

(No. 127.)



1871.

T A S M A N I A.

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y.

P O R T A R T H U R.

R E P O R T O F T H E S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E , W I T H M I N U T E S O F T H E
P R O C E E D I N G S , A N D E V I D E N C E .

Brought up by Mr. Jackson, and ordered by the House to be printed, December
14, 1871.



REPORT of the Select Committee appointed, on the 23rd November, 1871, to enquire into the present cost of and expenditure in connection with the Penal Establishment of Port Arthur; also as to the employment and discipline of the Prisoners, Lunatics, and Paupers thereat.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

MR. MOORE.
MR. DAVIES.
MR. BELBIN.
MR. JAMES REID SCOTT.
MR. JACKSON.

MR. LEWIS.
MR. BALFE.
MR. MITCHELL.
MR. DOUGLAS. (*Mover.*)

DAYS OF MEETING.

November 24th, 30th. December 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, and 14th.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

JAMES BOYD, Esq., J.P.
GEORGE DINHAM, Esq.
MR. THOMAS REIDY.

MR. RINGROSE AUSTIN ATKYNS.
HON. J. M. WILSON, Esq.

R E P O R T.

YOUR Committee, having given their earnest attention to the matters referred to them, and having considered the evidence of those best acquainted with Tasman's Peninsula and the Penal Establishment there, and the documentary evidence obtainable, are unanimously of opinion,—

- 1st.—That the present cost and expenditure in connection with the Penal Establishment at Port Arthur is excessive, and that a considerable annual saving will be effected by transferring the occupants to the Main Land.
- 2nd.—That it is impossible to carry out proper penal discipline at Port Arthur.
- 3rd.—That the Establishment at Port Arthur being far too isolated and distant to admit of that frequent supervision which is essential for the satisfactory working of any such Establishment, and being both in a financial and reformatory point of view unsuitable for the Penal Establishment of the Colony, your Committee are unanimously of opinion that the time has now arrived when it becomes imperatively necessary to break up the Establishment at Port Arthur.

Your Committee recommend that the Government take immediate steps to provide the necessary accommodation at Hobart Town and elsewhere for the reception of the Paupers, Prisoners, and Lunatics now confined at Port Arthur.

JOHN A. JACKSON, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 14th December, 1871.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1871.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M. on Friday, 24th November, 1871.

Present—Mr. Douglas, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Davies, Mr. Jackson.

1. *Resolved*, That Mr. Jackson be Chairman.

2. *Ordered*, That the following papers be laid before the Committee:—

Correspondence Port Arthur, Paper of House.

Select Committee Report, last.

Expenditure at Port Arthur, and detailed cost of Establishment at present.

Return of Accommodation in various Gaols at Hobart Town.

Report of value of lands and the Coal Mines.

Occupation of the men at Port Arthur, or trades.

Any report of the working of Port Arthur.

Letter from C. Meredith to His Excellency the Governor as to Schoutens Island for a Convict Station.

Mr. Boyd's letter to the Governor, in Parliamentary Blue Book.

3. Dr. Dinham and Mr. Boyd to be summoned as Witnesses.

Committee adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1871.

Present—Mr. Jackson (in the Chair), Mr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Davies.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Copy Mr. Boyd's letter to Governor's Secretary, dated 8th April, 1871, read.

Resolved, That Plan of Peninsula and the last approved Regulations, Port Arthur, be produced.

Resolved, That Mr. Boyd be summoned as a Witness on Tuesday at 11 A.M.

Mr. Davies moved that the Chairman be requested to take the necessary steps to have the Members of this Committee formed into a Royal Commission, with power to call for persons and papers and to travel.

Agreed to.

Committee adjourned until Tuesday at 11.

TUESDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Balfe, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Davies, Mr. Belbin, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Mitchell.

1. The Clerk produced a sketch Plan of Tasman's and Forestier's Peninsulas, Blue Book, and Reports on the Convict Establishments, 1869.

Further Correspondence—Discipline and Management of Prisons in H. M. Colonial Possessions, 1868.

2. Extract Mr. Boyd's letter of 8. 4. 71. read.

3. Mr. Boyd examined.

4. Committee adjourned until Wednesday at 11.

WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Belbin, Mr. Balfe.

1. Minutes read.

2. Mr. Boyd examined.

3. Mr. Dinham, Mr. Reidy, and Mr. Atkins to be summoned for Thursday.

THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Moore, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Belbin, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Davies.

Mr. Dinham examined.

Mr. Reidy examined.

Mr. Atkins examined.

Chairman to request attendance of the Premier at 12 o'clock on Friday.

FRIDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present—Mr. Jackson (in the Chair), Mr. Moore, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Davies, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Belbin.

1. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Hon. J. M. Wilson examined.

TUESDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Belbin, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Scott, Mr. Moore, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Douglas.

1. Letter from Mr. Mitchell to the Chairman read, giving his views as to the disposition of the Settlement.
2. The question as to the form and substance of Resolutions to be adopted was discussed.
3. *Ordered*, That the Evidence be printed on slips for the Members of the Committee, and for the Witnesses to read and correct.
4. The Committee adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present—Mr. Jackson (Chairman), Mr. Douglas, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Davies, Mr. Balfe, Lewis.

1. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Hon. Mr. Wilson further examined.
3. The Committee adjourned until Thursday, 14th instant.

THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present—Mr. Jackson (Chairman), Mr. Douglas, Mr. Davies, Mr. Belbin, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Scott.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
Draft Report read and adopted.

EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

JAMES BOYD, ESQ., J.P., *called in and examined.*

By the Chairman.—Your name is James Boyd, and you were formerly Civil Commandant at Port Arthur? Yes.

By Mr. Douglas.—How many years were you Civil Commandant? Nearly 18 years—from October 1853; I retired on 1st June, 1871, from the actual charge of the Establishment.

Are your opinions still the same as contained in your Report of the 8th April, 1871? Precisely.

How could the advice contained in the latter part of paragraph 4 on page 11. of that Report be carried out? The subject is a comprehensive one, and many things will have to be considered; to form temporarily an establishment there could be little difficulty. I would, however, appoint a Royal Commission to inspect the existing establishments on the main land, to discover the amount of accommodation, and the best means of employment, security, &c. I have not considered the whole of the details necessary to break up the establishment at Port Arthur and transfer the convicts to the main land.

Is there anything in the state of society to prevent the transfer of the prisoners to the main land? No; but I would recommend them to be kept near to the seat of Government, and not scattered, so as to be under the supervision of the Executive. I consider much better discipline could be kept up on the main land than at Port Arthur.

Are the lunatics violent? More than three-fourths are harmless. I would suggest that Dr. Dinham could give valuable information on this point.

Could hospital patients and invalid paupers be transferred? With great advantage.

Has the Port Arthur Estimate for 1872 been submitted to you? No; I have not been consulted at all on the subject—I was not asked for my opinion. When I came to town I told the Colonial Secretary that, as the staff had been largely reduced, it would be well to give the Commandant authority at once to employ some additional constables whenever such might be required.

Is there any quantity of good land in the 140,000 acres mentioned in your Report, either pastoral or agricultural? From Eagle Hawk Neck to Port Arthur all land to the east of that line is worthless; but perhaps there are a few acres at Fortescue Bay, and a few along the old Railway—altogether not more than 200 acres of good land; the remainder is wild, scrubby, sandy subsoil, with peaty surface, and the timber worthless, except a little at Fortescue Bay and Eagle Hawk Neck. From Port Arthur to Wedge Bay, southward, is densely timbered along the road, and in other places the land, if cleared, would be found good. No good timber in the centre of this district, which portion is similar to the last; there may be 1000 acres of moderately good agricultural and pastoral land between Tunnel Bay and Wedge Bay—the whole of this tract does not contain more than 1200 to 1300 acres of such land. From Wedge Bay to Impression Bay, to the eastward up to the old Railroad, the greater part has magnificent timber, especially on the north; but along that shore the land is bad for a mile or so back, then the timber and land are good: from the southern half of this district it would be difficult to remove the timber to a shipping place. Blue gum is found in abundance in this district. Land cleared at Salt Water River about 300 acres; with Impression Bay and Cascades about 400 acres altogether—very fair light land, but suffers in dry weather. The remainder, from Wedge Bay to Impression Bay, and from Roaring Bay to Salt Water River, is inferior pastoral land with very small agricultural patches; timber much inferior to that in the last district. The next block, to the west of the last up to the Coal Mines boundary, is the best on the Peninsula—about 4000 acres good sheep and agricultural country; nearly all, except some of the ranges and along the coast, is suitable for pastoral purposes. The Coal Mines block is sandy and worthless.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1871.

JAMES BOYD, ESQ. *Examination continued.*

By the Chairman.—Do you approve of the situation of the Penal Establishment so far from the seat of Government? No; I have always considered Port Arthur too isolated and distant—I say this most emphatically—to admit of that frequent supervision which is essential for the safe and satisfactory working of any such establishment.

What is the present staff? By the estimate now shown me there are in all 104 persons receiving pay. I find the following reductions have been made:—1 Storekeeper, 4 Overseers, 3 Assistant Overseers or Discipline Officers. I do not see how prisoners can be properly supervised with so reduced a staff—and, I think, the 11 Constables reduced will also greatly weaken the safety of the establishment and the security of the Peninsula.

