to Parliament, there should be a record of the number and dates of visits paid by Directors to each prison, and that full information should be given as to the number of punishments inflicted, and likewise as to the number of prisoners placed under restraint, with the reasons for restraining them and the time during which they were so restrained; and, at the same time, they recommended that the regulations for the government of the prisons, except such as related to minor details, should be published every year in the Blue Books, with notes showing what alterations, if any, had been made in them since the date of their last publication, so that Parliament and the public might, as far as possible, be kept fully informed of the nature of the penal system actually in force. There has been a partial, if not complete, compliance with these suggestions of the Commissioners as to the supply of full information to Parliament and the public.

115. It thus appears that most of the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1879 have been very properly carried out, and we have only to recommend that such of them as will appear from the preceding remarks not yet to have been carried into effect should have the early attention of the General Prisons Board.

116. The convict population of Ireland on the 31st March 1884 was 837, of whom 749 were males and 88 females. The bulk of the male convicts, amounting to 631, were located in Mountjoy prison, Dublin, while small parties of them, numbering together 118, were in the prisons of Maryboro', Galway, Tralee, and Kilkenny, and the intermediate prison of Lusk. With the exception of the convicts at Maryboro', who are invalids, and the small party on the farm at Lusk, these detached parties are engaged in building works. Of those confined in Mountjoy 102 are in the first stage of penal servitude, that is, the stage of separate confinement, and are of course engaged in cellular labour. The remainder (529), who are at the stage of associated labour, are chiefly employed in working parties, as builders, masons, and carpenters, or as shoemakers and tailors. The Board have represented to us that the outdoor space available at Mountjoy for the employment of convicts is not only contracted, but that the proper means of employment are somewhat deficient now, and moreover are likely soon to fail. They therefore regard the present arrangement as purely provisional, and have now under their consideration the best mode in which the great majority of the convicts available for public works can be employed elsewhere. To this important point we shall recur presently.

117. We have already stated that Maryboro' prison has been set apart for the reception of invalid and weak-minded convicts, and very conflicting evidence has been put before us as to the merits of the treatment pursued there. The institution is still in its infancy, and therefore we do not feel in a position to pronounce a definite opinion as to the success or failure of its present administration. We think that the principle involved in the provision of a separate prison for invalid and imbecile convicts is a sound and valuable one; it is plain, however, that the success of such an institution is entirely dependent on the special qualifications of the officers of every grade employed in it. The question whether the salary of the present Governor of Maryboro' prison should be increased has been referred to us. We do not feel called on to determine this point with reference to the merits of the present Governor, but having regard to the class of convicts at Maryboro', and to the proposals which we are about to make with respect to that prison, we are decidedly of opinion that the Governor of Maryboro' should be an officer of great judgment and experience. We recommend that the prison at Maryboro' should be placed precisely upon the same footing as the prison at Woking, and employed for the same purposes. If this were done, convicts who became insane after their conviction might be detained at Maryboro' instead of being sent to Dundrum, following the practice in England, and under such circumstances it might be convenient to appoint a medical man, as in England, to be its Governor. We would add that Maryboro' prison should have attached to it sufficient space to afford ample scope for the employment of invalids and imbecile convicts on such labour as would be suitable to their condition. Another point which has been referred to us in connection with this prison is the propriety of continuing the services of an "extern" medical officer in addition to those of the resident medical officer. We see no reason to disturb the existing arrangement, but, in the event of a medical man being appointed Governor, it would probably be found no longer necessary to retain the services of the present resident surgeon.

118. We cannot commend the practice of detaching very small parties of convicts to carry out building works in local prisons. The strict discipline proper to convicts cannot, we believe, be adequately maintained in these small detachments, and the convicts themselves, as they have represented to us, are liable to lose educational advantages and religious ministrations which the rules and regulations of the service intend them to have.

119. We turn now to the difficult question of the retention or abandonment of the Intermediate Prison at Lusk. It is well known that the "Intermediate Prison" has been for many years a distinctive feature of the Irish convict system, and many high authorities attach great importance to it. In former years there had been as many as 78 convicts at Lusk, but at the time of our recent visit to that institution the numbers had fallen to 24, and we are informed by the Members of the Board that all the convicts who are eligible for Lusk under the conditions of the intermediate system as hitherto worked, had been sent there. The number of the convicts now at Lusk in proportion to the total number in custody, is as large in proportion as it was when the numbers were much higher. In consequence of the decrease of the numbers of prisoners, the staff expenses alone come to about 40% a head upon the 24 prisoners who are there, and the cost of maintenance and staff combined to about 86% a head. Some deduction must, however, be made from this, on account of the fact that all the gratuities paid to prisoners on their discharge from Lusk are included in the amounts given. We must state that the Chairman gave us as his opinion that it was a useless and expensive establishment, and that the results were nil as compared to what they might be if the class sent to Lusk were differently treated in convict prisons, and he advocated the continuance of an intermediate class for prisoners in a public works convict prison, but did not advocate the continuance of Lusk, as the semi-freedom there had not the slightest effect whatever on the reformation of criminals. Mr. O'Brien's opinion practically coincides with the Chairman's; but he looks on the great benefit of the Lusk system as being that it enables prisoners easily to emigrate; and he has given figures to show that of those who do not emigrate a very considerable number relapse into crime. Such, however, is not the opinion of Sir John Lentaigne, who considers that the Intermediate Prison was formerly a great success, and the Vice-Chairman is distinctly in favour of Lusk being maintained. It has been suggested that the numbers at Lusk might be increased, and the expenses per head consequently reduced, if convicts were allowed to go there a second time. This, however, would be distinctly opposed to the views of the founders of the system, as the whole success of Lusk was supposed to depend on a careful selection

126. We feel that in the case of convict as of local prisons absolute necessity exists for the most careful examination on reception, and the continued observation for some time afterwards of all prisoners, in order to discover any signs of incipient disease; In every case where there are unmistakeable signs of disease, mental or bodily, such as would warrant transfer to an invalid prison, the convicts should be at once moved to Maryboro', so that the disease may be checked in its earlier stages.

127. The next serious point that we notice is the large number of long records of punishments inflicted on convicts who have eventually become insane. We feel convinced that many, if not all, of these cases should have been dealt with in an invalid prison such as is now established at Maryboro', so that punishment might have been avoided, and medical treatment substituted.

128. It is clear to us that in the case of all Female Convicts the system of treatment in existence in English female convict prisons should be introduced in Ireland, and that some arrangements for dealing with invalid female convicts, similar to what are being made for males at Maryboro', must be carried out, wherever it may be found most convenient and suitable to do so.

129. The question has been brought before us whether, in regard to Convict prisons, it would be wise to revert to the old practice of having a resident Medical Officer to do the routine work, and also an "extern" visiting Medical Officer. Sir J. Lentaigne and other witnesses have expressed themselves strongly in favour of this course, for the reason that the public have not sufficient confidence, if matters are left solely in the hands of any one holding an exclusively official position. The high standing of any gentleman who should be appointed as a Medical Member of the Board itself ought, we think, to remove any such feeling. No such arrangement now exists in England, but there are peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland, which lead us to consider it desirable to appoint such "extern" Medical Officer, so long as large bodies of convicts are detained in a convict prison in the vicinity of a large town, where the best advice can be obtained at a moderate cost from a person of good position, and in whom the public have confidence.

130. Although we have no reason to believe that there is any unfairness practised in the way in which marks are given to convicts entitling the prisoner to certain remission of sentence, still observations have been made in the course of the evidence on this matter, and we so entirely approve of the recommendations of the Penal Servitude Commission of 1879, that we think it wise to quote at length the part of their Report which deals with this subject:—

" Whilst we highly approve of the present system of marks, the rule by which convicts employed on light labour are not permitted to earn full marks appears to us to work unfairly. Take, for example, the case of a man who from having only one arm or leg, or from some grievous bodily infirmity, cannot possibly do hard labour. We are at a loss to discover any principle upon which the refusal to allow such a man, if industrious, to earn as much remission as an able-bodied man, can be justified. Sir Edmund Du Cane, in his first examination before us, defended the rule on the ground that 'the injustice is less than would appear at first sight; it is analogous to what happens in ordinary life,' and he added 'that the reason of the rule is that convicts are so prone to malingering and indolence.' But the fact that an infirm man is, in ordinary life, unable to earn as much wages as a man in full possession of health and vigour, seems to us to be no reason why he should, if convicted of a crime and sentenced to penal servitude, be deprived of the opportunity of earning as much remission as a healthy convict. The just rule appears to us to be that every convict, if he is well conducted and industrious to the full extent of his powers, whatever they may be, should be able to earn the same amount of remission, the test being not the capacity but the willingness to work. No doubt it is necessary to take the strictest precautions to prevent convicts from evading hard labour on the pretence of infirmity and sickness, but it cannot be impossible to combine such precautions with the allotment of full marks to all convicts who satisfy the prison authorities that they are doing their best, and we have much satisfaction in stating that Sir Edmund Du Cane, in his last examination, informed us that the Directors, recognizing the force of the objection to the present practice, have lately issued an order which provides that, 'whenever any convict becomes due for license, and is detained solely on account of having been employed on light labour, the special attention of the Director shall be called to it, and that a report shall be made by the Medical Officer and the Governor as to whether that detention from light labour arose from inability or from his not

'trying to do his best, and, in the former case, our desire and our intention is that the loss shall be made up to him, that the marks shall be restored in fact.' We think that this regulation will remove our objection, provided that, instead of the decision as to the restoration of the prisoner's marks being deferred until the end of his term of imprisonment, the question be considered and decided at the expiration of every twelve months of the term, otherwise the convict may remain for many years uncertain as to his position, and it may be difficult, especially in the case of long sentences, from the lapse of time, the change of officers, and other circumstances, to arrive at a just decision. It is only fair to add that Sir E. Du Cane points out that a very small proportion of convicts have been actually prejudiced by the rule hitherto in force."

131. In the course of our inquiry, it has been brought to our notice that when a convict is charged with an offence, he is sent to the penal cells for custody before trial by the prison authorities, and is there kept on a reduced diet until his case is dealt with. It seems contrary to ordinary usage that the convict should be punished in any way before his trial takes place, and there seems no reason why he should not be kept on his proper diet until that time, as is, we understand, the case in England.

132. The closing of Spike Island Prison, and the impossibility of finding continued employment on public works for a large body of convicts at Mountjoy, have made it a matter of some urgency that the future employment of Irish convicts should be decided without delay. We are aware that the subject has been engaging the attention of the Prisons Board, but no specific proposals have been submitted to us by them. We have, however, received suggestions from other quarters in the course of our inquiry. For instance, the reclamation of land, the construction of harbours, the preparation of peat litter, and the occupation of Lambay Island, have been put before us as projects affording suitable employment for convicts, and we deem them all to be worthy of consideration, but the detailed information requisite to pronounce a definite judgment on the relative advantages of these schemes is not in our possession. The question of the employment of convicts, as regards England and Scotland, has been under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the Treasury in 1881, and they have recommended the construction of a harbour in England, and a harbour in Scotland, the latter to be constructed by Scotch convicts, of whom there are enough to supply a daily working party of about 500. The number of Irish convicts available for a daily working party would be less, and would not probably exceed 400 or 450, so that there would be a sufficient number to execute some substantial public work; a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Convict Labour appointed in 1881 would probably be the most competent body to determine for Ireland, as well as for England and Scotland, in what manner the labour of convicts could be turned to the best account.

133. Apart from the difficulty of finding proper employment for the convicts at Mountjoy, there are grave objections to the detention of a large body of prisoners, convicted of serious crimes in the immediate vicinity of a great city, and the interests, both of security and discipline, would be served by the removal of the majority of the convicts, at all events, to a less populous and more secluded locality. Pending, however, the ultimate decision of the Irish Government on this important question, it seems to us that one or two large parties of convicts might be conveniently withdrawn from Mountjoy to push forward some of the building works which will be imperatively called for elsewhere in the consolidation of local prisons.

134. We are of opinion that the Irish convict prisoners should be kept in Ireland, and should not be sent to England as has sometimes been the case, and as has been recommended by the Prisons Board. We strongly recommend the establishment of a Public Works prison in Ireland to which the whole of the male convicts may be sent, and that, as soon as this is done, the prison at Mountjoy should be used for the local prisoners confined in Dublin, the one part for males, the other for female local prisoners, and also for the female convicts, who, according to the return for the year ending the 31st June 1884, are only 88 in number.

135. We have observed with much regret that, if Belfast and Dublin are excepted, there are, so far as we have been able to learn, no towns in Ireland where discharged Prisoners Aid Societies exist; and a small Protestant Society in Dublin is the only Society in Ireland which concerns itself with male prisoners. The prisoners, there-

fore, when released from the majority of the Irish prisons, find themselves without that valuable help and succour which such Societies have been organized to afford. There is, however, in Dublin an Agent of the Prisons Board whose duty it is to look after discharged male convicts, and to assist them to obtain employment or to emigrate. Golden Bridge admirably performs the functions of a Refuge, as well as of a Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for female convicts, and there is also an Institution called Our Lady's Home in Dublin, which receives women discharged from prison. For every woman so received, if her sentence has exceeded three months, the Prisons Board make a grant-in-aid, but for prisoners whose sentences have been less than three months the Board have refused to make any grant, lest such payment should tend to interfere with the healthy action of the stage system in the prison. Without interfering with the present grants-in-aid it is worthy of consideration whether some further assistance may not be given by the Government to such Institutions. We desire here to record the satisfaction with which we have heard from the Protestant Chaplain of the prison in Belfast of the successful working in that city of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for females; and he informs us that Belfast is well supplied with such Institutions. The functions performed by these bodies are, in our opinion, of great use in assisting in the reclamation of prisoners, and we can only regret that Aid Societies do not exist in every town where there is a prison. One of the chief difficulties that must be met in dealing with discharged prisoners is to ensure the wise expenditure of any gratuity they may have earned in confinement, but where an Aid Society exists this difficulty disappears. Although in Ireland it has been placed among the duties of the Visiting Committee that they are requested to give such assistance as may be in their power towards securing the proper disposal of any gratuities which may be earned by prisoners, especially in places where there are no Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies, according to such instructions as may from time to time be issued, we have failed to learn that any instructions have been given or, indeed, any steps taken by Visiting Committees of local prisons in the matter. We commend this question to the further consideration of Visiting Committees and the public in Ireland.

135. Papers have been laid before us by the Lord Lieutenant relating to several cases as to matters which have taken place in various prisons where deaths have occurred, and which have therefore given rise to much public discussion. With much respect, we beg leave to state to Your Majesty, as our opinion, that it is not within the terms of our Commission to deal with such special cases, or to pronounce any judgment as to the degree of blame which may attach to any one, or as to the person or persons, if any, upon whom the blame ought to fall. We think that such matters must rest entirely with the Executive Government. We have, however, carefully considered all such cases, so far as they bear upon the question of the general administration of the prison service and its discipline, and they have, in some instances, formed the grounds of recommendations which we have thought it to be our duty to make with a view to prevent the recurrence of such cases in the future.

13. With regard to the manner in which the Annual Reports which are laid before Parliament are framed, and the detailed information, and the statistical tables which they contain, we observe that there is no uniformity in the system which is carried out in the three kingdoms, and it is therefore very difficult to form a correct comparison as regards the working of the prison administration as it exists in one kingdom with the administration as carried out in another. Without wishing in any way to fetter the discretion of any particular Prison Board as to the amount of information which they may think it desirable to give, and which it may be necessary owing to the particular circumstances existing in any one portion of the United Kingdom to publish, we humbly submit to Your Majesty that it might be advisable to give such directions in the matter that the Lord Lieutenant may place himself in communication with the Secretary of State, with a view of ensuring more uniformity in drawing up these annual Reports than at present exists, at all events in many essential matters, such as the statistics relating to prisoners certified insane, and to prisoners discharged on medical grounds.

All which we humbly submit for Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed)

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.
W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK.
EDMOND R. WODEHOUSE.
ROBERT McDONNELL.
GEORGE SIGERSON.
N. D. MURPHY.
THOMAS A DICKSON.

London, 1st August 1884.
A. B. McHardy, Major, R.E.,
Secretary.

RETURN

S2173

OF

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

IN REGARD TO THE

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

IN

IRISH PRISONS;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

4

6th March, 1889.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Y:45:62.34.M9



. DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY

ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED),

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fetter-lane, E.C., or 32, Abingdon-street,
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1889.

[C. 5699.]—Price 2d.

RETURN

CONTAINING

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

WITH REGARD TO THE

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN IRISH PRISONS, &c.

I.—RECOMMENDATIONS PRINCIPALLY AFFECTING LOCAL PRISONS.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks.
13 23	Consolidation of Prisons, as tending to improve the discipline, promote the reformation, and provide for the legitimate wants of prisoners.	Since the Royal Commission, the General Prisons Board have closed the large Prisons at Naas (31-1-86) and Richmond (31-3-88), have reduced the large Prisons at Mullingar (31-1-86) and Omagh (31-7-86) to the rank of Minor Prisons, closed 9 Minor Prisons (31-7-86) and 12 Bridewells altogether (1885 & 1886), and closed Clonmel as a female prison (31-7-86).
33	Appointment of a medical gentleman to be a member of the General Prisons Board.	This has been done (April, 1887.)
46	“The question has been raised before us, whether, in those cases of deaths in prison in which the Coroner thinks it necessary that there should be a <i>post-mortem</i> examination, an independent medical officer should be called in to conduct or assist in such examination in all cases, or whether it should be left to the discretion of the Coroner, as at present, to summon him in such cases only as he may think fit . . . According to the English practice, Governors are requested . . . to inquire of the Coroner whether a <i>post-mortem</i> examination is to be made, and if he should reply in the affirmative, to inform him that the Secretary of State wishes such examination to be made by a medical practitioner not connected with the prison service, and to request him to give the necessary instructions to the person he may select to perform that duty, and we quite approve of a similar course being followed in Ireland.”	<p>Copies of Circulars (Nos. 263 and 269), showing the rule laid down in 1883, and still in force, annexed:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 29th September, 1883.</p> <p>Circular No. 263. 13,500.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS IN PRISONS.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to acquaint you that in the case of an inquest being held as to the cause of death of an inmate of a prison, it is the desire of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that in the event of a <i>post-mortem</i> examination being ordered by the Coroner, such examination shall not be held by the Medical Officer of the prison, but by an independent medical authority.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Governor of each Convict and Local Prison.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 31st December, 1883.</p> <p>Circular No. 269. 18,252/83.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to inform you that the Order of the Lord Lieutenant, communicated to you by Circular No. 263, of the 29th September last, as to <i>post-mortem</i> examinations in prisons, does not refer to inquests held on persons executed in due course of law, but only to those held on prisoners whose deaths occur in the usual course in prison.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Governor of each Convict and Local Prison.</p>

I.—Recommendations principally affecting *Local Prisons*—continued.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks.
78	<p>"We are of opinion that much more care and attention should be paid in observing the condition, mental and physical, of prisoners on and in the early days after admission, and in maintaining special observation of them for some time. Special care also requires to be given to any lunatics who may be confined on remand or for trial . . . We recommend that every possible means should be taken to reduce the term during which they remain in prison to a minimum."</p>	<p>Circular (No. 296) issued, 5th December, 1884. (Copy below). General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884.</p> <p>Circular No. 296.—16,157.</p> <p>MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS ON RECEPTION.</p> <p>Sir,—In accordance with the recommendation contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, the Lord Lieutenant has directed that the utmost care must be taken to secure the careful examination of all prisoners on reception, and their continued observation afterwards, with the view of discovering any traces of incipient disease, either mental or bodily.</p> <p>Should any such case arise the particulars should be at once reported to the Board.</p> <p>Please to call the Medical Officer's special attention to these directions, and furnish him with the accompanying copy of this Circular for his guidance.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. The Governor, H. M. Prison.</p> <p>The instructions in this circular have been strictly adhered to, and each case brought under the notice of the Board, when considered necessary.</p>
79	<p>"All such cases" (as prisoners who have injured their constitutions, and first convictions 'who are apt to feel acutely the depressing conditions of prison life'), "should be very carefully watched in their earlier stages, and serious illness, and necessity for removal to hospital if possible prevented."</p>	<p>Consultations with extern medical gentlemen have been frequently obtained on critical cases, both of lunatics and ordinary prisoners.</p>
80	<p>"In any case in which the Medical Officer thinks that there is any suspicion of incipient disease, bodily or mental, especially the latter, the prisoner should be removed to hospital or placed where he can be specially and frequently observed by the Medical Officer and others so long as the Medical Officer may think necessary."</p> <p>"We would recommend that where proper reception wards do not already exist, they should be provided for the detention of prisoners until duly inspected by the Medical Officer—a duty in our opinion of great importance, and one that should not be hurriedly performed."</p>	<p>The precaution of removing prisoners to hospital, when necessary, is strictly observed, in accordance with a rule framed in 1878.</p> <p>Reception wards were always provided, but since the Royal Commission, the attention of Medical Officers has been specially directed to the examination of prisoners on reception. (See Circular No. 296, dated 5th December, 1884, above).</p>
81	<p>It would be also advantageous to have in every Prison a certain amount of accommodation for prisoners in association under perfect supervision, so that the Medical Officer should not be compelled to keep in separate cells prisoners, who, for medical reasons, may require to be in association."</p> <p>"We think that there should be in every prison hospital accommodation, atmospherically independent of the cell buildings, for prisoners both in association and separation, so conveniently situated that, while sufficient attention can be paid to the patients, the whole time of an officer need not be taken up in attending to on one two ordinary cases of illness."</p>	<p>The practice of the Medical Officers is in keeping with this recommendation, and accommodation is accordingly provided.</p> <p>The separation of prison hospitals from other buildings, is, in the opinion of the Medical Officers, sufficient, as is proved by experience.</p>
82	<p>(In the case of prisoners kept in custody for a long time, awaiting trial)— "We strongly recommend that a considerable relaxation should be allowed (at least after the first three months), in the Rules in respect of diet and exercise."</p>	<p>Circular (No. 311) issued 18th February, 1885.— New Rule made 13th March, 1885.—(Copies below). No. 311.</p> <p>18th February, 1885.</p> <p>THREE MONTHS' PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.</p> <p>In the event of there being at any time in the gaol under your charge any prisoners awaiting trial, who have been in</p>

I.—Recommendations principally affecting *Local Prisons*—*continued*.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks.
	<p>"In all cases where the" (untried), "prisoners can be exercised under cover in inclement weather, advantage should be taken of the covered space," otherwise "when it rains at the hours appointed for exercise, arrangements should be made for exercise at other hours during the same day in all cases where it is possible."</p>	<p>custody three months, the General Prisons Board desire that you will submit the names of such prisoners to this office, together with a report from the Medical Officer as to what relaxations in dietary and hours of exercise in the open air he considers requisite to be granted in each such case.</p> <p>By order, RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. (RULE.)</p> <p>Such prisoners, if detained in custody awaiting trial for more than three months, are to be granted such relaxations as to dietary and hours of exercise in the open air as may be considered requisite by the Medical Officer, subject to the approval of the Board.</p> <p>Circular (No. 291) issued, 5th December, 1884. (Copy below). General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884.</p> <p>Circular No. 291.—16,157.</p> <p>EXERCISE OF UNTRIED PRISONERS.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to inform you that it is the desire of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that in every case, where, owing to the inclemency of the weather at the appointed hours, it is found impossible to afford to untried prisoners the amount of out-door exercise allowed to this class of prisoners, they shall be exercised under cover, if possible, and if not, arrangements are to be made, where such is possible, for the giving of out-door exercise at other hours during the same day.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. The Governor, H. M. Prison.</p>
83	<p>"The majority of us are of opinion that some provision should be made, at all events, if recommended by the Medical Officer or the Visiting Committee, in the case of those untried prisoners who have been in the habit of smoking, so that they might be allowed, under proper regulations, to smoke while at exercise in the open air, and we are all of opinion that such indulgence should be granted to prisoners detained under remand for a period exceeding three months."</p>	<p>New Rule made 13th March, 1885.—(Copy below):— The Governor shall, subject to the approval of the Visiting Committee, permit any such prisoner to smoke while at exercise in the open air, provided he is satisfied that he has been in the habit of smoking previous to committal.</p>
85	<p>"We think that the Board might make some modification of their order under which the cell lights are put out at 8 o'clock, so that an untried prisoner, if he gave any satisfactory reason for wishing to do so, might continue to read or write until the final locking up of the prison."</p>	<p>New Rule made 13th March, 1885.—(Copy below). The Governor shall permit the light to remain burning in the cell of any such prisoner, to enable the prisoner to continue to read or write, or to work and follow his trade, until the final locking-up of the prison, provided any reasonable or satisfactory ground exists for the allowance of such privilege. The Governor to report to the Board and to the Visiting Committee for their approval all cases in which he grants this privilege.</p>
86	<p>"We think that care should always be taken to inform an untried prisoner, on his admission, that a library book will be supplied to him, should he desire it."</p>	<p>Circular (No. 298) issued, 5th December, 1884. New Rule made, 13th March, 1885. (Copy of each attached). General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884.</p> <p>Circular No. 298.—16,157.</p> <p>UNTRIED PRISONERS MAY HAVE LIBRARY BOOKS.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request that you will have each untried prisoner on committal informed that if he so desires he may have the use of books from the library provided for prisoners.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. The Governor of each Local Prison. (RULE.)</p> <p>The Governor shall, on the application of any such prisoner, allow him the use from time to time, of library books provided for the use of prisoners.</p>

I.—Recommendations principally affecting *Local Prisons*—*continued*.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks
87	<p>"Every prisoner ought to be fully informed of all prison offences, and of the scale of punishments to which he is liable, and also to have a full statement of all the privileges to which he is entitled, and of his rights regarding appeal. We think that all such necessary information should be clearly and shortly set forth on a printed statement, in large and legible characters, hung up in each cell, and fully explained, as at present, to those prisoners who are unable to read."</p>	<p>In addition to the information <i>already</i> hung up in the cell of every convicted criminal prisoner (which contained a statement both of prison offences and punishments) a circular was issued on 25th April, 1885—a copy of which is attached—with a further statement similar to that in English Prisons :—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">25th April, 1885.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">To Governors of Prisons.</p> <p>By direction of the Prisons Board one of the attached broad-sheets is to be hung up in the cell of <i>each convicted criminal prisoner</i>.</p> <p>Please state on opposite margin how many copies of it you will require for the prison under your charge.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R. CLEGG, Chief Clerk.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>ABSTRACT OF THE REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE TREATMENT AND CONDUCT OF CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prisoners shall preserve silence. 2. They shall not communicate, or attempt to do so, with one another, or with any strangers or others who may visit the prison. 3. They shall obey such regulations as regards washing, bathing, and, in the case of male prisoners, hair-cutting and beard clipping, as may from time to time be established, with a view to the proper maintenance of health and cleanliness. 4. They shall keep their cells, utensils, clothing, and bedding, clean and neatly arranged; and shall, when required, clean and sweep the yards, passages, and other parts of the prison. 5. If any prisoner has any complaint to make regarding the diet, it must be made immediately after a meal is served. Frivolous and groundless complaints, repeatedly made, will be dealt with as a breach of prison discipline. 6. A prisoner may, if required for purposes of justice, be photographed on reception and subsequently. 7. Gratuities granted to prisoners may be paid to them through a Prisoners' Aid Society, or in such way as the Prisons Board may direct. 8. Prisoners shall attend Divine Service on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, unless they receive permission to be absent. Prisoners shall not be compelled to attend the religious service of a Church to which they do not belong. 9. The following offences committed by prisoners will render them liable to punishment :— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disobedience of the regulations of the prison. 2. Common assaults. 3. Profane cursing and swearing. 4. Indecent behaviour. 5. Irreverent behaviour at chapel. 6. Insulting and threatening language to any officer or prisoner. 7. Absence from chapel without leave. 8. Idleness or negligence at work. 9. Wilful mismanagement of work. 10. Prisoners may, if they desire, have an interview with the Governor or superior authority, viz. :—The visiting Member of the Board or the Inspector, to make complaints or prefer requests; and the Governor shall redress any grievance, or take such steps as may seem necessary. 11. Any prisoner wishing to see a member of the Visiting Committee shall be allowed to do so on the occasion of his next occurring visit to the prison. 12. Any prisoner desiring to do so may appeal, in writing, to the Lord Lieutenant, or to the General Prisons Board, as to his treatment in prison, or other matters affecting himself. <p style="text-align: right;">By order of the General Prisons Board, RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.</p> <p style="text-align: left;">15th April, 1885.</p>

I.—Recommendations principally affecting *Local Prisons*—*continued*.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks.
90	<p>"We have come to the conclusion that prisoners should not be kept on the dietary in Class I. for a longer period than three days, and that the dietary in Class II. should be improved by the addition of two pints of milk daily, that is to say, three quarters of a pint at breakfast, three quarters of a pint at dinner, and half a pint at supper."</p>	<p>A new dietary for local prisoners, amended in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission, was introduced in June, 1885, and continues in use, except that, since February, 1887, an additional quantity of bread has been given to the prisoners at dinner on three days in the week, instead of the additional milk, which was found to form an undesirable compound with the soup which is given at dinner on those days.</p>
91	<p>"In view of an allegation that prisoners were sometimes discharged unfit for work on account of the insufficiency of the diet in some of the latter stages . . . we observe that the Prison Commissioners in England . . . gave directions that prisoners should be specially examined by the Medical Officer a sufficient time (twenty-one days) before discharge, so that he might then recommend their being placed on a higher dietary if . . . necessary. Although the dietary in Ireland is different in these stages, we think that directions might well be given to the Medical Officers . . . to the same effect as . . . in England."</p>	<p>Circular (No. 292) issued, 5th December, 1884. (Copy attached.) General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884. Circular No. 292.—16,157.</p> <p>LONG SENTENCE PRISONERS TO BE EXAMINED BY MEDICAL OFFICER TWENTY-ONE DAYS PREVIOUS TO DISCHARGE.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to request that you will inform the Medical Officer of the prison under your charge that it is the desire of the Lord Lieutenant that, with a view of preventing prisoners who have undergone long terms of imprisonment being discharged unfit to work, on account of insufficiency of the diet in some of the later stages, the Medical Officers of prisons shall examine such prisoners twenty-one days before discharge, so that he may, if he deem it necessary, place such prisoners on a higher dietary than that they have been receiving. Please hand a copy of this circular to the Medical Officer.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. The Governor, H.M. Prison.</p>
92	<p>"By the Irish rules, whenever the Surgeon considers a prisoner's life to be in <i>immediate</i> danger by further confinement he is at once to report the fact . . . the words 'immediate danger,' seem to place too great a restraint and too powerfully to fetter the action of the Medical Officers. Under the English Rules the Surgeon is to report to the Governor the case of any prisoner to which he may think it necessary, on medical grounds, to draw attention, and whenever he shall be of opinion that the life of any prisoner is endangered by his continuance in prison, he is to state such opinion, and the grounds thereof in writing. We would strongly recommend the substitution of the English rule for the present Irish rule."</p>	<p>Circular (No. 293) issued, 5th December, 1884. New Rule made, 13th March, 1885. (Copy of each attached.) General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884. Circular No. 293.—16,157.</p> <p>MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN CASES OF PRISONERS WHOSE LIVES ARE IN DANGER BY FURTHER CONFINEMENT.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed to request that you will inform the Medical Officer of the prison under your charge, that His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has expressed his approval, as recommended by the Royal Commissioners for Inquiry into Irish Prisons, of the omission of the word "immediate" from the forms for submitting reports, as directed by Rule 14, for Surgeons of Local Prisons, in the cases of prisoners whose lives they consider to be endangered by further confinement, and that the General Prisons Board have directed the issue of amended forms for use by the Medical Officer for this purpose in the future.</p> <p>A copy of this Circular for the use of the Medical Officer is enclosed.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. The Governor of each Prison.</p> <p>(RULE.)</p> <p>The Surgeon shall, whenever he considers a prisoner's life to be in danger by further confinement, at once report the fact to the Under Secretary for the Lord Lieutenant's information, and also to the General Prisons Board, and to the Governor, and he is also to report to the Governor the case of any prisoner to which he may think it necessary, on medical grounds, to draw attention.</p>

I.—Recommendations principally affecting *Local Prisons*—*continued*.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks.
93	<p>“ We much prefer the means of restraint in use in England, which we have inspected, and recommend that they should be adopted in place of those in use in the Irish prisons.”</p> <p>“ Under a Circular, all prisoners under mechanical restraint are to be visited during the night by the officer on duty. We think this is a most necessary precaution, and requires to be fully carried out, both in letter and spirit; the prisoner being powerless to help himself in any way, or even to ring his bell We cannot too strongly express our opinion as to the absolute necessity for constant supervision of such prisoners, both by day and by night.”</p> <p>“ We also think that the Governor should invariably and at once call the attention of the Medical Officer to the case of any prisoner put under restraint, and that the Medical Officer should visit him at least once a day.</p> <p>“ We think that, subject to the advice of the Superintending Medical Officer, he (the Medical Officer), ought to be left free to use such medical appliances in the case of violent patients in hospital as he may think fit,” &c.</p> <p>“ We recommend that there should be a padded cell in every prison for males, and another for females, so situated as to render constant supervision easy both by the officers of the prison and the Medical Officer.”</p> <p>“ It has been stated that the Governor has to report every case under restraint to the Board daily; and we think that, in addition to this, all cases where mechanical restraint is used should appear in the annual Report.”</p>	<p>The means of mechanical restraint used in Irish local prisons are :—</p> <p>Handcuffs and leather straps and muffs.</p> <p>In convict prisons :—</p> <p>Handcuffs (padded with leather). Leather straps and muff, strait waistcoat. Chains (fastened to ankle and wrist and weighing not more than five lbs.—for males only).</p> <p>The use of chains is confined to male convicts; they are, therefore, not used in local prisons, and, as will be seen in the remarks on paragraph 113, they are now very seldom used in convict prisons either.</p> <p>The means of restraint in use in English convict and local prisons are :—</p> <p>Handcuffs, and loose canvas restraint jacket. Leg chains or cross irons, Body belt, light steel connecting chains (for } For prisoners on removal), } males Ankle straps—for Females only. } only.</p> <p>In the opinion of the Board the means of restraint in use in Irish Prisons are preferable to those in use in England, and continue to give satisfaction, both in regard to their deterrent effect, and also from a humane and sanitary point of view.</p> <p>Circular (No. 294) issued, 5th December, 1884. New Rules made, 13th March, 1885. (Copy of each below.) General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884.</p> <p>Circular No. 294.—16,157.</p> <p>VISITS TO PRISONERS UNDER RESTRAINT.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to call your <i>special</i> attention to the directions in Section I. of the instructions issued with Circular No. 183, as to visits during the night to prisoners under restraint, in order that they may be strictly carried out in every case. The same rule to be observed by day.</p> <p>I am also to request that you will report whether, in compliance with Rule No. 1, for Surgeons of local prisons, the Medical Officer of the prison under your charge visits daily such prisoners, as the Board are of opinion that such prisoners should be treated in this respect as if under punishment.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. To the Governor, H. M. Prison.</p> <p>(RULES).</p> <p>The Surgeon shall visit the prison once each day and not later than 12 o'clock, noon, and oftener if necessary, and shall see every prisoner in the course of the week. He shall daily visit the prisoners, if any, confined in punishment cells or under punishment in their own cells, or under mechanical restraint, and he shall visit daily, and oftener if necessary, such of the prisoners as are sick, and, when necessary, shall direct any prisoner to be removed to the infirmary.</p> <p>That no irons or means of mechanical restraint shall be used excepting such as are approved by the Lord Lieutenant, or such as may be considered necessary by the Medical Officer to be used as medical appliances in the case of violent prisoners in hospitals.</p> <p>Instructions for the provision of padded cells in every prison were issued to the Board's architect on the 24th December, 1884.</p> <p>The construction of such cells has now been completed, except in Waterford Prison, where padded cells are being improved on the original.</p> <p>A return of cases of mechanical restraint was accordingly printed with the Board's Report for the year 1884-5, and a similar return with each subsequent annual Report.</p>

