

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59;
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

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



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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,

July, 1878.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Annual Report on the Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts in Ireland during the year ending 31st December, 1877, in which Report are detailed the circumstances and progress of the Institutions established under the provisions of those statutes.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LENTAIGNE,

*Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
in Ireland.*

The Right Honorable

JAMES LOWTHER, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

THE subjoined Statistical Tables contain a summary of items of Receipts and Expenditure in the various Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1877. They have been compiled from returns furnished by the Managers of those institutions which are under my supervision, and verified where practicable by reports from Governors of Irish Prisons, and from other sources.

Sixteenth
Report.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

These institutions number 10, viz., 5 for males and 5 for females, as under:—

For Boys, Protestant, 2; Roman Catholic, 3.

„ Girls, „ 1; „ 4.

Number of
schools
certified

No Reformatory School was certified in Ireland since 1870.

The following table gives the number of young offenders in Irish Reformatory Schools on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Act for Ireland in 1858:—

Numbers in
custody on
31st Dec.
in each of
the last
eighteen
years.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859,	94	46	140	1869,	621	166	787
1860,	270	114	384	1870,	681	175	856
1861,	399	140	539	1871,	778	192	970
1862,	450	141	591	1872,	838	211	1,049
1863,	465	141	606	1873,	883	206	1,089
1864,	492	146	638	1874,	879	221	1,100
1865,	493	149	642	1875,	935	225	1,160
1866,	504	154	658	1876,	860	239	1,099
1867,	505	157	662	1877,	824	253	1,077
1868,	541	160	701				

The preceding Table shows that the number of boys inmates of Reformatory Schools have decreased by 111 during the past two years, while the number of girls increased by 28.

The following were the religious persuasions of the inmates under detention in those Schools on 31st December, 1877.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic,	730	232	962
Protestant,	94	21	115
Total in Schools,	824	253	1,077

Total
number
under war-
rants of
detention.

In addition to which there were at that date :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On license,	114	2	116
In prison,	2	—	2
Absconded,	5	3	8

Total under warrants of detention, 945 258 1,203

The corresponding numbers in 1876 were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In schools,	860	239	1,099
Under warrants of detention,	970	244	1,214

Decrease on the year—In school, 22 ; under warrants of detention, 11.

Number of
admissions.

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in the year 1877 were 272, viz., 210 of boys, and of 62 girls, showing an increase on 1876 of 22 boys, and 6 girls.

The religious persuasions of those admitted during the year were :—Boys—Roman Catholic, 182; Protestant, 28; Girls—Roman Catholic, 56; Protestant, 6.

Young
offenders
committed
in 1877.

TABLE showing number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED to REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the year 1877, and the Counties from which sent.

COUNTY.	Number in Custody on 31st Dec., 1876.		Number ordered to be sent in 1877.		Total.		Number Received into Reformatories in 1877.		Still in Custody at end of 1877.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	—	27	10	29	10	26	10	3	—
Armagh,	3	—	3	1	6	1	4	1	2	—
Cork County,	—	—	16	3	16	3	16	3	—	—
„ City,	—	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	—
Donegal,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Down,	1	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Dublin County,	—	—	17	2	17	2	15	2	2	—
„ City,	1	1	47	24	48	25	48	24	—	1
Fermanagh,	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Galway,	3	—	3	2	6	2	6	2	—	—
Kerry,	—	—	3	1	3	1	4	1	—	—
Kildare,	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	3	—	1
Kilkenny,	—	—	*5	2	5	2	4	2	—	—
Leitrim,	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
Limerick County,	—	—	—	*1	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ City,	1	1	9	—	10	1	10	1	—	—
Londonderry	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—
Longford,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drogheda,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mayo,	—	—	8	1	8	1	8	1	—	—
Meath,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Monaghan,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Queen's,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Roscommon,	—	—	*1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Tipperary, S.R.	—	—	9	1	9	1	9	1	—	—
Tyrone,	—	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Waterford,	—	—	3	1	5	1	4	1	1	—
Westmeath,	2	—	*2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
Wexford,	—	1	3	—	3	1	3	1	—	—
Wicklow,	—	—	3	2	3	2	3	2	—	—
Total,	13	3	209	62	222	65	210	62	9	2

No young offenders were committed to Reformatories from counties Carlow, Cavan, Clare, King's, Louth, or Tipperary, N. R.