The establishment is not then over officered? On the contrary, I think the staff inadequate. I do not think the present Commandant can be held responsible for escapes, having so large a line of coast to guard with so small a force. I would strongly advise that short-sentenced men from the other prisons of the Island should be sent to Port Arthur to assist the constabulary, and for other purposes. In my experience, nearly one-half of the absconders were captured by men of this class—short-sentenced men.

I am of opinion, from long experience and an intimate knowledge of the working of Prison discipline, that Tasman's Peninsula is a most unfavorable situation for the Penal Establishment of this Colony, and that, too, upon almost every ground, whether in a financial or a reformatory point of view; and I have always conceived it to have been a radical mistake to place such an establishment there at all. The history of Norfolk Island, with that of Macquarie Harbour and the earlier history of Port Arthur, furnish the strongest proofs in support of this opinion. As I found Port Arthur so it remains in many features; and all that I could do, by devoting every energy I possessed, and with the best information before me, was an endeavour to ameliorate the evils I have referred to. I have expressed these opinions, in various ways, in reports which I have drawn up, and in my evidence before a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament in 1860.

By Mr. Mitchell.—How many men under “separate treatment”? 77.

What are their ages? Some are old, but others quite young. I consider these characters dangerous to be at large, chiefly as regards their bad and evil influence upon the community,—but very few of them would be found otherwise dangerous.

Do you know anything of the Establishments on the main land? Not for the last 17 or 18 years. The Penitentiary is the only building I knew much about; this was a very fair establishment, but by no means perfect.

What would it cost to make that Penitentiary suitable for the worst and dangerous classes of prisoners? Using prison labour would reduce the cost very much,—I should say, roughly, about £100 for every cell required,—£10,000 would erect 100 cells. I think the wisest course the Colony could adopt would be to erect a building as a permanent Convict Establishment for Tasmania.

Would you as a resident in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town consider yourself safe if these men—the really dangerous—were brought up? Yes, quite safe. Escapes are very rare from such Establishments when properly conducted. Many of the convicts could not be allowed outside unless under very strict supervision.

By the Chairman.—Could penal discipline be carried out perfectly at Port Arthur if the staff were adequate? No: the distance from the seat of Government is too great for proper supervision by the Executive; besides, the Peninsula is too large, and the buildings with the means of employment adverse to modern penal discipline.

Are you in favour of breaking up the establishment as mentioned in your report? Yes; I have always been so. To continue the establishment much longer would be very expensive; for as the men die off or otherwise diminish the staff of the establishment could not be reduced in proportion to the numbers, and thus the cost per head becomes rapidly excessive.

Would you advise that this subject should be investigated by a Royal Commission? I think it most desirable. A Parliamentary Select Committee cannot spare sufficient time to enquire into so comprehensive a subject: the enquiries could be made during the recess, and a report furnished to your House by next Session.—I desire to add that I do not attend here voluntarily, but with much reluctance, to give any opinion respecting an Establishment with which I am no longer connected.

GEORGE DINHAM, ESQ., *called in and examined.*

By the Chairman.—Your name is George Dinham, and you were senior Medical Officer at Port Arthur for seven years? Yes.

Have you seen the Estimates for Port Arthur for 1872? No.

Do you think the medical branch expenses high or low? I think low; the cost included the requisites for all the inhabitants, both free and prisoners. Of all the prisoners, &c.—540—all but about 60 are subject to some disease or another,—in fact the place is almost one large hospital; there are very few really able-bodied men; disease of the heart is very prevalent. The confinement in cells, which I consider too small, for 23 hours out of 24, tends to lung diseases. This has reference only to men confined in the separate or “Model” Prison.

Do you think strict and proper discipline can be carried out at Port Arthur? No; I do not think it possible to carry it out. The four classes, paupers, lunatics, free persons, and prisoners, being all at one establishment, renders it impossible to carry out such discipline as should be enforced.

How long since you left? I left in June in this year.

By Mr. Moore.—Is there likely to be a rapid decrease in the number of patients suffering from chronic disease? No; many may linger for some time.

How many dangerous men are there? Very few.

By the Chairman.—Would it be unsafe to bring all the prisoners to Hobart Town, if properly supervised? Not at all.

By Mr. Douglas.—Could the lunatics be moved to New Norfolk? Yes; the Port Arthur Lunatic Establishment is a very good one, but there is no reason why they should not be moved; there are only about six really troublesome men in this class.

Could the invalids and free paupers be removed? I am not aware of any reason why they should not be moved.

Are the men taught any trade? I think boot-making is the only one taught—to men who have not learnt one.

What are the men chiefly employed at? A very large number are employed in getting firewood.

MR. THOMAS REIDY *examined.*

By Mr. Douglas.—Your name is Thomas Reidy, and you are the Keeper of the Gaol and House of Correction for Males at Hobart Town? Yes.

How long have you been in the Establishment? Nineteen years; as Keeper since 1856.

Is the Gaol separate from the House of Correction? They are kept as distinct Establishments.

Can you carry out penal discipline in the Gaol? No; not in the Gaol proper.

Does the House of Correction afford means of carrying out penal discipline? Not as at Port Arthur. There is a classification to the extent that prisoners free to the Colony are kept from the old convicts, and indecent offenders from all others. ✓

What is the average number confined? About 18 in the Gaol, 150 in the House of Correction.

Are any class of offenders kept specially in Hobart Town? No: all four years and upwards men go to Port Arthur; and under three years remain in Hobart Town.

Do you receive men from Launceston and other places? Yes.

Why were men transferred from Port Arthur when their sentences became less than three years? To increase the strength of our gangs, and doubtless to save expense.

What is the average cost per head, including everything, and without any credit being taken for the prisoners' labour? I furnish a Return giving this information.

How are the prisoners employed? In gangs, and some at their trades in the Establishment.

Does the Establishment get credit for work done? No.

Do the men give much trouble in their supervision? No: I have the power to give three days' solitary confinement for minor offences: repeated and graver crimes are punished magisterially.

Did the drafts of men transferred from Port Arthur interfere with your discipline? No: they were carefully picked out from a list, excluding men under separate treatment, those badly conducted, or whose unexpired portions of sentences exceeded four years; but we never selected men with more than three.

Are men under your control prior to being sent to Port Arthur? Yes; but they are kept separate in cells until sent away: about ten days is the average time: the Schooner can only take three or four: these are, of course, the most troublesome I have to deal with,—especially those with long sentences.

Which of this class are the most troublesome? Cattle and sheep stealers, burglars, and indecent offenders.

Could the number of prisoners you could accommodate be supervised at the present cost if they were men of the same length of sentence? No; but the increase would be small: two or three constables would supervise the dormitories; and a little extra for guarding the gangs.

Could the Gaol be adapted for the confinement of more serious offenders and longer-sentenced men? Not unless at a considerable expense, and by reconstruction.

By Mr. Lewis.—Would the addition of 100 men, not sentenced for more than three years, increase the responsibilities of the officers in charge? Not to any appreciable extent; but longer sentenced men could not be worked in gangs outside the walls without armed warders empowered by law to shoot down absconders, as in Victoria.

By Mr. Mitchell.—Is there space within the Establishment to build accommodation for 50 separate cells? Yes.

MR. RINGROSE AUSTIN ATKYNS *examined.*

Your name is Ringrose Austin Atkyns; and you are the Superintendent and Gaoler of the Gaol and House of Correction for Females, and of the Invalid Establishment; also of the Reformatory for Juvenile Males? Yes.

What is your average strength? About 440 during the last year,—leaving a surplus of 123 beds.

Would it be possible to increase the accommodation? Yes—to any extent.

By Mr. Mitchell.—Would this be within the walls? No; it would be at the back: there is land enough for 100 cells under the separate system.

Is not the Cascades a morass, and an unhealthy situation? No; I have lived there nearly 20 years, and found it healthy. The death rate among the inmates is low considering their average age.

By Mr. Davies.—Have you accommodation for long-sentence and dangerous men? No, only for invalids and short sentences.

Can you give any idea how much it would cost to increase the numbers by 100 additional invalids? It would cost little,—there is no room except in the House of Correction for Females, where there is room for 120. We should have to build for lunatics and paupers.

Would the present Staff suffice? Yes, with a few Wardsmen—about 4 or 5.

How many free paupers have you? 166 male, 132 female; they can be discharged at once as a right, but have a fresh order on return: they constantly leave. They have been in and out four or five times a month—they leave to get drink and to beg. This is a decided nuisance to the community. Paupers from the country are sent to town by coach and from thence here in cabs at the expense of the Government; and after having been in the Institution a few days, claim their discharge. I have represented this.

Were you ever stationed at Port Arthur? Yes; for ten years, in 1851.

By the Chairman.—Do you know anything of the Charitable Institutions at Port Arthur? No; I only receive the Imperial inmates until they are sent down. All the inmates are chargeable on colonial funds.

THE HON. J. M. WILSON, *Colonial Secretary, examined.*

Mr. Boyd has been appointed within the last four months? Yes, since the retirement of the original Superintendent.