I.—Recommendations principally affecting *Local Prisons*—*continued*.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks.
	<p>"We need scarcely say that in every prison there should be canvas suits ready for use by prisoners who may destroy their own clothing."</p>	<p>Canvas suits already provided. See Circular Memo. of 17/3/83—copy attached.</p> <p>General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, Memo. 17th March, 1883.</p> <p>Instructions have been given to the Governor of Mountjoy Prison to supply you with two canvas suits, to be kept in store, for issue to prisoners who may wilfully destroy their own private clothing, while in custody. Two of these suits should always be kept in store.</p> <p>Please also note that a similar suit has been supplied to each Minor Prison and Bridewell under your charge, with similar instructions to the above.</p>
94	<p>"We recommend that, except for any special case, where, on medical grounds, it is considered absolutely necessary by the Medical Officer that they should be employed, the use of absolutely dark cells should be everywhere abolished."</p>	<p>Circular (No. 295) issued, 5th December, 1884. (Copy attached.) General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884.</p> <p>Circular No. 295.—16,157.</p> <p>DARK CELLS.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to state for your information and guidance that the Lord Lieutenant has notified his approval of the recommendation of the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Irish Prisons.</p> <p>That except for any special case where it is considered by the Medical Officer as absolutely necessary, dark cells for the punishment of prisoners shall be everywhere disused.</p> <p>You will please bring this decision of His Excellency under the notice of the Medical Officer, and hand him a copy of this Circular.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. The Governors of H. M. Prisons.</p>
95	<p>"It is clear that where repetition of the punishment" (i.e., bread and water) "is thought necessary by the authorities, some short interval should be allowed to elapse between each term."</p> <p>"We do not think that dietary punishment to the full extent to which it may be inflicted should ever be immediately repeated without a special report from the Medical Officer in addition to the certificate which, we are glad to see, he is now required to give."</p>	<p>Circular (No. 301) issued, 24th December, 1884. (Copy attached.) General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 24th December, 1884.</p> <p>Circular 301.—16,157.</p> <p>BREAD-AND-WATER PUNISHMENT.</p> <p>SIR,—I am directed by the General Prisons Board to inform you that in compliance with a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, with a view to prevent any prisoner being subjected to the restricted diet of bread and water for a longer period than three days, a short interval should be allowed to elapse between each term, in such cases where a repetition of this punishment is thought necessary.</p> <p>The punishment of bread and water to the full limit to which it may be inflicted should not in any case be immediately repeated without a special report from the Medical Officer in addition to the certificate called for by Circular No. 261, dated 15th August, 1883.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk. The Governor of each Prison.</p>
96	<p>"In England the Governor's power to order a prisoner three days' bread-and-water diet in his own cell has been recently restricted to twenty-four hours; this alteration should be followed in Ireland."</p> <p>"We think that the rule" (i.e., Rule 1 for Surgeons) "ought to be so altered as to leave no doubt that every prisoner under restraint or punishment . . . should be daily visited by the Medical Officer."</p>	<p>This statement as to the recent restriction of Governors' powers in England is contrary both to evidence given before the Royal Commission (by Dr. Gover), and to the actual facts, as recently ascertained from Captain Stopford, of the English Prisons Board.</p> <p>Rule amended accordingly, 13th March, 1885.—(Copy attached).</p> <p>The Surgeon shall visit the prison once each day, and not later than 12 o'clock, noon, and oftener if necessary, and shall see every prisoner in the course of the week. He shall daily visit the prisoners, if any confined in punishment cells, or under punishment in their own cells, or under mechanical restraint, and he shall visit daily, and oftener if necessary, such of the prisoners as are sick, and, when necessary, shall direct any prisoner to be removed to the infirmary.</p>

I—Recommendations principally affecting *Local Prisons*—*continued*.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks
97	<p>"We found that at Belfast certain prisoners were taken out of their cells to break stones . . . but . . . got no walking exercise, stone-breaking being considered as exercise." . . . "We do not approve of such a practice." . . .</p> <p>"Under the 109th section of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV., every prisoner is to receive exercise daily; and it is clear that this law should be carried out in respect of prisoners in punishment cells, as in the case of prisoners generally."</p>	<p>It will be seen from the section referred to—an extract from which is attached—that the words describing exercise are "to air themselves in the yard or yards." In those prisons, however, where the continuous labour of prisoners is stone-breaking, walking exercise is given for a portion of the exercise periods.</p> <p>(EXTRACT FROM ACT).</p> <p>All prisoners shall have free access to the bath and necessary, in their respective parts of the prison, at all reasonable hours; and shall also be admitted at proper times, in succession, to air themselves in the yard or yards, for at least two hours in every day, except prisoners under sentence of death, and such persons as shall be riotous or disorderly, or where there may be sufficient cause to apprehend that an escape may be attempted.</p>
99	<p>"We . . . think that some system should be devised for the instruction in classes of such prisoners as from their age, length of sentence, and conduct, are likely to receive benefit thereby."</p>	<p>A new system of secular instruction for local prisoners has been introduced (November, 1887)—see Instructions attached to this return—based on the system in force in English prisons, which, however, clearly lays down that prisoners, with one or two exceptions, are not to be instructed in classes but in cells. (See paragraphs IV. and VIII.)</p>
100	<p>"Arrangements for ensuring regularity and cleanliness should be everywhere apparent. . . . We lay much stress upon cleanliness." . . . "We recommend the provision of pocket-handkerchiefs for prisoners."</p>	<p>Circular (No. 297) issued, 5th December, 1884. (Copy attached.) General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884.</p> <p>Circular No. 297.—16,157.</p> <p>POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS FOR PRISONERS.</p> <p>SIR,—The issue of pocket-handkerchiefs to prisoners having been approved of, I am directed by the General Prisons Board to instruct you to send up a requisition for the required number for use in the Prison under your charge.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.</p> <p>To the Governors and other Officers in charge of Prisons.</p>
101	<p>"We observed that sufficient precautions were not taken to remove from prisoners the means of committing suicide or doing mischief. In many prisons where there were no safety nettings, the gallery railings were not sufficiently high, and in many cells there were unnecessary hooks." . . . "The gas lights, which were in most cases insufficiently protected, should be removed from the possibility of being tampered with by the prisoners."</p>	<p>The Board instructed their Architect accordingly—24th December, 1884—and further precautions against suicide have since been adopted.</p>
102	<p>"The English Act of 1865 provides that a prisoner whose sentence expires on a Sunday should be entitled to be discharged on the previous Saturday. . . . We think that the Irish Acts should be amended, to bring them into harmony with English legislation in this particular."</p>	<p>There has been no fresh legislation to admit of this; but the Board have issued a Circular on the subject, a copy of which is attached:—</p> <p>(No. 290—5th December, 1884.) General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, 5th December, 1884.</p> <p>Circular No. 290.</p> <p>PRISONERS WHOSE SENTENCES EXPIRE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR SUNDAY.</p> <p>SIR,—In the cases of prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment expire on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday, and who cannot, from the absence of public conveyance, reach their homes on the day of their legal discharge, the General Prisons Board authorize you to permit such prisoners to remain in the prison until the following Monday morning if they so desire.</p> <p>I am, &c., RICHARD CLEGG, Chief Clerk.</p> <p>The Governors or other Officers in charge of Local Prisons.</p>

II.—RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING CONVICT PRISONS.

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks.
113	<p>“The Commissioners” (i.e. the Penal Servitude Commissioners appointed in 1878) “found that the Directors in Ireland had the power of ordering a prisoner to be put upon twenty-eight days continuous bread and water without any intermission of a better diet, and they recommended that the severity of this punishment should be relaxed in Ireland, as it was relaxed in England, by the interposition on every fourth of the twenty-eight days of a more liberal scale of diet. They recommended also the further limitation of the powers of the Irish Directors with respect to the imposition of irons on convicts. But no change appears to have been made in compliance with these recommendations.</p> <p>“We think that these recommendations of the Commissioners ought at once to be carried out.”</p>	<p>Though no alteration has since been made in the printed rules on these subjects, the General Prisons Board, as a matter of practice, do not exercise their full powers as to the infliction of bread and water punishment on convicts; further, the Medical Officer can exempt a prisoner from bread and water at any time, on medical grounds.</p> <p>The use of irons on convicts is seldom resorted to now except in very bad cases. There has been no case whatever of chains having been used in Mountjoy Prison during the past six months, and only two cases where handcuffs were used during the same period.</p>
117	<p>“We would add that Maryborough Prison should have attached to it sufficient space to afford ample scope for the employment of invalids and imbecile convicts on such labour as would be suitable to their condition.”</p> <p>“We recommend that the prison at Maryborough should be placed upon precisely the same footing as the prison at Woking. If this were done, convicts who became insane after their conviction might be detained at Maryborough instead of being sent to Dundrum.”</p>	<p>At present there is ample scope and space for the number confined at Maryborough.</p> <p>This recommendation could not be carried out without legislation, as at present it is contrary to law to retain lunatics in prisons; and the Prisons Board would be very much opposed to such retrogressive legislation.</p>
118	<p>“We cannot commend the practice of detaching very small parties of convicts to carry out building works in Local Prisons.”</p>	<p>This practice, which was only a temporary one, has been discontinued, the last of such parties having been withdrawn from Cork Male Prison in May, 1888.</p>
119	<p>“We are of opinion that it is impossible to recommend the continuance of Lusk in its present condition.”</p> <p>“The female refuge at Golden-bridge has been carried on with so great success that we see no reason why the same principle should not be applied in dealing with male convicts, such as hitherto have been sent to Lusk.”</p>	<p>Lusk Prison was closed on the 31st December, 1886, and the intermediate class of convicts transferred to Maryborough.</p> <p>The Board consider it practically impossible to adopt the suggestion of the Commissioners of having a male institution similar to that at Golden-bridge for females.</p>
122	<p>“We attach quite as great importance to independent inspection in the case of convict prisons as we do in the case of local . . . prisons. We think that these visits ought to be frequent, and the inspection by the visitors searching and thorough, and we would suggest that the Lord Lieutenant should in future require from the visitors once in each year a full report in writing as to the condition and discipline of the prisons to which they are appointed.”</p>	<p>Independent visitors for the different convict prisons are annually appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and visit and report in due course.</p>
126	<p>“We feel that, in the case of convict as of local prisons, absolute necessity exists for the most careful examination on reception and the continued observation for some time afterwards of all prisoners, in order to discover any signs of incipient disease. In every case where there are unmistakable signs of disease, mental or bodily, such as would warrant transfer to an invalid prison, the convicts should be at once moved to Maryborough, so that the disease may be checked in its earlier stages.”</p>	<p>Instructions were accordingly issued to the Medical Officer of Mountjoy Prison (4th December, 1884), and are acted on by him.</p>

II.—Recommendations affecting *Convict Prisons*—*continued.*

Para.	Recommendation.	Action taken and Remarks.
127	<p>“The next serious point that we notice is the large number of long records of punishments inflicted on convicts who have eventually become insane. We feel convinced that many, if not all of these cases should have been dealt with in an invalid prison such as is now established at Maryborough, so that punishment might have been avoided, and medical treatment substituted.”</p>	<p>The opinion here expressed by the Royal Commission was laid before the Medical Officer of Mountjoy Convict Prison, and his special attention called to it (4th Dec., 1884). But the Prisons Board cannot at all agree with the conclusion drawn by the Commissioners in the latter part of this paragraph, more especially as the principal case on which they founded their opinion has since altogether broken down, and the convict (W. M.) who led the Commissioners astray on this matter has confessed that he was malingering insanity all the time, and is at present a well-conducted prisoner in the intermediate class at Maryborough.</p>
128	<p>“It is clear to us that in the case of all female convicts the system of treatment in existence in English female convict prisons should be introduced in Ireland, and that some arrangements for dealing with invalid female convicts, similar to what are being made for males at Maryborough, must be carried out whenever it may be found most convenient and suitable to do so.”</p>	<p>The Board are not aware what is the nature of the difference that is referred to as existing between the system of treatment of female convicts in English and in Irish prisons, the rules being practically the same, except that Irish convicts sent to refuges have the advantage of being sent there at an earlier period of their sentences than in England.</p> <p>The number of female convicts, which has been steadily decreasing for many years, is now only forty-five, which makes this recommendation quite impracticable.</p>
129	<p>“There are peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland which lead us to consider it desirable to appoint such “extern” medical officer, so long as large bodies of convicts are detained in a convict prison in the vicinity of a large town, where the best advice can be obtained at moderate cost from a person of good position, and in whom the public have confidence.”</p>	<p>With a view of carrying out this suggestion, the Board have continued the practice of calling in extern medical gentlemen of eminence in Dublin and the country in critical cases, and whenever it may seem desirable either to the Board or the Medical Officer of the prison to do so.</p>
130	<p>The Royal Commission repeat the recommendation of the Penal Servitude Commission of 1873, as to the marks and remission of convicts employed at light labour, &c., of which they “entirely approve.”</p>	<p>The Board, having inquired as to the action taken in England on the recommendation of the P. S. Commission, issued similar instructions—1st July, 1884.</p> <p>(Copy attached.)</p> <p>7958. 1 July, 1884.</p> <p>CIRCULAR MEMO. TO GOVERNORS OF CONVICT PRISONS.</p> <p>I am directed by the General Prisons Board to forward the accompanying printed Instructions for your guidance in dealing with the marks of convicts in the light labour class.</p> <p>Signed, R. CLEGG, Chief Clerk.</p> <p>MARKS OF CONVICTS EMPLOYED AT LIGHT LABOUR, Instructions for Guidance of Officers in Charge of Convict Prisons.</p> <p>With reference to Rule No. 10—Mark System for Male Convicts, and Rule 22nd for Female Convicts—which provide:—</p> <p><i>Convicts in the Light Labour Class to be credited only with six or seven Marks (in the case of Females, four or five marks) according to their Character and Industry, unless especially otherwise ordered by the General Prisons Board,</i></p> <p>The Governors and Superintendents of Convict Prisons shall submit monthly to the General Prisons Board a list of Convicts who would be due for discharge or licence in the ensuing month, if they had not lost marks in consequence of being in the light labour class.</p> <p>In submitting such lists attention shall be drawn to any case in which, in the opinion of the Governor and Medical Officer, formed from personal observation, the convict has lost the marks from absolute inability, and not from unwillingness to perform hard labour.</p> <p>Any prisoner who is unable to perform hard labour on account of having lost a limb, or who is suffering under some other grave bodily infirmity, which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, permanently unfits the prisoner for heavy labour, may be considered eligible for full marks without further reference.</p> <p>If the Medical Officer should give a special direction that any prisoner is not, for a specified period, to be employed on any but light labour such prisoner may be considered eligible to earn full marks, if conduct and industry shall be such as to justify it.</p>

II.—Recommendations affecting *Convict Prisons*—*continued*.

Para.	Recommendations.	Action taken and Remarks.
131.	<p>“When a convict is charged with an offence he is sent to the penal cells, and is there kept on a reduced diet until his case is dealt with. It seems contrary to ordinary usage that the convict should be punished in any way before his trial takes place, and there seems no reason why he should not be kept on his proper diet until that time, as is, we understand, the case in England.”</p>	<p>The Board consider that there is no hardship in withholding from prisoners who are relieved from labour, the diet ordered for those so employed, and in placing them on a diet sanctioned by the Dietary Committee, deemed on medical grounds, perfectly sufficient, and in no way punitive.</p>

6th March, 1889.

C. F. BOURKE, *Chairman*.

3027—86.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS
IN LOCAL PRISONS.

CLASSIFICATION ON RECEPTION.

I. All prisoners (except juveniles) whose sentences do not fall below three months will, on reception, be examined by the Chaplains of their own religious persuasions respectively, in concert with the Governor and Schoolmaster Warder, and classified as under :—

CLASS I.—To include those who cannot read the “First Reading Book” of the Irish National School series.

CLASS II.—Those who can read the “First Reading Book,” but have not reached the “Third Reading Book.”

CLASS III.—Those who have reached the “Third Reading Book.”

PRISONERS ELIGIBLE FOR INSTRUCTION.

II. All prisoners in Classes I. and II. whose age does not exceed forty-five years will receive instruction subject to the conditions set forth in the Classification Tables issued by the General Prisons Board. In special cases, to be dealt with by the Governor, prisoners above that age may receive instruction if recommended by the Chaplain.

Prisoners reported as having no capacity for learning, or as being idle, shall be excluded from instruction; the latter, however, only temporarily, the term to be specified on the Order.

The question of previous convictions proving a ground for exclusion, in the cases of certain prisoners, should be left to the discretion of the Chaplain and Governor.

Prisoners in Class III. will not receive any instruction (except in writing and arithmetic, should they need it), but will be allowed the use of the authorized books, together with slate and pencil.

EXTENT OF INSTRUCTION.

III. The instruction of prisoners shall include Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, within the following limits, namely :—

READING, as far as the “Third Reading Book,” inclusive.

WRITING, as far as transcribing a portion of the book read, and reading what has been transcribed.

ARITHMETIC, as far as casting simple money accounts, and mental calculation of small money sums.

PRISONERS TO BE TAUGHT IN THEIR CELLS.

IV. The teaching will be cellular, except that prisoners in Class I. will be taught *Reading* collectively in a room or place provided for that purpose. In *Writing* and *Arithmetic* they will receive the same amount of cellular teaching as that given to the other prisoners in these subjects.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

V. No library books will be issued to prisoners until they can read the “Second Reading Book” with fluency.

READING CLASSES.

VI. The numbers collected as above should not exceed six when under the care of the Schoolmaster Warder only; and should not exceed fifteen under other conditions.

NUMBER AND DURATION OF LESSONS.

VII. The cellular instruction of prisoners in Class II. shall not be less than two lessons weekly, of a quarter of an hour each, if possible, with an interval of two days at least.
The collective instruction shall consist of two lessons weekly of half an hour each (exclusive of the time occupied in assembling and removing the prisoners), with a like interval.

JUVENILES.

VIII. All juveniles under sixteen years of age shall have one hour's instruction daily in class, but prisoners who, by statute or rule, are ordered to be kept separate, shall not be brought together in class.

HOURS OF SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS.

IX. The Schoolmaster Warders, when fully employed in that capacity, shall devote six hours daily to teaching, besides any time otherwise employed, between the hours of eight, A.M., and six, P.M., except on Saturdays, when they shall be so employed for three hours, between eight, A.M., and noon.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

X. The books to be used are the undernamed books of the Irish National School Series, viz. :—

Reading : Tablet Lessons (all the series) : First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books.

Writing : Vere Foster's Penny Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Arithmetic : First Book, and a few copies of O'Sullivan's "Principles of Arithmetic" and "Practice of Arithmetic," Parts 1 and 2.

Note.—If the books now in use are good enough, they are not to be condemned at once, but are to be retained until worn out, or otherwise disposed of.

EXAMINATIONS BY CHAPLAINS.

XI. All prisoners receiving instruction shall be tested by actual examination by their respective Chaplains, on admission, and prior to their discharge; the results of each examination being recorded in the Educational Register by the Chaplains.

ASSISTANT MATRONS AS SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

XII. The term "Schoolmaster Warder" in the foregoing is to be understood as including Assistant Matrons who act as Schoolmistresses.

LETTER WRITING.

XIII. Prisoners in 2nd and 3rd Class, as set forth in "Explanatory Directions" of the Educational Register, to have no letters written for them, except in special cases, to be determined by the Governor.

Prisoners in 1st Class on reception to have not more than two letters written for them, except in special cases, to be determined by the Governor.

CHARLES F. BOURKE,

Chairman.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,

DUBLIN CASTLE.

November, 1887.

~~SECRET~~
COMMITTEE ON THE POLICE SERVICE.

S2173



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE POLICE
SERVICE

OF

ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND.

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COMMITTEE ON THE POLICE SERVICE.

REPORT—PART I.

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MINUTE OF APPOINTMENT.

I HEREBY APPOINT—

LORD DESBOROUGH, K.C.V.O.,
 Colonel LORD GORELL, O.B.E., M.C.,
 Sir FRANCIS BLAKE, Bart., M.P.,
 The Right Hon. Sir HENRY CRAIK, K.C.B., M.P.,
 Captain JAMES O'GRADY, M.P.,
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir JAMES F. REMNANT, Bart., M.P.,
 Mr. JAMES SEXTON, C.B.E., M.P.,

to be a Committee to consider and report whether any and what changes should be made in the method of recruiting for, the conditions of service of, and the rates of pay, pensions, and allowances of the Police Forces of England, Wales and Scotland.

AND I FURTHER APPOINT LORD DESBOROUGH to be Chairman, and Mr. A. L. DIXON, C.B.E., of the Home Office to be Secretary to the Committee.

(Signed) EDWARD SHORTT.

WHITEHALL,

1st March, 1919.

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COMMITTEE ON THE POLICE SERVICE.

REPORT—PART I.

THE
SERVANTS OF THE
SOCIAL
POLICE

To THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD SHORTT, K.C., M.P., His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR,

1. We have the honour to present the First Part of our Report on the inquiry you instructed us to make with regard to the methods of recruiting, conditions of service, rates of pay, pensions and allowances of the Police Forces of England, Wales and Scotland. In this Report we deal principally with certain questions of organisation, pay, housing arrangements and rent aid, and certain general conclusions on the subject of pensions. Our detailed recommendations with regard to pensions and a large number of other questions remain to be dealt with in a further Report.

2. We have held 34 sittings, including 30 for hearing evidence, and have heard 148 witnesses, as follows:—

Mr. H. B. Simpson and Mr. W. A. C. Goodchild, representing the Home Office and the Scottish Office respectively;

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan and City Police; Sir Edward Henry (late Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police), Sir Basil Thomson (then Mr. Basil Thomson), Assistant Commissioner, Criminal Investigation Department, the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, and Mr. G. H. Gardner, Scotland Yard;

Sir Leonard Dunning and Major-General L. W. Atcherley, H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales, Captain W. H. Tomasson, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire and Acting Inspector of Constabulary, and Lieut.-Col. A. G. Ferguson, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland;

20 Chief Constables of County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales;

7 Chief Constables of County and Burgh Police Forces in Scotland;

11 representatives from the various ranks of the Metropolitan Police;

4 representatives from the various ranks of the City of London Police;

26 representatives from the various ranks of 7 County Police Forces in England and Wales;

24 representatives from the various ranks of 8 City and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales;

7 representatives from the various ranks of 3 County Police Forces in Scotland;

15 representatives from the various ranks of 4 City and Burgh Police Forces in Scotland (including 8 witnesses from the Glasgow City Police);

14 representatives of Local Authorities of England and Wales, including the County Councils' Association, Association of Municipal Corporations, and Conferences of Police Authorities of (a) the 10 largest City Police Forces, (b) County Police Forces in the North of England, (c) Police Authorities in the South Western Counties;

8 representatives of Local Authorities in Scotland, including the Convention of Royal Burghs, the Association of County Councils in Scotland and the Police Authorities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

3. Apart from certain evidence of a general character, we desired to hear first the representations of the various ranks of the Police Service, but we were faced with the difficulty that our reference covered not merely a single Police Force, or even a few, but nearly 250 separate Police Forces, varying from the Metropolitan Police, with a total authorised strength of over 21,600 men, to the County Forces policing the sparsely populated parts of Scotland and Wales and small Borough Forces of 12 men or even less. It was obviously impossible for us to hear witnesses from the various ranks of all, or nearly all, these forces without prolonging our inquiry to inordinate lengths, but we considered it essential to obtain a comprehensive presentation of the grievances, claims and aspirations in the minds of the men, as well as the views of the Police Authorities thereon. We therefore decided to select a number of Forces of various types which we considered would together be representative of the Service generally, and invited evidence from these Forces, at the same time making it known that though the Committee could not hear witnesses from all Forces they would consider any representations which might be submitted to them in writing. The selection of the witnesses to speak for the Forces was left to the men themselves; where a Representative Board existed the witnesses were generally chosen and their proposed evidence considered by, and submitted on behalf of, the Board, and in other cases the men were afforded all necessary facilities for electing their representatives and drawing up their evidence. We are satisfied that in the evidence submitted by the witnesses whom we heard and the numerous memoranda which have reached us during the course of our inquiry, we have obtained a thoroughly comprehensive presentation of the views of the various ranks of the Police throughout Great Britain.

4. As regards the Chief Constables, we made use of the "District Conferences" inaugurated during the war by the Home Office. Under this scheme the country is divided into eight Districts; the Chief Constables of the County and Borough Forces in each District meet together from time to time to discuss matters of police administration, and appoint two of their number from each Conference to form a Central Conference which meets with representatives of the

Home Office. Questions of pay, &c., are not ordinarily considered by these Conferences, having been excluded from their scope by the Home Office when the Conferences were instituted, but at our request the Chief Constables in each District met and drew up a memorandum of their views on a number of questions and appointed two or more of their number to give evidence thereon. We have heard Chief Constables from six of the eight District Conferences. Six Chief Constables from the Scottish Forces gave joint evidence on behalf of their colleagues as a whole.

5. In the case of the Police Authorities, no such organisation as the Chief Constables' District Conferences exists, but we were able to obtain representative evidence through certain Conferences which were instituted last year at the instance of the Home Office to consider the question of the further standardisation of police pay. Certain of these Conferences were called together again at our instance, including a Conference of the County Police Authorities of the North of England, the Police Authorities in the South Western Counties and the Watch Committees of the 10 largest City Forces. Where there was a division of opinion among the Police Authorities represented, *e.g.*, as to the further increase of police pay, we heard evidence representative of the different points of view.

Status of the Police.

6. The primary function of the Police is the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of the peace. Each constable on appointment makes a declaration of service to the Crown before a Magistrate. The terms of the declaration in use in the Metropolitan Police* are as follows:—"I, A— B—, being appointed a constable of the Police Force of the Metropolitan Police District, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm, that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the office of a constable, and that I will act as a constable for preserving the peace and preventing robberies and other felonies, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and in all respects, to the best of my skill and knowledge, discharge all the duties of the said office faithfully according to law." But from the earliest times the maintenance of law and order in this country has been a matter primarily for the Local Authorities—originally the Magistrates and now the Magistrates and Police Authorities as constituted by later enactments and the theory of the law has been that the concern of the Crown in regard to the Police (excepting the Metropolitan Police) is mainly that of seeing that the Local Authorities keep up the local forces rather than the exercise of direct control over them. We consider it important also to bear in mind that the constable, even in the execution of his duty for the preservation of peace, acts not as an agent of the Government, exercising powers derived from that fact, but as a citizen, representing the rest of the community, and exercising powers which, at any rate in their elements, are possessed by all citizens alike. The citizen is still bound, at the direction of a magistrate, or on the appeal of a constable, to take his part in the preservation of the peace and suppression of disorder, and in this country the whole power of the constable rests on the support, both moral and physical, of his fellow citizens† We desire to emphasize this point as, in our opinion, it has an important bearing on the relations between the Police and the public—as to the consideration to which the Police are entitled on the one hand, and their obligations to the public on the other.

7. As regards the measure of control which the Crown possesses over the Police, one Force, the Metropolitan Police, with a strength of about 21,500, or nearly one-third of the total strength of the whole of the Police in Great Britain, is under the direct control of the Home Secretary. Besides acting as local Police for the capital of the Empire and its vicinity, this Force is employed for the protection of the person of the Sovereign, his family and his Ministers, and for State functions, in watching Government Dockyards, in carrying out the extradition of criminals surrendered to foreign countries, and for other purposes of an Imperial and national, as distinguished from a merely local, importance. Apart from sums received for Police specially employed by Government Departments and certain special payments from the Exchequer in respect of services of an Imperial and national character, the salaries of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and the Receiver, the expenses of the Metropolitan Police are defrayed from a fund raised partly from the proceeds of a rate levied on the parishes in the Metropolitan Police District and partly from contributions from the Exchequer, the proportion defrayed from the rates being at present, for reasons which we indicate in paragraph 86, more than half the annual cost.

8. In England and Wales, each of the County Police Forces (58 in number, with a total authorised strength of nearly 18,000) is under the control of the Chief Constable, who appoints, promotes and dismisses members of the Force, and has the general government of them subject to the authority of a Committee—the Standing Joint Committee—which is composed half of representatives of the Justices assembled in Quarter Sessions (the former Police Authority) and half of representatives of the County Council. The Secretary of State has power under the County Police Act, 1839, to make rules for the "government, pay, clothing and accoutrements and necessaries" of these forces; and the appointment of the Chief Constable, any change in the strength of the force, plans for police stations, &c., are subject to his approval.

9. There are now 128 Cities and Boroughs with Police Forces separate from the County Forces, having a total authorised strength of nearly 19,000. The City and Borough Forces

* In some forces the declaration follows the slightly different wording of the constable's oath which is set out in section 1 of the Special Constables Act, 1831.

† Dunning, 1508.

are managed by a Committee of the Town Council, known as the Watch Committee, who appoint the Chief Constable and also the other members of the force. The Secretary of State has not the same power to make rules for the Borough Police, nor is his approval required for any increase of strength, &c., as it is in the case of the County Police. It is worth noting that the difference in the law relating to the County and Borough Police is due to historical causes, the constitution of the Borough Police having been settled in 1835 when municipal corporations were reformed and put on a uniform statutory basis, while the County Police were an entirely new creation made possible in 1839 and obligatory in 1856 for all parts of England and Wales which were not watched by the older Borough Forces or the Metropolitan Police.

10. The cost of the County and Borough Police, like the cost of the Metropolitan Police, is met partly from the rates and partly from contributions from the Exchequer. The payment of the Exchequer contribution is subject by Statute to the grant by the Secretary of State of a certificate as to the efficient maintenance of the force in point of numbers and discipline. The Secretary of State's certificates of efficiency are granted on the report of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary, by whom each force is inspected at least once a year. The Exchequer contribution to the Police Pension Funds is further subject to a certificate that the management and efficiency of the force and the administration of the Pension Fund have been satisfactory.

11. The City of London has an independent Police Force with a strength of 1,160, established partly by special statutes and partly by powers of local government derived from ancient charters. Until the present year the City Police received no Government contributions and was independent of Government control, but it is understood that the Force will now come under inspection and receive a Government grant.*

12. In Scotland there are 31 County and 29 City and Burgh Forces, with a total strength of 5,953 of all ranks; the Glasgow City Force constitutes one-third of the whole (1,996 men). The Police Authority in the County is the Police Committee of the County Council, which is known as the Standing Joint Committee and consists of an equal number of representatives of the County Council and the Commissioners of Supply of the County, and in the Burgh the Police Authority is the Town Council. These bodies fix the strength and scales of pay of the Police, subject (in the case of Burghs as well as County Forces) to the approval of the Secretary for Scotland, who is also empowered to make rules for the pay, clothing and government of the Scottish Forces. The Exchequer contribution is subject to the grant of a certificate of efficiency by the Secretary for Scotland, and the forces are inspected by H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland. The Orkney Police, Zetland Police, and the Burgh of Lerwick Police are at present outside the ordinary statutes. They do not come under the Rules and are not subject to inspection.

13. There are a number of other bodies of Police, such as those employed by the Railway Companies, the Port of London Authority, the Tyne River Commissioners, which do not come under Government inspection and are independent of central control. We have not considered these Police as within our Terms of Reference and they are not included in our recommendations in this Report.

Remarks on the General Police System.

14. In the course of our inquiry, many cases have been brought to our notice of men in different forces who are doing precisely the same work but serve under materially different rates of pay and other conditions, and we have been particularly impressed by this lack of assimilation between the conditions in the various Police Forces. Through the Secretary of State's Rules and the activities of the Inspectors a certain measure of uniformity of administration is secured, but it appears from Mr. Simpson's evidence† that even in respect of the pay of the County Police, which is subject to Home Office control, the general policy of the Home Office until last year was to treat the several Forces as independent of each other and little had been done to assimilate the scales of pay. As we have pointed out, the Home Office has not the same control over the pay of the Borough Police, and in other directions besides pay, such as housing, allowances of all kinds, leave, and to a certain degree pensions, hours of duty and other conditions of service, we find many wide differences between one force and another, and we are satisfied that these differences have very materially contributed to the unrest and dissatisfaction which have prevailed of late in the Police.

15. The first question therefore to which we have directed our attention is the possibility of further standardisation of pay and other conditions throughout the service, either through a radical change of system, such as nationalisation of the whole Police of the country, or by standardisation of conditions through an extension of the rule-making power of the Home Office and the Scottish Office and closer supervision by H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary.

Nationalisation of the Police.

16. We first considered the subject of nationalisation, that is to say, bringing all the police under the direct control of a Central Authority, say the Home Office or the Scottish Office, or a specially constituted Ministry.

17. If the Police Service were nationalised the Government would then be in a position to fix not only the rates of pay and conditions throughout the service but would be responsible for their enforcement through their own officers and for the management of the Police in every respect. Sir Basil Thomson‡ considered that nationalisation would be an advantage from the point of view of the work of the Criminal Investigation Department, but few witnesses have been prepared to commit themselves to any definite opinion in favour of it. On the other hand the

* Nott-Bower, 2046.

† Simpson, 28.

‡ Thomson, 549, 564.

adoption of direct central control of the Police would be foreign to the constitutional principle to which we have referred in paragraph 6, by which the preservation of law and order in this country is primarily the function of the proper local authorities: it would alter the whole basis of the police system, and in particular would prejudice the intimate relations between the Police and the localities where they serve which many experienced witnesses have regarded as one of the most desirable characteristics of the present system and to which they attribute in great measure the happy relations which have existed between the Police and the general public in this country.

18. It is, however, obvious from the evidence that the administration of all local Police Authorities is not equally good and that under the present system lack of uniformity has developed to an undesirable degree. Whilst we consider that the present system of control is sound in general principle, and best suited to the circumstances of this country, we are of opinion that the Police administration would be more economical and efficient if a greater measure of centralisation and standardisation of conditions of service could be introduced. Various suggestions have been made to us for enlarging the units of local administration by grouping a number of County or Borough Police Authorities into a single joint authority for purposes of Police control, and for merging the smaller Boroughs into the County Forces, and we shall make recommendations with regard to these matters in a later Report.

Standardisation of Pay and other Conditions of Service.

19. As to the possibility of standardisation, it might appear at first sight that the duties of the Police differ in some respects in different parts of the country. But even though the work of a constable or sergeant on beat or point duty in the City of London or in the clerical branch in any large city force is very different from, say, beat duty in the Highlands of Scotland or any rural county, what we have to consider is whether such differences are fundamental or render the work in one force more exacting than it is in another to such a degree as to justify separate treatment of the forces in regard to pay, pensions, &c. We have heard much evidence on this question.* We do not gather that the duties of the average constable in the Metropolitan Police District or the City of London are more exacting or differ much from those of a constable in, say, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester or Glasgow, or any of the great City Forces: and we found that the claims advanced by the constables and sergeants of the Metropolitan Police and various large City Forces that their work is more exacting than work in a country district were strenuously denied by witnesses from the County Forces, and men from the latter who had experience of both town and country work declared that they preferred the former and found it on the whole no harder than the latter. The typical country policeman is stationed alone in a village and is responsible for the police duty in the village and a beat extending perhaps four or five miles, or in sparsely populated areas even further, in each direction. The matters with which the typical town policeman has to deal cover a wide field, but the country policeman's duties appear to be no less varied and, apart from occasional visits of a sergeant or superior officer, he has to act in all matters on his individual responsibility and without any possibility of summoning assistance. The country policeman requires to be essentially an "all round" man to a greater degree than the average policeman in a large City Force. The work of a town policeman on point duty at a busy traffic centre no doubt subjects him to greater strain while it lasts than does the beat duty of an average country policeman, but when his tour of eight hours' duty is finished the town policeman (apart from special emergencies) is free until he is due for duty again, while the house of the country policeman, whether it is a police station proper with a cell for prisoners or a residence pure and simple, is marked as "Police Station" and the constable has to attend to any matter which may be reported to him at any hour of the night or day. If a telephone is provided, his wife is expected to answer it in his absence. Duty in town may be more dangerous than in the country, but the country policeman suffers as much or more from exposure to the weather. As to the general amenities of life, there is a good deal to be said on either side. For a man with young children, the country will have advantages which, when his children are older, may be counterbalanced by the better facilities for education or employment in the town.

20. A further consideration is that such differences as do exist between town and country work are not merely differences between separate forces but exist to practically as great degree between individual members of one and the same force. For example, a Metropolitan policeman may have to do duty in the East End or in one of the outlying parts of the Metropolitan Police District, and his work in the latter would differ in no respect from that of a constable in one of the adjoining counties of Essex, Herts, Surrey or Kent; or again, in certain counties, for example, Lancashire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire, populous county boroughs such as Bury, West Bromwich, Smethwick, Dudley, as well as the rural and sparsely populated parts of the county, are policed by the County Force so that a constable may be serving at one time in one of these towns and at another in a remote country village. These differences would make any classification of forces by the character of their work very difficult to carry out on any equitable basis.

21. It is further noteworthy that the evidence from the Scottish Police and Police Authorities was strongly in favour of the pay, pensions and other conditions of service of the Scottish Police being assimilated to those of the Police in England and Wales, and no valid grounds for any distinction were suggested to us.†

* Macready, 185-7; Olive, 797-803, 931; Billings, 967; Hayes, 1334-1339; Dunning, 1454-1472; Henry, 1676-8; Shell, 2502-3; Swaine, 2631-7; Stark, 2785; Callaway, 3486-3493; Small, 3536-8; Brown, 4325-8; Watson and Granville, 5003-5024; Ross, 5207-10; Caldwell, 5653-4; McDowall, 6024-6033; Lane, 6453-6; Stephen, 7962; Campbell, 8095-8; Ross, 8162-6; McLean, 8320-30; Birnie, 8427.
† Magill, 7203; Duncan, 7226; Conway and Sweeney, 7287-8; Douglas, 7351-7361; Dow, 7416; McAusland, 7486; Moodie, 7489-7492; Johnstone, 7522-3; Ross, 7780; Stephen, 7819-20; Murdoch, 7892-4; Morron, 8261; Bruce, 8387, 8407, 8414-8420; Douglas, 8420-2; Keith, 8474-8484, 8554-8562; Mackenzie, 8805; Mackenzie, 9082-4; Chesser, 9207-9272.