* Sentence of one commuted by Lord Lieutenant.

The ages of the young offenders on admission were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Ages.
10 years and under,	19	5	24	
Between 10 to 12 years,	53	15	68	
„ 12 „ 14 „	73	18	91	
„ 14 „ 16 „	65	24	89	
Total,	210	62	272	

EDUCATION.—43·8 per cent. of the boys and 64·5 per cent. of the girls committed to Reformatory Schools in 1877 were totally uneducated. In 1876 the per-centage was 59 per cent. of boys and 51 of girls.

CRIMINAL STATUS, as tested by previous convictions:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Criminal status.
Not before convicted,	172	52	224	
Once „	27	9	36	
Twice „	7	1	8	
Thrice „	4		4	
Total,	210	62	272	

Parental circumstances:—

	Parental circumstances.
Both parents dead,	20
Deserted by parents,	26
Parents destitute or criminal,	61
Children Illegitimate,	15
Parents proceeded against,	150
Total,	272

The results in the 150 cases in which proceedings were taken to enforce parental contribution were:—

Excused by magistrates on account of poverty,	19
Placed under contribution,	116
Still under inquiry at the close of the year,	14
Juvenile discharged pending proceedings,	1

150

Of the 116 placed under contribution the following were the weekly rates ordered:—

1 at 4s. 6d., 1 at 3s., 4 at 2s. 6d., 9 at 2s., 10 at 1s. 6d., 1 at 1s. 3d., 32 at 1s., 1 at 10d., 38 at 6d., 1 at 4d., 9 at 3d., 8 at 2d., 1 at 1d.
Average rate of contribution, 11d. per week each.

The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools in 1877 amounted to 280, viz., 233 of boys; 47 of girls. The corresponding numbers for 1876 were—boys, 233; girls, 43; total, 276; showing an increase of 4 in 1877.

The young offenders discharged were disposed of as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Discharges in 1877.
To employment or service,	110	18	128	
Placed out through relatives,	70	25	95	
Emigrated,	13	3	16	
Sent to sea,	5	—	5	
Enlisted,	21	—	21	
Discharged from disease,	2	—	2	
Died,	8	1	9	
Absconded and not recovered,	3	—	3	
Committed to penal servitude,	1	—	1	
Total,	233	47	280	

From this Table it appears that 16 young offenders emigrated on discharge from the Schools in 1877, the number being less by 4 than in 1876. Five males went to sea in 1877; they numbered 6 in 1876. In 1877 twenty-one enlisted, being 11 more than in the previous year.

Deaths.
See table
page 122.
Appendix.

The Deaths amongst the inmates of the Schools in 1877 were, 1 of a girl who died from consumption, and 8 of boys, two of whom died from heart disease, 1 from effusion on the brain, 4 from disease of the lungs, including consumption, and one of a boy at Malone, Belfast, who was run over by a train when crossing the railway which separates the Reformatory from the high road. The coroner's jury which sat on the case gave it as their verdict that no blame attached to any person connected with the Institution.*

Total
admissions
since pass-
ing of Act.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools since the passing of the Act 31 and 32 Vic., c. 59, in 1858, up to 31st December, 1877, excluding transfers from one school to another, amounted to 4,294, viz., 3,421 of boys, and 873 of girls.

Discharges.

The TOTAL DISCHARGES during the same period, viz., between 1858 and 1878, were 3,084 viz., 2,474 of boys, and 610 of girls.