Have any considerable reductions been made in the official staff at Port Arthur or otherwise? Yes, 15 or 16 officers have been reduced since Mr. Boyd left; thus, with the altered scale of pay, reducing the cost by £3300 to £3500 per annum on salaries alone. Since it was handed over to Colonial Government there have been also other reductions, by withdrawing able-bodied men acting as servants to officers, thus augmenting the strength of the men available for labour. I anticipate about 8 months' supply of meat for the entire establishment can be raised at Port Arthur, and with a view of this being carried out I have given instructions for about 400 acres cleared land to be laid down in English grasses. Some portion of this has already been effected. There has been an alteration in the meat contract since the Establishment has been handed over to the Colony; the meat is now killed upon the Establishment, and hides, skins, and offal are beneficially used and are given in by the present Contractor, whose contract is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. cheaper than it was when under Imperial rule. Tan-yards are in operation, and the leather produced will be made into boots and shoes by the prisoners for their use. I believe the whole of the vegetables required could be raised there which has not hitherto been the case. The management of Port Arthur having been so

recently handed over, there has not yet been time to afford the results of the general working of the Institution, but I have no doubt that the cost of the maintenance of prisoners, insane, and paupers can yet be materially reduced.

Would it be advantageous to increase the number of short-sentenced men on the Peninsula? It would if we had a considerable number of men in gaol in Hobart Town, because a large number of prisoners cannot be profitably employed in the metropolis. It has hitherto been the practice to withdraw from Port Arthur all prisoners whose sentences had only two years to run. This has now been discontinued, to afford an opportunity of their labour being usefully employed on the Peninsula.

Does not the length of coast to be guarded require a disproportionate number of constables to prevent the escape of prisoners? If the prisoners were shut up in cells it would take less men to guard them. Necessarily more are required to guard them when employed out of doors. Some of the constables are short-sentenced men, but not all the short-sentenced men are thus occupied, only when an absconder is out.

By Mr. Douglas.—If the prisoners and paupers and lunatics were removed to Hobart Town it would involve an expense of £12,000 for buildings, excluding accommodation for paupers; and when you have built the necessary prisons they would become useless in ten or twelve years. How so? Our present prisons are not adapted, and we should require new buildings. If Port Arthur is in existence four or five years there will then be accommodation for all the dangerous men at a much less cost. If these men were brought to town they could not be worked outside the gaol walls or gangs, and in the event of any number breaking away from custody, should they be brought to Hobart Town, a risk of life would be entailed upon the country, as well as a large cost to the Treasury for their apprehension and prosecution. The only way in which these men could be kept in safe custody,—I mean the dangerous characters,—would be to shut them up constantly within the walls of the prison.

Is there no prison fit to keep them in? No.

These men were most of them prisoners originally, and fast dying out? If Port Arthur were continued four or five years the cost of removal would be much lessened. It would be preferable to continue the Establishment at Port Arthur than remove them; and I do not think any large saving would result from the removal,—it would be so trifling that the inconvenience would not be compensated. The cost of keeping the prisoners and lunatics in town would amount to about £27 per head if kept in confinement; at present it is £22, and at Port Arthur about 30s. more. The Committee would be better able in a year or two to see the amount of the difference to be made between continuing the Establishment and removing to town.

Will not the maintenance of the buildings cost a large sum? No, for mechanics under sentence will do this work. There is another reason why the Establishment should be continued, there would be no place for secondary punishment. According to return it costs £29 3s. 8d. per head for prisoners, allowing £825 result of labour? Yes.

What does it cost in Hobart Town? About £22 10s. to £24 according to price of provisions, giving no credit for labour as they are not employed on any directly reproductive work; the effect at Port Arthur of the labour is a direct money return.

Could not the 100 paupers at Port Arthur be absorbed into the institutions in Hobart Town? No; they are full now—quite crowded in the winter; the cost of adding to the Brickfields to accommodate these men would be about £800 to £1000.

Are not most Hospital patients very aged? Yes. There is no accommodation in the Hobart Town Hospital; the old building here would only accommodate about 40 or 50, but same is shortly wanted for females. All hospital buildings are necessarily expensive.

Are not the lunatics very aged? Some; about two-thirds are dangerous—some 60; none but what require treatment, care, and observation.

There are 280 prisoners—how many require separate treatment? According to the return, 25; but this number of course varies—these would be the men to be kept within the walls. Then, also, the men addicted to unnatural and indecent offences, about 77, would have to be confined in the same way.

You say 4 or 5 years would reduce the number: would you recommend breaking up the Establishment then? The Parliament would then be better able to judge of the advisability of erecting new buildings to confine many of the men who would require guarding and constant supervision. At the end of 5 years the physical condition would be materially reduced.

Would you propose then to keep the men at Port Arthur at the end of four years? No; but it would then be easier to arrive at what should be done.

How long have the majority been confined? Some since cessation of transportation. They are nearly all prisoners of the Crown from England,—the dregs of the penal element.

Have you any other reasons why the men should be kept this time? It would be repulsive to the community to have them confined in town; and, again, the appliances for their confinement are already in existence at Port Arthur without going to any expense.

Was it not contemplated when taking over Port Arthur to break up the Establishment? Yes.

Was it not so far considered as to be the ground-work of the calculations? Yes, we asked for £8000 towards the cost of erecting buildings on their removal, but were refused.

What would the supervision per head cost if the 540 inmates were brought up to town? About half the sum charged at Port Arthur (£10), but they would make no return; cost of building at £12,000 would be £600 per annum in perpetuity, so that there would be a saving.

What could you sell the land at Norfolk Bay where the sheep are to be depastured, and the other blocks? Perhaps £2 per acre—about £1500 to £2000. The 400 acres would bring, perhaps, £1200,

the Coal mines bring £200, Cascades £2000, and £2000 for the land and buildings at Port Arthur; this would be a set off to the cost of any new buildings to be erected in town on removal of the Establishment, but at a great sacrifice.

What would be the reduction in the annual expenditure in the four or five years you require? About £2000, because the staff could be very considerably reduced, perhaps from £700 to £1000 in wages alone.

Will Port Arthur not be used in future for the prisoners as they are sentenced? Yes, certainly; long-sentenced men are sent down.

Have you not stated in the correspondence with the Home Government that the ratio of the expenditure increases in proportion to the diminution of the number of prisoners? Yes.

Can you give any idea when you would do away with Port Arthur? No.

Have the Officers any perquisites? All have houses; some have pauper servants, others prisoner; the constables, rations. I will furnish a return of the Officers' salaries and perquisites.

What would the schooner bring if sold, and how is she employed? I will give you a return of this; she is worth £600.

By Mr. Davies.—What was your estimate of the cost of removal of the Establishments from Port Arthur? £12,000.

If that course were adopted, how long would the buildings take in construction? Probably two years.

Although a large number of prisoners will probably die out and others become old and infirm, and could be removed to the main land, what would you then do for a place of secondary punishment? We should then have no such place.

How could it be contemplated then to break up Port Arthur in 4 or 5 years? I said you could then better consider the question than you can at the present time. The real cost of the maintenance of the Establishment under the Colony would then be fully understood.

All your present statements are derived from official sources, and not from any practised experience of your own? Yes.

Do you consider Mr. Boyd's, the late Commandant, views a reliable source of information on this subject? Yes. I consider them of value.

Are you of opinion now the Establishment is transferred to the Government that it is advisable to keep so important a place for prison discipline so far from the seat of Government? It would be better to have the Convict Establishment nearer to head quarters; but as all the appliances exist on the Peninsula for the coercion of criminals, it would be, I think, unadvisable at this time to entail upon the Colony a large outlay for the building of prisons and other places adapted for the persons under charge at the Establishment.

Are you of opinion the same efficient discipline can be maintained at Port Arthur as if the whole Establishment were removed to the immediate supervision of the Executive? With proper officers at Port Arthur there is no reason why effective discipline should not be maintained,—the present Superintendent is an active and a zealous officer.

Have the Executive laid down any scheme for their guidance in the government of Port Arthur, or do they trust to this zealous officer? Port Arthur is now conducted mainly under original Imperial Rules, which are now under consideration to be revised. In every case, but in the most trivial matters where a man is punished by confinement in gaol, his case is reported to the Colonial Secretary, who finally approves or disapproves, as the case may be; and no appointments of officers or constables are made without his sanction, so that in the working of the Establishment it is thus officially under the control of the Government.

What supervision of a personal nature do the Executive contemplate? The Establishment will be visited probably 3 times a year.

Is there not a large cost for the transmission of free paupers? No; they go by the Schooner and cost nothing,—many are invalided from the Gaol to the Depot.

By Mr. Douglas.—Are you aware the present Government had contemplated the removal of the prisoners to Hobart Town if terms could be made with the Imperial Government for the transfer of the Port Arthur Establishment to the Colony? I believe they did; but nothing was done, and no decision arrived at.

Do you know if plans and specifications for alterations to the Cascades were made? Yes; an inspection of the place was made, but I have never seen them.

Civil Commandant's Office, Port Arthur, 8th April, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum of the 18th ultimo, requesting that a Report might be furnished for the information of His Excellency the Governor as to the present state of the Establishment at Port Arthur, and the general system of discipline and management which I have carried out during my tenure of office; also with my views as to the lowest number to which the official staff can be reduced compatibly with the maintenance of good order and discipline, and the efficient working of the Establishment; and further, with any suggestions that I may wish to make as regards the manner in which, in my opinion, Port Arthur can be most advantageously conducted for the future.

In compliance I have to report as follows:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Staff of Stipendiaries.