22. Having carefully considered the evidence on these points, we have come definitely to the conclusion that the duties of a policeman are fundamentally the same in character throughout the forces within our terms of reference; that such differences as exist between one force and another do not justify the wide differences in pay, pensions and housing conditions; and that the Police Service of Great Britain should be considered as a whole for the purpose of settling the main questions with regard to rates of pay, pensions, allowances and conditions of service generally.

23. We therefore recommend—

- (a) that a standard scale of pensionable pay should be fixed for constables and sergeants in the Metropolitan Police, City of London Police and all County and Borough Police Forces in Great Britain, with retrospective effect as from 1st April, 1919;
- (b) that the scales of pay of the higher ranks should be revised on the general lines which we indicate in paragraphs 49, 50, 55 and 56, also with retrospective effect;
- (c) that the wide differences which now exist between one force and another in the matter of housing arrangements should be removed and conditions assimilated on the basis we indicate in paragraph 64;
- (d) that the various alternative scales of pension on retirement without medical certificate provided in the Police Act, 1890, and the scale prescribed in the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, should be replaced by a single scale (see paragraph 78); and
- (e) that conditions generally should be assimilated in various other matters which we shall mention below or in the Second Part of our Report.

Pensionable Pay.

24. As regards the pensionable pay of the Police, the original Rules for the County Constabulary, which were made by the Secretary of State in 1886, propose seven different weekly rates for constables and six for sergeants, to be adopted according to local circumstances. These Rules have never been revised. The scales of pay, therefore, have been out of date for many years (the highest scale for constables is 23s. 4d. rising to 29s. 2d. per week), and their only importance is the fact that, inasmuch as the Rules provide that no higher scales than those prescribed can be fixed without the approval of the Secretary of State, all alterations of the pay of the County Police have to be submitted for the Secretary of State's approval. It appears, however, from Mr. Simpson's evidence that until last year little had been done by the Home Office in the direction of standardisation of pay. Mr. Simpson says "Though the Home Office Inspectors of Constabulary, through their inspections, secure a considerable measure of uniformity among the different County and Borough Forces in some respects, these forces have till recently been treated by the Home Office as entirely independent of each other. The rates of pay given in one force, of course, affected what would be given in a neighbouring force, and it has been a generally recognised principle that a county constable should be paid at a somewhat higher rate than the agricultural labourer in his county, but till recently little has been done to assimilate scales of pay." "County Forces came to the Home Office from time to time for sanction to new scales of pay, and generally speaking sanction was given without demur till the outbreak of war." Mr. Simpson explained that certain counties had been accustomed to act more or less together in fixing scales of pay, but this does not seem to have affected the position very materially. As already explained, the Borough Police Authorities fixed their scales of pay independently of the Home Office. Thus, at the outbreak of war the scales of pay varied considerably. For example, the scale for constables in Dorset was 21s. rising to 26s. 10d., with an allowance for rent; in the Metropolitan Police and two or three provincial boroughs, 30s. rising to 42s.; and in one or two County Forces, 28s. rising to 35s. or thereabouts with quarters free or practically free. Further examples of the pre-war rates of pay are given in Appendix I.

25. For the first three years after the outbreak of war the policy of the Home Office,† following that adopted in the Civil Service, "was generally to refuse sanction to any increase of pensionable pay, but to allow County Police Authorities at their discretion to meet the increased cost of living by a terminable allowance or war bonus." The same policy was followed by the Home Office in the case of the Metropolitan Police (except for an increase of pay which, though taking effect after the outbreak of war, had been decided upon before that time) and also by the Scottish Office. The Metropolitan Police were granted, in March, 1915, a war bonus of 8s. weekly, which was increased in June, 1917, to 8s., and in December, 1917, to 12s. The children's allowance was first granted in October, 1916, at the rate of 1s. weekly for each child, and was increased to 1s. 6d. in March, 1917, and to 2s. 6d. in December, 1917. War bonuses were granted from time to time by the County Police Authorities at their discretion, generally without reference to the Home Office, and the amounts varied considerably. Some Borough Police Authorities adopted the policy of granting non-pensionable war bonuses, but in other forces the pay was raised. In this way the differences between one force and another became greater than before the war.

26. At the end of 1917 the question of granting some increase of pensionable pay to the County Police was becoming rather acute, and a conference of Police Authorities of the Home Counties was held to consider the claims for increased pay, and, in order to avoid competition, a scale was agreed upon and subsequently adopted by all the authorities represented. In January, 1918, the Home Secretary issued a circular to all County and Borough Police Authorities recommending the holding of similar conferences, and a number of conferences were formed and had a certain effect in levelling up the pay of the Police, but only to a limited degree, and in August, 1918, there were still wide differences between the remuneration of

* Simpson, 28, 29.

† In the Metropolitan Police an allowance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. was and is paid by way of rent aid and all single constables are provided with quarters at a charge of 1s. weekly.

‡ Simpson, 29, 30.

the Police in the different forces, as is shown by the following specimens of the rates of pay and allowances for constables:—

- (*Dorset*): 21s., rising to 26s. 10d., with war bonus of 12s. and rent aid.*
 (*Lancashire*): 35s., rising to 44s. 4d., with war bonus of 10s. for married constables and 6s. for single constables, and houses or quarters rent free.
 (*Truro*): 23s., rising to 31s., with war bonus of 8s.
 (*Manchester*): 35s., rising to 46s., with war bonus of 20s.
 (*Glasgow*): 32s. 5d., rising to 42s. 4d., with war bonus of 15s.
 (*Ross and Cromarty*): 23s. 11d., rising to 34s. 5d., with war bonus of 10s. and a rent allowance of 1s. 6d. weekly.

27. In the autumn of 1918 the Home Office took steps which have now produced a considerable measure of uniformity in the pensionable pay of constables and sergeants throughout the country. In September the Home Office announced the terms of a new Treasury grant towards Police expenditure, under which the payment of the grant is conditional on the Home Secretary's approval as regards the purposes of the expenditure, the rates of pay and allowances and the conditions of service. Two scales of pay were laid down for constables and sergeants: (a) the Metropolitan scale, which is 43s. rising to 53s. for constables and 56s. rising to 60s. for uniform section sergeants, and (b) a scale (sometimes called the "standard" scale) which is 3s. lower than the "Metropolitan" scale. One or other of these scales has now been adopted for nearly every County and Borough Force in England and Wales. Generally speaking, the Metropolitan scale applies in forces north of a line from the Wash to the Mersey, and the "standard" scale applies south of that line except in the Metropolitan Police, the City of London Police (who have a slightly higher scale than the Metropolitan Police) and a few Borough Forces which have the Metropolitan scale. The amounts paid by way of non-pensionable war bonus vary. For example, in the Sheffield Police* all ranks receive an allowance of 19s. 6d. weekly; the Metropolitan Police receive 12s. and an allowance of 2s. 6d. weekly for each child; while one or two Forces receive only the "standard" rate of pay (40s. rising to 50s. weekly) without any addition by way of war bonus or allowances for children. Further examples of the present rates of pay and bonus are given in Appendix I.

28. In considering the standard rate of pensionable pay which we should recommend we have taken into account not merely, or even mainly, the rates of pay in force before the war and the percentage to be added in consideration of the increase in the cost of living, but we have endeavoured to appraise as well as we can the services rendered by the Police to the community, the standard of qualifications required and the rate of remuneration which seems to us reasonable and proper in all the circumstances and likely to attract recruits of the right stamp. In view of the evidence which we have heard as to the work of the Police and the high standard of qualifications required, we are satisfied that a policeman has responsibilities and obligations which are peculiar to his calling and distinguish him from other public servants and municipal employes, and we consider the Police entitled thereby to special consideration in regard to their rate of pay and pensions.

29. A candidate for the Police must not only reach certain standards of height and physical development, but must have a constitution which is sound in every way. The duties the Police have to perform are varied and exacting; they are increasing, and will probably still increase in variety and complexity, and a man cannot make a good policeman unless his general intelligence, memory and powers of observation are distinctly above the average. His character should be unblemished: he should be humane and courteous and, generally, he should possess a combination of moral, mental and physical qualities not ordinarily required in other employments. Further, when he becomes a constable, he is entrusted with powers which may gravely affect the liberty of the subject, and he must at all times be ready to act with tact and discretion, and on his own initiative and responsibility, in all sorts of contingencies. The burden of individual discretion and responsibility placed upon a constable is much greater than that of any other public servant of subordinate rank.†

30. The Police also stand in a special relationship to the community. Each constable on appointment becomes one of the duly constituted guardians of law and order for and on behalf of the citizens as a whole, and, as we have pointed out, he makes a declaration of service to the Crown as such. He undertakes special responsibilities in regard to the prevention and detection of crime, and, while he does not relieve the citizen from all responsibility for the protection of his own property and for bringing offenders to justice, he claims to be and is the principal agent in the prevention and detection of crime of all kinds, and generally holds a position of trust which it is important he should be able to maintain. We consider it essential that the sense of obligation to the public should be preserved in the Police, and the reason we dwell on these considerations at some length is that they are fundamental to the views we have formed as to the status of the Police and the pay they should receive.

31. A number of police witnesses have urged that in various ways a constable is subject to social disabilities by reason of his employment. Moreover, he must at all times, both on and off duty, maintain a standard of personal conduct befitting to his position, and this does impose upon him certain restrictions which do not exist in ordinary employments and hardly apply in the same degree even in the case of other public servants. He is liable to be called for duty at any time in an emergency, and, in order that he may be available for unexpected calls, he may be restricted in his choice of a residence. The special temptations to which a constable is exposed are obvious, and, as any lapse must be severely dealt with, it is only just that his remuneration should be such as will not add to his temptations the difficulties and anxieties

* The constable paid up to 2s. 4d. weekly for rent and the Police Authority paid the balance.

† Dunning, 1422; Caldwell, 5713; Atcherley, 6959; Keith, 8484, 8646-8653.

incidental to an inadequate rate of pay. The policeman's calling also exposes him to special dangers. He may at any time have occasion to arrest an armed criminal; he frequently has to deal with drunken persons, who are responsible for the greater part of the crimes against the person, and he may occasionally have to take part in suppressing violent disorder.

32. The policeman is also put to certain special expenses by reason of his employment, for example, he not only requires good and sustaining food but the cost of his housekeeping is increased by the irregularity of the hours at which he has to take his meals and the frequent necessity of cooking specially for him; and it is generally, and quite correctly, a condition of service that he may not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any trade or business, so that he is precluded from supplementing his wages by undertaking employment for profit in his spare time.

33. We are not unmindful that the policeman has important advantages which are not shared by the ordinary workman. In particular, he need make no provision for times of unemployment; he has holidays on full pay; he has the benefit of a pension scheme to which he contributes only a fraction of the total cost (in the English Police less than one-tenth, at pre-war rates) and which is distinctly more favourable than that enjoyed by any other public servant; and in a good many forces he is provided with a house or other quarters or receives an allowance towards his rent.

34. Having regard, however, to the nature of Police work and to the responsibilities to which we have referred, we consider the pay of a policeman should not be assessed on the basis of that of an agricultural labourer or an unskilled worker as has been the case.* In the course of the evidence, various comparisons have been drawn between the present remuneration of the Police and that in certain other employments, and we give the following figures as indicating the relatively unfavourable position of the Police on their present rates of pay:—

(1) RECEIPTS OF A CONSTABLE WITH 5 YEARS' SERVICE (MARRIED AND WITH TWO CHILDREN) IN (a) THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, AND (b) A FORCE WHICH MAY BE TAKEN AS TYPICAL OF THE SMALL BOROUGH FORCES.†

(a)		(b)	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Pay	2 8 0	Pay	2 5 0
(Scale 43s. to 53s.)		(Scale 40s. to 50s.)	
War Bonus	12 0	War Bonus	10 0
Rent Aid (average)	1 8		
Coal Allowance	1 4		
Children's Allowance	5 0		
Total Receipts‡	£3 7 0	Total Receipts‡	£2 15 0

(2) CURRENT WEEKLY EARNINGS IN CERTAIN OTHER EMPLOYMENTS, AS STATED BY VARIOUS WITNESSES.‡

	£ s. d.
(Question 2337). Corporation Street Sweeper, Newcastle-on-Tyne	2 15 0
Tramcar Driver, Newcastle-on-Tyne	3 5 0
(Question 3573). Scavenger, Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	3 7 6
(Question 3683). Cotton Porter, Liverpool	3 8 6
Dock Gate Man, Liverpool	3 8 0
Carter, Liverpool	3 12 0
(Question 5564). Corporation Road Scavenger, Birmingham	3 1 0
(Question 5565). Corporation Ash Man, Birmingham	3 3 0
(Question 9163). Glasgow Pavior	4 0 0
(Question 2401). Unskilled Labourer (London rate, 1s. 5d. an hour)	3 8 0

35. The representatives of the men have urged their claim for more pay not only on the ground that their present pay is not in accordance with the status and responsibilities of the Police, but also that it has not been increased during the war in proportion to the increase in the cost of living and that the married men with families cannot make ends meet on their present remuneration. On the first point, several of the men's representatives alluded to the figure 133 per cent. as the increase in the cost of living. This figure, however, is the figure given in the Labour Gazette (November, 1918) as the average increase in the retail prices of foodstuffs. It represents merely what would have been the increase in the cost of living if it had been possible to maintain a pre-war standard in respect of food consumption and is not the same as the increase in expenditure on food (allowing for the restrictions on supplies and consumption to which all classes of the community have been subject), and since November last food prices have fallen, the corresponding figure for June, 1919, being 104 per cent.

36. According to the Report of Lord Sumner's Committee on the Cost of Living|| the increase in the cost of living of the average workman's family up to September, 1918, was not more than 80 per cent. The estimates in the Labour Gazette for September, 1918, and June,

* Simpson, 28; Danning, 1981; Wight, 2622-4; Tanner, 4725.

† In some Borough Forces the bonus is less than 10s., and in a few no bonus is paid.

‡ The estimated value of the pension rights of a Metropolitan constable (that is to say, the sum which he would have to put aside, less the amounts actually deducted from his pay, to secure equal benefits) is 12s. weekly. He also receives a boot allowance of 1s. weekly and uniform. The value of the pension rights in other forces will depend on the pension scale adopted, but will be less than that in the Metropolitan Police, on account of the lower scale of pay.

§ These figures are given as quoted by the witnesses as the current rates at the time when they gave evidence.

|| Cd. 8980 of 1918.

1919, which are on a slightly different basis, were 90 per cent. and 95 per cent. respectively. The figures just quoted took account of the reduced consumption. The corresponding figures given in the Labour Gazette, allowing for pre-war consumption in quantity and, as far as possible, quality, are 120-125 per cent. for November last and 105 per cent. at the beginning of June. Taking all things into consideration we think it would be fair to suppose that the policeman's receipts would have to be about double what they were in 1914 to compensate for the increase of prices.

37. We have obtained from the various Forces and have carefully examined a large number of "budgets" of household expenditure of constables and sergeants, and a number of typical specimens are printed in Appendix II. In some cases the sergeant or constable concerned has appeared before us as a witness and we have been able to examine him on the particulars given. The budgets have also been examined by the Department of Labour Statistics of the Ministry of Labour and we quote the following from a letter we have received with regard to them:—

So far as the expenditure of the policeman's family on food, rent and miscellaneous items is revealed by the budgets submitted, it would appear to be confirmed generally by the information in the Department with regard to men of the working classes with similar incomes.

As regards clothing, the information is not so good, but so far as the returns go it would appear that where rent is heavy the sum available for clothing out of the ordinary pay is quite inadequate. The rentals are not excessive: a policeman's calling would seem to demand that he should live in respectable surroundings. The much larger sums spent on clothing in the County Forces, where in many cases houses are presumably rent free, brings out the situation clearly. There does not seem to be room for reasonable economy in any direction.

Taking the budgets as a whole and making all allowances for the circumstances in which they have been made out, we are satisfied that they bear out the witnesses' contention that the married men have not sufficient to maintain themselves and their families in a manner suitable to their position.

38. Many suggestions have been made to us as to a suitable scale of pay for the subordinate ranks. Witnesses who gave evidence on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Representative Board suggested the scale 80s. rising to 100s. for constables, with a children's allowance of 2s. 6d. but no rent aid. The same scale, or a very similar one, was suggested by the witnesses from several large provincial Forces, including Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff and Glasgow. The City of London and one or two provincial Forces suggested higher scales. Several County Forces (including Lancashire and the West Riding) where the men now receive houses or quarters rent free, suggested the scale 70s. rising to 90s., with houses rent free. Some Chief Constables suggested 64s. rising to 80s., and others 70s. rising to 85s. or 90s. and houses rent free. The views of the Police Authorities varied greatly. Some were in favour of the retention of the present Metropolitan or "standard" rate of pay with a war bonus of 10s. or 17s. 6d., or the conversion of a part of the bonus to pensionable pay; while others approved the scale 70s. rising to 90s. (all pensionable) and free houses, and the Glasgow Police Authority were prepared to agree to 80s. rising to 100s. without any children's allowance or rent aid.

Standard Scale of Pensionable Pay for Constables.

39. Taking all things into consideration, we recommend that the standard scale of pensionable pay for constables should be 70s. weekly on the constable's appointment on probation, rising by annual increments of 2s. to 90s. weekly, with two further long service increments of 2s. 6d. We shall also recommend that all ranks be provided with a house or quarters rent free, or given allowances in lieu, as detailed in paragraph 64 below. The scale of pay should be subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) On first appointment the constable should be regarded as on probation. The normal period of probation for a constable first entering the Police should be one year, but may be extended to 18 months if at the end of the first year the constable has not made sufficient progress for his appointment to be confirmed but it is desired to give him a further opportunity of showing that he is likely to become an efficient constable.
- (b) The constable should receive his first increment at the end of one year, or at a later date as his appointment may be confirmed, and all subsequent increments up to the tenth (bringing his pay to 90s. weekly) should be automatic on his completing 2 years, 3 years, and so on, reckoned from the date of his first appointment.
- (c) The grant of the additional long service increments should be at the discretion of the Chief Constable and subject to the constable's good conduct and efficient service, the constable to be eligible to receive the first of such increments (2s. 6d. in amount) after 7 years' service at the ordinary maximum (90s. weekly), and the second increment after a further 5 years' service, subject to the same conditions as to conduct and efficiency.

40. We further recommend that a constable with not less than 5 years' service should be eligible for the grant of a special advance of one increment in the scale if his conduct has been good, his service has been marked by special zeal, general intelligence and proficiency, and he passes a qualifying examination in educational subjects and police work of the standard required for promotion; and that a second special advance of one increment might be granted after a further year if considered justified by the constable's conduct and efficiency. A constable who has received two such advances would thus reach the maximum of the ordinary scale (90s.) after 8 years' instead of 10 years' service. The retention of the special increments should be subject to continued good conduct and efficiency, and if this condition is not satisfied the constable should revert to the ordinary scale.

41. The scale we recommend for constables would thus be as follows:—

	s.	d.	
On appointment (on probation)	70	0	weekly.
After 1 year (unless probation is extended) ...	72	0	„
„ 2 years from appointment	74	0	„
„ 3 „ „ „	76	0	„
„ 4 „ „ „	78	0	„
„ 5 „ „ „	80	0	„
„ 6* „ „ „	82	0	„
„ 7* „ „ „	84	0	„
„ 8* „ „ „	86	0	„
„ 9* „ „ „	88	0	„
„ 10* „ „ „	90	0	„
„ 17* „ „ „	92	6	„ } Subject to good con-
„ 22* „ „ „	95	0	„ } duct and efficiency.

“Merit Pay.”

42. In a number of forces it has been the practice to award merit badges carrying extra pay at the rate of 1s. or 1s. 2d. weekly, which has been pensionable, for acts of courage or special merit; and badges carrying extra pay have also been awarded in some places for good conduct and proficiency and/or long service. If our proposals in the preceding paragraphs are adopted we do not think it will be necessary to make any further provision for good conduct and proficiency pay, as distinguished from rewards for individual acts of courage or special merit, and it seems to us that the latter are best rewarded by a grant of a lump sum or a weekly allowance for a limited period and that in any case such grants should not be reckoned for pension.

Standard Scale for Sergeants.

43. The scale we recommend for sergeants is 100s. weekly on promotion, rising by five equal annual increments of 2s. 6d. to 112s. 6d. weekly. In the Metropolitan Police, this scale should apply to section sergeants. We deal below with the rank at present designated “Station Sergeant.”

44. The above standard scales should apply to the Metropolitan and City of London Police and all County and Borough Police Forces in Great Britain.

Station Sergeants (Metropolitan Police) and Sub-Inspectors.

45. We understand that the question of abolishing the rank of Station Sergeant in the Metropolitan Police is under consideration. If a rank intermediate between Section Sergeant and Inspector, with duties superior to those of sergeants generally, is retained (whether under the present or some other designation), we recommend that the scale of pay should be 115s. rising by two annual increments of 2s. 6d. to 120s. In a few provincial forces there is a rank of Sub-Inspector between the ranks of Sergeant and Inspector. We have not received any evidence specially dealing with this rank, but it seems to us desirable that, if possible, it should be merged into one of the other ranks. If it is necessary to retain it, we consider the scale of pay which we have recommended for Station Sergeants in the Metropolitan Police would be suitable.

Pay of the Higher Ranks.

46. The pay of the higher ranks varied before the war, and still varies, from one force to another no less than the pay of the constables and sergeants. For example, before the war a uniform Inspector in the Metropolitan Police was on the scale £171 12s. rising to £192 8s.; an Inspector in one or two provincial forces received only £90 rising to £110, while in other forces the scale was £130 rising to £170, with a house rent free. These rates have been increased during the war. The pensionable pay of a Metropolitan Inspector is now £205 8s. rising to £226 4s., while the provincial rates vary from the Metropolitan rate or thereabouts to £160 rising to £180, and the war bonuses and children's allowances are generally the same as apply to the lower ranks.

47. We consider that the pay of the higher ranks should be increased, though not necessarily in the same arithmetical proportion as the pay of the lower ranks; but we are not prepared to recommend a single standard scale for all forces, one reason being that the duties performed by officers in the same nominal rank are not standardised as between one force and another. For instance, in some county forces there are no Inspectors, their place being taken by Superintendents, and in others, where both ranks exist, an officer designated “Superintendent” in one Division may be doing the same work as an “Inspector” in another. And even in forces where the organisation is on similar lines, the responsibilities of the individual officers and the number of men under their command vary to a material degree from one force to another. For example, the responsibilities of an Inspector in one of the small Borough forces which exist at present, with a total strength of only 15 or 20 men, are much less than those of an Inspector in the Metropolitan Police or any large City Force, and the responsibilities of officers in the busy industrial County Forces are heavier than in the rural and sparsely populated counties. In these circumstances, our remarks regarding the general equality of the services rendered by the sergeants and constables throughout the country do not apply in the same degree to the higher ranks, and we do not think a standard scale of pay could be applied equitably to the latter.

* Subject to the provision for special advance in the scale as stated in paragraph 40.

48. We are satisfied, however, that the pay of the higher ranks should be brought more into accord with the services rendered, and we recommend:—

- (a) That the scales of pay of all ranks should be subject to the approval of the Home Office or the Scottish Office, as the case may be, with the object of securing that officers performing work of similar responsibility are remunerated, so far as possible, at similar rates.
- (b) For this purpose, steps should be taken by the Home Office and the Scottish Office to assimilate, through H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary, the organisation of the various ranks in the provincial forces so as to secure that, so far as possible, similar work is performed by corresponding ranks in forces where the nature of the work is similar.
- (c) That all scales of pay should follow the general lines indicated in paragraph 49 as to the minimum and maximum rates, increments, &c.
- (d) That in forces where it is necessary to readjust the work of the various ranks, any immediate increase of pay granted in pursuance of our Report should be provisional and subject to reconsideration as readjustment of the duties of the ranks proceeds.

49. On the assumption that the duties of the various ranks are brought into general accord with the normal standard, we suggest that the scales of pay should be framed on the following general lines:—

Inspectors.—The scale should commence at not less than £310 and not more than £325 per annum, and should rise by increments of £7 10s. or £10 for four or five years.

Sub-Divisional Inspectors (Metropolitan Police only).—The scale should start at £15 above the maximum for Inspectors and rise by three annual increments of £10.

Chief Inspectors.—The commencing pay of the Chief Inspector, where the rank exists, should be £15 or £20 above the maximum of the Inspector (in the Metropolitan Police, the Sub-Divisional Inspector), and should rise by annual increments of not less than £10 or more than £15 for four years.

Superintendents.—The minimum pay of the Superintendents should be not less than £20 above that of the maximum of the Inspector or Chief Inspector, as the case may be, and should rise by annual increments of not less than £15 or more than £25 for four, five or six years.

Chief Superintendents.—The scale should start at £20 above the maximum of the scale for Superintendents and rise by annual increments of £20 or £25 for two or three years.

50. The scales applicable in any particular force will depend on whether the force is a County or Borough force, on the arrangement of the ranks and their strengths and on the nature of the work and the responsibilities of the officers in the particular force. In the following table we give specimen scales for (a) the Metropolitan Police, (b) one of the largest County or Borough forces, (c) a Borough force of intermediate size, (d) a County force of a rural County, and (e) a Borough Police with no higher rank than that of Inspector. These scales, however, are given merely by way of illustrating the application of the above recommendations to various types of Police force, and in each case, including Scale A, the figures are subject to any readjustments which may be carried out in the designations and duties of the ranks.

	A. Metropolitan Police.	B. One of the largest County or Borough Forces.	C. Borough Force of inter- mediate size.	D. County Force of a Rural County.	E. Small Borough Force.
<i>Inspector :</i>					
On promotion	£325	£320	£310	£310	£310
Maximum	(5 years). £375	(4 years). £360	(4 years). £350	(4 years). £350	(4 years). £340
<i>Sub-Divisional Inspector :</i>					
On promotion	£390	—	—	—	—
Maximum	(3 years). £420	—	—	—	—
<i>Chief Inspector :</i>					
On promotion	£440	£375	—	—	—
Maximum	(4 years). £500	(4 years). £415	—	—	—
<i>Superintendent :</i>					
On promotion	£550	£450	£400	£400	—
Maximum	(6 years). £700	(4 years). £530	(4 years). £460	(4 years). £460	—
<i>Chief Superintendent :</i>					
On promotion	—	£550	£480	—	—
Maximum	—	(2 or 3 years). £600 or £625	(2 or 3 years). £520 or £540	—	—

51. The Lieutenant in the Glasgow Police should have a scale of pay rather above that of Chief Inspector under Scale B above.

52. All the above scales of pay are based on the assumption that a house or quarters are provided rent free or an allowance is given in lieu as provided in paragraph 64, but they should include any good conduct, proficiency, or long service allowances which may be paid at present.

Pay of Chief Constables.

(1) *County and Borough Police.*

53. It appears from the returns of pay which we have received that, whereas some Chief Constables have received substantial advances by way of pay or bonus during the war, a number of them, including some in command of important County and Borough forces, have received no increase of pay whatever, while others have received only a small amount. Moreover, the pre-war salaries appear to have been fixed with little or no regard to the salaries paid to other Chief Constables in command of forces of about the same strength and with similar responsibilities; and we consider that the salaries of Chief Constables require revision no less than those of the ranks under their command, and should also be subject to the approval of the Home Office, or the Scottish Office, as the case may be.

54. We do not think it possible to fix the salaries of Chief Constables, even Chief Constables of the Borough forces, merely on a basis of strength of force and/or population, partly because of the considerable variations in the strength of the forces in towns of about the same size, and to fix the salaries of County Chief Constables on any such hard-and-fast rule would be even less appropriate.

55. We think, however, it is possible to lay down certain minimum limits for the salaries of Chief Constables; and, subject to any recommendations we may have to make as to the future of the small Borough forces, we recommend that the pay of Chief Constables of the smallest forces, for example, a force with 10 or 15 constables and sergeants and no higher rank, should not be less than £350 per annum, and that the salaries of Chief Constables on appointment in the larger Borough forces should not be lower than the general level indicated in the following table:—

<i>Strength of Force.</i>	<i>Population of Borough.</i>	<i>Salary on Appointment.</i>	
			<i>£</i>
60-70	50,000	not less than	500
125-150	100,000	"	600
225-275	180,000	"	750
400-450	275,000	"	900

with a rent allowance if a house is not provided. The salaries should also rise by fixed increments according to the amount of the salary and the Chief Constable's service.

(2) *Chief Constables, Metropolitan Police.*

56. We consider that for Chief Constables in the Metropolitan Police a suitable scale would be £800 rising to £1,000 per annum.

Increase of Pay to be Retrospective.

57. We recommend that the pay of all ranks be revised in accordance with our recommendations, with retrospective effect as from 1st April, 1919, and that in the case of men who have retired on pension since that date the pension should be reassessed. We have had much evidence from the men as to their present financial difficulties, and we therefore recommend that, pending the revision of the scales of pay, some advance on account should be made to the men with the least possible delay.

Method of Standardisation.

58. We consider that the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland should have power jointly to fix the standard scale of pensionable pay for sergeants and constables, and that the standard should be reviewed from time to time, but that any change should only be made after opportunity has been afforded to the Police Authorities, Chief Constables and other ranks of the Police to submit their representations by duly authorised means, such, for instance, as we suggest in paragraph 82.

59. The Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland should have power to withhold the whole or any part of the grant from the Exchequer Contribution account or any other contribution from Imperial Funds to the Police Fund or the Pension Fund of any force, if the Police Authority does not comply with the requirements for the time being with regard to the pay of the force or any other prescribed conditions or if the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland should be satisfied, on the Report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary or otherwise, that the force is not efficient or efficiently controlled or managed in any respect. At present the only power the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland has with regard to the grant from the Exchequer Contribution account is to withhold the certificate of efficiency on a definite report by the Inspector of Constabulary that either the force has not been maintained in a state of efficiency in point of numbers or discipline or the management and efficiency of the force have not been satisfactory, and thereby to suspend the payment of the whole grant to the Police Fund or the Pension Fund, a measure which naturally would only be taken in a very extreme case.

War Bonus and Children's Allowances.

60. Our recommendations with regard to the scales of pay of the various ranks have been based on general considerations of the status and duties of the Police Service, and we consider that the whole of the rates of pay which we recommend should be pensionable, and all existing war bonuses should be abolished when the new scales become effective.

61. An allowance for children is granted now in most forces by way of an additional war bonus to meet in some degree the extra expenses of a policeman who has a family to

support. Generally the amount is 2s. 6d. weekly for each child under school age. In some forces no special children's allowance is paid, but both married and single men receive an addition to the war bonus over and above the amounts usually paid in forces where a separate allowance for children is given.

62. As to the retention of the children's allowances, we found a considerable difference of opinion among the representatives of the men. Some of them appreciated the allowances and favoured their retention, but others urged that a policeman, like other people, should be paid according to his work, and independently of the size of his family. One objectionable consequence of the allowance is that a Sergeant or Inspector with no children may receive several shillings less per week than a man of lower rank if the latter draws an allowance for several children. In view of our recommendations with regard to the increase of pay and improved housing arrangements we recommend the abolition of the children's allowances with the other bonuses.

Housing and Rent Aid.

63. As regards housing and rent aid, there is at present a great diversity of practice between one force and another. Thus in many City and Borough forces only a few men, if any, live in police quarters, while the rest find their own houses or lodgings and receive no rent aid. In the Metropolitan Police the single men are provided with accommodation in Section Houses, for which they pay 1s. per week; the married men find their own houses and receive rent aid at rates varying between 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. weekly, according to the part of the Metropolitan Police District in which the man lives. In a good many County forces most members of the force are accommodated rent free in police stations or houses owned or rented by the Police Authority, and any men for whom such accommodation is not available receive allowances in lieu. In some County forces, accommodation is provided but a small charge is made, while in others many of the men find their own quarters, but each receives by way of rent allowance the amount by which his rent exceeds an amount fixed by the Police Authority. It is obvious that by reason of these diversities constables in one force may be better off than those in another force though the latter may be nominally on a higher rate of pay or bonus.

64. In order to give effect to our conclusions with regard to the standardisation of the pay of the Police it is essential that housing conditions should be assimilated. We understand that the policy of building or buying houses for all members of the force is being increasingly adopted by County Police Authorities. We favour the extension of this policy wherever possible and the renting of houses by the Police Authority in other cases. We recommend that men who are provided with quarters in police stations, section houses, &c., should live rent free; that all ranks should either be provided with houses rent free, or, if they find their own houses or lodgings, should receive a non-pensionable allowance in lieu. This allowance should either cover the rent paid by the individual constable, not exceeding a maximum limit to be fixed for the single and married men of each rank respectively for the police area as a whole, or for a town or particular part of a town; or should be a flat rate allowance for the single and married men of each rank respectively, applying throughout the police area, or to a town or part of a town (if rents vary materially within the police area), and fixed on the basis of an average reasonable rent for a policeman to pay according to his rank and the locality in question. Houses should in all cases be subject to the approval of the Police Authority, and for the purpose of settling the allowances "rent" should be calculated so as to include rates and taxes. We think, however, that the provision of houses or an allowance in lieu should apply only to constables whose appointment to the force has been confirmed, and not to those on probation. Men on probation should either find their own accommodation or, if accommodated in section houses or other police quarters, should pay an appropriate charge for the accommodation. The coal allowance at present paid in the Metropolitan Police and any similar allowances paid elsewhere to men not occupying police quarters should be abolished.

65. It has been suggested that when new houses are being built their main dimensions should be the same throughout the police area, so that when a constable is transferred from one place to another the principal articles of furniture may serve equally well in the house to which he goes as in the one he left, and this seems to us a desirable arrangement. The Home Office and the Scottish Office should exercise general supervision over schemes for new police stations and housing arrangements for the police, not only as to the construction of the cells in the police stations but also as to the general suitability of the housing accommodation it is proposed to provide.

Local Allowances.

66. If the wide differences in the rent at present paid by the police in different forces are removed as we suggest, we do not think there will be any occasion for a general system of local allowances to meet local variations in the cost of living. Some witnesses have suggested in general terms that such allowances should be given, but without adducing any special reasons for differentiating in favour of particular localities, and the evidence of other witnesses suggests serious difficulties in differentiating between forces on these grounds. We have come to the conclusion that such differences in the prices of foodstuffs and other articles entering into a policeman's household expenditure as may exist at present as between one locality and another are too uncertain in every way to form a basis for any general differentiation between the remuneration of the police in one force and another.

Boot Allowance.

67. We recommend that the allowance for boots should be fixed by the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland at a standard rate for all forces, and should be non-pensionable. The amount should be subject to review if prices should materially alter in either direction. We consider that a reasonable amount at present would be *1s. 6d.* weekly.

Hours of Duty.

68. It has always been the accepted theory that the whole time of a policeman is at the disposal of the Police Service,* and the conditions which a constable accepts on appointment generally, if not universally, include a specific provision to this effect. The typical duty of the town policeman is beat duty of 8 hours broken by a period for rest and refreshment. The country policeman has to do any police duty which is called for at any time and in any part of his beat and in the absence of any matter calling for his special attention to do so much patrol duty. It is impossible for the country policeman to work to fixed hours of duty in the same degree as a town policeman; but on the other hand he has some advantages, inasmuch as he is on duty as soon as he steps out of his door, whereas the town policeman has to spend some time in travelling to and from the police station and parading for instructions. The normal 8-hour day has now been adopted in the Metropolitan Police and in most, if not all, City and Borough Police Forces. Until recently the normal day in the County Police was one of 9 hours, but the 8-hour day has now been adopted in some of the counties, and we recommend its adoption generally throughout the Police Service, subject, of course, to the exigencies of duty. We recognise that certain police duties, more particularly detective work and County Police work generally, cannot be worked to fixed and limited hours.

Payment for Overtime.