The following were the modes of disposal of these:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	711	240	951
„ friends,	848	235	1,083
Emigrated,	504	96	600
Went to sea,	79	—	79
Enlisted,	158	—	158
Discharged in consequence of disease,	28	14	42
„ as incorrigible,	42	7	49
Died,	74	13	87
Absconded and not recovered,	30	5	35
Total,	2,474	610	3,084

Results of
discharges
during three
years.

The RESULTS of the discharges during the years 1874–5–6 were as follows:—

The number discharged in the above three years was 769, viz., 640 of boys, 129 of girls.

Of these 19 boys and 1 girl have since died, leaving 621 boys and 128 girls to be reported on.

Of the 621 boys—

479, or 77.1 per cent., were reported as doing well.
9, or 1.4 „ „ doubtful.
75, or 12.0 „ „ had been re-convicted.
58, or 9.3 „ „ were lost sight of.

The above results are more favourable than those reported in 1876. They show 4.1 per cent. more doing well, and a decrease of 4.2 per cent. of the “unknown cases.” The per-centages of reconvicted were nearly the same in both years.

*It would be very desirable if a foot bridge were erected over the railway at this point.
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Of the 128 girls discharged during the three years—
 96, or 75·0 per cent., were reported as doing well.
 15, or 11·7 „ were doubtful.
 9, or 7·0 „ had been re-convicted.
 8, or 6·2 „ were lost sight of.

These results show a per-centage of girls doing well greater by 1·2 than that reported on in 1876, the doubtful cases were slightly more; I find, however, an increase of 4·1 per cent. in the number of the reconvicted, but a decrease of 6·4 per cent. in the number of “unknown cases.”

The following are fuller details of the previous cases:—

Religions.

—	No. Alive Reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	541	420	8	63	50
„ Girls, .	115	88	12	9	6
Protestant Boys, .	80	59	1	12	8
„ Girls, .	13	8	3	—	2

The returns from governors of county and borough gaols in Ireland of offenders identified as having at some previous period been inmates of Reformatories, and again committed to prison in 1877, give the following results:—

Offenders so identified during the year 1877 numbered 96, viz., 82 males, and 14 females; some of these had, however, been discharged from the Reformatory Schools so far back as 1860, and three had not completed their training in the School; one was on license, and two were absconders from the Schools when reconvicted.

The following were the offences of the young offenders who so relapsed into crime:—

	Males.	Females.
Larceny, and illegal possession, . . .	30	4
Drunk, disorderly, assaults, &c., . . .	35	7
Loitering and concealed with intent, . . .	1	2
Vagrancy, and poor-law offences, . . .	2	—
Breach of convict's license, . . .	1	—
Military offences and absent from militia training, . . .	6	—
Uttering base coin, . . .	—	1
Cruelty to animals, . . .	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	5	—
Total, . . .	82	14

It should, however, be remembered that 3,084 young offenders were discharged from the Irish Reformatory Schools previously to 31st December, 1877.

The percentage of relapses into crime of males who have been inmates of reformatories far exceeds that of females so circumstanced. This I am convinced is mainly due to the fact that the managers of reformatories for females in Ireland exercise for the most part a better supervision over their former pupils than is exercised over the boys. Girls who were formerly inmates of

Juveniles committed to county and borough gaols.

reformatory schools, when in difficulty and danger, generally find in the managers of their schools kind friends and advisers, who will also procure for them a temporary home in which they can support themselves by their labour, until suitable situations are obtained for them. This is an important element in the permanent reclamation of the young, and it has hitherto been too much lost sight of by the managers of reformatory schools especially for males in Ireland. I would therefore strongly urge the establishment of patronage societies in connection with reformatory schools, at least for males, and where necessary for females also. On mature consideration I am of opinion that young offenders (males), who, after undergoing reformatory training, relapse into crime, should be reported on to this office, with a view to their being treated as habitual criminals, and a scheme should be devised to place them under supervision, in order to prevent their permanent adhesion to the criminal classes.