The Civil Commandant and Superintendent.
 One Protestant Chaplain.
 One Roman Catholic Chaplain.
 One Schoolmaster (Free School), who also instructs the Convicts confined in the Separate Prison, and has charge of the Officers' Library.
 One Schoolmistress (Free School).
 One Medical Officer and Assistant Magistrate, who is also a Coroner of the Territory.
 One Wardmaster, and who also has general charge of the Pauper Dépôt.
 One Dispenser.
 One Head Keeper of Insane.
 Two Under ditto.
 Ten Attendants of Insane.
 One Chief Warder, Pauper Dépôt.
 Three Ordinary Warders, ditto.
 One Senior Clerk, who is also Librarian, Master of Prisoners' Evening School; and Deputy Registrar, &c.
 One Junior Clerk, who is a Constable.
 One Writer for Stores and Accounts.
 One Provision Storekeeper, who has recently, on the reduction of the Commissariat Storekeeper, been placed in charge of the Commissariat Magazines, and also has general charge of the Agricultural Department.
 One Dry Storekeeper and in charge of timber and other materials, who is also Postmaster.
 One Station Officer and Engineer.
 Two Overseers at Separate Prison, one of whom has charge of all Convicts, not being inmates of the Prison, employed at tailoring, shoemaking, and harness-making, as also of the boot and leather expense store.
 One Assistant Overseer in charge of the Separate Prison by night.
 One Overseer in charge of Settlement Farm, Dairy, &c.
 One Overseer in charge of Penitentiary or General Prison.
 One Overseer of Gang who is also Wharfinger.
 Three Assistant Overseers of Bush Gangs procuring logs, firewood, &c., one of whom has also charge of splitters and sawyers.
 One Assistant Overseer in charge of mechanics.
 One Assistant Overseer in charge of Bakehouse, Cookhouse, and Laundry.
 One Assistant Overseer in charge of Penitentiary at night.
 One Assistant Overseer in charge of Safety Cove Farm.
 One Assistant Overseer in charge of Long Bay and Garden Point Farms.
 One Master schooner *Harriet*.
 One Mate, ditto.
 Four Seamen, ditto, one of whom is cook.
 One Coxswain in charge of Settlement boats and launches conveying firewood and logs, &c. from bush jetties to Settlement.
 One Coxswain in charge of Woody Island Guard-boat.
 One Mail Carrier, (Contractor M'Ginness).
 One Signaller, Mount Augustus.
 One Senior Constable in general charge of all police business and arrangements on Tasman's Peninsula.
 One District Constable in charge of Eagle Hawk Neck, the Line and Norfolk Bay Division, including the Guard-boat Station at Woody Island.
 One Sergeant, Civil Guard, Port Arthur.
 One Corporal, ditto, ditto.
 Ten Constables, ditto, ditto.
 One Constable Acting Sergeant, ditto, Eagle Hawk Neck.
 One Constable Acting Corporal, ditto, ditto.
 Eleven Constables, ditto, ditto.
 One Constable at Duck Creek guarding approach to Eagle Hawk Neck.
 One Constable at Stoney Point, ditto, ditto.
 One Constable in charge of Norfolk Bay Station on main line of road to Eagle Hawk Neck and Coast Guard.
 One Constable guarding coast at Cascades and Impression Bay Stations.
 One Constable guarding coast at Salt Water River.
 One Constable and Herd in charge of stock depasturing on runs.
 One Constable in charge of Wedge Bay Station and Coast Guard.
 One Constable guarding coast and assisting in the supervision of Prisoners at Safety Cove Farm.
 One Constable guarding coast and in charge of Telegraph Station at Fortescue.
 One Constable in charge of old Railroad Station, District of roads, and of Telegraph Station at Signal Hill.
 Three Constables forming part of crew of Guard-boat at Woody Island.
 Two Constables Separate Prison.
 One Constable Penitentiary, day duty.
 One Constable watching mechanics and workshops.
 Two Constables watching convicts in Hospital.
 Two Constables watching Penitentiary at night.
 Two Constables night patrol for Station.
 Two Constables guarding Settlement outlets.

- One Constable Settlement Farm and bush patrol.
- One Constable guarding working boat.
- Seven Constables supervising gangs.

NOTE.—The Constables at out-stations have also to attend to the state of the roads and bridges; and those doing duty at Port Arthur perform bush service when absconders are at large, besides reinforcing Eagle Hawk and East Bay Necks and other posts.

- One Messenger Civil Commandant's Office.
- One paid Carpenter.

Convicts.

The total number of convicts undergoing sentences of imprisonment or orders of probation is 283, of whom the maintenance of 59 is chargeable to the Imperial, and 224 to the Colonial Government.

The number of prisoners fit for ordinary or first-class labour is 141; for reduced or second-class, 77; for light or third-class, 29; invalids unfit for labour, 26; confirmed lunatics and men under temporary observation for insanity, 10.

The number of convicts under medical treatment in Hospital, 11; the number confined in the Separate Prison under first stage of discipline, 5; in "solitary confinement" for prison offences, 5; number under "separate treatment" restrictions on account of the unnatural or indecent character of offences recorded against them, 77.

Employments of the Convicts.

Bakers, blacksmiths and fitter, bookbinder, brickmakers, bricklayer and plasterer, broom and mat makers, barber, bullock drivers, boatmen, boat and semaphore repairer, carpenters, cooks, charcoal burner, clearing land, cemetery keeper, church and chapel cleaner, dairymen, farrier, gardeners, herdsmen, hospital attendants, harness maker and repairer, labourers (agricultural), labourers (general), lime-burner and labourer, laundrymen, lamp-lighter, mason, moulder, foundrymen and locksmith, saw-mill men, mixing manure for guano and raising vegetables, painter and glazier, ploughmen and carters, procuring firewood, procuring logs for saw-mill, road making and repairing, sawyers (bush), servants (officers), shingler, shoemakers, splitters, shell gatherer, sweep, store labourers and butcher, stonebreakers and other light labourers, scavengers, signalmen, sexton, sacristan, tailors, tanner, tin-plate worker, writer, wheelwright, watchmen, watchmen assisting police, wardsmen, wood and water carriers.

Paupers.

There are 192 paupers, the whole of whom are chargeable to the Imperial Government; 53 are permanent patients in Hospital, and the remainder are in the Dépôt,—those in the Hospital are mostly old and bedridden. The paupers in Dépôt are kept strictly apart from the convicts, and being generally blind or infirm they perform scarcely any labour, except procuring firewood for the Dépôt, and cleaning the buildings occupied by their own class.

Insane.

There are 89 lunatics, either confirmed or under temporary observation, exclusive of the 10 insane convicts already mentioned, all of whom are chargeable to the Imperial Government.

ACCOMMODATION.

The General Prison or Penitentiary.

This is a substantial brick edifice of rectangular form and four storeys high; it will accommodate 432 convicts; viz.—136 in cells, and 296 in dormitory, in separated berths or iron bedsteads.

There is at present vacant accommodation for 228. The building also contains a spacious dining-hall capable of messing 484 prisoners; besides a chapel for the Roman Catholics; Library for prisoners containing 13,253 volumes of general literature, religious and educational works; schoolmaster's room containing maps, diagrams, &c., for the prisoners' evening school; pantry for mess utensils, with stores for spare bedding and clothing, &c.; ten separate baths supplied with hot and cold water, tank and steam pipe for heating purposes; twenty-two separated latrines; day-room; covered benches in yards for prisoners; exercise yards; parade ground for general musters and inspections; and offices for the station officer and the night officer.

Separate Prison.

This building is constructed of cut stone, and is of the most substantial character. It is one storey high, and built upon the radiating principle, having four wings, three of which, A., B., and C., contain cells; the fourth is the Chapel. There are separate exercise yards, store, and a workshop for associated prisoners, with quarters for constables situated in the spaces between the several wings.

The Prison contains 45 ordinary cells, and three for refractory prisoners; there are also 15 cells at the extremity of C. Division, the doors of which have been built up for some years past. This accommodation not being required, the vacant corridor, which is divided from the occupied part of the Prison, is used as a separate workshop.

The Chapel is upon the same principle as the original one at Pentonville Model Prison; it contains fifty separate stalls, the doors of which are secured from the outside. There are also elevated seats for the supervising officers, and benches for constables on duty.

The keeper of the Prison has quarters close to the building, and can communicate with the officer on night duty by means of a gutta percha tube which passes underground.

The Cells are supplied with index tablets and bells for the purpose of obtaining the immediate attendance of the officer on duty when necessary. (The same arrangement exists in the Penitentiary or General Prison.)

The inmates of the Separate Prison are employed at tailoring, shoemaking, and in manufacturing mats and brooms.

There are baths supplied with hot and cold water.

Pauper Depôt.

The Depôt consists of spacious, airy, and well-lighted dormitories, comprising two long parallel adjoining divisions with wings at the north end, the whole resembling the letter T. These dormitories afford accommodation for 140 persons in iron bedsteads, also a mess-room and kitchen with baths, laundry, &c.

The buildings of the Depôt are one storey high, constructed partly of wood and partly of brick: they are nearly new.

Lunatic Asylum.

This building is of very recent erection, one storey high, and built of brick upon the radiating principle, there being four wings, one of which, from its superior length, gives the Asylum the form of the Latin Cross; the wings are used as dormitories, and the patients, who occupy iron bedsteads, have ample space, while the rooms are cheerful, well lighted, and airy. The longest wing contains separate apartments for patients whose habits require them to be kept apart from each other.