69. Until comparatively recently the only method of compensating a policeman for extra duty entailed in an emergency was to allow him "time off" on another occasion, but for some years payments have been made for overtime worked in some forces. Many of the representatives of the men have urged that they should receive payment for extra hours worked (apart from occasions when they have been detained to complete some matter in hand), the payment to be at the rate of one and a half times the normal rate of pay, or double the normal rate for duty on a weekly rest day or bank holiday. In our opinion the question of payment for overtime in the case of a policeman cannot be considered on the same basis as in the case of an ordinary industrial worker who is paid a fixed amount for so much work, measured either by the time occupied or the amount of the product, and we have taken this, among other circumstances of the policeman's calling, into account in fixing the scales of pay which we have recommended. While we do not consider that a policeman should be entitled to any extra payment because he is merely detained beyond his normal hours to complete some matter in hand, we do think that when it is necessary to extend the normal hours of duty by more than a complete hour or to call upon a constable to do duty outside his normal hours "time off" should be given from some other tour of duty, if the exigencies of the service permit. The "time off" should be equal to the time lost, and allowed when it will give the constable the full benefit. "Time off" for constantly recurring occasions of overtime might be dealt with by a standard allowance, based on the average time occupied by the duties. If, however, "time off" cannot be given within a reasonable period, sergeants and constables should be paid for the additional duty by an hourly non-pensionable allowance, representing as nearly as possible the average pay of the rank, for each completed hour of duty over eight hours. The hourly rate should be calculated on the basis of a week of 7 days and a day of 8 hours. The above recommendations apply equally to additional hours worked on a weekly rest day, Sunday or a public holiday, as to any other occasion. Where the extra duties entail extra expense for meals, such expenses should be met by a special payment by way of a refreshment or subsistence allowance.

70. Where constables are engaged on what is known as detachment duty, *i.e.*, when they are lent in aid of another police force, we do not consider payment should be made according to the extra hours worked but that a consolidated daily allowance should be fixed in consideration of the special circumstances in which the duty is performed and a separate subsistence allowance paid if food and lodging are not provided by the aided Police Authority.

Subsistence Allowances.

71. The subsistence allowance, which is granted to meet special expenses caused by absence from home which prevents the man getting his meals in the ordinary course or necessitates payment for lodging, should cover the average actual expenses which a constable may reasonably have to incur, and enable him to resort to places of accommodation suitable to his status and uniform. It appears from the evidence of a number of police witnesses and from the returns which we have received that the present rates of subsistence allowance in many forces are quite inadequate in view of the present level of prices. We consider that the scales should be revised on the basis we suggest.

Detective or Criminal Investigation Department Allowances.

72. In the Metropolitan Police and the Liverpool City Police higher scales of pensionable pay are assigned to the respective ranks of the Criminal Investigation Department than to the corresponding ranks in the Uniform Branch; while in other forces men in the Detective Branch receive an allowance, which is generally but not always non-pensionable, in consideration of

* Dunning, 1493.

the casual expenses incidental to detective work, small rewards which have to be paid for information, irregular hours of duty and expenses of meals caused by unexpected absence from home. They generally receive in addition to the detective allowance a plain clothes allowance, paid to all men on plain clothes duty. In other forces, including many County forces, no separate Detective Branch exists, and the men receive no special allowance in consideration of the detective work they do. The witnesses from the London and Liverpool Criminal Investigation Departments claimed that the nature of their work entitled them to higher pay than the Uniform Branch, but the representatives from the Uniform Branch did not generally admit this claim, and most Chief Constables who gave evidence were opposed to differential rates. One objection which was mentioned was the difficulty which is created by the prospective loss of pensionable pay on the transfer of a man from the Detective Branch to the Uniform Branch if he is found unsuitable for detective work.

73. We are satisfied that detective work calls for some extra remuneration, but we consider that a case has not been made out for a higher rate of pensionable pay. It is to be remembered that the proportions of higher to lower ranks is greater among men regularly engaged on detective duty than is the case with men engaged in other duties, and this in itself creates an advantage in favour of the former. Further, we see no objection to an officer receiving the grant of a special increment in the scale of pay of his rank after some probationary period in the Detective Branch. In this case, even if he is subsequently transferred back to the Uniform Branch, the effect, if any, on his pensionable pay would be merely temporary.

74. The amount of the detective allowance should cover the ordinary casual expenses incidental to detective work, but we do not suggest that the grant of it should preclude the refund of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in special circumstances. The detective allowances at present paid vary from force to force. We do not think the allowance is capable of standardisation at a single rate, because the expenses are not the same in all forces, but the rates should be subject to approval by the Home Office or the Scottish Office.

Plain Clothes Allowance.

75. The plain clothes allowance which is generally paid to officers who do duty in plain clothes instead of in the uniform with which men on ordinary duty are provided, should be measured to cover the extra cost caused by their having to clothe themselves when they are on duty as well as when off duty. It should not be measured merely by the amount saved by the Police Authority by not providing uniform. We think the allowance should be fixed and paid on a weekly basis, as is the general practice at present. We do not suggest a standard rate as the cost of the necessary plain clothes may vary from force to force according to the duties to be performed and according to the current cost of clothing generally, but we consider that 7s. for Superintendents and Inspectors and 5s. for sergeants and constables would, as a rule, be a reasonable allowance in consideration of the duty done in plain clothes for a full week.

Bicycle Allowance.

76. This is an allowance generally paid where bicycles are regularly used on police duty and are not provided by the Police Authority. The amount should be measured to meet the annual or weekly upkeep of a policeman's bicycle, so far as it may be used on police duty. The basis of payment and the amounts vary. In some cases the amount is based on mileage at the rate of 1d., 1½d. or 2d. per mile, and in others it is a fixed weekly or annual allowance, generally at a rate of from £3 to £5 per year. The cost of upkeep will vary from force to force according to the extent to which bicycles are used and the condition of the roads. We are not prepared to recommend a standard allowance, but the rates should be subject to approval by the Home Office or the Scottish Office.

Pension Scale.

77. The pensions of the Police Forces in England and Wales (with the exception of the City of London Force, which has a pension scale of its own under the City of London Police Superannuation Act, 1889) are regulated by the Police Act, 1890, and amending Acts. Under these Acts the scale of pensions is to some extent at the discretion of the Local Police Authority, but only within narrow limits. Most Police Authorities have adopted the maximum scale which the Acts allow, but some of them, under pressure of the rapidly-growing deficiency in the pension funds, have adopted lower scales for the men joining the force after the change. Apart from the special pensions for men who are incapacitated by injuries received in the execution of their duty and the pensions to which men with over 15 years' service are entitled on retirement with a medical certificate, any constable can retire after 25 years with a pension which, under the maximum scale, will be 31/50ths of his annual pay at retirement and after 26 years' service can retire with a pension of 2/3rds of his pay. Under the minimum scale, the pension at 25 years' service would be one-half of the pay, and the constable would have to serve 35 years to retire on 2/3rds of his pay. A Police Authority may fix an age limit before which a constable shall not be entitled to retire on pension without a medical certificate. This age limit must not be less than 50 nor more than 55 in the case of constables and sergeants, and not more than 60 for the higher ranks. Age limits have been fixed and are still in operation in some County and Borough forces. In Scotland, the pension scheme laid down in the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, differs materially from that of the English Police and is distinctly less favourable to the men. In the first place, an age limit of 55 for constables and sergeants and 60 for higher ranks is fixed by the Act for all forces: the pension to which a constable is entitled after 25 years'

service is fixed at 5/12ths of his pay, as against the 31/50ths allowed by the English Act and adopted for most English forces, and he has to serve for 34 years before retiring (without medical certificate) on the maximum pension of 2/3rds. There are other minor differences to the disadvantage of the Scottish Police.

78. In order to give effect to the principle of standardisation which we have adopted, we consider it essential that the pensions of the Police should be standardised and, in particular, that a single scale of pensions on retirement without medical certificate should be fixed to apply to the Metropolitan Police, the City of London Police and all County and Borough Police forces in Great Britain. We recommend a scale on the following basis:—All ranks should be entitled on retirement without medical certificate after 25 years' approved service to receive a pension for life at the rate of one-half the annual pensionable pay at the date of retirement; after 30 years' approved service the pension should be at the maximum rate of 2/3rds of the pay at retirement; and for intermediate periods of service between 25 and 30 years the pension should be at intermediate rates. This scale should not apply to men now serving in forces where the pension scale is more favourable, but we recommend that men serving in other forces should be given the option of accepting it in lieu of their present scale and that it should be applied in all forces to all new entrants to the Police Service.

79. We have included in this Report our recommendation with regard to a standard scale of pensions on retirement without a medical certificate, because of its importance in the scheme of standardisation of conditions throughout the Police Service. We propose to deal in the Second Part of our Report with the other questions relating to pensions which have been raised in the course of our inquiry.

National Representative Body for the Police.

80. It appears to us that if the pensionable pay and various other conditions are to be fixed for the Police Service as a whole, as we consider they should be, it is essential that means should be provided at the same time to enable the Police, as well as the Police Authorities, to submit their views through their chosen representatives to the Central Authority with regard to any changes of pay or other matters affecting the Service as a whole.

81. Several arrangements for this purpose have been suggested to us in general terms;* for example, that an independent Standing Committee should be set up to hear and report upon any matters relating to pay, conditions of service, &c., which the Police or Police Authorities may wish to submit, or that a National Council should be formed, consisting of representatives chosen from the various ranks, to discuss such questions and to bring their suggestions before the Central Authority.

82. It appears to us that any system for this purpose should provide for (a) a local representative body for the ranks of Inspector, Sergeant and Constable in each force. In the case of the smaller forces this body might consist of all the members of the rank, and the representatives of the various ranks might, by agreement, meet together to discuss matters affecting the force as a whole; (b) a Conference of representatives from each of the three ranks, meeting perhaps once a year, each force to be represented; (c) a Central Committee or Council consisting of representatives of the Metropolitan Police, County Police and Borough Police in equal proportions, elected by the Conference of representatives from among their number. This Central Committee or Council might meet with representatives of the Chief Constables, Superintendents and Police Authorities on the basis of a round table conference presided over by a representative of the Home Office to consider questions affecting the Police Service of England and Wales as a whole. Whether the suggested Council should be representative of all forces in Great Britain, or whether a separate Council should be formed for Scotland, will be a matter for consideration; but as we recommend a standard scale of pay for the lower ranks throughout Great Britain, it seems desirable that the Central Council should be representative of the whole of Great Britain, at any rate when any alteration of the standard scale is in question. So far as the Police are concerned, such a representative system should, in our opinion, be confined to serving members of the Police. Questions of discipline and promotion, except questions of general principle, should be excluded from its scope.

Exchequer Contributions.

83. At present the subsidies from Imperial Funds for the County and Borough Polices of England and Wales are of three kinds: (a) a contribution under the Local Government Act, 1888, whereby one half the cost of the pay and clothing for each force is chargeable to the assigned revenues which are carried to the Exchequer Contribution account for the County or County Borough; (b) contributions to the several Pension Funds made through the Local Government Board under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890; and (c) the direct supplementary grant from Imperial funds made for the first time last year through the Home Office.

84. The subsidies towards the cost of the Metropolitan Police consist of (a) a contribution out of the Exchequer Contribution account of an amount approximately equivalent to a rate of 4d. in the £, (b) a contribution towards the Pension Fund similar to (b) above, the amount being £150,000 per annum, (c) a direct grant of £100,000 per annum in respect of services of an Imperial and national character, and (d) the direct supplementary grant instituted last year.

* Dale and McBirney, 2266-2276; Dalton and Holmes, 2851-2861; Sinclair, 6198; Johnstone, 7518-9; McNab, 7628-9]

85. The subsidies for the County and Burgh Police in Scotland consist of (a) a contribution of a fixed sum (at present £220,000 per annum) distributed by the Secretary for Scotland among the Police Authorities according to the expenditure in the respective forces and (b) the direct supplementary grant instituted last year.

86. Though the direct supplementary grants are based on the amount necessary to cover, with the other subsidies, half the net cost of the Police including the cost of pensions, the grant does not in practice under present arrangements relieve the rates of the full half of any increase in police expenditure. This arises from the fact that (a) one half the cost of pay and clothing has by Statute to be charged to the Exchequer Contribution account, which does not increase with Police expenditure and may diminish, so that any extra charge upon it in respect of Police expenditure cannot be met except by diminishing any surplus which would otherwise have been available for other local purposes in relief of the rates, and (b) according to the decision of the Treasury, the supplementary grant is based each year on the previous year's expenditure, so that while the expenditure is rising the rates bear more than half of any increase.

87. Prior to the outbreak of war it had been proposed, as part of a scheme for re-organisation of the grants in aid of local taxation, to substitute for the present complicated system a direct Government grant towards the cost of the Police, including pensions, of an amount equal to one-half the total net expenditure. This scheme was embodied in the Local Taxation Bill of 1914, but was not proceeded with owing to the outbreak of war.

88. It is obvious that the increased scales of pay which we recommend will considerably increase the burden on the Police Funds and the Police Pension Funds. Our view of the relations of the Police Forces to the Central Government and the Local Authorities leads us to recommend that the direct supplementary grant should be increased as from and including the financial year 1918-19 so as to cover at least one half of the cost of the Police, including the cost of pensions, without any additional charge being thrown on the Exchequer Contribution account by reason of the increase in the cost of pay and clothing, and that this direct grant should be calculated in each year on the expenditure of that year instead of on the expenditure of the previous year.

Summary of Principal Recommendations.

Our more important conclusions and recommendations may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The general Police system to be maintained on the present lines, but a greater degree of standardisation is desirable as regards pay, allowances, pensions and conditions of service generally. (Paragraphs 17-18.)
- (2) A standard scale of pensionable pay to be fixed for constables and sergeants throughout Great Britain. (Paragraphs 19-23.)
- (3) The standard scale of pay for constables to commence at 70*s.* weekly, rising by annual increments of 2*s.* to 90*s.* weekly, with two further long service increments of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly after seventeen and twenty-two years' service, subject to good conduct and efficiency. Constables to be eligible after five years' service to receive a special advance of two increments in the scale for good conduct and special proficiency, subject to passing the qualifying examination for promotion. (Paragraphs 39-42.)
- (4) The standard scale of pay for section sergeants to be 100*s.* weekly on promotion, rising by five annual increments of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 112*s.* 6*d.* weekly. (Paragraph 43.)
- (5) The scales of pay of the higher ranks to be increased and subject to the approval of the Home Office or the Scottish Office, as the case may be, with the object of securing that so far as possible officers performing work of similar responsibility are remunerated at similar rates. (Paragraph 46-56.)
- (6) The increases of pay to be retrospective as from 1st April, 1919. (Paragraph 57.)
- (7) The Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland to have power jointly to fix the standard scale of pensionable pay for sergeants and constables, the standard to be subject to review from time to time, but any change only to be made after opportunity has been afforded to the Police Authorities, Chief Constables and other ranks to submit their views by duly authorised means. (Paragraph 58.)
- (8) Any war bonus and children's allowances paid at present to be abolished when the increased scales of pensionable pay become effective. (Paragraphs 60-62.)
- (9) Houses or quarters to be provided rent free for all ranks (except constables on probation) or non-pensionable allowances given in lieu. (Paragraphs 63-64.)
- (10) The boot allowances to be standardised for all forces, the rate at present to be 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly. (Paragraph 67.)
- (11) A normal eight-hour day to be adopted throughout the Police Service. (Paragraph 68.)
- (12) Compensation for extended hours of duty to be given where possible by way of "time off." If "time off" cannot be given, sergeants and constables to be paid for overtime (apart from extra work merely to complete some matter in hand) by a non-pensionable allowance at an hourly rate representing as nearly as possible the average pay of the rank for each completed hour of duty over 8 hours. (Paragraphs 69-70.)
- (13) All ranks in the Criminal Investigation Department or Detective Branch to have the same scale of pensionable pay as corresponding ranks in the Uniform Branch, but to receive non-pensionable detective and plain clothes allowances. (Paragraphs 72-74.)

- (14) A single scale of pensions on retirement without medical certificate to be fixed for all forces in Great Britain, on the following basis:—All ranks to be entitled after 25 years' approved service to a pension at the rate of one half the annual pensionable pay at the date of retirement, and after 30 years' approved service to a pension at the rate of two-thirds of the pay with intermediate rates of pension for intermediate periods of service. This scale to be optional in the case of men now serving and applied to all new entrants to the Police Service, but not to serving members of a Force with a scale which is more favourable. (Paragraphs 77-78.)
- (15) A National Representative Body to be formed for the Police. (Paragraphs 80-82.)
- (16) The direct supplementary grant from Imperial Funds which was instituted last year to be increased as from and including the financial year 1918-19, so as to cover at least one half of the cost of the Police, including the cost of pensions, without any additional charge being thrown on the Exchequer Contribution account by reason of the increase in the cost of pay and clothing, and this direct grant to be calculated in each year on the expenditure of that year instead of on the expenditure of the previous year. (Paragraphs 83-88.)

The following are some of the more important questions which have been raised in the course of our inquiry and with which we propose to deal in the Second Part of our Report:—Recruiting and Training, Discipline, Promotion, Leave, Medical Arrangements, the other questions relating to Pensions, Grouping of Police Authorities for purposes of control, and the merging of the smaller Borough Forces in the County Forces.

We desire most emphatically to express our sense of the deep obligation we are under to our Secretary, Mr. A. L. Dixon, C.B.E., without whose untiring industry and conspicuous ability it would have been impossible for us to have issued this Part of our Report within the limits of the time at our disposal.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

DESBOROUGH.

GORELL.

F. D. BLAKE.

HENRY CRAIK.

JAMES O'GRADY.

JAMES F. REMNANT.

JAS. SEXTON.

A. L. DIXON,

(Secretary).

1st July, 1919.

APPENDIX I.

RETURN OF PAY AND CERTAIN ALLOWANCES.

1. CONSTABLES.

(Pay and Allowances are expressed as weekly rates.)

Force.	Pre-War.					Present.							
	Pay.	Rent Aid.*		Total.		Pay.	Bonus.		Child Allowance (each Child).	Rent Aid.*		Total.	
		Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.		Married.	Single.		Married.	Single.	Married (including allowance for two children).	Single.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ENGLAND AND WALES.													
Metropolitan Police...	Min. 30 0 Max. 40 0	2 0†	†	32 0† 42 0†	30 0† 40 0†	43 0 53 0	12 0 12 0	12 0	2 6	2 0†	†	62 0† 72 0†	55 0 65 0
<i>Counties.</i>													
Bucks ...	Min. 24 0 Max. 31 0	4 0	4 0	28 0 35 0	28 0 35 0	40 0 50 0	10 0	8 0	2 6	4 0	4 0	59 0 69 0	52 0 62 0
Cambridge ...	Min. 22 9 Max. 30 4	1 2	—	23 11 31 6	23 9 30 4	39 8 50 2	5 6	5 6	1 6	1 2	—	49 4 59 10	45 2 55 8
Carmarvon ...	Min. 26 0 Max. 33 8	3 6	—	29 6 36 9	26 0 33 8	40 0 50 0	†	†	—	3 6	—	43 6 53 8	40 0 50 0
Devon ...	Min. 22 2 Max. 30 4	3 8	8 0	25 5 33 7	25 2 33 4	40 0 50 0	10 0	10 0	—	3 8	3 0	53 8 63 5	53 0 63 0
Dorset ...	Min. 21 0 Max. 26 10	3 5	1 5	24 5 30 8	23 8 29 0	40 0 50 0	10 0	10 0	—	3 5	1 5	43 5 53 5	41 5 51 5
Glamorgan ...	Min. 28 0 Max. 33 8	6 6	5 0	34 6 39 9	33 0 38 3	42 0 51 0	10 0	10 0	2 6	6 6	5 0	63 6 72 6	67 0 76 0
Gloucester ...	Min. 23 11 Max. 30 4	3 4	2 6	27 3 33 8	26 5 32 10	40 0 50 0	13 6	11 0	2 0	3 4	2 6	60 10 70 10	53 6 63 6
Lancashire ...	Min. 26 10 Max. 34 5	3 10	1 0	30 8 38 3	27 10 35 5	43 0 53 0	10 0	6 0	2 6	6 2	2 0	64 2 74 2	51 0 61 0
Montgomery ...	Min. 26 0 Max. 33 8	1 1	1 1	27 1 34 4	27 1 34 4	40 0 50 0	5 6	5 6	—	1 1	1 1	46 7 56 7	46 7 56 7
Norfolk ...	Min. 22 2 Max. 28 0	0 7	—	22 9 28 7	22 2 28 0	37 4 47 10	8 0	8 0	2 6	2 4	2 0	52 8 63 2	47 4 57 10
Nottingham ...	Min. 25 8 Max. 32 8	4 0	4 0	29 8 36 8	29 8 36 8	43 0 53 0	10 0	6 0	3 0 (Ist) 2 0 (others)	6 6	6 6	64 6 74 6	55 6 65 6
Yorks (West Riding)	Min. 28 7 Max. 35 7	5 0	2 0	33 7 40 7	30 7 37 7	43 0 53 0	10 0	6 0	2 6	5 5	2 0	68 5 73 5	51 0 61 0
<i>Cities and Boroughs.</i>													
Birmingham ...	Min. 29 0 Max. 39 0	4 2	5	33 2 43 2	29 0s 39 0s	43 0 53 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	4 2	8	64 2 74 2	55 0 65 0
Kendal ...	Min. 24 8 Max. 31 6	—	—	24 6 31 6	24 6 31 6	40 0 50 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	—	—	57 0 67 0	52 0 62 0
Liverpool ...	Min. 30 0 Max. 40 0	—	—	30 0 40 0	30 0 40 0	50 0 58 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	—	—	60 0 70 0	55 0 65 0
Louth ...	Min. 24 0 Max. 29 0	—	—	24 0 29 0	24 0 29 0	40 0 50 0	—	—	—	—	—	40 0 50 0	40 0 50 0
Manchester ...	Min. 28 0 Max. 40 0	—	—	28 0 40 0	28 0 40 0	43 0 53 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	—	—	60 0 70 0	55 0 65 0
Sheffield ...	Min. 28 0 Max. 39 0	—	—	28 0 39 0	28 0 39 0	43 0 51 0	19 6	19 6	—	—	—	62 6 70 6	62 6 70 6
Truro ...	Min. 23 0 Max. 31 0	—	—	23 0 31 0	23 0 31 0	40 0 50 0	5 0	5 0	2 0	—	—	49 0 59 0	45 0 55 0
Worcester ...	Min. 25 0 Max. 34 0	—	—	25 0 34 0	25 0 34 0	40 0 50 0	10 0	10 0	1 0	—	—	52 0 62 0	50 0 60 0
SCOTLAND.													
<i>Counties.</i>													
Bute ...	Min. 25 1 Max. 32 1	||	||	25 1 32 1	25 1 32 1	40 0 50 0	12 0	12 0	—	||	||	52 0 62 0	52 0 62 0
Lanark ...	Min. 26 8 Max. 36 9	3 1	1 6	29 4 39 10	27 9 38 3	40 0 50 0	16 0	16 0	0 6¶	3 1	1 6	57 0 69 1	52 0 67 6
Renfrew ...	Min. 26 8 Max. 36 9	2 4	1 6	28 7 39 1	27 9 38 3	45 0 53 0	15 0	15 0	0 6**	2 4	1 6	61 4 71 4	59 6 69 6
<i>Burghs.</i>													
Aberdeen ...	Min. 25 1 Max. 35 0	—	—	25 1 35 0	25 1 35 0	43 0 53 0	19 0	19 0	—	—	—	62 0 72 0	62 0 72 0
Forfar ...	Min. 27 5 Max. 34 5	—	—	27 5 34 5	27 5 34 5	40 0 50 0	15 0	15 0	—	—	—	55 0 65 0	55 0 65 0
Glasgow ...	Min. 27 5 Max. 37 4	††	††	27 5 37 4	27 5 37 4	43 0 53 0	19 0	19 0	—	††	††	62 0 72 0	62 0 72 0

* The figures given in this column are in some cases actual allowances paid by way of Rent Aid, and in others they are approximate estimates of the value of houses or quarters provided by the Police Authority, less any charge made for the accommodation.

† The amount varies from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. according to the locality. Single men are provided with quarters in Section Houses for which they are charged 1s. weekly.

‡ In the event of the pay under the new scale being less than that received under the old scale plus war bonus and allowance for children, the difference will be made up for the period of the war and for six months afterwards.

§ Married men supplied with quarters get house-room only for which they pay 2s. 6d. weekly. If quarters are not provided an allowance of 2s. weekly is given. Single men are accommodated in stations and pay 1s. weekly.

¶ Four Constables (out of nine) live rent free or have allowances in lieu.

** For each child over two in number.

† For men with more than one child only.

†† 118 houses are provided for married men of the force at rents slightly below the average and quarters for 142 single men in Section Houses for which a nominal charge only is made.

APPENDIX I—continued.
RETURN OF PAY AND CERTAIN ALLOWANCES.

2. SERGEANTS.

(Pay and Allowances are expressed as Weekly Rates.)

Force.	Pre-war.					Present.									
	Pay.	Rent Aid.*		Total.		Pay.	Bonus.			Child Allowance (each Child).	Rent Aid.*		Total.		
		Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.		Married.	Single.	Married.		Single.	Married (including allowance for two children).	Single.		
ENGLAND AND WALES															
Metropolitan Police...	Min. 43 0 Max. 47 0	2 0†	†	45 0 49 0	43 0† 47 0†	56 0 60 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	2 0†	†	75 0 79 0	†68 0 †72 0		
<i>Counties.</i>															
Bucks ...	Min. 32 0 Max. 37 0	5 6	5 6	37 6 43 6	37 6 43 6	53 0 57 0	10 0	8 0	2 6	5 0	5 0	73 0 77 0	66 0 70 0		
Cambridge ...	Min. 30 6 Max. 35 0	1 2	—	31 8 35 0	30 6 35 0	53 8 57 2	5 6	5 6	1 6	1 2	—	63 4 66 10	59 2 62 8		
Carnarvon ...	Min. 35 0 Max. 38 6	5 0	—	40 0 43 6	35 0 38 6	53 0 57 0	‡	‡	‡	4 6	—	57 6 61 6	53 0 57 0		
Devon ...	Min. 31 6 Max. 35 0	3 3	—	34 9 38 3	31 6 35 0	53 0 57 0	10 0	10 0	—	3 3	—	66 3 70 3	63 0 67 0		
Dorset ...	Min. 29 9 Max. 31 6	4 10	4 10	34 7 36 4	34 7 36 4	53 0 57 0	10 0	10 0	—	4 10	4 10	67 10 71 0	67 0 69 0		
Glamorgan ...	Min. 36 2 Max. 40 3	9 0	5 0	45 2 49 3	41 3 45 3	54 0 60 0	10 0	10 0	2 6	9 0	5 0	78 0 85 0	71 0 75 0		
Gloucester ...	Min. 31 6 Max. 36 2	3 9	3 9	35 3 39 11	35 3 39 11	53 0 57 0	13 6	11 0	2 0	3 9	3 9	74 8 78 3	67 9 71 9		
Lancashire ...	Min. 36 2 Max. 41 5	4 8	4 8	40 10 46 1	40 10 46 1	56 0 65 0	10 0	6 0	2 6	7 6	7 6	78 6 87 6	69 6 78 6		
Montgomery ...	Min. 33 10 Max. 37 4	3 1	3 1	36 11 40 5	36 11 40 5	53 0 57 0	5 6	5 6	—	3 1	3 1	61 7 65 7	61 7 65 7		
Norfolk ...	Min. 30 4 Max. 33 3	0 7	—	30 11 33 8	30 4 33 8	51 4 54 10	8 0	8 0	2 6	2 4	2 0	86 8 90 2	81 4 85 10		
Nottingham ...	Min. 34 5 Max. 40 3	5 0	5 0	39 5 45 3	39 5 45 3	56 0 60 0	10 0	6 0	8 0 (1st) 2 0 (others)	7 6	7 6	78 6 82 6	69 6 73 6		
Yorks (W. Riding) ...	Min. 39 8 Max. 44 4	6 5	2 0	46 1 50 9	41 8 46 4	56 0 65 0	10 0	6 0	2 6	6 10	2 0	77 10 86 10	64 0 73 0		
<i>Cities and Boroughs.</i>															
Birmingham ...	Min. 41 0 Max. 46 0	4 3	§	45 3 50 3	41 0§ 46 0	56 0 65 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	4 3	§	77 3 86 3	§68 0 §77 0		
Kendal ...	Min. 31 6 Max. 35 0	—	—	31 6 35 0	31 6 35 0	53 0 57 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	—	—	70 0 73 0	69 0 68 0		
Liverpool ...	Min. 42 0 Max. 50 0	—	—	42 0 50 0	42 0 50 0	56 0 65 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	—	—	73 0 82 0	68 0 77 0		
South ...	Min. 31 0 Max. 37 0	—	—	31 0 37 0	31 0 37 0	53 0 57 0	—	—	—	—	—	58 0 67 0	53 0 57 0		
Manchester ...	Min. 41 0 Max. 48 0	—	—	41 0 48 0	41 0 48 0	56 0 65 0	12 0	12 0	2 6	—	—	73 0 82 0	68 0 77 0		
Sheffield ...	Min. 41 6 Max. 46 6	—	—	41 6 46 6	41 6 46 6	56 0 62 0	19 6	19 6	—	—	—	75 6 81 6	75 6 81 6		
Truro ...	Min. 32 0 Max. 34 0	—	—	32 0 34 0	32 0 34 0	53 0 57 0	5 0	5 0	2 0	—	—	62 0 66 0	58 0 63 0		
Worcester ...	Min. 35 6 Max. 39 6	—	—	35 6 39 6	35 6 39 6	53 0 57 0	10 0	10 0	1 0	—	—	65 0 69 0	63 0 67 0		
SCOTLAND															
<i>Counties.</i>															
Bute ...	Min. 32 8 Max. 36 2	3 10	3 10	36 6 40 0	36 6 40 0	53 0 57 0	12 0	12 0	—	3 10	3 10	68 10 72 10	68 10 72 10		
Lanark ...	Min. 37 11 Max. 43 9	4 1	1 6	42 0 47 10	39 5 45 3	53 0 57 0	16 0	16 0	0 6‡	4 1	1 6	73 1 77 1	70 6 74 6		
Renfrew ...	Min. 37 11 Max. 43 9	2 8	1 6	40 7 46 5	39 5 45 3	56 0 65 0	15 0	15 0	0 6‡	2 8	1 6	74 8 83 8	73 6 81 6		
<i>Burghs.</i>															
Aberdeen ...	Min. 36 9 Max. 42 0	—	—	36 9 42 0	36 9 42 0	56 0 65 0	19 0	19 0	—	—	—	75 0 84 0	75 0 84 0		
Forfar ...	Min. 35 7 Max. 41 5	—	—	35 7 41 5	35 7 41 5	53 0 57 0	15 0	15 0	—	—	—	68 0 72 0	68 0 72 0		
Glasgow ...	Min. 39 1 Max. 44 4	**	**	39 1 44 4	39 1 44 4	56 0 65 0	19 0	19 0	—	**	**	75 0 84 0	75 0 84 0		

* The figures given in this column are in some cases actual allowances paid by way of Rent Aid, and in others they are approximate estimates of the value of houses or quarters provided by the Police Authority, less any charge made for the accommodation.

† The amount varies from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. according to the locality. Single men are provided with quarters in Section Houses for which they are charged 1s. weekly.

‡ In the event of the pay under the new scales being less than that received under the old scales plus war bonus and allowance for children, the difference will be made up for the period of the War and for six months afterwards.

§ Married men supplied with quarters get house-room only, for which they pay 2s. 6d. weekly. If quarters are not provided an allowance of 2s. weekly is given. Single men are accommodated in stations, and pay 1s. weekly.

¶ For each child over 3 in number.

‡ For men with more than 1 child only.

** 118 houses are provided for married men of the force at rents slightly below the average and quarters for 142 single men in Section houses for which a nominal charge only is made.

APPENDIX I—continued.

RETURN OF PAY AND CERTAIN ALLOWANCES.

4. SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Pay and Allowances are expressed as Annual Rates.)

Table with columns: Force, Pre-War (Rent Aid*, Total), Present (Bonus, Child Allowance, Rent Aid*, Total). Rows include various forces like Metropolitan Police, London County Council, and various boroughs in England and Scotland.

* The figures given in this column are in some cases actual allowances paid by way of Rent Aid, and in others they are approximate rates of the value of houses or quarters provided by the Police Authority, less any charge made for the accommodation.
† In the event of the pay under the new scale being less than that received under the old scale plus war bonus and allowance for rent, the difference will be made up for the period of the War and for six months afterwards.
‡ Only 1 Superintendent, who received £40 rise (personal) on 1st January, 1919. He also receives £10 as Deputy Chief Constable (senior).
§ For each child over 2 in number.
|| In this Force there is the rank of Chief Superintendent on a higher scale of pay.

RETURN OF SPECIMEN BUDGETS

I.—SERGEANTS.

Particulars of Family	Metropolitan Police.		City Forces in England and Wales.							City Forces in Scotland.		County Forces in England.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	
	Married, no children.	Married, one child.	Married, two children.	Married, two children.	Married, two children.	Married, five children.	Married, two children.	Married, nine children.	Married, two children.	Married, two children.	Married, four children.	
Net Pay	£ 11 8	£ 14 0	£ 4 0 6	£ 4 3 0	£ 4 16 0	£ 3 19 2	£ 3 11 2	£ 4 9 6	£ 3 16 10	£ 3 15 6	£ 3 6 4	
Family Earnings ...	—	—	—	—	—	0 15 0	—	0 15 0 (wife).	—	0 15 0	—	
ITEMS OF WEEKLY EXPENDITURE.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Rent	10 6	12 6	6 6	6 9	8 5	8 3	8 4	5 10	7 6	5 7	2 6	
Gas and Electric Light.	2 6	8 0	1 6	1 4	2 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	1 2	2 6	1 6	
Coal and Firewood...	2 4	4 0	5 0	4 2	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 9	3 6	3 9	
Oil, Candles and Matches.	—	—	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 3	0 4	0 9	0 6	0 4	0 5	
Insurance, Clubs and Union Fees.	1 3	1 0	4 2	1 1	1 6	8 3	4 9	2 3	0 11	8 3	8 0	
Butcher's Meat ...	3 6	—	5 8	8 0	6 8	8 6	9 2	13 0	4 6	6 0	7 0	
Other Meat, Sausages, etc.	3 6	10 0	1 7	—	3 0	2 6	1 0	—	5 0	1 8	1 6	
Bacon and Ham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fish (Fresh, Dried and Tinned).	3 6	2 4	3 3	5 10	3 6	5 10	3 6	8 0	3 9	1 8	2 4	
Bread... ..	6 0	3 0	3 6	3 9	3 0	4 10	4 0	13 0	3 2	2 4	6 0	
Flour... ..	1 0	1 3	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 3	0 7	1 0	0 10	
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats.	0 10	0 10	0 4	0 11	0 6	—	0 5	—	1 3	1 0	0 8	
Rice and other Cereals.	1 6	2 0	0 5	0 6	0 5	0 8	0 4	0 6	1 0	0 4	1 0	
Dried Peas, Beans, etc.	—	—	0 6	—	0 6	0 6	—	0 9	0 9	0 2	—	
Cake, Buns and Biscuits.	—	—	0 8	1 0	—	1 0	0 10	—	1 3	0 6	0 8	
Milk, Fresh	4 0	8 0	4 4	4 1	5 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	5 10	6 8	6 0	
Milk, Condensed ...	—	—	2 8	1 1	—	1 1	0 6	4 8	—	—	—	
Butter	—	—	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 7	2 6	—	0 7	0 11	
Margarine	3 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	3 0	1 8	2 0	1 9	
Lard, Dripping, Suet, etc.	—	1 6	0 10	0 9	1 0	1 8	1 1	1 8	1 0	0 2	1 4	
Cheese	1 6	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 10	—	0 2	1 8	
Eggs	3 6	—	0 10	1 2	2 0	2 7	1 0	4 6	3 6	5 3	—	
Tea, Cocoa and Coffee	2 1	2 5	1 7	2 1	2 2	2 6	2 0	3 6	1 4	2 8	1 8	
Sugar	1 0	1 0	1 9	1 3	1 11	2 2	1 9	4 8	1 9	1 9	2 9	
Jam, Marmalade, Syrup, Honey, etc.	2 1	1 2	1 5	1 3	1 0	3 0	2 1	2 0	2 2	2 6	1 10	
Dried and Tinned Fruit.	—	—	0 5	1 0	0 9	—	0 6	—	—	0 3	0 11	
Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, etc.	0 9	1 0	0 3	—	0 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	0 1	—	
Meat Extracts (Oxo, Bovril, Virol, etc.).	—	—	1 8	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	
Potatoes	3 6	4 0	1 10	2 11	1 2	3 9	2 0	4 4	2 8	2 0	2 0	
Fresh Vegetables ...	—	—	0 7	1 6	1 0	0 8	0 6	4 0	1 0	0 4	—	
Fresh Fruit	—	—	0 9	2 0	0 7	2 0	1 0	—	—	0 2	—	
Soap, Soda and cleaning materials.	1 9	2 0	1 9	1 3	2 0	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 3	0 8	1 4	
Laundry	1 0	1 0	—	0 8	1 6	0 9	0 4	1 0	1 6	0 1	—	
Travelling Expenses	2 6	3 0	—	2 1	*2 0	1 6	2 6	1 0	—	2 0	—	
Tobacco, Newspapers, Stationery, etc.	2 5	—	2 4	0 8	0 9	1 0	2 10	2 8	2 5	3 0	1 6	
Amusements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	—	
Medicine	—	—	1 6	1 0	7 6	0 9	—	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 6	
Boots and repairs ...	—	—	2 0	1 6	10 0	1 0	3 6	2 6	6 3	4 0	1 6	
Clothing	—	—	9 9	14 0	10 0	5 0	—	5 0	10 5	15 0	5 0	
Household Utensils...	—	2 0	2 4	—	2 3	1 6	—	2 0	—	1 0	0 9	
					‡9 0.	‡5 0						
Total of above items of Expenditure.	3 6 0	3 12 9	3 17 0	4 0 11	5 2 0	4 13 2	3 9 4	5 10 1	4 0 7	4 2 6	3 2 7	
Total Receipts ...	3 11 8	3 14 0	4 0 6	4 3 0	4 16 0	4 14 2	3 11 2	5 4 6	3 16 10	4 10 6	3 6 4	

REMARKS.