JUVENILES OF ALL CLASSES COMMITTED TO COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN IRELAND DURING 1877.

Criminal
statistics of
juveniles in
Ireland.

The Criminal Statistics of JUVENILES Committed to County and Borough Gaols in Ireland during 1877 show that 916 males, and 169 females, whose ages did not exceed 16 years, were committed to County and Borough Gaols in Ireland during 1877; 88 males and 15 females had been twice in custody; 23 males and 3 females had been three times; 8 males and 1 female four times; 3 males and 1 female five times; 2 males six times; no female under 16 years of age was committed more than five times during 1877.

Fifty-six per cent. of the males and 40 per cent. of the females under 16 years of age committed in 1877 could read more or less perfectly, and 42 per cent. of the males, and nearly 30 per cent. of the females could also write.

In 1876 908 males and 157 female juveniles under 16 years of age were committed, of whom 78 males and 14 females had been twice in custody; 20 males and 6 females 3 times; 9 males and 2 females four times; 1 male and 1 female five times; 2 males and 1 female seven times; 2 females 9 times, another 12 times, and 1 fourteen times.

52 per cent. of the males and 44 per cent. of the females committed in that year could read more or less perfectly; 59 per cent. of the males and 25 per cent. of the females could also write.

The preceding figures show an increase in the number of commitments of juveniles to County and Borough Gaols in Ireland during 1877 of 8 males and 18 females.

It is further to be remarked that the educational status of the juveniles so committed in 1877 was somewhat higher than that of those committed in the previous year.

The per centage of commitments of juveniles to County and Borough Gaols in Ireland averaged four per cent. of the entire number of criminal commitments of all classes to the gaols in 1872-3. In 1874-5 they averaged 3 per cent. In 1876 2·8 per cent., and in 1877 2·7 per cent.

The following were the sentences passed on young offenders under 16 years of age in Ireland during the years 1877 and 1876. Sentences on young offenders in 1877 and 1876.

SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Terms of Imprisonment in 1877 and 1876.

SENTENCES.	Total, 1876.		Total, 1877.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Unlimited,	1	.	1	.
Non-payment of fine, . . . . .	.	1	.	.
Whipped and discharged,	2	.	.	.
Sentence respited and not passed,	12	1	11	.
Penal servitude, 5 Years, . . . . .	.	.	1	.
2 Years and above 18 Months, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
18 Months and above 12,	1	.	.	.
12 Months and above 9,	1	.	.	.
9 Months and above 6, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
6 Months and above 3,	8	3	6	.
3 Months and above 2,	12	2	17	6
2 Months and above 1,	32	3	36	9
1 Month and above 14 days,	131	20	137	29
14 Days and above 7,	270	69	263	66
7 Days and above 48 hours,	166	44	172	36
48 Hours,	40	14	34	13
24 Hours,	36	2	39	16
Total,	712	.	717	.
	.	159	.	175
	871		892	

This table shows an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 21 in the number of young offenders of all classes sentenced to imprisonments in Ireland during 1877. One young offender (male) was sentenced in 1877 to penal servitude, but no female under 16 years received a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, and only six for above two months during the year.

The young offender sentenced to penal servitude in 1877 had previously been an inmate of a reformatory, from which he had absconded; and having joined his old associates in crime, he was, on conviction for theft, sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

It would be for the interests of the community if all criminals of his class were so sentenced on reconviction. I have always felt that young offenders, who have been subjected to reformatory treatment without effect, should, when they relapse into crime, be placed under a strictly penal discipline, as a deterrent. It is the only hope of severing them from the criminal classes.

Notwithstanding that the managers of Reformatory Schools are required to furnish returns for three years after discharge of the character and circumstances of all young offenders who have left their schools; and in order to test the accuracy of these returns, the governors of the county and borough gaols throughout the kingdom are asked to report on all commitments and convictions of persons who are recognized as having been at any previous period inmates of reformatory schools. I yet find that some escape recognition, and photography might, in my opinion,

Some young offenders escape recognition.

be successfully used to aid in the recognition of offenders suspected of having been inmates of their schools.