The general body of the patients take their meals in the central hall, which is well lighted by a dome lantern.

The building affords excellent accommodation for 100 patients, with quarters for the head keeper and the attendants. The grounds are partially laid out in gardens, and there are verandahs with benches along the front sides of the building. The whole is enclosed by a substantial open palisade, affording a pleasant view of the surrounding country, gardens, church, &c., and is approached by a winding avenue with flower border on each side.

General Hospital.

This is a substantial brick building, two stories high, and will accommodate seventy patients in six wards: there is a dispensary, store, kitchen, &c. In addition to this Hospital there are three detached wards for the accommodation of what are termed the "infirm" class of paupers; these rooms are of wood, and form part of the original prison buildings.

Offices.

The Offices are of cut stone, and comprise the Public Office or Court, the Civil Commandant's Private Office, 3 rooms for clerks, the Post Office, and the Officers' Library.

Police Quarters.

These are built of brick, and are close to the General Prison. They comprise one large room for constables, one ditto for watchmen, an office for the Senior or Chief Constable, with kitchen, &c. They are substantial buildings.

Guard House and Quarters for Guard.

The former is a new wooden building, and the latter of brick. They answer the purpose admirably. The guard house also contains the station armoury.

General Bakery and Kitchen.

This is a comparatively new brick building. It is supplied with 4 large boilers, one of which can be rendered steam tight, and is used for reducing the bony and inferior parts of the meat into soup.

The cooking is done by steam. There are two large ovens, with bread store and scullery.

The Laundry.

This is near to the Bakery, and furnished with steam for heating purposes.

Fire Brigade.

There are three effective Fire Engines, two of which are at Port Arthur, and the third at Safety Cove Farm. The supply of water is abundant in all seasons.

The Store Rooms.

These comprise the Provision Store, the general Dry Store, and the Bedding, Clothing, and material Stores, &c.

The buildings used for storing provisions and general dry goods are of wood and in good serviceable condition; the other articles are kept in the two buildings formerly used as Military Barracks, both of which are substantial edifices, more particularly the one last occupied by the troops, which is built of cut stone and contains four large airy rooms, besides out-offices.

Workshops.

There are Shops for blacksmiths, farriers, nail-makers, locksmiths, vice-men, iron and brass-founders, tin-plate workers, carpenters, turners, wheelwrights, coopers, painters, and boat-builders.

Three turning lathes are fitted up, one of which can be driven by steam.

Steam Engine.

The Engine is of about eighteen horse power, upon the "direct acting" principle. The steam is supplied from two cylindrical boilers.

The Engine drives vertical and circular saws, bone mill, lathe, and blast for the iron foundry. The boilers and nearly the whole of the machinery have been made at Port Arthur under my direction.

Tannery.

The Tannery has nine pits, with currying table and blocks, &c., and is capable of producing sufficient leather for the whole establishment.

Saw Pits and Timber Store.

Twelve pairs of sawyers can be worked in covered pits furnished with tramroads; a considerable quantity of timber can also be stored here. There is a masons' and stone-breaking shed, also a shed for bricklayers and plasterers.

The Church.

The Church is a substantial stone edifice, and large enough to accommodate three times the number of persons who now use it. It is an unconsecrated building, and therefore available for both the Church of England and Roman Catholic services.

School-rooms.

There are two School-rooms for the children of the *employés*. The Prisoners' Evening School is held in their mess-room.

Dwelling-house Accommodation.

The Dwelling-house accommodation comprises, in addition to Government Cottage, quarters for the Civil Commandant, Chaplains, Medical Officer, Station Officer, Clerks, Storekeepers, and for forty other stipendiaries. The greater portion of these buildings are in effective condition, but many of them, which are built of wood and rather old, frequently require repair.

Farms and Out-stations.

The only farms now cultivated are those at Port Arthur, Safety Cove, Long Bay, and Garden Point. The aggregate area cropped last season was about 120 acres. The general character of the soil is very inferior and unproductive.

The store live stock are chiefly depastured upon the runs at and adjacent to Saltwater River and Mount Wilmot. The total number of all live stock on the 31st ultimo was 11 horses, 305 cattle, 172 sheep.

Besides these, there are 49 pigs and 135 fowls, the property of the Government.

The buildings at the Port Arthur farm comprise stable, cowshed, piggeries, barn, Dutch ditto, stores, dairy, cart-shed, all in good serviceable condition.

The buildings at Safety Cove, including the slaughtering establishment, are also in good condition. Those at Safety Cove Farm are chiefly of brick, and more extensive than the present service requires.

Long Bay and Garden Point Farms have only temporary huts.

The buildings at the other out-stations, as often stated in my Annual Reports, are fast becoming dilapidated, and only those occupied by the police can be preserved in repair owing to the want of mechanical labour.

Guard at Eagle Hawk Neck.

This important force is kept in effective order with the buildings necessary for its accommodation.

The extensive wharfage at Port Arthur furnishes berths for our largest Tasmanian steamers. It is provided with a splendid 5 ton iron crane, and with tramroads leading to the provision magazine and the saw-pits.

There are some miles of iron and wooden tramroads leading into beds of timber, and jetties from which to load launches.

The schooner *Harriet* is a first-class vessel of 40 tons, and was built at Hobart Town in 1864.

For some years the *Harriet* has performed all the traffic in passengers and stores to and from Hobart Town.

There are six whaleboats, one gig, two dingies, and five launches, for conveying logs, firewood, limeshells, &c., and for guard purposes. All the boats and launches, with one exception, have been built at Port Arthur; they are in good condition.

The boat-shed is furnished with three lines of locked chains in front to prevent seizures by the convicts.

The boats and launches are in charge of a coxswain.

There are ten semaphores on Tasman's Peninsula, and one at Mount Augustus, near to Clarence Plains. These are used for maintaining telegraphic communication between the head settlement and the out-stations, and also with Hobart Town.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT CARRIED OUT.

The regulations and detail orders framed by myself fully explain the system which has been pursued by me, and may be summarised as follows:—

1. The safe custody of the convicts.
2. Their classification and supervision.
3. Labour.
4. Rewards and punishments.
5. Moral and religious instruction.
6. Results.

The safe Custody of the Convicts.

In carrying out this important object, the following arrangements have been observed, viz. :—The immediate removal to the Separate Prison of any convict suspected of intending to abscond; the working of the heaviest sentence men on the station, their overseers having the assistance of constables whenever the gangs go beyond the station boundaries; by the dressing of all convicts in yellow or parti-colour clothing the unexpired period of whose sentences amount to 1000 days; maintaining an efficient guard at Eagle Hawk Neck, as also the guard-boat at Woody Island; and when convicts abscond from the gangs, the prompt reinforcing of the former and of the Municipal Police Station at East Bay Neck; also by placing a guard-boat at the north-west point of Tasman's Peninsula to watch private vessels and fishing-boats; and in guarding the weak parts at the Coal Mines, Wedge Bay, Cascades, and other places, according to the number of constables and sub-constables or watchmen available.

The maintenance of telegraphic communication by semaphores and by night fire signals is also of great importance, in order to afford the earliest information to the guard at Eagle Hawk and East Bay Necks and Woody Island.

The guard-boat ought always to be kept at Woody Island. On one occasion when I had removed it to Norfolk Bay Station a plot was laid by a number of convicts to seize it.

All boats are secured by day and night, and an armed sentry placed over the boat-shed.

Convicts under heavy sentences on arrival are placed in light irons for temporary safety, and in order to afford time to prove their conduct.

Boats with convict crews always have an armed constable seated close to the coxswain.

Classification.

Men under sentences exceeding 7 years, and all undergoing sentences for offences of an indecent character, are, upon arrival, placed in the Separate Prison, the former for periods proportioned to their sentences and the latter for one year. Convicts who have offences of the character alluded to recorded against them always occupy cells at night, are kept as much as possible by themselves during the day, and not allowed to hold any billet or to be worked out of the charge of an overseer or constable.

Juvenile prisoners are treated in the Separate Prison under modified discipline; and the first convicted are always kept apart from the re-convicted convicts.

The dress of the prisoners is arranged as follows :—

All men whose unexpired time amounts to 1000 days are clothed in yellow or parti-colour; those under 1000 days, in grey; servants, watchmen, and other men in billets, in blue.

Prisoners who have not completed one-sixth of their sentence are not allowed to hold billets.

Supervision.

Good and unrelaxed supervision by day and night is absolutely necessary; and I have ever made it a rule to insist upon the most trifling irregularities or breaches of Regulation being at once reported, as by the faithful observance of this practice the commission of grave offences has been timely prevented, and punishments greatly reduced.

Labour.

The convicts are divided into four labour classes; viz.—the 1st, or able-bodied; 2nd class, or physically unable to perform a fair day's work; 3rd class, those only fit for the lightest labour; and 4th, invalids who, as a rule, perform no work. This classification is determined by the medical officer.

The heavy bush work must be done by the strongest men, and the other multifarious employments by the weaker.

Mechanics are worked at their trades whenever such are carried on. By taking advantage of skilled mechanics the principal buildings have been erected and kept in repair, and all the machinery manufactured with very little extraneous aid or expense.

Rewards and Punishments.