No. 5.—Every alternate Sunday is an extra day's pay which brings the wages for that week to £5 10s. Many necessary things which under ordinary circumstances I would have been able to obtain, have, on account of family sickness, had to go by the board against which there is no provision made, or can be made so far as we are concerned.

No. 8.—Wife, in addition to earning money makes practically all clothing for her six children. Husband does all boot repairs.

No. 9.—My extra expenditure, owing to the rise in price of goods, is met by the money I had in hand prior to the war. The extra expenditure does not nearly supply that which is required to maintain a home properly.

No. 10.—There are various items of expenditure omitted in the budget above such as household furnishings, doctor's bills, donations, &c.

No. 11.—The above does not include doctor's bills, which unfortunately, crop up fairly frequently. Neither does it take into account any little item which parents like to give their children.

* Includes fees and fares for children. † Weekly allowance to mother. ‡ Includes allowances paid out in connection with duty.

OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.

I.—SERGEANTS—continued.

County Forces in England and Wales.												County Forces in Scotland.	Particulars of Family
No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.	No. 23.		
Married, no children.	Married, no children.	Married, two children.	Married, four children.	Married, four children.	Married, two children.	Married, four children.	Married, three children.	Widower, eleven children.	Married, two children.	Married, four children.	Married, four children.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
3 19 8	4 3 10	3 9 3	4 3 11	3 18 0	3 12 9	3 17 10	4 4 0	4 11 0	3 14 6	4 8 0	2 15 7	Net Pay.	
—	—	1 14 8	—	1 16 0	—	—	—	3 12 0	—	—	—	Family Earnings.	
												ITEMS OF WEEKLY EXPENDITURE.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bent.
1 6	1 6	2 0	1 3	2 0	2 0	1 0	6 0	5 0	—	6 4	1 6	1 6	Gas and Electric Light.
6 6	5 6	5 0	8 0	6 7	4 0	3 6	4 0	7 0	—	5 0	5 0	5 0	Coal and Firewood.
1 0	0 3	1 4	1 0	0 6	0 4	0 2	0 2	1 3	1 6	0 6	0 8	0 8	Oil, Candles and Matches.
2 9	4 6	4 10	3 6	3 0	2 3	1 6	2 6	2 3	3 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	Insurance, Clubs and Union Fees.
8 0	5 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	5 6	8 0	7 0	1 0 0	7 6	9 0	6 0	6 0	Butcher's Meat.
2 0	2 6	1 8	4 0	1 6	1 8	—	2 0	3 6	3 0	—	5 4	5 4	Other Meat, Sausages, etc.
5 0	3 6	7 0	7 0	2 8	3 10	7 0	4 8	5 10	4 8	4 6	0 7	0 7	Bacon and Ham.
2 0	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 10	0 9	2 6	1 0	3 0	3 0	2 6	1 4	1 4	Fish (Fresh, Dried and Tinned).
3 0	1 6	4 6	—	1 2	5 0	5 0	—	—	3 9	5 3	4 2	4 2	Bread.
2 6	1 0	2 4	5 10	4 0	1 4	1 4	5 0	9 8	1 6	1 4	0 8	0 8	Flour.
0 6	1 0	0 4	1 0	1 2	0 9	0 6	0 6	1 11	1 0	—	2 4	2 4	Oatmeal and Rolled Oats.
0 6	1 0	0 4	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 6	—	1 6	1 6	Rice and other Cereals.
0 6	1 0	0 7	0 7	0 4	0 7	0 6	1 0	0 8	2 6	0 6	1 6	1 6	Dried Peas, Beans, etc.
1 0	2 0	—	2 0	4 6	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 6	1 6	Oats, Buns and Biscuits.
3 0	4 0	5 3	2 8	5 0	7 1	7 3	3 9	7 4	3 4	5 6	11 0	11 0	Milk, Fresh.
—	—	1 1	1 1	1 1	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	—	—	Milk, Condensed.
0 7	0 4	—	2 4	0 9	0 7	1 3	0 9	1 7	1 3	0 11	1 3	1 3	Butter.
1 4	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	3 0	1 5	2 0	1 6	1 6	Margarine.
1 0	1 8	2 2	0 10	2 11	0 4	2 0	2 11	4 0	—	—	3 0	1 0	Lard, Dripping, Suet, etc.
1 0	0 6	1 6	1 8	1 3	1 6	0 9	0 9	2 0	1 8	1 8	0 10	0 10	Cheese.
2 6	2 0	5 0	2 0	3 0	2 1	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	Eggs.
3 0	1 8	2 0	2 6	2 10	1 5	2 6	2 3	4 8	4 0	2 0	1 10	1 10	Tea, Cocoa and Coffee.
0 10	0 10	1 9	2 4	2 2	1 9	2 6	2 2	4 4	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	Sugar.
1 0	2 6	2 0	2 8	3 6	2 0	3 9	2 0	3 9	1 5	2 0	2 6	2 6	Jam, Marmalade, Syrup, Honey, etc.
2 6	1 0	—	2 0	2 0	1 0	—	2 6	—	2 2	—	—	—	Dried and Tinned Fruit.
0 6	0 6	—	0 8	1 8	0 6	—	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, etc.
0 6	0 6	2 6	—	0 6	—	0 6	—	—	—	0 6	—	—	Meat Extracts (Oxo Bovril, Virol, etc.)
0 10	2 6	3 6	3 0	2 6	2 0	2 10	2 3	2 10	3 0	2 0	2 6	2 6	Potatoes.
1 0	1 0	0 6	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	—	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 0	Fresh Vegetables.
1 0	2 6	3 0	1 6	3 0	0 9	1 3	0 9	—	2 6	—	—	—	Fresh Fruit.
1 3	2 0	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 7	1 9	2 6	2 0	1 4	2 3	1 0	1 0	Soap, Soda and cleaning materials.
1 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	1 0	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	Laundry.
2 6	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Travelling Expenses
3 6	3 6	3 0	2 9	4 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	2 9	2 9	4 0	2 0	2 0	Tobacco, Newspapers, Stationery, etc.
2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	Amusements.
2 6	0 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	4 6	2 0	1 0	2 6	1 3	1 0	1 6	1 6	Medicine.
4 0	1 0	4 0	1 0	6 0	5 0	1 0	2 6	18 0	5 0	5 6	4 3	4 3	Boots and repairs.
10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	7 0	7 6	1 0 0	—	10 0	8 0	8 0	Clothing.
8 0	1 6	4 0	1 0	3 0	1 0	0 6	3 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 5	0 5	Household Utensils.
4 9 7	3 17 3	5 0 6	4 8 7	5 6 8	3 11 4	3 14 8	4 1 5	7 11 11	3 18 1	4 13 7	4 0 0	Total of above items of Expenditure.	
3 19 8	4 3 10	5 3 11	4 3 11	5 14 0	3 12 9	3 17 10	4 4 0	8 3 0	3 14 6	4 8 0	2 15 7	Total Receipts.	

REMARKS.

- No. 13.—Expenditure does not include 2s. per week incidental expenses.
- No. 16.—Exclusive of above, it costs 3s. or 4s. per week for parcel for boy in the Army, and other incidental matters which crop up at times.
- No. 17.—Doctor's bill of £11 1s. for twelve months, paid 10/4/19.
- No. 18.—My wife and myself have been unable to purchase clothes since 1914. I have paid £3 7s. 6d. for doctor's fees during the last six months, and I contribute £1. per month towards my aged father's support.
- No. 19.—Boots repaired, vegetables grown, laundry and baking done at home.
- No. 20.—Entry against rent represents payment to daughter as housekeeper. One son in the Army, 10s. dependent's allowance received in respect of same included in family earnings.
- No. 22.—Without assistance of relatives in clothing children, would have had to run into debt.

RETURN OF SPECIMEN BUDGETS

II.—CONSTABLES.

Particulars of Family	Metropolitan Police and City of London Police.						City Forces in England.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.
	Married, one grown-up daughter.	Married, two children.	Married, two children.	Married, two children.	Married, seven children.	Married, two children.	Married, three children.	Married, eight children.	Married, seven children.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net Pay	3 7 0	3 9 8	3 9 8	3 8 6	4 3 1	3 12 1	3 8 3	4 6 6	3 16 0
Family Earnings	1 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
ITEMS OF WEEKLY EXPENDITURE.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rent	13 6	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 6	6 9	6 6	8 0
Gas and Electric Light	3 6	2 6	2 6	—	2 6	2 6	2 1	2 6	2 0
Coal and Firewood	5 0	3 9	3 7	8 6	3 0	2 10	5 1	5 0	4 0
Oil, Candles and Matches	2 2	—	—	—	0 6	1 4	0 6	0 6	0 4
	(& wood)								
Insurance, Clubs and Union Fees	3 6	0 6	—	2 11	1 6	2 0	2 3	5 0	1 4
Butcher's Meat	5 0	6 8	5 0	7 6	—	7 0	7 4	12 3	8 0
Other Meat, Sausages, &c.	1 6	4 0	1 6	2 10	1 3 4	1 8	1 8	4 0	3 0
Bacon and Ham	5 0	3 6	7 0	2 4	—	2 8	9 4	5 0	4 6
Fish (Fresh, Dried and Tinned)	3 0	2 0	5 0	0 8	2 6	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Bread	3 0	4 6	5 3	3 9	10 6	5 3	7 6	9 4	13 6
Flour	1 0	1 9	1 4	0 11	2 0	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 6
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	—	0 9	—	1 10	0 8	0 10	—	—	—
Rice and other Cereals	1 0	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	1 3	1 0	—	—
Dried Peas, Beans, &c.	1 4	0 5	—	—	1 4	0 4	0 9	0 3	1 0
Cake, Buns and Biscuits	1 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 8	—
Milk, Fresh	8 9	5 0	4 4	2 11	5 10	5 10	4 11	5 0	6 0
Milk, Condensed	1 1	—	1 0	1 1	5 5	—	1 1	1 1	—
Butter	—	—	—	0 7	—	0 7	—	—	1 0
Margarine	1 10	1 9	1 8	0 8	2 0	1 8	3 6	3 4	4 6
Lard, Dripping, Suet, &c.	3 0	1 7	1 6	0 8	1 8	0 9	1 5	2 6	1 0
Cheese	1 8	0 10	1 6	1 6	—	0 10	1 4	2 3	1 0
Eggs	2 8	3 3	—	2 0	—	4 0	—	—	1 0
Tea, Cocoa and Coffee	2 9	3 2	3 6	2 1	3 6	2 3	3 10	3 9	2 6
Sugar	1 3	1 9	2 0	1 9	3 11	1 9	2 0	4 4	3 6
Jam, Marmalade, Syrup, Honey, &c.	1 10	1 9	1 10	0 11	—	0 9	1 11	3 3	1 0
Dried and Tinned Fruit	1 2	0 10	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 5	—
Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c.	—	0 7	0 9	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Meat Extracts (Oxo, Bovril, Virol, &c.)	—	—	—	—	2 11	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	1 6	3 9	5 0	2 0	5 3	2 6	2 6	—	2 6
Fresh Vegetables	—	—	—	2 6	2 0	1 6	—	1 0	3 0
Fresh Fruit	1 0	—	—	—	—	0 6	—	—	—
Soap, Soda and cleaning materials	3 10	1 10	1 11	3 0	1 6	1 9	1 3	2 6	2 0
Laundry	—	—	—	—	1 6	2 4	—	—	0 6
Travelling Expenses	2 6	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, newspapers, stationery, &c.	2 5	0 7	—	—	1 6	2 1	2 9	1 5	1 0
Amusements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	1 6	1 6	0 6	2 0	1 0
Boots and repairs	—	—	—	—	4 0	2 0	—	4 0	2 0
Clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	7 0
Household utensils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	2 6
Total of above items of Expenditure	4 7 2	3 7 2	3 8 4	3 2 5	5 3 6	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 19 4	4 12 2
Total Receipts	4 8 0	3 9 8	3 9 8	3 8 6	4 3 1	3 12 1	3 8 3	4 16 6	4 8 0

REMARKS

No. 2.—I find myself financially worse off now than when I joined the Police, in spite of good care and management on the part of my wife.

No. 5.—Deficit made good by Army Gratuity, now almost exhausted, wife and children ailing (tuberculosis). Clothing, &c., not provided for above, supplied by charity.

No. 6.—The deficit met by drawing from Army Gratuity, which is also depended upon to provide funds for the purchase of clothing, utensils. Gratuity is only a temporary means of relief.

No. 7.—Deficit made up by utilising War Gratuity from the Army, and items marked * necessary but beyond means. P. C. unable to purchase civilian suit since married. Boots, repairs, and clothing, household utensils, impossible to replenish without sacrifice of bare necessities.

No. 8.—Expenditure over income is covered by selling eggs from his own fowls, and sale of articles of furniture, garden produce from allotment, and sale of rabbits bred by him, also working in spare time, until prevented by Watch Committee decision.

No. 9.—The deficiency has to be made up from overtime worked on rest days.

DIX II—continued.

OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.

II.—CONSTABLES—continued.

City and Borough Forces in England.					City and Burgh Forces in Scotland.				Particulars of Family.
No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	
Married, two children.	Married, two children.	Married, four children.	Married, eight children.	Married, two children.	Married, two children.	Married, four children.	Married, two children.	Married, three children.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 7 2	3 8 2	4 7 0	4 1 4	3 4 11	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 0 5	3 5 1	Net Pay.
—	—	—	0 7 0	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	Family Earnings.
									ITEMS OF WEEKLY EXPENDITURE
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
7 6	6 0	9 4	11 6	12 6	7 1	5 0	3 6	4 6	Rent.
1 2	0 11	2 2	3 0	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 10	1 4	Gas and Electric Light.
8 1	6 0	5 0	4 3	4 6	4 3	4 6	4 10	4 6	Coal and Firewood.
0 4	0 5	0 3	0 6	1 0	0 5	0 3	0 4	0 3	Oil, Candles and Matches.
1 10	1 9	1 6	1 7	3 0	1 3	3 9	0 11	1 0	Insurance, Clubs and Union Fees.
12 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	5 0	5 8	10 8	5 0	6 4	Butcher's Meat.
—	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 8	—	1 3	2 4	Other Meat, Sausages, &c.
5 10	2 4	7 0	2 0	3 0	1 6	2 4	3 4	2 6	Bacon and Ham.
3 9	2 8	0 6	2 0	2 0	1 3	1 0	—	2 0	Fish (Fresh, Dried and Tinned).
5 3	5 7	3 9	12 0	3 0	2 9	5 6	1 6	1 7	Bread.
1 3	0 3	0 8	3 4	1 0	2 4	2 4	1 0	1 4	Flour.
0 4	0 11	0 5	1 0	0 6	1 8	2 8	2 0	1 1	Oatmeal and Rolled Oats.
0 11	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 6	2 6	1 0	—	1 0	Rice and other Cereals.
0 9	—	0 9	—	—	0 8	0 8	—	1 0	Dried Peas, Beans, &c.
—	—	2 0	—	2 0	1 6	1 0	2 0	—	Cake, Buns and Biscuits.
5 3	4 6	7 10	5 3	7 0	4 0	7 0	4 1	8 6	Milk, Fresh.
—	2 2	2 2	—	2 2	—	2 2	3 3	—	Milk, Condensed.
0 7	—	0 11	—	0 7	0 7	1 3	1 3	0 9	Butter.
1 6	1 4	2 0	3 0	1 10	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	Margarine.
1 8	0 10	1 6	3 2	1 8	1 0	1 10	1 0	0 8	Lard, Dripping, Suet, &c.
0 9	—	1 8	1 6	0 9	0 5	0 8	—	0 8	Cheese.
5 0	2 0	—	—	1 0	3 0	5 3	3 4	3 6	Eggs.
2 8	2 10	3 6	2 9	2 1	1 9	2 1	1 9	0 8	Tea, Cocoa and Coffee.
1 10	1 9	2 7	3 9	1 9	1 2	2 7	2 0	2 2	Sugar.
1 10	0 10	2 0	3 8	3 0	0 10	3 4	—	2 0	Jam, Marmalade, Syrup, Honey, &c.
—	—	0 10	—	0 9	0 5	0 7	—	—	Dried and Tinned Fruit.
—	0 4	0 6	—	0 9	0 3	—	0 2	—	Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c.
—	—	—	—	1 2	0 6	0 6	—	—	Meat Extracts (Ox, Bovril, Virol, &c.).
3 9	2 6	3 0	—	1 6	1 2	4 0	1 4	1 3	Potatoes.
1 9	0 10	0 9	—	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 6	Fresh Vegetables.
0 9	—	1 0	—	2 6	0 6	0 9	—	0 9	Fresh Fruit.
1 4	1 1	1 2	3 3	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 8	1 2	Soap, Soda and cleaning materials.
1 0	—	—	—	1 0	1 0	0 6	—	—	Laundry.
1 6	1 9	1 6	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	Travelling Expenses.
4 0	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 9	2 1	0 10	2 2	2 2	Tobacco, newspapers, stationery, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Amusements.
2 0	1 3	0 6	—	0 6	1 0	0 4	3 0	0 6	Medicine.
3 0	2 6	2 0	9 0	2 6	3 3	3 0	3 0	6 6	Boots and repairs.
6 0	—	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 6	7 0	7 0	14 0	Clothing.
1 0	—	—	0 6	1 0	0 3	0 0	4 0	0 3	Household utensils.
4 16 2	3 6 4	4 7 0	4 15 9	4 9 11	3 10 2	4 9 10	3 8 6	3 17 9	Total of above items of Expenditure.
3 7 2	3 8 2	4 7 0	4 8 4	3 4 11	3 12 0	4 11 0	3 0 5	3 5 1	Total Receipts.

REMARKS.

No. 10.—Since being demobilised has had to draw weekly on money received from the Army.

No. 11.—Balance of 1s. 7d. to provide for extra travelling, clothing, household utensils, &c. Wife has asked many times within the last three months to be relieved of household management, being unable to feed and clothe family on sum stated.

No. 12.—Household utensils when broken cannot be replaced. All children's clothes made at home, wife in rags, boots replaced at the expense of some other necessary item. Pay includes 8s. for extra duty and allowance in lieu of uniform.

No. 13.—I also allow my mother and father 2s. 6d. per week, through being over 75 years of age and unable to work. I have to work on my allotment ground and sell the produce to make ends meet.

No. 14.—To meet his expenses this officer has to go out to do gardening work, and he has been compelled to spend some of his savings.

No. 15.—There are items not enumerated in above list, such as clothing for the children made at home, &c., doctor's bill for nearly £4 10s., and church pew rent, and other charges.

No. 17.—Army gratuity being used to defray extra cost of necessaries.

No. 18.—Army gratuity being used in order to maintain household.

RETURN OF SPECIMEN BUDGETS

II.—CONSTABLES—continued.

Particulars of Family	City Force in Scotland.		County Forces in England and Wales.							
	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.	No. 23.	No. 24.	No. 25.	No. 26.	No. 27.	
	Married, one child.	Married, four children.	Married, four children.	Married, five children.	Married, two children.	Married, three children.	Married, no children.	Married, one child.	Married, two children.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Net Pay	3 8 1	3 7 6	3 2 9	3 2 8	3 8 5	3 11 0	3 0 9	3 15 4	3 13 9	
Family Earnings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ITEMS OF WEEKLY EXPENDITURE.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Rent	4 10	6 0	4 0	2 0	8 0	—	—	8 8	—	
Gas and Electric Light	2 4	8 0	—	1 2	—	2 6	—	1 2	1 1	
Coal and Firewood	3 4	4 7	8 0	3 6	6 0	3 11	6 0	5 6	8 0	
Oil, Candles and Matches	0 8	0 6	2 6	0 5	1 6	0 6	2 0	0 6	0 8	
Insurance, Clubs and Union Fees... ..	0 8	0 11	2 9	0 7	1 0	1 8	1 1	1 4	2 6	
Butcher's Meat	5 6	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	3 2	4 2	8 6	
Other Meat, Sausages, &c.	1 6	—	—	—	8 0	—	1 0	1 4	—	
Bacon and Ham	2 6	2 6	3 6	2 0	3 9	2 4	4 0	3 6	3 6	
Fish (Fresh, Dried and Tinned)	3 0	—	1 0	—	2 0	1 10	2 6	1 4	1 6	
Bread	2 4	3 2	—	6 0	—	3 6	7 10	3 0	2 6	
Flour	0 5	1 5	5 0	1 9	0 11	—	0 7	1 0	0 9	
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 8	—	0 11	0 6	0 9	—	
Rice and other Cereals	1 3	1 0	0 6	0 4	—	0 8	1 0	0 5	0 6	
Dried Peas, Beans, &c.	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 9	0 9	0 7	—	
Cake, Buns and Biscuits	1 0	—	1 6	0 8	—	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	
Milk, Fresh	4 0	7 0	5 2	6 0	5 3	5 3	2 6	4 8	3 11	
Milk, Condensed	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	1 1	
Butter	0 7	1 0	7 6	1 1	1 3	0 9	1 5	0 7	1 0	
Margarine	1 0	2 6	0 11	1 4	0 8	2 4	0 9	1 0	1 0	
Lard, Dripping, Suet, &c.	1 0	0 6	1 2	1 5	1 4	0 10	2 6	1 10	0 10	
Cheese	0 8	0 9	1 6	1 6	0 9	0 10	1 6	—	—	
Eggs	1 9	8 6	2 6	—	2 0	4 1	2 6	3 0	2 6	
Tea, Cocoa and Coffee	1 1	1 6	1 3	1 8	2 3	2 6	2 6	1 3	1 1	
Sugar	1 4	2 7	2 8	3 0	1 9	2 8	0 10	1 4	1 9	
Jam, Marmalade, Syrup, Honey, &c.	1 6	2 8	1 10	1 10	2 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 10	
Dried and Tinned Fruit	0 5	—	—	0 11	—	0 5	2 0	1 0	0 10	
Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c.	0 3	—	0 6	1 0	—	0 8	—	0 6	0 2	
Meat Extracts (Oxo, Bovril, Virol, &c.)	—	—	—	1 6	1 11	0 6	—	—	1 0	
Potatoes	1 10	3 0	1 6	—	2 7	2 4	1 0	2 8	2 0	
Fresh Vegetables	0 8	1 0	0 6	2 0	3 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	
Fresh Fruit	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 6	0 6	1 5	1 0	
Soap, Soda and cleaning materials	1 0	1 8	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 5	1 0	1 6	2 1	
Laundry	0 6	0 6	2 0	—	—	0 4	0 6	0 9	—	
Travelling Expenses	0 2	1 0	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tobacco, newspapers, stationery, &c.	2 7	1 0	2 6	1 3	1 9	3 6	2 0	8 0	2 10	
Amusements... ..	—	—	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Medicines	0 3	1 0	0 6	0 2	0 4	—	—	1 0	2 0	
Boots and repairs	2 6	3 0	1 0	1 0	2 6	5 0	0 6	2 0	1 2	
Clothing	9 6	6 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	—	4 0	10 0	13 0	
Household utensils	0 6	0 6	2 6	0 6	—	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	
Total of above items of Expenditure	3 5 4	3 9 3	3 18 3	2 18 7	3 13 2	3 11 9	2 16 6	3 13 7	3 12 10	
Total Receipts	3 8 1	3 7 6	3 2 9	3 2 8	3 8 5	3 11 0	3 0 9	3 15 4	3 13 9	

REMARKS.

No. 20.—Police income slightly augmented by other than police work performed during leisure hours.

No. 21.—Clothing include boots. Household utensils include articles of furniture.

No. 22.—It will be seen from the above that some of the articles mentioned are entirely out of my reach, and although the cost of living is out down to the minimum, yet when any extraordinary expense has to be incurred, i.e., boots, doctor, and medicines for wife and family, there is no alternative but to either cut down some of the above items, or sell some of the household goods, or incur debts. For instance, I am expecting a doctor's bill for the year 1918 from £5 to £7, which I am totally unable to meet.

No. 23.—Has had to draw on pre-war savings to keep out of debt.

No. 24.—I am in receipt of clothing allowance, which is not paid to beat duty constables. The amount expended does not include purchase of uniform clothing. Uniform clothing has been purchased from profit made on the working of an allotment.

DIX II—continued.

OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE—continued.

II.—CONSTABLES—continued.

County Forces in England and Wales.					County Forces in Scotland.			Particulars of Family.
No. 28.	No. 29.	No. 30.	No. 31.	No. 32.	No. 33.	No. 34.	No. 35.	
Married, three children.	Married, three children.	Married, three children.	Married, four children.	Married, five children.	Married, three children.	Married, five children.	Married, three children.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Net Pay.
3 11 0	3 15 6	3 9 10	3 12 0	3 10 9	3 3 3	3 10 0	2 3 0	Family Earnings.
—	2 0 0	0 16 0	—	0 5 0	—	—	—	
								ITEMS OF WEEKLY EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	8 6	—	—	—	1 0	1 0	1 0	Rent.
1 2	2 0	—	—	0 8	1 9	1 4	—	Gas and Electric Light.
6 0	6 6	5 0	6 0	4 6	4 0	8 6	5 0	Coal and Firewood.
0 3	1 1	1 0	1 9	0 6	0 3	0 6	2 0	Oil, Candles and Matches.
2 3	2 0	2 0	—	—	4 0	1 9	1 0	Insurance, Clubs and Union Fees.
10 0	7 6	10 0	6 6	8 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	Butcher's Meat.
—	1 7	4 0	1 10	—	—	—	1 0	Other Meat, Sausages, &c.
5 0	4 6	2 0	4 8	4 8	—	1 3	2 6	Bacon and Ham.
1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	—	1 3	—	2 0	Fish (Fresh, Dried and Tinned).
—	6 0	3 0	—	—	5 6	7 6	3 0	Bread.
5 0	2 5	2 3	1 0	6 3	0 3	1 2	1 3	Flour.
1 1	—	0 10	—	—	0 9	1 2	2 7	Oatmeal and Rolled Oats.
0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 5	2 0	—	—	Rice and other Cereals.
0 8	—	0 10	—	1 3	—	2 0	—	Dried Peas, Beans &c.
1 0	2 6	1 0	1 8	0 9	—	1 0	2 0	Cake, Buns and Biscuits.
5 0	7 0	5 0	7 0	12 6	9 0	3 6	3 6	Milk, Fresh.
—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	—	Milk, Condensed.
1 7	0 9	1 3	—	6 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	Butter.
1 0	1 4	2 0	3 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0	Margarina.
2 0	3 4	2 0	1 8	2 3	0 8	1 5	0 6	Lard, Dripping, Suet, &c.
0 10	1 6	1 8	1 8	—	—	1 3	1 0	Cheese.
2 0	3 6	6 0	4 0	2 6	—	—	2 6	Eggs.
1 0	2 6	2 0	3 1	1 11	3 0	3 6	1 4	Tea, Cocos and Coffee.
2 3	2 2	2 0	2 7	3 1	2 2	1 0	1 6	Sugar.
—	1 11	3 0	1 10	8 6	1 6	3 1	2 0	Jam, Marmalade, Syrup, Honey &c.
0 9	0 11	0 10	—	0 8	0 6	3 3	—	Dried and Tinned Fruit.
0 6	1 3	1 0	—	0 2	—	—	—	Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c.
—	—	2 0	—	1 10	—	1 6	—	Meat Extracts (Oxo, Bovril, Virol, &c.)
1 9	2 3	2 0	2 6	1 8	2 3	2 0	3 0	Potatoes.
0 8	1 6	1 0	1 0	—	1 6	—	0 6	Fresh Vegetables.
—	3 6	1 0	1 6	1 2	—	—	—	Fresh Fruit.
1 0	1 0	1 0	3 1	2 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	Soap, Soda and cleaning materials.
0 6	—	0 4	1 0	—	—	0 6	2 0	Laundry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Travelling Expenses.
2 0	4 6	3 8	2 6	0 9	3 9	2 6	2 0	Tobacco, newspapers, stationery &c.
—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Amusements.
0 3	—	2 0	—	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	Medicine.
5 0	5 0	6 0	—	6 0	3 0	5 0	6 0	Boots and repairs.
5 0	10 0	5 0	—	10 0	—	5 0	10 0	Clothing.
0 3	1 0	3 0	0 6	1 0	—	1 0	1 0	Household utensils.
3 9 9	5 4 0	4 9 1	3 9 2	4 8 6	3 2 2	3 6 9	3 9 5	Total of above items of Expenditure.
3 11 0	5 15 6	4 5 10	3 12 0	3 15 9	3 3 3	3 10 0	2 3 0	Total Receipts.

REMARKS.

No. 30.—Each year since the war broke out I have had to withdraw from my savings to keep from debt.
 No. 31.—No entry for medicine, boot repairs, clothing, for which only a balance of £s. 10s. remains.
 No. 32.—Has had a good deal of sickness in family during the past two years.
 No. 34.—Nothing is included for children's school books; holidays are out of the question.

COMMITTEE ON THE POLICE SERVICE.

REPORT—PART II.

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COMMITTEE ON THE POLICE SERVICE.

REPORT—PART II.

TO THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD SHORTT, K.C., M.P., HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

We have the honour to present the Second Part of our Report, in which we deal with the subjects which, when we presented the First Part, we reserved for later consideration, and conclude our recommendations. Since we presented the First Part of our Report we have held nine further sittings, making 43 in all. We have recalled two witnesses, Mr. H. B. Simpson and Sir Leonard Dunning, whom we wished to re-examine on certain points, but we have not found it necessary to hear any further witnesses.

Powers of the Home Office and the Scottish Office.

89. One of the principal recommendations in the First Part of our Report was that the pay of the lower ranks of the Police should be standardised throughout Great Britain and the conditions assimilated in other respects to a much greater degree than at present, and that the Home Office and the Scottish Office should be given extended powers of making regulations for this purpose. Parliament has now, by the Police Act, 1919, invested the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland with the necessary powers. Section 4 of the Act provides that "It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to make regulations as to the government, mutual aid, pay, allowances, pensions, clothing, expenses and conditions of service of the members of all police forces within England and Wales, and every police authority shall comply with the regulations so made." Section 13 confers on the Secretary for Scotland similar powers with regard to the police forces in Scotland, and Section 14 provides that in making regulations under these powers the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland shall act in consultation with one another.

90. It is obvious that the measures necessary to give effect to our recommendations with regard to the securing of greater uniformity of conditions and administration in the Police Service and the extended responsibility placed on the Home Office and the Scottish Office by the Police Act, 1919, will materially increase the volume and complexity of the work devolving on those Departments and also on H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary. It was brought to our notice by Major-General L. W. Atcherley and Captain W. H. Tomasson* that at the Home Office the police work is not concentrated in a single Branch, but questions relating to the Metropolitan Police are dealt with by one Branch and those relating to the County and Borough Police by another. We consider it essential, in order to secure the uniformity of administration which we recommend, that all questions of police administration coming before the Home Office should be dealt with by one Branch, and that the strength of the Branch concerned should be adjusted to enable it to deal promptly with the many questions which will arise for consideration, and to keep in close touch with all current developments in the Police Service.

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary.

91. With regard to the Inspectorate, there are at present two Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales, who are appointed under Section 15 of the County and Borough Police Act, 1856, "to visit and inquire into the state and the efficiency of the police appointed for every county and borough and whether the provisions of the Acts under which such police are appointed are duly observed and carried into effect, and also into the state of the police stations, charge rooms, cells or lock-ups, or other premises occupied for the use of such police," and to report to the Secretary of State. The Act gives power to appoint three Inspectors. For some years two Inspectors only have been appointed. Between the retirement of Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden in May, 1916, and the appointment of Major-General L. W. Atcherley in January, 1919, there was only one Inspector, though Captain W. H. Tomasson, the Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, has rendered the Home Office very valuable assistance as Acting Inspector. We consider that the number of Inspectors should be increased to three at least, in order to enable them to carry out the requisite inspection work and to have time to consult with and advise the Home Office on current questions of police administration.

92. One Inspector of Constabulary is appointed for Scotland under Section 65 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1857, and his powers and functions are similar to those of the Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales. We have no evidence before us that the appointment of a second Inspector for Scotland is necessary.

93. The post of Inspector of Constabulary is one of the most important in connection with the Police Service, and particularly so at the present time. We therefore consider it essential that the salary and emoluments of the post and the pension rights should be fixed on such a basis as to ensure a choice of candidates possessing the highest possible professional and personal qualifications. In particular we recommend that the pension rights should be fixed so that an Inspector of Constabulary who is appointed from the Police Service should be in a not less favourable position in this respect than if he had continued to serve in his post in the Police.

Co-operation between Police Forces.

94. However local in character police work may have been in its earliest developments, the work of the separate police forces is necessarily interdependent under modern conditions. Criminals can move rapidly from place to place and may make a practice of operating now in

* Atcherley, 7095; Tomasson, 9612.

one part of the country and now in another, while developments in one police area affecting public order rapidly react elsewhere. It is perhaps in detective work that the need for co-operation is most marked. We refer later, in paragraph 115, to the desirability of greater interchange of experience in connection with the training of detective officers; and we consider that, in detective work especially, everything possible should be done to improve and systematise working relations in the Police throughout the country. Neither professional rivalry nor any other obstacle should be permitted to interfere in the slightest degree with any steps calculated to increase the efficiency of police methods in the prevention and detection of crime.

95. Sir Leonard Dunning* drew our attention to the system of classification of criminals by their methods of operation which was introduced and developed by Major-General L. W. Atcherley, when Chief Constable of the West Riding. The utility of the system depends on the reports of actual crimes furnished to the "clearing house" by the various police forces, and its full advantages cannot be developed unless the reports are complete and in the proper form. The system has been adopted by a number of police forces, particularly forces in the North of England, but not by all, and there is still only the one "clearing house," namely, the West Riding Police Headquarters, where the system was initiated. In 1913-14, arrangements for the establishment of "clearing houses" for the Midlands and the South of England were under consideration, but were interrupted by the War. It appears to us that this system, apart from its direct uses in the detection of crime, is a considerable advance in the direction of the systematisation of detective method, and has a high educational value, and that the greatest possible advantage should be taken of it. We recommend, therefore, that the Home Office and the Scottish Office should take into consideration the further development of the system and its extension to the whole country.

96. With regard to the co-operation of the Police for other purposes, Captain W. H. Tomasson† drew our attention to the inadequacy of the present arrangements for mutual aid between police forces, and the same point was mentioned by other Chief Constables. Under Section 25 of the Police Act, 1890, Police Authorities are empowered to enter into agreements for aiding other forces by lending men to be added temporarily to the aided force. Standard forms for such agreements have been issued by the Home Office, and advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Act to a certain extent, but the machinery provided, though well adapted for recurring occasions which affect only one force at a time, does not provide satisfactorily for sudden emergencies which may affect a number of forces simultaneously. Several reasons for this were given, in particular:—

- (i) a police authority must either maintain a great number of standing agreements or run the risk of finding that the force or forces with which their agreements have been made are themselves in need of assistance or unable to spare men when help is required;
- (ii) there is liable to be delay in obtaining the consent of the police authority for sending the men when they are required;
- (iii) many police authorities are reluctant to enter into such agreements except for strictly limited occasions, no doubt for fear that they may be called upon to send help when it would be inconvenient to do so.

Provision is also made by Section 83 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, for the lending of police from one Scottish force to another, subject to a guarantee for payment of the cost.

97. We recommend that the Home Office and the Scottish Office should prescribe, after consultation with representatives of the Police Authorities, standard terms and conditions under which police should be lent from one force to another and thus obviate the necessity for specific agreements between individual police authorities. We also consider that when such standard terms and conditions have been laid down, the decision whether men can be spared in compliance with a request for assistance from another force should rest with the Chief Constable, and that if any Chief Constable feels it necessary to refuse a request for assistance he should at once report the circumstances to the Home Office or the Scottish Office, as the case may be.