By a careful system of rewards for good conduct and industry, such as the grant of task-work credit towards future partial remission of sentence; money gratuities to be given on discharge; a little extra diet for special industry, or for working in wet weather; the daily small allowance of tobacco; the gradual relaxation of heavy labour and the restraints of strict discipline, and employment in situations of comparative trust, such as domestic servants, signalmen, messengers, &c.; by these means punishment, except to a small extent, has been found unnecessary; and the incentives to continued good conduct and steady labour held out to the prisoners by these revocable indulgences have, in my opinion, laid the groundwork in very many instances of self-restraint and future amendment of life, and convinced the majority that a course of misconduct is decidedly opposed to their own interests. But while everything has been done to improve the men, they have ever known that severe punishment would certainly follow the commission of any serious offence; and that they were liable to be confined in the Separate Prison for as much as 12 months, or to be placed in solitary confinement on bread and water 6 days out of 7 for periods not exceeding 1 month, or to have their sentence of imprisonment extended for a year in or out of chains.

It affords me sincere gratification, on my retirement from official life after a period of 30 years devoted to the Civil Service, that, notwithstanding the many thousand men of whom I have had charge, I have not availed myself of the use of the lash for the last 22 years at any of the Convict Establishments over which I have been appointed to preside.

This striking fact has led to the abolition of flogging as a prison punishment.

When I entered upon the duties of my present office there were 100 convicts in heavy chains at Port Arthur,—now there is not one, and only five men in light irons for temporary safe keeping. Since that date (November 1853), the large ultra-penal settlement at Norfolk Island has been broken up, and the prisoners transferred to my charge. Many of those men were of the most dangerous class, having taken part in mutinies at Norfolk Island and other old penal settlements, and suffered all kinds of punishment, some of which were of a form to be now almost beyond credence; and yet with such extreme characters I never resorted to corporal punishment. Most of these men have left Port Arthur for years; and in not a few instances have I entertained a strong belief that the discipline and treatment to which they were here subjected produced at least a practical amendment of life and absence from crime.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Divine Service for the members of each creed is performed twice every Sunday in the Church; there is also a full service on Christmas Day and Good Friday. On week-days a short service is performed in the Penitentiary, morning and evening, for the general body of the convicts.

In addition to visiting the convicts in their cells in the Separate prison, the Chaplains perform service in the chapel of that establishment every Sunday, twice on working days weekly, on Christmas Day, and on Good Friday.

The Chaplains also have services at out-stations, at the Hospital, the Pauper Depôt, and they visit the patients both in the Hospital and Infirmary almost daily. These general duties are, of course, exclusive of the individual teaching carried on by the Chaplains for their respective flocks.

The Schoolmaster visits and instructs the convicts confined in the Separate Prison daily, Saturdays excepted; those in the General Prison receive educational instruction five evenings in each week, attendance at the evening school being voluntary.

In addition to these opportunities for mental improvement, I have for many years carried out a system of public reading in each of the dormitories, one of the prisoners reading aloud during the evening from books of general information, during which no conversation whatever is allowed.

Under this practice many of the prisoners who are unable to read, or whose vision is defective, have an opportunity with the other men of acquiring much useful knowledge in an agreeable form, while all undesirable conversation is prevented.

There can be no doubt that much good is done amongst the convicts by the religious and scholastic instruction given, and evidences are not wanting to show that many are grateful for these labours; but the thorough reformation of adult convicts is a work which, perhaps, does not often become apparent until they are laid upon a bed of sickness, and alarmed at the approach of death.

Results.

The foregoing is an outline of the general system of discipline, management, and instruction which has been carried out during my tenure of office; and, from the testimony of the several Governors under whom I have had the honor to serve, as well as that of successive Comptrollers-General, Colonial Ministers, and other distinguished persons, as recorded in the Visitors' Register of the Establishment, it may be assumed, I hope, with success.

The total absence of anything like crimes involving personal violence, and of unnatural offences once so common, and the very large number of discharged prisoners who have not been returned to Port Arthur, as also the freedom from alarm amongst the inhabitants of the adjacent districts, will be admitted, I trust, as important results to have been achieved without any exhibition of armed authority, I having long discontinued the practice of constables carrying firearms when placed in charge of prisoners; and to this may be added the fact to which I have already adverted, viz., the discontinuance of heavy chains and corporal punishment.

From this it will be seen that the system has been conducted, not upon principles of terror to the convicts, but by inspiring them with a gradual and increasing desire to conduct themselves in a becoming manner, and thus forming those habits of self-restraint which are so important, not only to them, but to society in general, of which the majority of the convicts must, at no remote period, again become members.

I may be allowed here to add the following extract from one of the Blue Books prepared by direction of the Secretary of State in 1868, being a digest and summary of answers from Colonial Governors to Circular Despatches sent out by the Secretary of State in January, 1867, in reference to Prison Discipline:—

“The Convict Prison of Tasmania seems to be one of the best managed of Colonial Prisons.

“It is beginning to be regarded as a model in other Australian Colonies, and it may become of great service in this respect.

“Considering the character of the prisoners, it is remarkable that flogging has for many years been found unnecessary.”

I will also append the following extract from a Report which I addressed to the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Tasmania in June, 1863:—

“In order to show the value of the police force” (on Tasman's Peninsula), “I may be permitted to remark here that so successful have the arrangements been during the period I have had command—now nearly ten years—that the inhabitants of the Colony have enjoyed an almost perfect immunity from depredation on the part of the convicts under my charge.

“The only offences committed by runaway prisoners having been one case of forgery and two of cattle-stealing, but no instance of violence.”

This satisfactory result has continued to the present date, and for a period of seven years no prisoner succeeded in escaping from the Peninsula; but it is a well-known fact that, previous to my entering upon charge, escapes by convicts were not only frequent, but, from the serious crimes perpetrated by such men, the inhabitants of the Districts of Sorell, Spring Bay, and Swanport were kept in constant alarm.

Lowest Number to which the Official Staff can be reduced compatibly, &c.

Very considerable reductions in the Official Staff have been effected during the last few years ; and since the arrival of His Excellency in 1869 several offices, the annual salaries of which amounted to £1894, have been abolished.

I am of opinion that any further reduction at the present time would be inexpedient, and, if carried out, be almost certain to embarrass the new Superintendent, from his having to commence with a diminished number of assistants before he had become conversant with the nature and extent of the work devolving upon himself and his subordinates.

I would therefore recommend that Mr. Boyd may be allowed a reasonable time to judge from his own observation what changes can be safely and advantageously made. I shall, of course, have pleasure in affording every information calculated to aid him on this subject and others during the interval I may have to remain after his arrival.

As to the future of Port Arthur, I have long been of opinion that two courses appeared most desirable,—namely, either to augment the number of prisoners, paupers, and insane, by reducing institutions on the main-land, by which arrangement the cost per man would be largely diminished here, and general efficiency promoted ; for, in order to carry on the establishment satisfactorily, a very considerable number of short sentence men ought always to be on the Peninsula : failing this, I think the time has arrived to break up the establishment, and remove the prisoners and paupers to Hobart Town and the insane to New Norfolk.

The fast increasing number of invalids amongst the convicts from old age and infirmity,—mental as well as physical,—and the frequently expressed assurance of the Resident Medical Officer that only comparatively few of the prisoners are *really* fit for moderately hard labour ; and looking also at the very large area of this tract of country, amounting to 140,000 acres, with the great extent of coast line to be guarded, for which purpose an excessively disproportionate staff of constables must always be maintained to prevent the escape of dangerous men.

This has become more necessary since the late relaxation of the restrictions in reference to intercourse with Tasman's Peninsula, the distance within which vessels and boats may not approach the shore having, by the 32 Vict. No. 11, been reduced from 3 miles to 1 mile. Under this change it has become practically impossible to prevent the numerous fishing-boats from approaching and often touching at the shore ; so that if the friends of convicts intending to attempt escape can only offer sufficient inducement to boatmen, there is every probability of the attempt being successful. During the last six weeks there have been no less than 30 boats close to the shore on the west coast, between Slopen and Wedge Islands. This has necessitated the employment of all the constables and watchmen I could spare, besides placing a guard-boat at Slopen Island. On this subject, and to show the facilities for concealment and escape, I subjoin an extract from a memorandum which I had occasion to address to the Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Colony some years ago :—

“Owing to the large tract of country included in Tasman's Peninsula,—its dense forests abounding with game, and the great extent of coast line, which in many places is indented with sheltered creeks and small bays favourable to the building of canoes and to the concealment of fishing-boats, the convicts, a large number of whom are necessarily employed in the bush, are often tempted to abscond ; and although through the vigilance of the constabulary very few have succeeded in reaching the main-land, still a large amount of the very best labour is lost annually to reproductive operations, from the employment of the most effective and trustworthy men as sub-constables.”

The presence of a free community at the Coal Mines, and the fact that persons residing there are often intimately known by prisoners at Port Arthur, together with the regular communication by coal vessel between the Mines and Hobart Town, also causes much anxiety when convicts are at large, and renders it necessary to place extra constables in that locality.

For these reasons, and looking at the difficulty felt in procuring good timber on the Port Arthur side of the Peninsula, (the beds of blue gum and other valuable woods being chiefly near to Cascade and Impression Bay on the north side), I am decidedly of opinion that the Peninsula is now altogether too extensive for the small number of prisoners in confinement.

The sale of the land, mines, and buildings, &c. would realise a large sum, and the few remaining dangerous convicts could be kept quite as safely in the Cascades Prison at Hobart Town as here, while such public institutions as those at Port Arthur would be consolidated at the seat of Government, and managed under the immediate eye of the Executive, thus affording ready access for frequent inspection, and for directing the utilization of the labour, the whole of which could then be made available for permanent public works ; whereas, in a very short time, the supplying the Establishment at Port Arthur with firewood will alone absorb the greater part of the labour ; and in order to keep the numerous large buildings in habitable condition, the services of several free mechanics will become absolutely necessary. Already the number of convicts capable of performing such work is so small that we have been obliged to employ one paid carpenter at 6s. a day with rations, &c.

In the event, however, of the Government deciding upon keeping up the Establishment at its present reduced strength, I would suggest that, as soon as the large quantities of dry stores have been removed from the excellent stone building formerly used as the Military Barracks, the class of paupers known as “infirm patients” should be lodged in that building, which is dry and airy and near to the Hospital ; the present wards occupied by them are old, fast falling into decay, and will soon become unhealthy.

There is another point on which I venture to offer my humble advice ; namely, that the Commissioners of Hospitals for the Insane should visit the Asylum at Port Arthur at least three times a year, in order to afford the Resident Medical Officer the benefit of their valuable experience.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BOYD, *Civil Commandant and Superintendent.*

*The Governor's Secretary for Penal Establishment,
Hobart Town.*

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR MALES, HOBART TOWN.

RETURN showing "the Extent and Character of the Accommodation" in this Establishment on 1 December, 1871.

	GAOL PROPER. <i>For Prisoners not under Sentence; viz.—(1) Debtors; (2) Insolvents; (3) Default in Bail; (4) Crown—Fines; (5) Crown—Witnesses; (6) Under Examination; (7) Committed for Trial. As also for the following:— Prisoners under Sentence; viz.—(8) Convicts under Sentence of Death; and (9) Juvenile Offenders awaiting Removal, under Sentence, to Cascade Reformatory for Males.</i>											HOUSE OF CORRECTION. <i>For Adult Offenders under Sentence to Imprisonment, with or without Hard Labour.</i>										TOTALS.					
	<i>Dormitories (none.)</i>	<i>Rooms.</i>			<i>Cells.</i>							<i>Total Gaol.</i>	<i>Dormitories.</i>						<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Cells.</i>			<i>Total House of Correction.</i>	<i>Dormitories.</i>	<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Cells.</i>	<i>Grand Total, Gaol & House of Correction.</i>
		<i>Debtors.</i>	<i>Insolvents.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>	<i>No. 3 Yard.</i>	<i>No. 4 Yard.</i>	<i>No. 5 Yard.</i>	<i>Back of Gaol.</i>	<i>Refractory.</i>	<i>Condemned.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>		<i>B. 1.</i>	<i>B. 2.</i>	<i>C. 1.</i>	<i>C. 2.</i>	<i>Attics.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>	<i>Constables.</i>	<i>Stone.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>					
Number of Dormitories, Rooms, and Cells	—	4	4	8	10	10	8	28	2	2	60	—	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	33	8	41	—	5	11	103	—
Number of Men who can be confined	—	12	12	24	10	10	8	28	2	4	62	86	53	53	54	41	50	251	18	33	8	41	310	251	42	103	396
Actual Number in Confinement	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	9	9	40	40	37	20	—	137	9	6	—	6	152	137	9	15	161
Vacancies for	—	12	12	24	8	10	1	28	2	4	53	77	13	13	17	21	50	114	9	27	8	35	158	114	33	81	235

The Sheriff.

THOS. REIDY.

**ESTIMATED Staff of Officers, Constables, &c. for the Penal, Pauper, and Lunatic Establishments
at Port Arthur for the year 1872.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil Commandant.....	..			363	10	0.
<i>Religious and Scholastic.</i>						
Protestant Chaplain	200	0	0			
Roman Catholic Chaplain	200	0	0			
Schoolmaster	75	0	0			
Mistress of Free School	15	0	0	490	0	0.
<i>Accounts and Stores.</i>						
Clerk	110	0	0			
Storekeeper	120	0	0			
Store Writer	101	2	6	331	2	6.
<i>Discipline and Supervision of Labour.</i>						
Station Officer and Acting Engineer	160	0	0			
Three Overseers, at £75 per annum each	225	0	0			
Six Assistant Overseers, £60 ditto	360	0	0	745	0	0
<i>Marine.</i>						
Master of schooner <i>Harriet</i>	96	0	0			
Mate ditto	60	0	0			
Three Seamen, at 2s. 6d. per diem each	237	5	0			
Coxswain in charge of Settlement Boats	132	0	0			
Ditto Coast Guard Boat	64	1	0			
Two Boat Constables, at 2s. per diem each	73	4	0	562	10	0
<i>Constabulary.</i>						
District Constable, Eagle Hawk Neck	100	0	0			
Senior Constable, P. A., at 4s. 6d. per diem	82	7	0			
Three first-class petty Constables, at 3s. per diem each	164	14	0			
Six second-class ditto, at 2s. 6d. per diem each	274	10	0			
Thirty third-class ditto, at 2s. per diem each	1098	0	0	1719	11	0
<i>Settlement Civil Guard.</i>						
Sergeant, at 3s. per diem	54	18	0			
Corporal, at 2s. 9d. per diem	50	6	6			
Eight Constables, at 2s. 6d. per diem each	366	0	0	471	4	6
<i>Pauper Dépôt.</i>						
Senior Warder, at £74 per annum	74	0	0			
Warder, at 2s. per diem	36	12	0			
Two ditto, at 1s. per diem	36	12	0	147	4	0
<i>Medical Branch.</i>						
Medical Officer, at £250 per annum	250	0	0			
Clerk and Dispenser, at £100 per annum	100	0	0			
Head Keeper of Insane, £85 per annum	85	0	0			
Two Under Keepers, at £70 per annum each	140	0	0			
Ten Attendants, at 2s. per diem each	366	0	0	941	0	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Signalman, Mount Augustus, at 3s. 6d. per diem	64	1	0			
Clock Repairer, at £5 per annum	5	0	0			
Carpenter, at 6s. per working day	94	4	0			
Painter, at 6d. per diem	9	3	0			
Keeper Government Cottage, at 4d. per diem	6	2	0			
Paupers employed in replacing effective convict labour	100	0	0			
Convict Earnings, say	300	0	0			
Rewards	15	0	0			
Registry of Dogs	7	10	0	601	0	0
	..			6372	2	0
Amount of probable Pensions paid by the Imperial Government.....	..			541	5	0
TOTAL				£5830	17	0

A. H. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

MORNING STATE.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR MALES, HOBART TOWN.

Thursday, 7th day of December, 1871.

	Colonial Prisoners.	Imperial Prisoners.	TOTALS.
AT LABOUR.			
<i>Gang and General Labour.</i>			
Battery Gang.....	—	—	
Commissariat Stores	4	—	
Ordnance Stores	—	—	
Public Works Gangs	27	—	
Schooner <i>Harriet</i> , loading and unloading	—	—	
Cascade Factory detached.....	18	—	
Tailors and Shoemakers	3	—	
Breaking Stone and Quarrying—			
Sent by Superintendent	5	—	
Exempted by Medical Officer	9	—	
Queen's Asylum Gang	10	—	
Royal Society's Gardens Gang	12	—	
Governor's Gang, Government House Gardens	8	—	
Blacksmith's and Carpenter's Shops	2	—	
TOTAL.....	98	—	98
<i>Barrack Duties.</i>			
Sentenced Watchmen	1	—	
Wardsmen	10	—	
Barber	1	—	
Officers' Servants	1	—	
Cooks	3	—	
TOTAL.....	16	—	16
TOTAL AT LABOUR	114	—	114
NON-EFFECTIVES.			
Under sentence for Port Arthur	—	—	
Invalids	—	—	
Awaiting disposal	—	—	
Remanded for Trial—			
For Superintendent	—	—	
For Magistrate	—	—	
In Solitary Confinement.....	—	—	
On Half Rations for not working	—	—	
Exempted from Labour by Medical Officer	7	1	
Awaiting Medical Officer's disposal	3	—	
For Discharge at Noon	1	—	
Invalids under Sentence from Port Arthur	1	—	
TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVES	12	1	13
TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS.....	126	1	127
Constables	8	—	8
GRAND TOTAL RATIONED ON 7TH DECEMBER, 1871	134	1	135

THOS. REIDY, *Superintendent.**The Chairman of Committee on Port Arthur.*

RETURN showing the Extent and Character of the Accommodation which can be afforded for Inmates at the Gaol and House of Correction for Females, Cascade Pauper Establishment, and the Cascade Reformatory for Males.