98. There is a provision in Section 83 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, that on the requisition or order of the Secretary for Scotland the Chief Constable of any burgh or county police force shall have power to supply a proportion (not exceeding 10 per cent.) of the force under his charge for any temporary or special duty elsewhere in Scotland. There is no corresponding provision with regard to the police in England and Wales, but a suggestion was made by Captain Tomasson that the Secretary of State should be given power, at his discretion, to call upon any police force to send men, up to, say, 15 per cent. of the strength of the force, to any other force which is in need of assistance. It appears that such a scheme was before the Home Office some years ago, but was not proceeded with. We recommend that the matter should be further considered in consultation with representatives of the Police Authorities and the Chief Constables.

Powers of Constables to Act in other Police Areas.

99. Section 25 of the Police Act, 1890, provides that when constables are lent from one force to another under the provisions of that section they shall have all the powers, duties and privileges of constables of the aided force without any necessity for their being sworn in or making any declaration as constables of that force. We recommend that similar provision should be made for all cases in which a constable may have occasion to act in the area of another police force under the authority of the Chief Officer of the latter, so that a policeman may be able, under proper authority, to act as a policeman for the country at large.

* Dunning, 1995-6.

† Tomasson, 9648-9650.

Enlargement of Units of Police Administration.

100. We have already drawn attention in the First Part of our Report to the large number of separate local police forces, which is one of the features of the police system in Great Britain. We fully recognise the numerous advantages of a local police organisation, but there must obviously be a point beyond which the multiplication of separate forces is bound to prejudice the efficiency of police work and administration. At present there are in Great Britain 48 separate police forces (13 county and 35 borough forces) with a strength of 25 men or less, and there are 40 forces (11 county and 29 borough forces) with a strength between 25 and 50, as follows:—

				25 or under.	Between 25 and 50.	Total under 50.
England and Wales	{	County ...	...	3	4	7
		Borough ...	...	21	21	42
Scotland ...	{	County ...	...	10	7	17
		Burgh ...	...	14	8	22
Total ...				48	40	88

Some of the smallest forces contain only the ranks of Chief Constable, sergeant and constable. The borough forces of Louth and Tiverton, for instance, consist of a Chief Constable, 2 sergeants and 8 constables—total strength 11 men; and the Brechin Burgh Force consists of a Chief Constable, 2 sergeants and 5 constables—total strength 8 men. The County of Kinross also has a force of 8 men—1 Chief Constable, 1 Inspector and 6 constables.

101. We have given very careful consideration to the question whether we should recommend any alteration of the present system with regard to the small police forces, and we have heard a great deal of evidence on the subject. We were impressed by the fact that both Sir Leonard Dunning and Major-General L. W. Atcherley, H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales, Captain W. H. Tomasson, Acting Inspector of Constabulary, and Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Ferguson, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, unanimously urged the abolition of the small borough forces and their merger into the county forces, in the interests of good administration, and evidence to similar effect was given by Mr. H. B. Simpson, speaking on behalf of the Home Office, and by a number of experienced Chief Constables. We do not propose to go into the evidence in detail, but, briefly, the principal reasons urged for the abolition of the small borough forces were that expense would be saved, particularly in buildings and cost of administration; there would be gain in efficiency, due to improved facilities for recruiting and training and the wider experience open to the police in the larger forces; better opportunities for promotion and for transferring a man in his own interests (*e.g.*, if he has made some mistake); better facilities for reinforcing the police in the boroughs in case of emergency, and less risk of undue influence and personal questions prejudicing discipline and interfering with the impartial execution of the duties of the police.*

102. On the other hand the suggested amalgamation of the small borough forces was strongly opposed by Mr. William Smith,† Town Clerk of Luton, who gave evidence on behalf of the non-County Boroughs Association. Mr. Smith pointed out that, according to the Returns appended to the Report of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for 1913-1914, the cost of the police in the Borough Forces of Luton and Bedford was less per constable than in the Bedfordshire County Force. He suggested that a borough could be policed more efficiently by a separate borough force than by the county force, on the ground that the Borough Chief Constable and his men would have more intimate local knowledge than the county men and in an emergency the Borough Chief Constable would have the support and advice of the Borough Watch Committee, whereas a County Superintendent or Inspector in charge in the borough would have to refer to the Chief Constable of the County for instructions. He also stated that more serious abuses come to light in the larger city and borough forces than in the small ones.

103. On the question of cost, it appears from the Returns to which Mr. Smith referred, that though in 1914 the cost per constable was lower in Luton and Bedford than in the County Force, it has been higher in other years and has generally been higher in the borough forces than in the county forces. Certain economies, particularly in buildings and expenses of administration, could no doubt be secured by merging the small borough forces, but the question of some slight financial saving is not, in our opinion, the principal consideration. In our view the question whether the standard of police work and administration will be improved is much more important, and on this point we agree with the witnesses who urged the great advantages of larger units of administration. It is obvious that the existence of the numerous small forces to which we have drawn attention greatly complicates the police administration of the country in many ways: it increases the difficulty of securing the standardisation of the conditions of service, training and working methods of the police, to which we attach the greatest possible importance; and, though there may be exceptions to the rule, there can be no doubt that on the whole the risk of undue influence and other abuses occurring is greater in the small forces than in the large city forces. For these reasons we strongly recommend

* Simpson, 33-34; Dunning, 1442; Bower, 4071; Morant, 4152; Ferguson, 6525-27; Atcherley, 6959-61; Ross, 8139; Tomasson, 9592-94.

† Smith, 9886-9998.

that the small borough forces should be merged in the county forces, and that, with a view to the better carrying into effect of our other recommendations, the necessary measures should be taken at the earliest possible date.

104. We would also point out that this question was considered from another point of view by the Departmental Committee on Local Taxation, who reported in 1914 and recommended the reduction of the number of small borough forces by absorption in the county forces. At the end of the section of their Report dealing with the Police the Committee say:—

“In conclusion, we wish to express our opinion that it is highly desirable, both from the point of view of the reduction of inequalities of rates, as well as from that of economy and efficiency of administration, that the process of absorption of small Police Forces by the neighbouring County Forces should be carried further.”

105. As to the line of demarcation between the borough forces which should be absorbed and those which should be retained, a number of suggestions have been put before us.† We should have been inclined to fix the limit for a separate police force to boroughs with about 100,000 population and upwards, but on the whole, for reasons of administrative convenience, we recommend that in England and Wales all existing separate forces in non-county boroughs should be merged in the county forces (on terms to be approved by the Secretary of State), that no new force should be established in any non-county borough and that the consent of the Secretary of State should be required for the establishment of any new force in a county borough, which consent should not be given unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that, for some exceptional reasons, the establishment of a separate force would afford some definite administrative advantages. In Scotland, we recommend that all separate police forces in burghs with less than 50,000 population should be merged in the county forces.

106. We consider that where forces are merged as we recommend, the boroughs might be given direct representation on the County Police Authority in proportion to the relative sizes of the borough and county forces at the time of the merger, and in all cases due provision should be made for the Chief Officer of Police and any other serving members of a merged force who become supernumerary.

107. At present, a number of county boroughs, including Bournemouth, Burton-on-Trent, Bury, Darlington, Dudley, Gloucester, Smethwick, West Bromwich and West Hartlepool, are policed by the County Police under agreements between the Town Council of the Borough and the Standing Joint Committee of the County, and we consider the extension of similar arrangements to the smaller county boroughs which at present have separate forces is desirable and should be encouraged. It appears to us a matter for consideration whether, where such agreements are entered into, provision should be made for securing representation for the Borough Police Authority on the Standing Joint Committee of the County.

108. Our attention has also been drawn to the possibility of grouping some of the smaller police forces for the purposes of control and administration. In a few cases, arrangements for this purpose are already in operation. For example, Cumberland and Westmorland have separate police forces and separate Standing Joint Committees, but both forces are under the control of a single Chief Constable, whose salary is paid partly by the Standing Joint Committee for Cumberland and partly by the Standing Joint Committee for Westmorland; and with a view to securing co-ordination between the two Police Authorities, arrangements have recently been made by which all matters which concern both forces are considered by a Sub-Committee of representatives of the two Standing Joint Committees. Similarly, the police of the County of Northampton and of the Administrative County of the Liberty of Peterborough are controlled by the Chief Constable of Northamptonshire. In Scotland, one group of four County Forces (namely, the County Police of the three Lothians and Peeblesshire), and another group of three County Forces (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Berwick) are under a single Chief Constable. In all these cases, however, each force has a separate Standing Joint Committee and it has been represented to us that the necessity for reference to two, three or four separate police authorities is liable to lead to difficulties and delay in arriving at decisions.‡ For reasons which we have already indicated we are strongly in favour of the enlargement of the units of police administration wherever possible, and we consider it desirable, where practicable, that small county forces should be grouped with one another or with an adjoining large force, and that there should be not only a single Chief Constable but also a single Joint Police Authority consisting of representatives from all the counties or boroughs in the group. Even if an arrangement of this kind should be found impossible on account of difficulties in connection with the fixing and raising of the Police rates in the several rating areas, many of the advantages of the larger unit of administration could be secured without a Joint Police Authority by arrangements similar to that which now obtains in the case of Cumberland and Westmorland, and we recommend that such arrangements should be extended to other forces wherever possible.

Recruiting.

109. Generally speaking, the evidence of Chief Constables and Police Authorities indicates that there has been no serious difficulty in obtaining recruits of a good type, but that in recent years there has been some falling off in the standard of education, due probably to the competition of more highly paid occupations.§ The majority of the recruits for the Police have

* Paragraph 143, page 43 of the Final Report of the Committee. (Cd. 7315 of 1914.)

† Simpson, 40; Dunning, 1437; Morant, 4153; Lans, 6376-77; Ferguson, 6527; Atcherley, 6960-61; Keith, 8563-64; MacKenzie, 8794; Clarke, 9296-98; Tomasson, 9592-9601.

‡ Douglas and Morren, 8369-73.

§ Olive, 749-1, 782; Gardner, 1020-25; Duckworth, 3868-69.

formerly been drawn from the agricultural labourers, who have the advantage over industrial workers in physique and stamina and, with proper training, make an excellent type of policeman.* But since the resumption of recruiting (which was suspended during the War) some forces have obtained many excellent recruits from a rather different class—men who have been demobilised from the Army and desire to obtain an outdoor occupation.†

110. Some witnesses have urged that both recruiting and training should be centralised and carried on in recruiting and training depôts from which the trained, or partially trained, recruits would be sent out to the various police forces according to their requirements.‡ Though we recognise that such a system would have certain advantages, we are not prepared to recommend its adoption for the Police Service as a whole, but consider that the recruiting for each force should continue to be a matter for local arrangement. We refer to the subject again in the section dealing with the training and education of the police.

111. We refer later to the necessity of a good standard of education in the Police. In view of its bearing on recruiting, we desire to draw special attention to the beneficial effects, both physical and mental, which can be derived from a short period of service in the Army, provided that advantage is also taken of the present Army educational system. We consider accordingly that police authorities should be encouraged to give special consideration to men who have qualified themselves in this way, and so avail themselves of the supply of excellent recruits which should be forthcoming from this source.

Training and Education.

112. At the present time there is no uniform system of training policemen. The responsibility rests upon each Chief Constable for making such arrangements as seem to him necessary for the training of the men of his own force. In the large forces, where a number of recruits are in training at one time, it is possible to put each man through an adequate course of training classes, but in the smaller forces, where there may be only one or two men in training at a time, and particularly in the county forces where the practice of keeping all recruits at headquarters for some time is not followed, the proper training of the recruits presents special difficulties. Apart from difficulties of this kind, it appears that much more attention is given to training in some forces than in others. In consequence, it results that while in some forces the training is excellent it is not so good in others, and that there are great diversities of standard throughout the Police Service. This is part of that lack of uniformity on which we laid considerable stress in the First Part of our Report, and in view of our recommendations that the conditions of service and the pay of the lower ranks should be standardised throughout the Police, we consider it of the utmost importance that the training should also be carried out on a more uniform system. In order to attain this end it was suggested by more than one witness that Central Training Depôts should be established in connection with Recruiting Depôts.§ This suggestion, however, was adversely criticised by other witnesses, who pointed out not only the necessity for imparting instruction as to local conditions, bye-laws, &c., but also the importance of Chief Constables having the training of their own men in their own hands.||

113. Subject to our remarks in paragraphs 108 and 116 regarding the grouping of police forces for training and other administrative purposes, we recommend that each Chief Constable should be responsible for the training of his own men, but that such training should be carried out in accordance with regulations laid down by the Home Office and the Scottish Office, and should be assimilated throughout the Police Service on the lines we indicate below. It should be the duty of the police officer in each force, whose special appointment is recommended in paragraph 118 below, to see that these regulations are carried out and that this assimilation is secured to the greatest extent compatible with local requirements.

114. As regards the instruction of police recruits in the duties of their profession, we recommend that when a constable is first appointed on probation he should undergo a definite course of instruction in all police duties, ordinarily for a period of not less than two months, before being sent on beat duty; and during the remainder of his probationary period he should also undergo definite instruction for not less than one hour a day in his duty hours. We recommend that the Home Office and the Scottish Office should issue an "Instruction Book" for the guidance of all police authorities and should indicate any other manuals suitable for use in conjunction with it.

115. We are of opinion that if a definite uniform system of training be adopted throughout the Police Service, the training of constables for detective work may adequately be met by experience and practical work. It is, however, important that there should be a much greater degree of interchange of knowledge in detective matters than there is at present, not only by frequent conference and consultation between detective officers in one and the same force, but also by exchange of visits between detective officers of different forces, and we are of opinion that it would be of advantage to this branch of police work if Chief Constables were encouraged to send men to a greater extent than heretofore for training under the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police at New Scotland Yard. It is also a matter for consideration whether it is desirable that a second Detective Training School should be established in the North of England or in Scotland, but we do not feel that we have had sufficient evidence upon this point to make a definite recommendation.

* Simpson, 71-73; Gardner, 1086; Pickering, 3397; Ferguson, 6601.

† Dalton, 3127; Duckworth, 3967, 3978; Caldwell and Peacock, 5908-5914.

‡ Watson and Granville, 5039-76; McDowall, 6067; Rafter, 10,045-50; Dain, 10,177 (9); Williams, 10,216.

§ Watson and Granville, 5039-60; Maclean and Ross, 8239-46; Stevenson, 9212-13.

|| Dale, 2194; Parry, 6832; Malcolm, 6874, 6928; Tomasson, 9660-63; Somerville, 9770.

116. As we have already pointed out, adequate training of police recruits presents special difficulties in the smaller forces. If our recommendation in paragraphs 103-105 as to the merging of the smaller forces be adopted, the present difficulties will be removed to some extent, but there will still be a number of forces in which it will be difficult, owing to the small number of recruits in training at a time, to make as good arrangements as would be possible in a larger force. For this reason, though we do not favour the suggested system of central training depôts, it appears to us that improved facilities for the training of recruits is an important advantage to be gained by the grouping of the smaller forces for purposes of administration, and even where such grouping for all administrative purposes would not be possible or convenient, we think it may be found convenient and advantageous in some cases for two or more neighbouring Police Authorities to combine for the purpose of joint training of recruits, at any rate for the preliminary stages of their training, or for a larger force to undertake the preliminary training of recruits for one or more smaller forces.

117. With regard to general education, the necessity for a good standard of education throughout the Police Service has been repeatedly brought to our attention in the course of the evidence, and, as already pointed out, there appears to have been some falling off in the educational standard of the men coming forward as recruits for some years before the War. The position will no doubt be improved by the greater attractiveness of the Police Service since the pay has been raised and by the establishment of continuation schools as part of the regular course of education under the Education Act, 1918. The increasing responsibilities, however, now thrown upon the police, to which we called attention in paragraph 29 of the First Part of our Report, render it, in our opinion, essential that general education should be recognised as an integral part of the training of all constables and that during the probationary period all constables who are not fully up to the required educational standard should receive at least an hour's educational instruction each day in their duty hours. Special attention should be paid to the writing of reports, and the course should also include some instruction in the history of local government and the growth and functions of our municipal and civic authorities. Further, we recommend that, after the probationary period, educational facilities should be afforded to all constables who desire to take advantage of them. Various local experiments in this direction have already been made with good results,* and we consider that, wherever possible, arrangements should be made with local education authorities or other educational organisations for the holding of special classes for police constables, and in rural districts a scheme of educational work within the police force should be organised on lines similar to those at present obtaining in the Army.

118. It may be necessary in rural districts that the instructional courses which we recommend should be carried out, at any rate in the later part of a constable's probationary period, by means of prescribed courses of reading and written papers, but we think it very desirable that where circumstances permit the recruits should be brought together for at least an occasional course of classes, to be held, say, for a week at a time, in duty hours. We also recommend that in each police force, or at any rate in each of the larger forces, one or more police officers who are best qualified for the work should be appointed to be definitely responsible to the Chief Officer for the direction and supervision of the training arrangements and, in particular, for the organisation and supervision of the educational classes and instruction by correspondence.

119. In view of our recommendation in paragraph 134 as to standard qualifying examinations for promotion, we consider that it would be of advantage if a constable were graded educationally on his appointment to a police force, so that if he is not already up to the requisite educational standard for promotion he may have the opportunity, both during his probationary period in duty hours and subsequently in his own time, of qualifying in such higher grade as may be necessary for promotion.

Power of Appointment to Borough Forces.

120. In county forces in England and Wales and in both county and burgh forces in Scotland the power of appointment to the force is vested in the Chief Constable, but in borough forces in England and Wales it is vested in the Watch Committee. For reasons similar to those which we indicate in paragraph 124, where we deal with the disciplinary powers of Chief Constables, we consider that the power of appointment should be vested in the Chief Constable in the borough forces in England and Wales as in the other forces.

Conditions of Service.

121. Our attention has been drawn to the varying terms of the "Conditions of Service" laid down in the several police forces, and conditions prescribed in particular forces were criticised by the representatives of the men as being unduly restrictive in some respects. The main conditions of service should, in our opinion, be uniform throughout the Police Service, and we therefore recommend that a standard set of conditions should be drawn up by the Home Office and the Scottish Office for adoption in all police forces. For purposes of reference we give in Appendix III:—(a) the conditions of service at present in force in the Metropolitan Police; (b) the conditions adopted by the Liverpool Watch Committee in 1902; (c) specimen conditions drawn up at our request by the Chief Constables' (Scotland) Club, and (d) those suggested by Mr. G. H. Gardner.

Discipline (General).

122. We have already described in the First Part of our Report the special nature of the obligations to the community, which a policeman undertakes when he joins the Police Service. These obligations can only be discharged by the strictest attention to duty, a high

* Dunning, 1990-92; Wasley Clowes and Sinclair, 6225; Ross and Bruce, 8230-31; Keith, 8621-27; Tomasson, 9663.

standard of conduct and the subordination of personal considerations to the interests of the Service and of the community on the part of all ranks. In a service such as the Police it is essential that a high standard of discipline should be maintained, and that irregularities of conduct which would not be noticed in other employments should be the subject of disciplinary treatment. Otherwise the police would be unable to retain the public confidence, and the proper performance of their duties would become impossible. But good discipline involves both loyal obedience to all orders of superior officers and a just, considerate and impartial treatment of subordinates; and we regard the maintenance of a sound *esprit de corps* and relations of mutual confidence between the various ranks as one of the principal tests of the efficient management of a police force. We think these considerations have been fully recognised by the great majority of the witnesses who gave evidence before us on behalf of the various ranks of the Police, and such complaints as have been made in matters of discipline (and the complaints have been very few) have been concerned mainly with points of detail.

123. In matters of discipline, as in various other matters to which we have drawn attention, we find different systems in the County and the Borough Police. In the County Police in England and Wales the Chief Constable is the sole disciplinary authority, and can punish by fine (not exceeding one week's pay), by reduction in pay, reduction in rank or dismissal, and there is no appeal against his individual decision. In the Borough Forces the Watch Committee is the disciplinary authority: the Chief Constable has no disciplinary powers of his own, and if the Watch Committee delegate to him authority to punish for minor offences his decision has no effect until confirmed by the Watch Committee. In some of the larger boroughs disciplinary powers are delegated to the Chief Constable, and his decisions, in the absence of an appeal, are confirmed as a matter of course, but in others the cases are dealt with by the Watch Committee as a Court of First Instance, and in some forces disciplinary matters, such as the punishment of a constable, are brought before the Town Council and become matters of public discussion at their meetings. In Scotland the system is different, and disciplinary powers are vested in the Chief Constable in both the county and the burgh forces.

124. We have heard a good deal of evidence as to the relative advantages of these respective systems.* We consider that the divided authority which results from a constable being under the orders of the Chief Constable but subject to the Watch Committee for purposes of discipline is very undesirable; and we are strongly of opinion that the public discussion of the delinquencies of individual constables before the Watch Committee or the Town Council is prejudicial to discipline. If such matters are dealt with by an elected Committee there is risk of members of the Committee being canvassed by or on behalf of the constable concerned or their being influenced by personal matters which have arisen between themselves and the police. Though the risk of irregularities will be greater in the small boroughs than in the large city forces, the principal objections are inherent in the system, and we recommend that, subject to what we say below with regard to a right of appeal against dismissal, disciplinary authority over all lower ranks should be vested in the Chief Constables in the borough forces in England and Wales, as well as in the county forces and all forces in Scotland.

Appeal Against Dismissal.

125. We recommend that any constable should have a right of appeal against a decision of the Chief Constable involving his dismissal. We do not make this suggestion because any abuses in the exercise of their powers by the County Chief Constables have been brought to our notice. On the contrary, there was a striking absence of complaint throughout the evidence, and testimony was borne by a number of witnesses from the lower ranks to the impartial and considerate way in which County Chief Constables have exercised the powers vested in them. The suggestion that there should be a right of appeal was made to us by a number of County Chief Constables themselves.†

126. Various alternatives have been suggested with regard to the form of the appeal. One suggestion was that the papers containing the evidence, &c., should be sent to the Home Office;‡ another that a Court consisting of superior officers from other police forces should be summoned to hear the appeal;§ and a third, that an independent tribunal should be constituted *ad hoc*.|| On the whole we recommend that the tribunal to hear appeals from forces in England and Wales should be a barrister of standing (possibly a County Court Judge or a Recorder) to be appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose of hearing such appeals, with one of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary as assessor on technical matters; and that in Scotland the appeals should be heard by the Sheriff, also sitting with H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland as assessor. There should be power to reverse the decision of the Chief Constable or to reduce the penalty, the decision to be final. We also think that a constable who desires to bring an appeal should be entitled, if he wishes, to be assisted in presenting his case by a legal representative or by some serving member of the Police Force to which he belongs.

* Hayes, 1344; Dunning, 1432-37; Dale, 2253; Bower, 4038-39; Granville, 5082; Haigh, 5453; Peacock, 5935; Ostler, 5990; Lane, 6436; Farry, 6708-10; Malcolm, 6939; Acherley, 7117-18; Ross, 8279-80; Smith, 9905-07, 9915-16.

† Bower, 4039-40; Granville, 5082; Lane, 6436-40; Tomasson, 9834-44.

‡ Granville, 5082.

§ Bower, 4040-44; Caldwell, 5851.

|| Blackburn, 1875; Dale and McBirney, 2254; Dalton, 2881-2903.

Position of Chief Constables.

127. In this connection we wish to draw attention to another matter to which we attach considerable importance, namely, the position of Chief Constables. We consider that no Chief Constable should be liable to dismissal by the Police Authority without the approval of the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be. The provision of Section 191 (4) of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, that any constable of a Borough Force (including the Chief Constable) may be suspended from duty by any two Justices of the Borough appears to us unnecessary, and we recommend that it should be repealed.

"Confidential Reports."

128. We understand that in some forces adverse reports on the conduct or diligence of a constable are regarded as confidential, and the individual concerned may not be acquainted with the grounds on which exception is taken to his conduct or his work. We consider that, in the interests of the individual and of the Service, a constable should be informed of the purport of any adverse report recorded against him, in order that he may have every possible opportunity for improvement.

Standard Discipline Code.

129. It has been suggested that a Standard Discipline Code should be drawn up to apply to the Police Service as a whole,* and we are of opinion that such a Code is desirable. It should specify the acts which may be dealt with as disciplinary offences and the procedure to be followed, but not the punishments to be imposed, except so far as to indicate that certain punishments should not be inflicted, or should not be exceeded, for particular offences. The introduction of such a Standard Code does not imply the application of a standard "tariff" of punishments according to the mere technical description of the offence committed. On the contrary, it is in our opinion most essential that every case should be dealt with on a broad consideration of all the circumstances in which the offence was committed, and the general character and conduct of the individual constable concerned.

130. With regard to the standard of punishments, we deprecate the infliction of trivial fines, such as the fines of 6d. or 1s. which are imposed in some forces for minor offences. Punishment by fine should, in our opinion, be reserved for the more serious offences. We also consider that if any constable is "degraded in class," or, in other words, is put back one or more increments in the scale of pay, the punishment should operate only for a limited period, not exceeding one year for any one offence, and that at the end of that period the constable's pay should be raised to the rate which he would have reached in the ordinary course.

Promotion.

131. In the course of our inquiry we have heard a great deal of evidence on the subject of promotion.† In a few cases representatives of the constables and sergeants complained of the slowness of promotion, favouritism in the selection of men for promotion or unfairness in the conduct of the examinations. Other witnesses criticised the system of promotion—which is generally a combination of selection and a qualifying examination—one or two witnesses suggesting that promotion should be by competitive examination, and others that it should be by selection without any examination at all.

132. Where the number of men desiring promotion is greatly in excess of the number of higher positions falling vacant, the rate of promotion cannot be satisfactory to all, and there are limits to the extent to which the higher ranks in the Police Service can be increased in proportion to the lower ranks. But it appears from the returns of strength which have been placed at our disposal that the numerical proportion of the higher ranks to the lower ranks varies considerably from force to force, and an unusually low proportion of the higher ranks may account for promotion being slow in some forces as compared with others. We think that this point should be borne in mind in any measures which are taken with a view to the greater standardisation of the duties of the various ranks, as recommended in the First Part of our Report.

133. With regard to the general system of promotion, there is, in our opinion, no practicable alternative to the system of selection subject to qualifying examination for promotion from constable to sergeant and from sergeant to Inspector. Seniority may be taken into account but should not govern promotion, and promotion by competitive examination would be quite unsuited to the police system because of the importance of initiative, tact, judgment and other personal qualifications which cannot be gauged by means of an examination paper.

134. Having regard to the many and complex matters with which the police now have to deal in the course of their duties and to the educational requirements to which we have already drawn attention in paragraph 117 above, we regard the qualifying examination as important. We recommend that there should be qualifying examinations in police duties and educational subjects for promotion from constable to sergeant and from sergeant to Inspector which should be the same for all forces in England and Wales and for forces in Scotland respectively,

* Dunning, 1509-11; Wright, 4176; Peacock, 5935; Atcherley, 6980-87; Stevenson, 9220-22; Tomasson, 9,670

† Macready, 177-84; Hayes, 442-43; Thomason, 531; Gardner, 1090; Blackburn, 1874; Dale, McBirney and Strangeways, 2303-15; Holmes and Dalton, 2874, 3066-73; Miles and Smithwick, 3793-3810; Wright and Bower, 4221-23; Miller, 4244-45; Thomas, 4461-64; Tanner, 4755-57; Lane, 6433; Ferguson, 6612-16; Malcolm 6933-34; Douglas, 7391-93.

to be supplemented, if necessary, by extra papers on bye-laws and other matters of local importance. The rules for the examinations should be drawn up by the Home Office and the Scottish Office and the examinations should be conducted under the auspices of a central authority, such as the Civil Service Commissioners, at stated periods.

135. We have already recommended in paragraph 124 that the disciplinary powers in borough forces should be vested in the Chief Constable. We recommend that promotion should also be in the hands of the Chief Constable in the borough forces in England and Wales as it is in all county forces and in the burgh forces in Scotland.

136. In Scotland, age limits are laid down by the Secretary for Scotland's Rules, namely, 40 years for promotion from constable to sergeant, and 45 years for promotion to Inspector and Superintendent in the county forces. There is also a limit of age (55 years), which is prescribed by Section 11 (3) of the Police (Scotland) Act (1890) Amendment Act, 1910, for promotion to the post of Chief Constable. We recommend that these age limits should be abolished.

137. In some forces there is a rank of acting-sergeant, with a rate of pay intermediate between the rates of pay of the sergeants and the constables. Dr. J. B. Wright, Chief Constable of the Newcastle-on-Tyne City Police, favoured the retention of this rank for certain purposes*, and in some forces, at any rate, the distribution of the men appears to render it particularly convenient to retain a rank with duties intermediate between those of a constable and those of a full sergeant. We consider, however, that where such a rank exists the number in the rank should not be increased beyond the strict necessities of the case.

138. As regards the grant of temporary acting rank, we consider that if it is necessary to employ a constable to perform the duties of a sergeant to fill a temporary vacancy or for some other special purpose, the constable should be given temporary rank as sergeant, and designated "temporary sergeant," and if so employed continuously for a period exceeding two weeks, he should be paid after the first two weeks at the rate of pay for a sergeant on appointment. A sergeant should be similarly treated if it is necessary to employ him temporarily as Inspector.

Appointment of Chief Constables.

139. As to promotion to the higher ranks, many of the representatives of the men and some other witnesses who gave evidence before us urged that all appointments should be confined to persons with experience in all ranks of the Police Service.‡ Other witnesses suggested that service in the lower ranks is not necessarily the best training for Chief Constables nor as valuable as experience in dealing with men in other professions, *e.g.*, the Army or the Navy.§ We realise the importance of this question from the point of view of the tone and efficiency of the Police Service and we should not hesitate to recommend the appointment of Chief Constables from outside the Service if we considered that the requisite qualifications could not be found within it. But after full consideration we recommend that no person without previous police experience should be appointed as Chief Constable in any force unless he possesses some exceptional qualification or experience which specially fits him for the post, or there is no candidate from the Police Service who is considered sufficiently well qualified. We further recommend that all appointments to the post of Chief Constable, whether in county or in borough forces, should be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be, and that he should have before him particulars of the qualifications and experience not only of the selected candidate, but also those of the other candidates included in the list from which the final selection was made.

Weekly Rest Day.

140. It appears that in some forces full effect has not been given to the intention of Parliament in the Police (Weekly Rest Day) Act, 1910, inasmuch as the 52 days' rest prescribed by the Act have been reckoned as including the whole or part of the period of annual leave. We consider that the mode in which the Act is applied should be regularised and that, apart from emergencies and the period of annual leave (as to which we have a recommendation to make in paragraph 143 below), the rest days should be arranged so as to give each man as nearly as possible one rest day in each week throughout the year, in accordance with the intention of Parliament. We would draw attention in particular to an arrangement which was mentioned to us by Major R. L. Bower, Chief Constable of the North Riding County Police, as having been adopted in his and other forces. Under this plan each man is granted one rest day in each calendar week, but the particular day varies successively from week to week, being Sunday in one week, Monday in the next week, and so on, till the rest day falls on Saturday, when, the next day (Sunday) being also a rest day, the constable has two rest days together.¶ This arrangement, among other advantages, avoids any particular man getting for his rest days an unduly high or low proportion of Sundays or any other day of the week, and we recommend its adoption, subject to any necessary exceptions or adjustments, *e.g.*, in large towns where more police are required for duty on Saturday or some other particular day of the week than on other days, and it would be impossible to grant leave on those days to the full number of men to carry out this scheme.

* Wright, 4181.

† Hayes, 431-42; Olive, 841-44; Billings, 1013-17; Tomlin, 1282-83; Henry, 1732; Dale and McBirney, 2279-84; Griffiths, 2411-12; Swaish and Haigh, 5525-29; Thomas, 5631-32; Caldwell, 5835; Wasley, 6242; Clowes, 6250; Dow, 7450; Stephen, 7837; Macklin, 9875.

‡ Macready, 161-62; Nott-Bower, 2044-45; Ferguson, 6567.

¶ Bower, 4138-42.

141. We understand from Sir Leonard Dunning's evidence that the rest day is generally regarded as a day's leave, and no unreasonable restrictions are imposed on the constable's freedom; but that it is desirable, especially in country districts, for a constable to inform his superior officer if he intends to be away from his district, in order that arrangements may be made by which he may be replaced in case of need.* Some of the representatives of the men stated that they were not permitted to leave their town without obtaining the permission of a superior officer, and they considered this requirement unnecessarily restrictive.† While we consider that in cases of emergency a constable should be required to remain within easy reach, and this was admitted by the witnesses who gave evidence on the men's behalf, it appears to us that in normal circumstances it would be sufficient for a constable to leave with his superior officer a note as to where he may be found, and that if he does so he should be free to go where he pleases, subject, of course, to his securing proper rest before he is due to report for duty.

142. The principle of the weekly rest day was not extended to Scotland until 1914, when the Police (Weekly Rest Day) Scotland Act was passed. The provisions of this Act, which are obligatory in burgh forces and optional in county forces, have not yet been adopted in a good many of the latter, and with the termination of war conditions we consider that steps should be taken to apply the Act as soon as possible to forces where its provisions are not now in operation.

Annual Leave.

143. We consider that in all forces sergeants and constables should be able, so far as the exigencies of duty permit, to take a fortnight's holiday, and Inspectors three weeks, in the year. We therefore recommend that the normal period of annual leave for sergeants and constables should be twelve working days and for Inspectors eighteen days, exclusive of the weekly rest days (two in one case and three in the other) falling due during the period in which the leave is taken, and that each individual should be allowed to take the whole of his annual leave in one continuous period, if he desires to do so and the exigencies of duty permit. Superintendents and Chief Constables do not come under the Police (Weekly Rest Day) Act, and we recommend that Superintendents should have not less than 36 leave days in the year and Chief Constables and Assistant Chief Constables not less than 42 days, with a further 10 days after 10 years' service in those ranks respectively, the leave to be taken as the exigencies of duty permit, but so that, apart from any special emergency, each officer may have a period of at least three weeks' continuous leave in each year.

Medical Attendance and Stoppages from Pay.

144. In the Metropolitan Police and in most Borough Forces one or more Police Surgeons are appointed and medical attendance is provided free of charge. Free medical attendance is also provided in a few County Forces, but in the majority a small deduction is made from the men's pay, and in others the men make their own arrangements and pay their doctor's bills themselves.

145. Section 15 (1) (b) of the Police Act, 1890, provides that the Police Authority of every Police Force "shall deduct from the pay of every constable in the force . . . such stoppages during sickness . . . as may be provided by the Regulations respecting the force," and Section 20 of the same Act empowers local police authorities to make Regulations for this purpose. There are similar provisions in Sections 15 (1) (b) and 22 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890. Under these enactments deductions are made from the pay of constables in most forces when they are absent from duty on account of sickness, except in cases where the man has been injured in the execution of his duty. The deduction is usually 1s. per day, but in a few cases 25 per cent. of the pay is deducted.

146. Having regard to the extent to which the police are liable to suffer from exposure to the weather and in other ways, and to the importance of their maintaining their physical condition for the proper performance of their work, we recommend that arrangements should be made in all forces, so far as practicable, for all ranks to receive necessary medical attendance free of cost, and that deductions and stoppages from pay on account of absence from duty on account of sickness not due to their own default should be abolished, except in cases of extended sick leave (see paragraph 147 below). A constable who is absent from duty on account of sickness should be seen as soon as possible by the Police doctor, and his absence from duty should be excused only on the doctor's certificate, or, in the event of the Police doctor being unable to visit him, on the certificate of such other doctor as the constable is permitted to call in. Any case of malingering or absence from duty without sufficient medical grounds should be a matter for disciplinary treatment, and if a constable's injury or ailment is attributable to his own default or vicious habits he should be liable, apart from any other disciplinary action that may be taken, to such deductions from his pay as the Police Authority may think fit for the whole or part of the period of his absence from duty.

147. In cases, however, of sickness extending over a long period, a constable should be granted sick leave on full pay up to a period of three months. At the expiration of three months the Police Authority should consider whether, having regard to the prospects of the constable becoming again fit for the efficient discharge of his duties, any further extension of sick leave should be granted, and they should have discretion to grant a further period of sick leave either on full pay (not exceeding, however, a second period of three months) or on half pay. Any extension of sick leave beyond six months should be on half pay.

148. Under Section 4 (1) of the Police Act, 1890, and Section 4 (1) of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, which deal with the reckoning of "approved service" for the purpose of pensions, it is provided that "the service of a constable for the purpose of this Act shall be subject to

* Dunning, 1501-03.

† Dalton, 2830-34, 3035-37; Magee, 3113-14; Brown, 4327.

such deductions, in respect of sickness, misconduct, or neglect of duty, as may be made therefrom in pursuance of the regulations of the force." We recommend that no such deduction should be made in respect of sickness except in the circumstances in which deductions may be made from a constable's pay under our recommendations in the preceding paragraphs.

Compulsory Retirement.

149. Under Section 6 of the Police (Superannuation) Act, 1906, retirement is compulsory above the rank of Inspector at 65 years of age (except in the case of officers who held a rank above that of Inspector at the passing of the Act), but the Police Authority may extend the period of service for a further period (not exceeding five years) if they are "satisfied that the constable's retirement at 65 would be detrimental to the interests of the police force." There is a similar provision in Section 13 of the Police (Scotland) Act (1890) Amendment Act, 1910, except that the Police Authority have to obtain the consent of the Secretary for Scotland to the grant of any extension.

150. A number of witnesses who gave evidence before us emphasised the objection to elderly men remaining in the police for long periods after they have earned their maximum pension, partly because of the effect in blocking promotion, and also because they consider that after from 26 to 30 years' service few men, at all events in the lower ranks, retain sufficient vigour and alertness for the efficient discharge of police duty; and they suggested that retirement should be compulsory either at fixed ages (as was suggested by certain witnesses who gave evidence on behalf of the lower ranks), or when the constable has earned his maximum pension, provided that he has then attained the maximum pay of his rank.* Other witnesses, however, opposed any such hard and fast rule on the ground that it would not only greatly increase the burden on the Police Pension Funds, but would not be to the advantage of the Police Service. They pointed out that though most men may be unfit for further police service after from 26 to 30 years, others retain their full powers; that to compel them to retire would result in the loss of some of the ablest and most experienced men, especially among the Superintendents; and that men joining the Police would not be so likely to take the career seriously if they had no chance of continuing in the Service for more than 26 years.† It was further pointed out that, even now, many Police pensioners are able to take up other remunerative work immediately on their retirement, thus entering into competition in the labour market against others who have not the advantage of substantial pensions, and that this competition would be considerably increased if some of the above suggestions were carried out.‡

151. After careful consideration of all the evidence, we recommend compulsory retirement at the following ages:—

- Constables and Sergeants, 55 years;
- Superintendents and Inspectors, 60 years;
- Chief Constables and Assistant Chief Constables, 65 years;

but that the Chief Constable should have the power, at his discretion, to allow a constable (of whatever rank) to remain in the force for a further period not exceeding five years if satisfied that such extension would be in the public interest, and the Police Authority should have power to extend the period of service in the case of the Chief Constable, subject, however, in his case, to the approval of the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be. We also consider that a Police Authority should have power to call upon any constable to retire if he is certified as unable by reason of infirmity to render further efficient service in the Police; but this recommendation should not affect in any way the special arrangements which have been made to retain in the Service, wherever possible, men who have returned to the Police with injuries received on active service during the War.

Pensions.

152. We have already dealt with one part of the subject of pensions in paragraphs 77 to 79 of the First Part of our Report, where we recommended that a single standard scale of pensions on retirement without medical certificate should be fixed for all police forces throughout Great Britain. We have now to deal with the numerous other questions relating to pensions which have been raised in the course of our inquiry, including:—

- (1) scale of ordinary pensions on retirement with medical certificate,
- (2) special pensions in cases of disablement from injuries received on duty.
- (3) pensions, allowances and gratuities for widows and dependants,
- (4) rateable deductions,
- (5) reckoning of approved service,

and a number of minor questions.

Pensions and Gratuities on Retirement with Medical Certificate.

153. In paragraph 77 of the First Part of our Report we drew attention to the differences between one police force and another, and especially between forces in England and Scotland, in the scales of pension on retirement without medical certificate, and there are similar differences in the scales applicable to cases of retirement on medical grounds. Under the Police Act, 1890, a constable in an English police force who is "incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body" is entitled to retire on pension if he has completed 15 years' approved service, and if he retires from similar causes before completing 15 years' service he may be granted a gratuity. The scale of pension is fixed by the Police Authority, but must be within the limits laid down in Part 1 of the First Schedule to the Act.

* Macready, 197-8; Hayes, 394; Miles and Smithwick, 3811-15; Morant and Riches, 4235-37; Mergan 4583-86; Eees, 5212-18; Stevenson, 9214; Dain, 10,177 (13).

† Bower, 4095-97; Granville, 4967-71; Caldwell, 5784-89; Tomasson, 9672.

‡ Henry, 1764; Caldwell and Pascock, 5790-94; Ross, 8255; Keith, 8516, 8544-50.

Under the minimum scale, the rate of pension at 15 years' service is 15/60ths of the constable's pay on retirement; the scale rises by 1/60th for each year of service up to 20 years and thence by 2/60ths for each year up to 25 years, when the rate of pension is 30/60ths, or one-half of the constable's pay on retirement. The maximum scale is on the same basis, 50ths taking the place of 60ths all through, except at 25 years' service, when the rate of pension is 31/50ths. Above 25 years' service the scales are the same as in case of retirement without medical certificate.

154. In the Scottish Police Forces, a scale of pensions on retirement with medical certificate is fixed by the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, as amended by the Police (Scotland) Act (1890) Amendment Act, 1910, and the rates of pension under this scale, like the pensions on retirement without medical certificate, are much less favourable than those under the Police Act, 1890. No pension is payable on retirement before 20 years' service (as against 15 years in the English Police), the rate of pension on retirement after 20 years is 20/60ths (as under the minimum scale allowed by the English Act), and above that point up to 33 years' service the rate is lower than the minimum for the English Police.

155. In paragraph 78 of the First Part of our Report we have already recommended a standard scale of pensions on retirement without medical certificate, the pension on retirement after 25 years' service to be one-half the constable's pay on retirement and 2/3rds of his pay (the maximum pension) after 30 years' service, with intermediate rates for intermediate periods of service. We now recommend that on retirement with medical certificate a constable should be entitled to a pension after 10 years' service and upwards; that the rate of pension should be 1/60th of his pay on retirement for every completed year of approved service, with an additional 1/60th for each completed year above 20 years up to 25 years, when the rate would be 30/60ths, or one-half of the pay on retirement. After 25 years' service the scales of pensions applicable in cases of retirement with medical certificate and without medical certificate respectively should be the same and should rise by 2/60ths for each year of service above 25 up to the maximum rate (two-thirds of the constable's pay on retirement) after 30 completed years of approved service. We further recommend that any constable who retires with medical certificate after less than 10 years' approved service should be entitled to a gratuity, the amount to be at the rate of one month's pay for each completed year of approved service. The full scales of ordinary pensions which we recommend in cases of retirement with medical certificate and without medical certificate respectively are set out in Appendix IV to this Part of our Report.

Special Pensions: Present Scheme.

156. Under Section 1 (d) and Part 2 of the First Schedule to the Police Act, 1890, a constable who "at any time is incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body occasioned by an injury received in the execution of his duty without his own default, shall be entitled on a medical certificate to retire and receive a pension for life." The amount of the pension is at the discretion of the Police Authority within maximum and minimum limits prescribed in the Schedule and varying according to:—

- (a) the circumstances in which the injury was received—whether it was "accidental" or "non-accidental";
- (b) the degree of disablement—whether total or partial; and
- (c) the service of the constable (except that the maximum limit in the case of total disablement resulting from a non-accidental injury is independent of the constable's length of service).

Four scales are set out in the Schedule:—

Scale A: in cases of accidental injury resulting in partial disablement,

Scale B: in cases of accidental injury resulting in total disablement,

Scale C: in cases of non-accidental injury resulting in partial disablement,

Scale D: in cases of non-accidental injury resulting in total disablement,

each scale prescribing a maximum and a minimum limit. This, for example, in cases of total disablement resulting from an *accidental* injury, the maximum pension payable under Scale B in the case of a constable who has completed not more than 10 years' approved service, is 15/50ths of his annual pay on retirement; for a constable who has completed more than 10 years' and not more than 15 years' service the maximum pension is 20/50ths, and after more than 15 years' service the maximum varies according to the length of service up to two-thirds of the constable's pay. In cases of partial disablement resulting from a *non-accidental* injury, the maximum under Scale C is 5/50ths higher than the scale just quoted, but subject to the same maximum limit (two-thirds of the constable's pay). The minimum rates of pension are defined on a similar basis, sixtieths replacing fiftieths all through. Under Scale D, in case of total disablement resulting from a non-accidental injury, the pension must not be less than the maximum under Scale C, and may be at the rate of full pay, whatever the constable's length of service. Under the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, the scales of special pensions applicable to the Scottish Police are on a similar basis and correspond approximately to the *minimum* rates allowable under the English Act.

157. The whole scheme is, in our opinion, unnecessarily complicated and unsatisfactory in several respects. In particular, the rates of pension applicable in cases of total disablement vary to a greater degree than is equitable according to the period of service, and are too much at the discretion of the individual Police Authority; and the rates applicable in cases of partial disablement are not as definitely related as they should be to the degree of disablement and differ too much according to the circumstances in which the injury was suffered (whether it was "accidental" or "non-accidental"). Thus, a constable who suffers, in the execution of his duty, an injury by which he is totally disabled may, if the injury was accidental, be granted a pension up to two-thirds of his pay if he has completed

25 years' service, but not more than 15/50ths if his service is not more than 10 years, and, as already explained in the preceding paragraph, the rates of pension payable in a case of partial disablement resulting from a non-accidental injury are higher than in a case of total disablement from an accidental injury.

Proposed Scheme of Special Pensions.

158. After careful consideration of the evidence on this subject, we recommend a different scheme based on the following general principles:—

- (1) In cases of total disablement, the pensions to be calculated according to two fixed scales, a lower and a higher, each varying with the period of service, the lower to be applicable in a case of disablement resulting from an injury which was definitely accidental and the higher if the injury was definitely non-accidental, the rates in the latter scale to exceed those in the former by a definite proportion, and cases in which the injury cannot be classed as definitely accidental or non-accidental to be met by the grant of pensions at intermediate rates (*see* paragraph 161 below);
- (2) In cases of partial disablement, the pensions to be based on (a) the estimated degree of disablement, and (b) the pension which would have been payable if the disablement had been total, the rates so calculated to be subject, however, to minimum limits varying according to the constable's length of service and according to whether the injury was accidental or non-accidental.

The scales referred to are further defined in the next two paragraphs and are set out in full in Appendix V.

Rates of Pension in cases of Total Disablement.

159. We recommend that the rates of pension in cases in which a constable is totally disabled by an injury which was definitely accidental and received in the execution of his duty without his own default should be at the rate of one-half of his annual pay on retirement if he has completed not more than 10 years' approved service, and that the rate should rise by two-sixtieths for every five years' service up to the maximum (two-thirds of the constable's pay) at 30 years. In cases of total disablement resulting from an injury which was definitely non-accidental, the rate for each period of service should be 50 per cent. higher than the corresponding rate under the scale for accidental injuries. Thus the minimum rate (also applying in the case of constables who have completed not more than 10 years' approved service) would be three-quarters of the constable's annual pay on retirement, and the maximum rate, which would be reached at 30 years' service, would be full pay.

Rates of Pension in cases of Partial Disablement.

160. The amount of the pension in cases of partial disablement should bear the same proportion to the pension payable in the case of total disablement as the estimated degree of disablement bears to total disablement, subject, however, to two minimum scales, a higher and a lower, defined as follows:—

- (a) the lower, to apply in cases of disablement resulting from a definitely accidental injury, to be the same as the scale of ordinary pensions which we have recommended in paragraph 155 above for periods of service exceeding 10 completed years, and to be 10/60ths for periods of service not exceeding 10 years;
- (b) the higher, to apply in cases of disablement resulting from a definitely non-accidental injury, to be 10/60ths above the lower scale throughout, but subject to the same maximum of two-thirds.

Thus, under our recommendations, in the case of an accidental injury to a constable with 12 years' service, the rate of pension, if he is totally disabled, would be 32/60ths of his pay (*see* paragraph 159 and column 4 of the Table in Appendix V); if the degree of disablement, instead of being total, were estimated at three-fourths, the proportionate pension would be $\frac{32}{60} \times \frac{3}{4}$, that is, two-fifths of the constable's pay, and this, being above the minimum limit as above defined which would be one-fifth—*see* column 5 of the Table in Appendix IV), is the rate of pension to which the constable would be entitled. If, however, the degree of disablement had been one-quarter instead of three-quarters, the proportionate pension, if calculated in the same way, would be $\frac{32}{60} \times \frac{1}{4}$ or 2/15ths, and as this is below the minimum limit of one-fifth, the latter, and not 2/15ths, would be the rate of pension applicable in this case.

"Accidental" and "Non-accidental" Injuries.

161. In some cases there is no difficulty in determining whether an injury is accidental or non-accidental. For example, a case of a definitely non-accidental injury would be where a constable knowingly engages in some specially dangerous duty and is intentionally injured by an assailant, whereas if a constable were struck and injured by a falling slate dislodged from a roof in a gale, it would be a case of a definitely accidental injury. But it is not surprising that in some cases it is difficult to determine whether an injury is "accidental" or "non-accidental." In the Police Act, 1890, the term "accidental" is not defined, but the Home Office have adopted the following rule as a guide in determining questions referred to the Department by police authorities: "Non-accidental injuries include (a) injuries intentionally inflicted and (b) injuries incurred in the performance of a duty involving special risks." In

Section 30 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, the term "accidental" is defined as follows: "For the purposes of this Act an injury to a constable shall be deemed to be accidental, if, in the opinion of the Police Authority, it was not primarily caused by the constable having knowingly encountered serious danger when he received it." We consider the latter definition limits the scope of "non-accidental" injuries too narrowly, and we recommend that the term should be defined in accordance with the working rule adopted by the Home Office.

162. In paragraphs 159 and 160 we have defined two scales of pensions, a lower and a higher, applicable to cases of definitely "accidental" and definitely "non-accidental" injury respectively. In cases where the injury cannot be relegated definitely to one category or the other, we recommend that the Police Authority should have discretion to assess the pension at an intermediate rate, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be.

Meaning of the Expression "Disablement."

163. For the purpose of assessing pensions, "total disablement" should mean total loss of earning capacity in any employment, and in cases of partial disablement, the "degree of disablement" should be based on the degree to which the constable's earning capacity is affected, taking into account the nature of the disability, the extent to which it will prejudice his capacity to obtain and keep employment and all the other circumstances of the case. In the case of a constable suffering from any of the specific injuries mentioned in the Schedule to the Royal Warrant dealing with Army Pensions, we recommend that the degree of disablement should be assessed in accordance with that Schedule, as far as possible.

Meaning of the Expression "In the Execution of his Duty."

164. We understand that difficulty occasionally arises in deciding whether or not a particular injury was or was not suffered by a constable "in the execution of his duty," and we recommend that this term should be interpreted, or, if necessary, should be extended, to include an injury a constable receives while actually on duty or while on a journey necessary to enable him to report for duty or to return home after duty. We also think that if a constable when off duty is injured in the performance of some act involving personal danger which it is his duty as a constable to incur (for example, arresting a dangerous criminal or dealing with some breach of the peace) he should have the same pension rights as if the injury had been suffered while he was on duty.

Re-assessment of Special Pensions.

165. Under Section 5 (6) of the Police Act, 1890, and Section 5 (6) of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, a special pension for total disablement is granted for a definite period in the first instance and renewed from time to time until either (a) the disability has become partial and the pension is thereupon reduced to the appropriate amount for partial disability, or (b) the pension is made permanent on the scale for total disability on the ground that there is no prospect of the pensioner recovering sufficiently to contribute to his own support. Proper provision therefore exists for reducing a special pension originally granted for total disablement if the degree of disablement becomes partial.

166. The provision for revising a special pension originally granted for partial disablement is not so satisfactory. Under the present arrangement the Police Authority (a) can satisfy themselves, yearly or otherwise, that the disability continues, and, if it ceases, they can call on the constable to rejoin for duty if his period of service is not such that he would be entitled to retire on pension without a medical certificate; and (b) within three years from the grant of the pension they may, under Section 3 of the Police Act, 1893, increase the pension to the amount applicable to total disablement if satisfied by medical evidence that the disability attributable to the injury has become total. We think that the period mentioned is too short and that Section 3 of the Police Act, 1893, should be amended by the substitution of 5 years for 3 years. Within that period the Police Authority should also have power to re-assess a pension according to the degree of disability when there has been an alteration not amounting to total disablement. Similar provision should be made with regard to the reassessment of special pensions in the Scottish police.

Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities for Widows and Children: Present Scheme.

167. The present arrangements with regard to pensions, allowances and gratuities for widows and children of constables are complicated by the fact that there are two independent and overlapping schemes of widows' pensions, (1) the original schemes under the Police Act, 1890, and the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, as amended by the Police Act, 1909, and (2) the scheme under the Police (Pensions) Act, 1918.

(i) *Widows' Pensions.*—As regards widows' pensions it will be convenient to consider first the scheme under the Act of 1918. This scheme (omitting the temporary provisions and those dealing with the case of widows in receipt of pensions paid from Naval, Military or Air Force Funds) provides that the widow of every constable with over 5 years' approved service who dies in the Police from any cause shall be entitled to a pension the amount of which is fixed by the Act at £26 per annum for widows of constables and sergeants, £32 per annum for widows of Inspectors and £40 per annum for widows of constables of higher rank. Under the Police Act, 1890, and the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, as amended by Section 5 of the Police Act, 1909, the widow of any constable who dies from the effects of an injury received in the execution of his duty without his own default is entitled to a pension. If the injury was non-accidental, the pension must be at the rate of one-third of the constable's pay. If the injury was accidental, the pension is fixed at £15 in the case of the widow of a sergeant or a constable and may be

increased up to £25 for the widow of an Inspector and £30 for the widow of a constable of higher rank. In the case, therefore, of the death of a constable from a non-accidental injury, the widow is entitled under the earlier Acts to a pension exceeding the amount of the pension under the Act of 1918, but the rates of pension in the case of constables who die as the result of accidental injuries have been increased under the later Act, which also extended pension rights to the widows of constables with over 5 years' service who die from causes other than injuries received in the execution of their duty. As regards the widows of ex-constables, the Police (Pensions) Act, 1918, provides that the widows of men who, after leaving the Police, die in consequence of any disease or injury on account of which they left the Police, and the widows of pensioners, are entitled to pensions of the same amount as the widows of serving constables. This provision, however, is limited by the Act to the widows of men who were serving in the Police on 1st September, 1918, or who, having joined after that date, have completed 5 years' approved service.

(ii) *Allowances for Children.*—On the death of a constable from a non-accidental injury received in the execution of his duty, the Police Authority are required, under the Police Act, 1890, and the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, as amended by the Police Act, 1909, to grant, in addition to the pension to the widow, allowances to the constable's children under 15 years of age at the rate of 1/15th of the constable's pay for each child (and, if there is no widow, they may increase the allowances up to 2/15ths of the constable's pay for each child), but so that the total amount of the widow's pension and the allowances to the children shall not exceed two-thirds of the constable's pay at the time of his death. If the injury was accidental, the Police Authority may grant allowances to the children up to £2 10s. for each child of a constable or sergeant and £5 for each child in the case of a constable of higher rank.

(iii) *Gratuities for Widows and for Children.*—Where the widow is not entitled to a pension under the Police Act, 1890, or the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, as the case may be (*i.e.*, if her husband died from any cause other than an injury received in the execution of his duty), she or his children may be granted gratuities, the total amount not to exceed one month's pay for each completed year of the constable's approved service, but under Section 2 (2) of the Police (Pensions) Act, 1918, neither pension nor gratuity under the Act of 1890 may be granted to a widow in addition to a pension under the later Act, but only if accepted by her in lieu thereof.

Proposed Scheme of Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities for Widows and Children

168. We recommend that the present scheme of pensions, allowances and gratuities for widows and children should be modified and consolidated as follows:—

(i) *Widows' Pensions.*—The rates of pension for widows of constables (other than constables who die as the result of non-accidental injuries received in the execution of their duty) and for the widows of pensioners should be increased as follows:—

For widows of Constables and Sergeants—£30.

For widows of Inspectors (including Sub-divisional and Chief Inspectors)—£40.

For widows of constables of higher rank—£50.

The pension for the widow of a constable who dies from a non-accidental injury received in the execution of his duty should remain at the present rate, as fixed by the Police Act, 1909, namely, one-third of the constable's annual pay, whatever his length of service. We do not recommend the extension of the pension scheme to the widows of constables with less than five years' service who die from causes other than injuries received in the execution of their duty, and (as provided by the Police (Pensions) Act, 1918) the widow of a pensioner should only be entitled to a pension if she was married to the pensioner before his retirement.

(ii) *Gratuities for Widows.*—Where a constable dies in circumstances in which his widow is not entitled to a pension (*i.e.*, if he dies from any cause other than an injury received in the execution of his duty before he has completed 5 years' service) a gratuity should be granted, the amount of the gratuity to be at the discretion of the Police Authority, but not to exceed 1/12th of the constable's annual pay for each completed year of his approved service. If the widow is entitled to a pension, the Police Authority should have power, at their discretion and with the widow's consent, to grant her, in lieu of the pension, a gratuity up to but not exceeding the amount just mentioned.

(iii) *Allowances for Children.*—In the case of the death of a constable as the result of a non-accidental injury received in the execution of his duty, his children under 16 years of age should be entitled to allowances at the same rate and subject to the same maximum limits as at present (*see* paragraph 167 (ii) above). On the death of a constable from any other cause his children under 16 years of age should be entitled to allowances at the rate of £10 per annum for each child in the case of a constable or sergeant, £12 in the case of an Inspector and £15 in the case of a constable of higher rank, the total amount of the allowances paid in any year not to exceed £30, £40 and £50 in the three cases respectively: provided that if the constable should leave no widow or if the widow should die before the children reach the age of 16 years, the allowances to the orphan children under 16 years of age and the total amount which may be paid should be increased by 50 per cent. above the amounts just mentioned.

(iv) *Gratuities for Children.*—The Police Authority should also be empowered, at their discretion and with the consent of the constable's widow, or, if he leaves no widow, the guardian of his children, to grant to his children under 16 years of age, or any of them, gratuities in lieu of the allowances to which they would be entitled, subject to the amount of the gratuity granted to any child not exceeding 1/60th of the constable's annual pay for each completed year of approved service and the total amount of any gratuity or gratuities granted to the widow and

children not exceeding 1/12th of the constable's pay for each completed year of approved service.

169. In any case in which a gratuity is granted, the Police Authority should have discretion to pay the gratuity by instalments or to vest it in a trustee or trustees if they consider that it would be to the advantage of the widow or child so to do. If the widow of a constable or pensioner was living apart from her husband at the time of his death (not having been deserted by him) a pension or gratuity should only be granted to the widow if the Police Authority are satisfied that the husband regularly contributed to her support, and the amount of the pension paid in such a case should not exceed the amount which the husband had contributed. Any pension or the balance of any gratuity should be liable to be forfeited and withdrawn in case of the widow's misconduct or on her ceasing to be of good character; and payment of any pension or gratuity should cease in the event of the widow's remarriage, and should not be restored if she should again become a widow.

170. The question of the extension of the pension scheme to the widows of constables who died or were pensioned before September, 1918, must be considered in relation to the wider question of the revision of existing pensions, and is dealt with in paragraph 184 below.

Pension Scheme to be considered as a whole.

171. Before we leave the subject of pensions we wish to add that our recommendations on this subject should be regarded as interdependent with one another and with our recommendations in the First Part of our Report with regard to the pay of the Police, and the whole should accordingly be considered as one scheme and applied as a whole, so far as possible. For this purpose all constables joining the Police hereafter should do so on the understanding that the scheme we recommend shall, if Parliament so decides, apply to them. As regards serving members of the Police, the scheme of ordinary and special pensions we recommend should apply to all constables who have entered the Police since the issue of the First Part of our Report on terms involving the acceptance of the scale of ordinary pensions which we there recommended, and other serving constables should have the option of accepting the scheme we recommend in lieu of that under which they are serving; but if the scheme is accepted, it should be accepted as a whole. The scheme of pensions, allowances and gratuities for widows and children should be applied both to serving constables and to new entrants to the Police.

Rateable Deductions.

172. Under Section 15 (1) of the Police Act, 1890, Police Authorities are required to make deductions from the pay of every constable at a rate not exceeding 2½ per cent. and the sums deducted are to be carried to the Pension Fund. In practically all forces the deductions are at the maximum rate of 2½ per cent., but in the Metropolitan Police the rate is 2 per cent. in the case of the lower ranks and 2½ per cent. in the case of the higher ranks. Under Section 15 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, the rateable deductions in the Scottish forces are fixed at 2½ per cent. In many forces the deductions are reduced to a nominal amount in the case of constables who continue to serve after completing 26 years' approved service. As already pointed out, the contributions to the Pension Funds by the police themselves amount to less than one-tenth of the cost of pensions under the present scheme. The recommendations we have already made with regard to the pay of the Police involve a greatly increased burden on the Pension Funds, and this burden will only be met to a small extent by the increased amount of the rateable deductions. Our recommendations with regard to the scale of ordinary pensions will, if adopted, tend to relieve the Pension Funds to some extent in future years, but on the other hand the cost will be increased by our recommendations with regard to the rates of special pensions and the pensions, allowances and gratuities for widows and children. We do not recommend that the rateable deductions should be increased above 2½ per cent., but we consider that in future 2½ per cent. should be fixed as the standard rate for all forces, and not the maximum rate, and that the deductions should be continued throughout every constable's service without any abatement.

Return of Rateable Deductions.

173. Under Section 21 of the Police Act, 1890, if a constable leaves a police force without a pension or gratuity (not having been dismissed) the Police Authority may, if it seems to them just, pay him the whole or part of the deductions which have been made from his pay (except when the constable removes to another force in circumstances which will entitle him to reckon his approved service in the force from which he removed). In the case of the Scottish police, Section 23 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, provides that Police Authorities shall pay to a constable on his leaving the force (provided he has not been dismissed for fraud or dishonesty) the whole or part of the rateable deductions, except when he removes to another police force. Many witnesses have urged that whenever a constable leaves a force without a pension or gratuity, he should be entitled to the return of the whole of the rateable deductions from his pay. Some suggested that this should apply in cases of dismissal as well as on voluntary resignation, and others that on the death of a constable in circumstances in which no pension, allowance or gratuity is paid to his widow or children, the rateable deductions should pass (a) to the next of kin, or (b) to any nominee, or (c) as part of the constable's estate.* Some experienced witnesses, however, were in favour of the retention of the discretionary power as at present, on the ground that this would be in the best interests of the men themselves.† On

* Hayer, 420; Olive, 921-22; Gardner, 1137-38; Zollner, 1891; Dale, 2377-82; Dalton, 3095; Linaker, 3374; Smithwick, 3787; Wright, 4190; Bower, 4191; Caldwell, 5798-5800; Matthew and Magill, 7150-52; Dunstan, 9521; Somerville, 19773.

† Dunning, 1528

the whole, we recommend that if the pension scheme we propose is adopted—(a) rateable deductions should be returned (without interest) in all cases of voluntary resignation or retirement without payment of any pension or gratuity (but not on transfer to another force); (b) that if a constable is dismissed, the Police Authority should have discretion to return the rateable deductions or to apply them for the benefit of his wife or children; (c) that if, in the case of the death of a constable, no pension, allowance or gratuity is paid, the rateable deductions should be returned to the next of kin or legal representative of the deceased constable as though part of his estate, provided payment is claimed within one year from his death.

174. Several witnesses suggested that as the scheme of widows' pensions embodied in the Police (Pensions) Act, 1918, was announced as on a non-contributory basis, any gratuity that would have been payable under the Police Act, 1890, or the Police (Scotland) Act 1890, as the case may be, should be payable in addition to the pension, or that at least the amount of the deductions from the constable's pay should be returned to the widow. It seems to us not unreasonable that if a pension is granted under the Act of 1918, and no allowance or gratuity is granted under the Act of 1890, the Police Authority should return to the widow the rateable deductions from her husband's pay. But the position will be different if the pension scheme which we recommend is adopted, and under that scheme we do not recommend the return of the rateable deductions in any case in which any pension, allowance or gratuity is granted.

Pensions in the case of Constables with Service in more than one Force.

175. On the question of transfer generally, we consider it to the advantage of the Police Service, as well as in the interest of individual members of the Police, that all reasonable facilities for transfer should be allowed, whether to enable a constable to improve his prospects in the Service or for the health of the constable or his family, or for any other reasonable cause. Transfer should be possible not only from one English force to another or from one Scottish force to another, but equally from Scottish forces to English forces and *vice versa*, and all arrangements for reckoning approved service and apportionment of pensions should be uniform throughout Great Britain.

Reckoning of Approved Service.

176. Section 4 (4) of the Police Act, 1890, as amended by Sections 1 and 2 of the Police (Superannuation) Act, 1908, provides that a constable who transfers from one force to another with the written consent of the Chief Constable of the force which he leaves is entitled to reckon his service in the force which he left (if the period exceeds two years) as approved service in the force which he joins, provided, in the case of constables who joined the Police before the passing of the Act of 1908, that the constable repays to the Police Authority of the force which he left any rateable deductions which may have been returned to him on leaving that force. Section 3 of the Police (Superannuation) Act, 1906, as amended by Section 3 of the Police (Superannuation) Act, 1908, provides that where a constable retires without a pension from one force and subsequently joins another force, the Police Authority of the force which he joins may allow him to reckon in his approved service the period of his approved service in the force to which he formerly belonged (not being less than two completed years), provided he pays to the Police Authority the amount of any gratuity granted to him or any rateable deductions returned to him in respect of his service in the first-mentioned force. In the Scottish Police the corresponding limits of service fixed by Section 4 (4) of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, and Section 8 of the Police (Scotland) Act (1890) Amendment Act, 1910, are three years instead of two years. We recommend that these limits of service should be reduced from two years and three years respectively to one year, but only as respects periods of service subsequent to effect being given to our recommendations.

Apportionment of Pensions.

177. Where a constable transfers with written consent from one force to another, and becomes entitled to a pension, the Police Authority of the force responsible for the payment of the pension is entitled, under Section 15 (2) of the Police Act, 1890, to call upon the Police Authority of the force to which the constable formerly belonged to contribute a proportionate part of the pension, according to the approved service and pay of the constable in that force. The corresponding provision under the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, is quite different. Section 15 (2) of that Act provides that in a case of removal from one force to another the Police Authority of the force which the constable leaves shall pay to the Police Authority of the force which he joins a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the rateable deductions from the constable's pay during his service, together with the corresponding portion of the Exchequer contribution to the Police Pension Fund, and the pension is then paid wholly by the latter Police Authority. If a uniform pension scheme is extended to all English and Scottish police forces as we recommend, the arrangement for the apportionment of pensions should also be uniform, and, having regard to the introduction of widows' pensions and the new arrangements with regard to the Government Grant, it appears to us that the English practice is more equitable than that prescribed in the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, and that the latter Act should be amended accordingly.

178. With regard to the apportionment of widows' pensions, Section 2 (4) of the Police (Pensions) Act, 1918, applies the principle of Section 15 (2) of the Police Act, 1890, to the pension of the widow of a constable who has served in more than one police force. In accordance with this principle, the widow's pension should be paid by the Police Authority of the force in which the constable last served in a pensionable capacity, but that authority should be entitled to call upon the Police Authority of the force or forces in which the constable previously served to contribute a proportionate part, reckoned according to the deceased constable's approved service and his rank in such force or forces, and this should

apply whether or not he had married when the transfer took place. For instance, if a constable served six years in Force "A" and, while holding the rank of constable, removed with the written consent of the Chief Officer to Force "B" and died after having served nine years in that force and having attained the rank of Inspector, the widow's pension would be £40 per annum, and the Police Authority of Force "B" should be able to claim from the Police Authority of Force "A" a contribution of 6/15ths of the pension for the widow of a constable; i.e., 6/15ths of £30, or £12 per annum. This should apply equally in the case of a pension granted to the widow of a pensioner, but not in the case of a constable who has left one force and has been granted a gratuity or received his rateable deductions and subsequently joins another force. In the latter case the Police Authority of the force in which the constable first served should be under no liability at his death to contribute to his widow's pension.

Payment of Pensions in Advance.

179. We recommend that all Police pensions should be paid in advance.

Forfeiture or Reduction of Pensions or Gratuities.

180. Some of the witnesses who gave evidence on behalf of the sergeants and constables urged that police pensions should be regarded as deferred pay and should not be liable to forfeiture on any account. We cannot regard the pension scheme in this light. The Police contribute from their pay only a small portion of their pensions (less than 1/10th at pre-war rates); in fixing the rates of pay and pension which we have recommended, we have dealt with the pensions as one of the privileges (and a very valuable privilege) of the Police Service, and we consider it only reasonable that a constable should lose his right to pension or gratuity, as the case may be, if he is guilty of serious misconduct involving his dismissal; that the pension or gratuity should be liable, at the discretion of the Police Authority, to be forfeited or withdrawn in whole or in part, either permanently or temporarily, for any of the causes mentioned in Section 8 of the Police Act, 1890, as amended by Section 5 of the Police (Superannuation) Act, 1906, and the corresponding enactments relating to the Scottish police,* and that the amount of the pension or gratuity should be subject to reduction at the discretion of the Police Authority (as under Section 6 of the Police Act, 1890, and the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890) if the Police Authority are satisfied that the constable has brought about or contributed to his infirmity of mind or body by his own default or by vicious habits.

Appeals against Forfeiture of Pension or Gratuity.

181. Under Section 11 of the Police Act, 1890, a right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is given in any case "(a) where a pension after being granted to a constable has subsequently in pursuance of this Act been declared to have been forfeited, and (b) where a constable is dismissed without a pension to which he would be otherwise entitled, and in any other case where a constable, or the widow or child of a constable, claims a pension or allowance under this Act as of right and the Police Authority do not admit the claim." In the Scottish Police there is a similar right of appeal to the Sheriff under Section 11 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890. These enactments appear to provide for an appeal only on the question of the grant or refusal (or forfeiture) of a pension, and not where the amount of a pension is at issue. We recommend that the sections should be amended to extend the right of appeal to cases where a pension or allowance of a particular amount is claimed *as of right* (but not as against the decision of a Police Authority on a matter which is within their discretion) and that there should be an appeal on a point of law from Quarter Sessions to the High Court and from the Sheriff to the Court of Session.

Police Pension Funds to be merged in Police Funds.

182. It has been suggested to us that there is no need to maintain separate Police Pension Funds and that it would greatly simplify Police accounts if the cost of pensions fell directly on the Police Funds. At present almost all the Pensions Funds have to be supplemented from the Police Fund and this will be increasingly the case in future. We see no reason for further retention of the separate Police Pension Funds and recommend that they should be merged in the Police Fund in all cases. If the funds are merged as we recommend, there will be no object in retaining the present Exchequer contribution to the Pension Fund as a separate subvention, for if the Customs and Excise duties at present assigned for the purpose of this subvention were paid direct into the Exchequer, the Police Authorities would automatically receive, under the new arrangements, an equivalent contribution by way of direct Government Grant. This arrangement would avoid the labour of distributing the subvention and we recommend that it should be adopted. Subject to any other arrangements approved by the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be, the invested capital of the Pension Funds should continue to be held as investments, the dividends being carried to the credit of the Police Fund.

Supervision of Pension Administration.

183. Apart from the appeal to Quarter Sessions or the Sheriff under Section 11 of the Police Act, 1890, and Section 11 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, respectively, questions arising with regard to the proper application of the enactments relating to police pensions are in practice determined, subject to the authority of the Courts of Law, by the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be, as the authorities responsible (under Sections 17 (2) and (4) of the Police Act, 1890, and the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, respectively) for certifying that the administration of the Police Pension Funds has been satisfactory. We consider it important that the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland

* The corresponding enactments in the case of the Scottish Police are Section 8 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, and Section 10 of the Police (Scotland) Act (1890) Amendment Act, 1910.

should retain full powers to exercise such supervision as they consider necessary over the pension administration in the various police forces. If the Police Pension Funds are merged in the Police Funds as we recommend, the certificate of efficiency under Section 17 (2) of the Police Act, 1890, should be merged with the certificate under Section 16 of the County and Borough Police Act, 1856, so that the single certificate shall cover all matters now included in the scope of the two certificates severally, and the corresponding certificates in the case of the Scottish Police should be similarly amalgamated. The Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland have power to make regulations under Section 4 of the Police Act, 1919; they will also retain the responsibility for determining the sums to be paid to each Police Authority from the Police Grant, and they would thus appear to be vested with ample powers to secure any necessary measure of supervision over the pension administration in the various police forces. We consider it desirable, however, that the funds themselves, *i.e.*, the Police Funds and (until they are merged) the Police Pension Funds of all police forces should be brought under Government audit.

Pensioners of Constables who retired before 1st April, 1919, and Widows of Constables who retired before 1st September, 1918.