ESTABLISHMENT.	No. of Wards.	Accommodation for No. of Beds.	No. of separate Cells.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Male Pauper Division	9	136	27	163	This establishment is not under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff.
Female ditto	4	140	—	140	
House of Correction for Females	16	72	93	165	There are two rooms, 45 ft. x 24 ft., now in course of erection.
Reformatory	—	—	55	55	
TOTAL	—	—	—	523	

R. ATKINS, Superintendent.
Dec. 1st, 1871.

RETURN showing the Occupations and Trades at which the Prisoners are employed at Port Arthur, distinguishing their Labour Classes.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	LABOUR CLASSES.					TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	LABOUR CLASSES.				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.
Butchers	1	—	—	—	1	Brought forward	71	17	6	10	104
Blacksmiths	4	1	—	—	5	Lunatics (10) and under observation (2) for Insanity	—	—	—	12	12
Barbers	1	—	—	—	1	Procuring Logs and carrying out Timber	2	2	—	—	4
Bookbinders	1	—	—	—	1	Procuring Firewood	9	6	—	—	15
Bricklayers	3	—	—	—	3	Sawyers and Splitters	4	—	—	—	4
Bullock Drivers	5	1	—	—	6	Shoemakers	8	4	—	—	12
Boatmen	5	2	—	—	7	Sweep	1	—	—	—	1
Collecting Shells for Lime	2	—	—	—	2	Store Labourer	1	—	—	—	1
Cooks and Bakers	3	5	—	—	8	Scavenger	1	1	—	—	2
Charcoal Burners	2	1	—	—	3	Signalman	5	2	1	—	8
Carpenters { Perfect	1	—	—	—	1	Servants to Officers	4	4	4	2	14
{ Imperfect	2	—	2	—	4	Sick in Hospital	2	3	2	8	15
Church Attendant	—	—	1	—	1	Tanners	1	1	—	—	2
Dairyman	—	1	—	—	1	Tinsmiths	1	—	—	—	1
Engine Driver	1	—	—	—	1	Tailors	1	—	3	—	4
Farm Labourers	17	1	—	—	18	Under strict separate discipline	9	5	2	1	17
Ditto clearing ground	6	—	—	5	11	Under solitary confinement	4	—	2	2	8
Gardeners	1	2	—	—	3	Wardsmen	2	3	9	6	20
General Labourers	2	—	1	5	8	Watchmen	3	5	5	—	13
Herding Stock	—	1	1	—	2	Writers	1	—	—	1	2
Hospital Attendants	3	1	—	—	4	Wharf Gang	10	—	—	—	10
Iron Moulders	1	—	—	—	1	Wood-cart Party	4	—	—	—	4
Laying new Tramroad	7	—	—	—	7	Exempted from any work by the Medical Officer	—	—	—	2	2
Lamplighter	—	—	1	—	1						
Laundrymen	3	1	—	—	4						
Carried forward	71	17	6	10	104	TOTAL	144	53	34	44	275

Prisoners under Sentence.

Effectives	231
Invalids	34
Lunatics	10
Total	275

A. H. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

Port Arthur, 4th December, 1871.

Port Arthur, 4th December, 1871.

RETURN showing the Number of Paupers at Port Arthur, and their Distribution.

In Dépôt	79
Sick in Hospital	53
Replacing Effective Convicts	30
TOTAL	<u>162</u>

A. H. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Port Arthur, 4th December, 1871.

RETURN showing the total Strength of the Establishment at Port Arthur.

Prisoners under sentence	275
Paupers not under sentence	162
Lunatics ditto	85
TOTAL	<u>522</u>

A. H. BOYD, Civil Commandant

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE RETURN FOR 1872.—No. 1.

RETURN showing the various estimated Heads of Expense incurred in maintaining the Penal, Pauper, and Lunatic Establishments at Port Arthur; the estimated Value of Agricultural and Dairy Produce raised and applied in aid of Rations; Amount paid by Stipendiaries and others for Labour, &c. supplied to them; and the Average Daily Number of the several Classes of Inmates for the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	SALARIES AND OTHER MONEY ALLOWANCES.								Amount of Produce raised and applied in aid of Rations; also, Labour, &c. supplied to the Stipendiaries and paid for.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Rations.	Light.	Clothing.	Bedding, Tools, and other Dry Stores.	Medicines.	Miscellaneous Money Allowances.	Allowances to Sorell Municipality.	Amount of Produce raised and applied in aid of Rations.	Amount received for Labour, Timber, and other Produce.	
<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superintendence of Convicts under detention	3144 19 6	514 9 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3659 8 9
Ditto Paupers	133 4 0	30 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163 7 9
Medical Branch, including Lunatics	925 0 0	146 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1071 5 8
Religious and Scholastic Instruction	490 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490 0 0
Salaries to Clerks and Storekeeper	259 8 6	9 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268 10 8
Signalman, Telegraph Department	48 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 1 0
Wages to Paupers employed in replacing effective convict labour	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0
Allowance for Clock Cleaner and Keeper, Government Cottage	11 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 2 0
Paid Mechanics	103 7 0	9 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 9 2
Transport { Per Schooner	293 5 0	62 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355 17 7
{ Per Steamer	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0
Registration of Dogs and Rewards	22 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 10 0
Allowance to Sorell Municipality for Police at East Bay Neck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	—	50 0 0
Rations to Prisoners, Paupers, Hospital Patients, and Lunatics	—	3282 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3282 11 10
Medical Comforts, ditto	—	617 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	617 16 3
Clothing	—	—	—	1706 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1706 12 7
Bedding and other Dry Stores	—	—	—	—	1012 9 10	—	—	—	—	—	1012 9 10
Light	—	—	493 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493 5 9
Medicines and Surgical Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 0 0
Rations to Watch and Cattle Dogs	—	104 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 1 8
Convict Earnings	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300 0 0
Miscellaneous money allowances for Bran, Seeds, Stationery, Travelling Expenses, Rent of Mount Augustus, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	160 0 0	—	—	—	160 0 0
<i>Cr.</i>	5830 17 0	4776 5 4	493 5 9	1706 12 7	1012 9 10	100 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	—	—	14,169 10 6
Estimated value at contract prices of Provisions to be raised and applied in aid of rations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	750 0 0	—	750 0 0
Estimated value of Labour supplied to Stipendiaries and paid for by them	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 0 0	825 0 0
TOTAL											£13,944 10 6

ESTIMATED Average Daily Number of each Class of Inmates.

Under Detention.....	Effectives	Not in Hospital	223	} 280
		In Hospital	17	
	Invalids	Not in Hospital	20	
		In Hospital	10	
Not under Detention...	Lunatics	—	10	} TOTAL 540.
	Paupers	Not in Hospital	100	
	Lunatics	Hospital Patients	70	
		—	90	

TOTAL

A. H. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

RETURN showing the estimated Number of Convicts under detention ; Paupers in and out of Hospital, and Lunatics ; with the Cost of their Maintenance, for the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

	Convicts.	Paupers.	Pauper Hospital Patients.	Lunatics.	Totals.
Average daily number of each class of Inmates ..	280	100	70	90	540
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost of maintenance of Convicts under detention	3659 8 9	—	—	—	3659 8 9
Cost of maintenance of Paupers	—	163 7 9	—	—	163 7 9
Medical Branch, including Lunatics	218 13 2	83 15 5	58 12 9	710 4 4	1071 5 8
Religious and scholastic instruction	254 1 6	90 14 10	63 10 4	81 13 4	490 0 0
Salaries to Clerks and Storekeeper	139 4 10	49 14 7	34 16 2	44 15 1	268 10 8
Telegraph Department	48 1 0	—	—	—	48 1 0
Wages to Paupers employed in replacing effective Convict Labour	42 17 2	57 2 10	—	—	100 0 0
Allowance to Keeper Government Cottage and Clock-cleaner	5 15 1	2 1 1	1 8 10	1 17 0	11 2 0
Wages to paid Mechanics	58 6 3	20 16 6	14 11 7	18 14 10	112 9 2
Transport	205 5 5	73 6 3	51 6 4	65 19 7	395 17 7
Registry of Dogs and Rewards	22 10 0	—	—	—	22 10 0
Allowance to Sorell Municipality	50 0 0	—	—	—	50 0 0
Rations to Prisoners, Hospital Patients, Paupers, and Lunatics	1872 15 2	573 6 8	320 17 4	515 12 8	3282 11 10
Medical Comforts	146 17 7	—	344 6 7	126 12 1	617 16 3
Clothing	884 18 5	316 0 10	221 4 7	284 8 9	1706 12 7
Bedding and other Dry Stores	524 19 11	187 10 0	131 4 11	168 15 0	1012 9 10
Light	255 15 7	91 7 0	63 18 10	82 4 4	493 5 9
Medicines and Surgical Instruments	51 17 1	18 10 4	12 19 3	16 13 4	100 0 0
Rations to Watch and Cattle Dogs	104 1 8	—	—	—	104 1 8
Convicts' Earnings	300 0 0	—	—	—	300 0 0
Miscellaneous Cash Payments for Bran, &c.	128 14 1	12 0 9	8 8 6	10 16 8	160 0 0
TOTAL	8974 2 8	1739 14 10	1327 6 0	2128 7 0	14,169 10 6
Deduct Payment for Labour, Material, and Pro- duce supplied	802 0 0	15 0 0	—	8 0 0	825 0 0
Nett cost per Class	8172 2 8	1724 14 10	1327 6 0	2120 7 0	13,344 10 6
Nett cost per Inmate	29 3 8$\frac{3}{4}$	17 4 11$\frac{2}{5}$	18 19 2$\frac{3}{4}$	23 11 2$\frac{1}{4}$	

A. H. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

Port Arthur, Tasmania, 4th December, 1871.