184. Very strong representations were made to us by a number of witnesses as to the hard cases of many pre-war pensioners.* Some of them are able to supplement their pensions to a greater or less extent by money they can earn, but many of them, particularly the older pensioners who are past work and those who retired on grounds of disablement or loss of health, are wholly dependent on their pensions, and in these cases the police pensions, having been granted on lower rates of pay, are much less in amount than the pensions granted more recently. Pensioners have been affected equally with other members of the community by the general rise in prices, and there is no doubt that many of them have been reduced to great straits. We recognise that this question is part of a much wider one which has been ruled as beyond our Terms of Reference, and we must content ourselves with stating our very strong opinion that the revision of the pensions of constables who have rendered the community good service in the past should be taken in hand without delay as a measure of equity and justice, and that the widows of constables who retired before 1st September, 1918, should also be considered in this connection.

Standardisation of Uniform.

185. Several witnesses have drawn our attention to the desirability of the greater standardisation of Police uniforms and helmets as regards pattern and, as far as possible, material.† Such standardisation would be of special advantage in cases of police being lent from one force to assist another force, and we recommend that the matter should be further considered by the Home Office and the Scottish Office with a view to standard patterns being prescribed.

Payment for Extra Duties.

186. By Section 7 of the County and Borough Police Act, 1856, as amended by Section 9 (2) of the Local Government Act, 1888, the police are required to perform, in addition to their ordinary duties, any duties connected with the police which may be required (a) in Counties, by the Justices in Quarter Sessions, the Standing Joint Committee or the County Council; and (b) in Boroughs, by the Watch Committee. There is a similar provision with regard to the county police in Scotland in Section 15 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1857, by which the police are required to perform such "extra duties" as the Sheriff or the Justices may direct. In many counties particularly, the police undertake numerous duties, such as the enforcement of the Local Taxation Licences and the Shop Hours Acts, Inspection of Weights and Measures, Inspection of Foods and Drugs and so forth. We recognise the advantages from some points of view of the police performing some duties of this kind, but we are of opinion that there is danger of extraneous duties encroaching too much on the proper work of the police, and their further extension should be carefully watched and, if necessary, checked. For this purpose the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland should have power to declare by Regulations under Section 4 (1) of the Police Act, 1919, or otherwise, (a) that any particular duties not placed on the police by Statute are to be part of the ordinary duties of the police, and (b) that certain extra duties may, and other duties may not be undertaken by the police or be placed upon them by the Police Authority or the County Council. If any duties other than ordinary police duties are placed on the police by the County Council, the whole cost of the services rendered, as nearly as can be ascertained, should be repaid to the Police Fund.

187. As regards the payment of the individual constables employed on any of the duties in question, no constable employed on any duty which is declared to be part of the ordinary duties of the police should receive any special payment for the performance of such duty other than any overtime payment, or any subsistence or other allowance, to which he would be entitled if engaged in the performance of any other ordinary duty. A constable who qualifies for and is employed on a duty for which he has to undergo a special course of training outside the ordinary training for the Police might be granted a small allowance, subject to such limits and under such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations by the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, but we deprecate the grant of special allowances for particular duties in other cases. Any duties carried out within the ordinary duty hours will be sufficiently remunerated under the scale of pay which we have recommended, and any special expenses

* Hayes, 423-27; Olive, 923-25; Dale, 2375; Clementson and Shell, 2539-42; Dalton, 2877-79; Townsend and Ostler, 5950; Blacker, 6096-6100; Sinclair, 6122-23; Tomasson, 9615-31, 9677-82; Wilson, Lindsay and Williams, 10,234-37.

† Watson, 5039; Ferguson, 6523-24; Malcolm, 6895-97; Mayne, 10,149-51.

for meals taken away from home should be met by subsistence allowances. If it is necessary specially to extend a constable's hours of duty for the execution of any of these extra duties, our recommendations in paragraph 69 of the First Part of our Report as to overtime will apply as in the case of any other duty. We do not consider there is any case for special payment because a constable is casually detained beyond his ordinary hours, but there may be cases where constables employed on certain duties are necessarily detained thereby beyond their ordinary hours of duty, either regularly or at certain seasons of the year, in circumstances which are not satisfactorily met by our recommendations with regard to overtime to which we have just referred, and such cases might be met by a special allowance, of the nature of a consolidated overtime allowance, subject to Regulations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland. An allowance of this kind should also be extended to the higher ranks, though they do not receive payment for overtime, where the work of supervision adds substantially to their responsibility and hours of work.

Lending of Police to Private Employers.

188. Under Section 19 of the County Police Act, 1840, and Section 7 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1857, the Chief Constable of a County may, with the approval of the Standing Joint Committee (or, in Scotland, the Sheriff) appoint "additional constables" to be employed at the charge of private persons but subject to the orders of the Chief Constable, and in a number of counties these powers have been exercised for the appointment of constables at collieries or other important industrial establishments and on private estates to which the public are admitted. We see no objection to the continuance of this practice, but we consider that the lending of police who are paid at public cost to private firms or individuals for purposes for which they might employ their own paid servants has proceeded too far in some forces. We think it important to bear in mind that the police are servants of the public. It is obvious that occasions arise in which the proceedings of private individuals will call for special police arrangements in the public interest, particularly for the regulation of traffic and control of crowds and for the prevention of crime by pickpockets and others who might otherwise take advantage of the assembling of a concourse of people. In such cases it may be necessary for extra police to be employed, but it is not unreasonable that the whole or a portion of the extra cost should be borne by the individuals concerned, while in cases where the interests of the individual predominate the whole cost, with due allowance for the cost of pensions, should be borne by the person or persons in whose interests the police are specially employed. There is a further objection to the employment of the police on private duty outside their ordinary hours of duty, inasmuch as such employment interferes with their hours of rest, which have been fixed so that they may be fresh for return to their proper duties.

189. Police employed at the expense of private individuals should receive no special payment for the performance of such duties other than any overtime payment, or any subsistence or other allowance, to which they would be entitled if engaged in any ordinary police duty. We consider it particularly undesirable that constables who are employed at the cost of an individual should receive from him or from the Police Authority any special payment in consideration of the services rendered.

Police Reserves.

190. This Report has so far dealt with the organisation of the police and their duties to the public. It remains to say something of the duties of the public to the police. It has already been pointed out that the maintenance of public order and the suppression of all forms of violence are matters in which every member of the community is deeply concerned. From the earliest times the citizen has been, and he still is, required to take his part in the preservation of the peace and the suppression of disorder. We consider that if the obligations of the citizen to the community in this respect were more widely recognised, the duties of the police would be materially lightened, their relations with the law-abiding portion of the community would be improved and the burden of the maintenance of the police would be lightened.

191. Under the Special Constables Act, 1831, the Justices, if satisfied that any tumult, riot or felony has taken place or may be reasonably apprehended and that the regular police are not sufficient for the preservation of the peace and the protection of property, are empowered to appoint as many as they may think fit of the citizens to act as special constables, and any special constable who, having been appointed, refuses to take the prescribed oath or to serve when required, is liable on conviction to a penalty. Under Section 196 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, the Justices in a borough are required to appoint annually so many of the inhabitants as they think fit to act as special constables in the borough. These enactments do not apply to Scotland, but Section 96 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, empowers the Justices to appoint special constables to assist the Police on occasions of emergency or for suppressing riot or tumult, and this power was extended to the counties by the Special Constables (Scotland) Act, 1914.

192. In case of disturbances with which the police are unable to cope without assistance, the only alternative to the employment of the military is to resort to the civil community. It is therefore most important that there should be a duly constituted body of civilians on whom the police and the public can depend in an emergency, the members of which, if called upon to serve as police auxiliaries, may feel that they are only discharging the duty incumbent, under the Common Law, on all good citizens. During the War, a large number of special constables have rendered very great service to the community, and it is to be hoped that the example thus set may animate others with the desire to do their share for the maintenance of law and order. We consider it a matter of great importance that there should be a proper organisation for enabling the citizens to assist the police in case of emergency, and that this organisation should form an integral part of the Police system.

Consolidation of Existing Acts relating to the Police.

193. Finally, we strongly urge that in view of the highly complicated state of the law on the subject of the Police, and especially of police pensions, the earliest opportunity should be taken to consolidate the statutes on the subject, without, however, delaying any legislation which may be necessary to give effect to our recommendations.

Summary of Principal Recommendations.

Our more important conclusions and recommendations may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) All questions of police administration coming before the Home Office to be dealt with by one Branch of the Department, which should be adequately staffed. (Paragraph 90.)
- (2) The number of Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales to be increased to three. (Paragraph 91.)
- (3) The Home Office and the Scottish Office to consider the further development and extension of the system of classification of criminals by their methods of operation. (Paragraph 95.)
- (4) The Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland to prescribe standard terms and conditions on which police should be lent from one force to another: the Chief Constable to be given authority to decide whether men can be spared on any particular occasion to assist another force, and any case in which assistance is asked for and refused to be reported by the Chief Constable to the Home Office or the Scottish Office, as the case may be. (Paragraphs 96 and 97.)
- (5) Constables to have power to act in other police areas without being sworn in. (Paragraph 99.)
- (6) All separate police forces in non-county boroughs in England and Wales, and burgh forces in Scotland with under 50,000 population, to be merged in the county forces. No new force to be established in a county borough save for exceptional reasons and with the approval of the Secretary of State. (Paragraphs 100-106.)
- (7) Arrangements for grouping of the smaller county forces for purposes of administration to be extended. (Paragraph 108.)
- (8) The system of training and education to be improved and assimilated throughout the Police Service. A standard "Instruction Book" to be issued by the Home Office and the Scottish Office. One or more officers to be appointed in each force to be definitely responsible for the supervision of the training arrangements and the organisation of the educational classes. (Paragraphs 112-119.)
- (9) The power of appointment to a police force to be in the hands of the Chief Constable in the borough forces in England and Wales as well as in the county forces and all forces in Scotland. (Paragraph 120.)
- (10) Standard "Conditions of Service" to be prescribed by the Home Office and the Scottish Office for all forces. (Paragraph 121.)
- (11) Disciplinary authority to be in the hands of the Chief Constable in the borough forces in England and Wales as well as in the county forces and all forces in Scotland. (Paragraphs 122-124.)
- (12) All ranks to have a right of appeal against an order of dismissal: the tribunal to hear appeals to be, in England and Wales, a barrister appointed by the Secretary of State, with one of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary as assessor; and in Scotland, the Sheriff, with H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland as assessor. (Paragraphs 125-126.)
- (13) The dismissal of any Chief Constable to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be. (Paragraph 127.)
- (14) Constables to be informed of any adverse reports on their diligence or conduct which are recorded against them. (Paragraph 128.)
- (15) A standard Discipline Code to be issued by the Home Office and the Scottish Office. (Paragraph 129.)
- (16) Promotion to be by selection, subject to a qualifying examination; standard qualifying examinations to be established. (Paragraphs 131-134.)
- (17) The power of promotion to be vested in the Chief Constable in the borough forces in England and Wales as well as in the county forces and in all forces in Scotland. (Paragraph 135.)
- (18) The age limits for promotion in Scottish forces to be abolished. (Paragraph 136.)
- (19) No person without previous police experience to be appointed Chief Constable unless he possesses some exceptional qualification or experience, or there is no candidate from the Police Service who is considered sufficiently well qualified. All appointments to the post of Chief Constable to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be. (Paragraph 139.)
- (20) Application of the Police (Weekly Rest Day) Act to be regularised and to be extended in the Scottish Forces. (Paragraphs 140-142.)
- (21) Period of annual leave for constables and sergeants to be 12 days, and for Inspectors 18 days (in addition to the weekly rest days). Superintendents to have not less than 36 days' leave in the year, and Chief Constables and Assistant Chief Constables not less than 42 days, with a further 10 days after 10 years' service their rank. (Paragraph 143.)
- (22) Medical attendance for all ranks to be provided free of cost. Stoppages from pay and deductions from approved service on account of sickness (not due to the constable's own default) to be abolished, except in cases of the grant of extended sick leave exceeding 3 months. (Paragraphs 144-148.)

- (23) Retirement to be compulsory as follows:—
 Sergeants and Constables at 55 years,
 Superintendents and Inspectors at 60 years,
 Chief Constables and Assistant Chief Constables at 65 years,
 subject to a power of extension in special cases. (Paragraphs 149-151.)
- (24) A single scale of ordinary pensions to be fixed for all forces in Great Britain on the following basis:—All ranks to be entitled to a pension on retirement with medical certificate after ten completed years of approved service and upwards; the rate of pension to be 1/60th of the constable's annual pay on retirement for every completed year of approved service, with an additional 1/60th for every year above 20 years up to 25 years. After 25 years' approved service, the rate of pension on retirement (with or without a medical certificate) to be one half of the constable's annual pay on retirement, with an additional 2/60ths for every completed year of approved service after 25 years up to 2/3rds (the maximum rate) at 30 years' service. On retirement with medical certificate after less than 10 years' service, a gratuity to be paid equal to one month's pay for each completed year of service. (Paragraph 155 and Appendix IV.)
- (25) Scales of special pensions to be fixed for all forces in Great Britain on the following basis:—In case of total disablement, the pensions to be calculated according to two fixed scales, the lower, to apply in cases of definitely accidental injury, to be one-half of the constable's annual pay on retirement if he has completed not more than 10 years' approved service, rising by 2/60ths for every five additional years of approved service up to two-thirds (the maximum rate) at 30 years; the higher scale, to apply in cases of definitely non-accidental injury, to be for each period of service 50 per cent. higher than under the scale just mentioned. (Paragraph 159.) In cases of partial disablement, the pension to bear the same proportion to the pension applicable in case of total disablement as the degree of disablement bears to total disablement: the rates of pension so calculated to be subject, however, to two minimum scales applying in cases of accidental injury and non-accidental injury respectively, the former (in cases of accidental injury) to be the ordinary pension scale with 10/60ths for periods of service less than 10 completed years, and the latter (in cases of non-accidental injury) to be 10/60ths above the former scale throughout, but subject to the same maximum of two-thirds. (Paragraph 160.) Cases in which the injury cannot be definitely classed as accidental or non-accidental to be met by the grant of a pension at a rate intermediate between those applicable in cases of definitely accidental and non-accidental injury respectively. (Paragraph 161.)
- (26) The scheme of pensions, allowances and gratuities for widows and children to be modified and consolidated on the following basis:—The rates of widows' pensions to be increased as follows:—
 For widows of constables and sergeants, £30,
 For widows of Inspectors, £40,
 For widows of constables of higher rank, £50,
 (except in the case of constables who die as the result of a non-accidental injury received in the execution of their duty, for which the rates should remain as at present—one-third of the constable's pay). (Paragraph 168 (i).) The widow of a constable who dies in circumstances in which she is not entitled to a pension, to be granted a gratuity not exceeding 1/12th of the constable's annual pay for each completed year of approved service; and the Police Authority to have power, with the consent of the widow, to grant a gratuity in lieu of the pension. (Paragraph 168 (ii).) Children of constables who die from any cause to be entitled to allowances until they reach the age of 16, the rates to be £10 per annum for the child of a sergeant or constable, £12 for the child of an Inspector and £15 for the child of a constable of higher rank, subject to the total amount paid in any year not exceeding £30, £40 and £50 in the three cases respectively: these amounts to be increased, however, by 50 per cent. if the children are left orphans, and the existing rates to apply in the case of the children of a constable who dies as the result of a non-accidental injury received in the execution of his duty. (Paragraph 168 (iii).) The Police Authority to be empowered, with the consent of the widow or, if there is no widow, the guardian of the children, to grant gratuities in lieu of the allowances subject to maximum limits. (Paragraph 168 (iv).)
- (27) The scheme of ordinary and special pensions which we recommend to be applied to all new entrants to the Police and to those who have joined the Police since the issue of the First Part of our Report on terms involving the acceptance of the scale of pensions on retirement without medical certificate which was there recommended; other serving constables to have the option of accepting the scheme in lieu of that under which they are serving. The scheme of pensions, allowances and gratuities for widows and children to be applied to all serving members and new entrants. (Paragraph 171.)
- (28) Rateable deductions to be fixed at 2½ per cent. and continued throughout every constable's service without any abatement. (Paragraph 172.)

- (29) Rateable deductions to be returned on the retirement or death of a constable in circumstances in which no pension, allowance or gratuity is paid, if claimed within one year; in case of dismissal, the return of the deductions to be at the discretion of the Police Authority. (Paragraph 173.)
- (30) The arrangements for the apportionment of pensions under Section 15 (2) of the Police Act, 1890, to be extended to the Scottish Police Forces, and widows' pensions to be apportioned on a similar basis. (Paragraphs 177 and 178.)
- (31) All Police Pension Funds to be merged in the Police Funds, and the present Exchequer contribution to the Pension Funds to be merged in the Police Grant. (Paragraph 182.)
- (32) The standardisation of police uniform to be considered by the Home Office and the Scottish Office with a view to standard patterns being prescribed. (Paragraph 185.)
- (33) Extra duties which the police may be called upon to perform, and the payment of allowances to constables employed on such duties, to be subject to regulations made by the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland, as the case may be. (Paragraphs 186 and 187.)
- (34) The Special Constabulary organisation to be developed and to form an integral part of the Police system. (Paragraphs 190-192.)
- (35) The existing statutes relating to the Police to be consolidated. (Paragraph 193.)

Before concluding our Report we wish to make it clear that the numerous recommendations we have made for the improvement of the Police Service as a whole must not be regarded as indicating any reflection on the local authorities responsible for administering the present system. The natural development by which police administration has come more and more to be a matter of national rather than purely local concern, makes it, as we have pointed out, desirable that there should be more uniformity in the conditions of service of the Police, and consequently increased supervision and control by the Central Government. This has been recognised by the new grant, by means of which the Exchequer contribution is made up to a full half of the total expenditure on police purposes, and we think it also involves a certain restriction of the autonomy at present exercised by local authorities and even the disappearance of the small borough forces. In making recommendations for this purpose we have been guided, as already mentioned, by a desire for the improvement of the police system as a whole rather than by any unfavourable opinion of the administration of individual police authorities.

We also desire to point out that the element of time has been an important consideration in our inquiry, as many of the questions within our Terms of Reference have been matters of urgency as well as of permanent importance to the Police Service. Our work, however, has been much facilitated by the hearty co-operation of the police authorities and the members of all branches of the Police Service, who combined to present reasoned reports on the questions which we submitted to them and sent witnesses for examination representing groups of police authorities and others engaged in police work. Without this co-operation it would have been impossible for us, within any reasonable limits of time, to have considered and reported on the complicated issues with which we have had to deal, and we wish to express our indebtedness to all those who have rendered us this valuable assistance.

We are fully conscious of the strain which the Secretaryship of the Committee has placed upon Mr. A. L. Dixon at a time when his energies were occupied by special pressure of business at the Home Office, and we wish to place on record our very great appreciation of his services. We cannot refrain from again expressing the deep obligation we are under to Mr. Dixon for the unceasing diligence and conspicuous ability which he has displayed throughout the whole of our inquiry, in which his intimate knowledge of police work has been of the highest value, and especially for his invaluable assistance in the preparation of the Report.

We also desire to acknowledge the services rendered by Mr. A. S. Hutchinson, who has ably assisted Mr. Dixon in the later part of our inquiry, and we would particularly refer to the valuable memoranda which he prepared and the thorough manner in which he has carried out his share of the work.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

DESBOROUGH (*Chairman*).

GORELL.

F. D. BLAKE.

HENRY CRAIK.

JAMES O'GRADY.

JAMES F. REMNANT.

JAS. SEXTON.

A. L. DIXON
(*Secretary*).

1st January, 1920.

APPENDIX III.

EXAMPLES OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED "CONDITIONS OF SERVICE" IN THE POLICE.

(A) PRESENT CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1st. Each Constable is to devote his whole time to the Police service. He is not to carry on any trade, nor can his wife be allowed to keep a shop.

2nd. He is to serve and reside wherever he is appointed.

3rd. He is to appear in his Police dress at all times when on duty, but he may wear plain clothes when off duty unless directed to the contrary.

4th. He is promptly to obey all lawful orders from the persons in authority over him.

5th. He is to obey all the regulations of the Service.

6th. Such debts owing by him, as the Commissioner directs to be paid, shall be paid by him forthwith.

7th. A deduction will be made from his pay, according to Regulations, for each day when he is certified by the Surgeon sick and unfit for duty, except in certain cases, when full pay is allowed by the Commissioner.

8th. He shall not resign nor withdraw himself from his duties, unless allowed to do so in writing, by the Superintendent of the Division or by the Commissioner; or unless he shall have given to his Superintendent one month's previous notice in writing. If he resign or withdraw without such leave or notice, he is liable to forfeit all pay due and to be charged before a Magistrate.

9th. Each Police Constable is liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence, or misconduct, independently of any other punishment to which by law he may be subject. The Commissioner may also remove him from the Service by dismissal or otherwise without assigning any reason. If he be dismissed the Police Force, the whole of his pay then due is forfeited.

10th. A Constable dismissed from the Police Force, or who resigns his situation, shall, immediately after the dismissal or resignation, deliver up every article of dress and appointments which have been supplied to him. If any such articles or appointments have, in the opinion of the Commissioner, been improperly used or damaged, a deduction from the pay then due to the party shall be made, sufficient to make good the damage or supply a new article.

11th. A certificate of good conduct, if deserved, in the Police Force will be given by the Commissioner, subject to the regulations of the Service.

12th. Every Police Constable in the Force may hope to rise, by activity, intelligence, and good conduct, to the higher grades.

13th. He receives his pay each Wednesday, for the week ending the Sunday before.

14th. His pay on being appointed Constable is 70s. per week, rising to a maximum of 85s. per week. Clothing will be supplied to him, in accordance with the Regulations.

15th. The Constable's pay is subject to a deduction on account of superannuation, limited by the Police Act to two and a half per cent., and at present fixed at two per cent.

16th. The provisions in the Police Act, 1890, and the Metropolitan Police Orders, as to pensions and gratuities to Constables and to their widows and children, will apply to him, subject to any alterations that may hereafter be authorized by Parliament.

(B.) CONDITIONS OF SERVICE ADOPTED BY THE LIVERPOOL WATCH COMMITTEE IN 1902.

The Constable is appointed by the Watch Committee on the recommendation of the Head Constable, and makes the following declaration before a Magistrate:—

"I declare that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the office of Constable for the City of Liverpool, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will, and that I will to the best of my power cause the peace to be kept and preserved, and prevent all offences against the persons and properties of His Majesty's subjects; and that while I continue to hold the said office I will to the best of my skill and knowledge discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law."

The following are the conditions upon which he is appointed; he accepts and signs them, and must always remember what they are:—

I,, in consideration of the Watch Committee of the City of Liverpool appointing me to be a Constable in the Liverpool City Police, do hereby acknowledge that I am to be so appointed on the following conditions, that is to say:—

- (1) That I will devote the whole of my time to the service of the Liverpool City Police.
- (2) That I will not engage, directly or indirectly, in any business or employment, and that I will not live at any place where any member of my family is engaged in any business.
- (3) That I do not and will not belong to or subscribe money to the funds of any political or Party Society.
- (4) That I will submit to all rules and regulations which the Watch Committee may from time to time make, for preventing neglect and abuse, and for making the Liverpool City Police efficient in the discharge of their duties, and further, that I will promptly obey all orders of the Head Constable and others put in authority over me.
- (5) That the uniform clothing, accoutrements and other articles served out to me, for use in the execution of my duty are not to be my property and that I will deliver them up whenever called upon to do so.
- (6) That I shall have no claim to any stolen or unclaimed money or other property which may come into my possession, or to any money or other property which I may find while in the execution of my duty, and that I will deliver up all such money or property as directed by the Regulations.
- (7) That I will not retain any money or other thing given to me by way of fee or reward without the permission of the Watch Committee granted upon the recommendation of the Head Constable.
- (8) That I will live at a place approved of by the Head Constable.
- (9) That I will at all times provide myself with such articles of clothing as may, in the opinion of my officers, be suitable and sufficient.
- (10) That in consideration of receiving boot allowance I will at all times provide myself with boots such as are directed by the Regulations.
- (11) That there may be deducted from my pay such sums as may be ordered by the Head Constable for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say—for such stoppages on account of sickness as may from time to time be approved of by the Watch Committee, for contributions to the Pension Fund, to the Police Funeral Society, and to the Liverpool and Bootle Police Orphanage,

for fines for misconduct imposed upon me by the Watch Committee or the Head Constable, for making good any loss of or damage to any article of clothing or accoutrement served out to me, or for repayment at the time of my leaving the Force of the boot allowance for any part unexpired of the period for which it may have been paid.

- (12) That my pension, if and when I become entitled to one, will be calculated upon the amount of pay and extra pay only, and not upon the amount of any allowances of which I may then be in receipt.
- (13) That my appointment is on probation, and that until I am promoted from the Probationary Class my services may be dispensed with at any time that the Head Constable may think fit, without his giving any reason for so doing.
- (14) That I was born on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ and that I will, within three months of this date, produce a proper certificate of birth.
- (15) That all the statements in my application for employment dated _____ are true in every particular.

(C) SUGGESTED SET OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE DRAWN UP BY THE CHIEF CONSTABLES' (SCOTLAND) CLUB.

1. Every Constable on appointment must deposit with the Chief Constable for retention during the period of his service his testimonials of character, birth certificate, and discharge from H.M. Forces should he have served therein.

2. Every Constable shall serve as a probationer for a period of three months or longer if necessary before being appointed to the permanent Force. He must, if required by the Chief Constable, in addition to the training he will receive in Police duty, attend at least two sessions at evening continuation classes for the advancement of his general education.

3. Every Constable on joining will be supplied with uniform and accoutrements for which he will be held strictly accountable. No part of such supply (including regulation books or local byelaws) is to be considered as belonging to the Constable.

4. (1) Every Constable shall serve and reside wherever he is appointed.

(2) He shall obey promptly and strictly all orders he may receive from his superiors, and conform to all the regulations of the service now in force or which may be made from time to time.

(3) When on duty he must appear clean and smart and correctly dressed in the regulation uniform and wear regulation boots.

5. Every Constable shall devote his whole time to the duties of the Police, and he must not engage, directly or indirectly, in any other trade, business, or occupation or profession, neither must his wife keep a shop.

6. Upon no occasion and under no pretence whatever shall a Constable take money or reward of any kind from any person or persons without the permission of the Chief Constable.

7. Every Constable shall carefully abstain from any expression of any political or religious opinions in any way calculated to give offence, and shall not belong to any political society or to any secret society except such as are permitted by law.

8. A constable shall not institute proceedings against any person in any Court of Law for alleged assault committed upon him in the execution of his duty, or for alleged defamation of character, neither shall he prosecute any servant of the Police establishment for any alleged debt or damage without first obtaining the written consent of the Chief Constable.

9. When on the sick list, either in consequence of being hurt on duty or otherwise, every Constable must, at least one hour before he is due to come on duty, send a report to the officer on duty at the nearest Police Office of his inability to perform duty, and at the same time intimate whether or not he is able to wait upon the Police Surgeon. Every Constable whether sick or hurt on duty will, if able, attend at the Police Surgeon's consulting room as may be directed. He must also when under the care of the Police Surgeon, attend to his instructions and resume duty whenever ordered by him to do so. Medical

attendance and medicines are supplied free, and no deductions will be made from the pay of any Constable during the first three months of his sickness. If, however, the sickness extends beyond this period, the Police Authority will decide from the circumstances of the case whether the Constable will be allowed to remain longer in the service, and if so, specify the amount to be deducted from his pay during the period of his sickness beyond the three months before referred to.

10. When a Constable who has been granted sick or other leave is prevented by illness from returning to duty on the expiration of such leave, a certificate of his inability to do so must be obtained from a properly qualified medical practitioner, and after being verified by the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station in the place where the sick man is staying, the certificate is to be forwarded to the Superintendent or other officer in charge of the Division to which the Constable belongs.

11. In addition to his ordinary duty every Constable must attend for special duty whenever required by the Chief Constable, and he must whether on or off duty, when his services are necessary or are requested by another officer or other person, render all possible assistance until the purpose has been served or the duty taken charge of by other officers.

12. No Constable shall, without permission from the Chief Constable, leave the service without giving one month's previous notice; should he leave without such permission or notice, the whole of his pay then due may be forfeited and he will further be liable to fine or imprisonment as provided by statute.

13. Every Constable dismissed from the Force or who resigns his appointment must forthwith deliver up to the Chief Constable at such time and place as may be directed, all articles of uniform and equipment, including books, which have been supplied to him. A Constable failing to do so will be liable to the penalties as provided by statute. If any articles have, in the opinion of the Chief Constable, been improperly used or damaged, a deduction may be made from any pay due to him sufficient to make good the damage, or supply a new article as the case may be.

14. A certificate of conduct in the Police service will not be granted by the Chief Constable (a) if the Constable shall have been dismissed the service; (b) if he shall have quitted the service without having given due notice of his intention to do so; (c) if he shall have been guilty of any misconduct of a serious nature, or frequently guilty of minor offences; (d) if he shall have served less than twelve months in the Force.

15. Every Constable will be liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, neglect of duty or misconduct, independently of any penalty to which by law he may be subject. He shall likewise be liable when found guilty of any disciplinary offence to be reduced from a higher to a lower rank or grade or may be fined in a specified sum, which will be deducted from his pay, and if his conduct is deemed unsatisfactory in any respect his ordinary advancement may be deferred.

16. Any member of the Force who may be dismissed for any reason other than that of a conviction for any crime or offence obtained against him in a Criminal Court shall have the right of appeal to the Sheriff Principal, provided he gives notice of his intention of making such an appeal at the time of his dismissal. An appeal may only be made on the condition that the defaulter shall have made his whole defence and called all his available witnesses at the original hearing or hearings.

17. Constables shall be paid weekly at the authorised rate of pay, subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent. as contribution towards pension. Constables may hope to rise by activity, intelligence and good conduct to the superior grades in the service.

18. Every Constable is granted one day's rest in seven and, in addition, days' annual leave. Special leave may also under certain circumstances be granted.

19. Gratuities and pensions are granted to Constables subject to the provisions of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, and the Police (Scotland) Act (1890) Amendment Act, 1910. A copy of the Regulations under the Act of 1890 is supplied to each Constable on appointment.

(D) SET OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE SUGGESTED BY
MR. G. H. GARDNER.

Each Constable is to devote his whole time to the Police Service, and promptly to obey all lawful orders of the persons in authority over him. He will be bound by, and will faithfully and zealously carry out, the Regulations of the Service in force for the time being, in accordance with the Police Acts.

Pay.—Each Constable will receive such pay and emoluments as may be prescribed by the Police Authority, by Regulations made from time to time under the powers conferred by the Police Acts, subject to the condition that in no case will he receive any *less rate* than that to which he would be entitled by length of service under the Regulations in force at the time of his appointment (that is to say, the Constable will be entitled to the benefits of any increase of pay which may be hereafter authorised).

Pay is subject to a deduction—not to exceed 2½ per cent.—which is allocated to the Pension Fund (Police Act, 1890, Sec. 15 (1)).

Pension.—The main provisions of the Police Acts governing pensions and gratuities are printed overleaf.

Note.—Under Sections 4 (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1890, the grant of all pensions or gratuities is subject to the condition that qualifying "approved service" is certified by the Chief Officer to have been diligent and faithful service.

DECLARATION.—I hereby undertake to carry out with diligence and fidelity the duties of a Constable in the Metropolitan Police Force, under the provisions of the Police Acts, and the Regulations of the Service in force for the time being, or as may be made from time to time, by virtue of the said Acts.

I accept the liability of immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence or misconduct, and also being removed from the Force without reason being assigned.

APPENDIX IV.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED SCALES OF ORDINARY PENSIONS

Note.—Pensions are payable on retirement with less than 25 completed years of service only if the constable retires with a medical certificate that he is incapacitated from the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body. The rates of pension applicable in these cases are printed in italics.

1 Completed Years of Approved Service.	2 Under Police Act, 1890.		4 †Under Police (Scotland) Act, 1890.	5 Proposed Scale,	6 Completed Years of Approved Service.
	*Minimum Scale.	*Maximum Scale.			
Under 10 ...	—	—	—	—	Under 10.
10 ...	—	—	—	10/60ths	10.
11 ...	—	—	—	11/60ths	11.
12 ...	—	—	—	12/60ths	12.
13 ...	—	—	—	13/60ths	13.
14 ...	—	—	—	14/60ths	14.
15 ...	15/60ths	15/50ths	—	15/60ths	15.
16 ...	16/60ths	16/50ths	—	16/60ths	16.
17 ...	17/60ths	17/50ths	—	17/60ths	17.
18 ...	18/60ths	18/50ths	—	18/60ths	18.
19 ...	19/60ths	19/50ths	—	19/60ths	19.
20 ...	20/60ths	20/50ths	20/60ths	20/60ths	20.
21 ...	22/60ths	22/50ths	21/60ths	22/60ths	21.
22 ...	24/60ths	24/50ths	22/60ths	24/60ths	22.
23 ...	26/60ths	26/50ths	23/60ths	26/60ths	23.
24 ...	28/60ths	28/50ths	24/60ths	28/60ths	24.
25 ...	30/60ths	31/50ths	25/60ths	30/60ths	25.
26 ...	31/60ths	2/3rds	26/60ths	32/60ths	26.
27 ...	32/60ths	2/3rds	27/60ths	34/60ths	27.
28 ...	33/60ths	2/3rds	28/60ths	36/60ths	28.
29 ...	34/60ths	2/3rds	30/60ths	38/60ths	29.
30 ...	35/60ths	2/3rds	32/60ths	2/3rds	30.
31 ...	36/60ths	2/3rds	34/60ths	2/3rds	31.
32 ...	37/60ths	2/3rds	36/60ths	2/3rds	32.
33 ...	38/60ths	2/3rds	38/60ths	2/3rds	33.
34 ...	39/60ths	2/3rds	2/3rds	2/3rds	34.
35 and over	2/3rds	2/3rds	2/3rds	2/3rds	35 and over

* For a force without any age limit.

† All pensions on retirement without medical certificate are subject to age limits prescribed in the Act, namely 55 years for sergeants and constables and 60 years for higher ranks.

APPENDIX V.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED SCALES OF SPECIAL PENSIONS.

1 Completed years of approved Service.	Total Disablement.				Partial Disablement.				10 Completed years of approved Service.
	Police Act, 1890. (Minimum rates.)		Proposed.		Police Act, 1890. (Minimum rates.)		Proposed. (Minimum limits.)		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Acci- dental.	Non- Acci- dental.	Acci- dental.	Non- Acci- dental.	Acci- dental.	Non- Acci- dental.	Acci- dental.	Non- Acci- dental.	
1 or less ...	60ths. 15	50ths. 20	60ths. 30	60ths. 30	60ths. 45	60ths. 10	60ths. 20	60ths. 20	1 or less.
2 ...	15	20	30	45	10	20	10	20	2.
3 ...	15	20	30	45	10	20	10	20	3.
4 ...	15	20	30	45	10	20	10	20	4.
5 ...	15	20	30	45	10	20	10	20	5.
6 ...	15	20	30	45	12	20	10	20	6.
7 ...	15	20	30	45	12	20	10	20	7.
8 ...	15	20	30	45	12	20	10	20	8.
9 ...	15	20	30	45	12	20	10	20	9.
10 ...	15	20	30	45	12	20	10	20	10.
11 ...	20	25	32	48	15	25	11	21	11.
12 ...	20	25	32	48	15	25	12	22	12.
13 ...	20	25	32	48	15	25	13	23	13.
14 ...	20	25	32	48	15	25	14	24	14.
15 ...	20	25	32	48	15	25	15	25	15.
16 ...	21	26	34	51	16	26	16	26	16.
17 ...	22	27	34	51	17	27	17	27	17.
18 ...	23	28	34	51	18	28	18	28	18.
19 ...	24	29	34	51	19	29	19	29	19.
20 ...	25	30	34	51	20	30	20	30	20.
21 ...	27	32	36	54	22	32	22	32	21.
22 ...	29	34	36	54	24	34	24	34	22.
23 ...	31	35	36	54	26	36	26	36	23.
24 ...	33	36	36	54	28	38	28	38	24.
25 ...	35	38	38	54	30	40	30	40	25.
26 ...	36	39	38	57	31	40	32	40	26.
27 ...	37	39	38	57	32	40	34	40	27.
28 ...	38	39	38	57	33	40	36	40	28.
29 ...	39	39	38	57	34	40	38	40	29.
30 ...	40	39	40	60	35	40	40	40	30.
31 ...	40	39	40	60	36	40	40	40	31.
32 ...	40	39	40	60	37	40	40	40	32.
33 ...	40	39	40	60	38	40	40	40	33.
34 ...	40	39	40	60	39	40	40	40	34.
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