Receipts
and Expen-
diture in
Reforma-
tory Schools

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts and expenditure of the several reformatory schools in Ireland during the past year will be found in Appendix V., pages 123-4-5.

The total amounts received and expended during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, were as under:—

RECEIPTS.

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury payments,	17,222 14 7	17,596 11 5	18,148 7 1	17,091 19 0
Subscriptions, legacies, &c., . . .	588 14 7	732 4 10	883 1 3	607 12 0
Contributions from rates,	7,386 10 0	7,597 16 9	8,112 5 7	7,665 5 2
Sundries,	66 18 6	26 11 4	79 5 4	54 4 4
Profits on industrial depart- ments,	1,498 10 1	1,915 16 0	2,072 0 1	2,092 12 5
	26,753 7 9	27,869 0 4	29,294 19 4	27,611 12 11

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and rations to officers, . . .	4,607 11 2	4,762 15 4	4,682 10 8	4,546 7 2
Food of inmates,	9,451 4 0	9,925 1 0	10,461 5 4	9,982 2 0
Clothing "	2,567 4 4	2,950 15 4	3,326 2 0	2,948 2 10
Washing "	1,857 2 9	1,910 18 11	1,836 14 10	1,843 8 7
Repairs, rates, &c.,	713 8 9	906 15 4	1,019 8 9	698 1 11
Furniture, &c.,	998 10 2	1,120 5 2	1,297 8 9	1,031 2 5
Printing,	486 10 11	486 19 9	505 14 6	398 1 1
Travelling and police,	264 9 1	305 14 11	272 0 0	279 17 7
Medical,	316 16 9	361 8 7	328 6 6	320 4 2
Sundries,	490 5 7	515 8 4	623 5 0	807 8 0
Rent,	352 10 6	369 10 6	382 10 6	382 10 6
Interest,	681 11 2	619 10 0	680 2 7	698 17 4
Disposal,	1,118 18 6	817 3 3	1,095 10 6	1,070 5 4
Building,	3,835 9 11	2,337 15 1	4,147 13 6	4,812 12 0
Loss on industrial departments, . .	—	37 11 7	38 0 9	—
	27,742 2 7	27,427 13 1	30,696 14 2	29,819 0 11

Contribu-
tions for
Mainte-
nance from
local rates.

The above return shows that the total receipts for the main-tenance of reformatory schools in Ireland amounted to £27,511 12s. 11d. in 1877, of which sum £17,091 19s. was contributed out of Treasury vote, and £7,665 5s. 2d. from local rates, as under:—

Counties and Boroughs.	£ s. d.	Counties and Boroughs.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	778 17 10	Limerick City,	225 10 2
Armagh,	120 17 8	Londonderry,	120 2 7
Carlow,	27 7 10	Longford,	36 2 2
Cavan,	36 10 10	Louth,	27 12 5
Clare,	77 15 10	Drogheda Town,	0 12 0
Cork County,	291 3 1	Mayo,	86 3 8
" City,	431 18 8	Meath,	66 7 8
Down,	143 3 11	Monaghan,	110 4 3
Dublin County,	398 6 10	Queen's,	48 2 10
" City,	2,818 13 3	Roscommon,	28 18 4
Donegal,	33 8 6	Sligo,	54 1 4
Fermanagh,	38 9 10	Tipperary,	153 15 2
Galway County,	166 4 10	Tyrone,	66 17 4
" Town,	17 4 6	Waterford County,	143 7 9
Kerry,	181 3 1	" City,	63 11 9
Kildare,	122 13 11	Westmeath,	58 4 6
Kilkenny County,	74 16 8	Wexford,	236 2 9
" City,	52 17 11	Wicklow,	112 17 5
King's,	32 14 6		
Leitrim,	33 13 6		
Limerick City,	148 8 6		
		Total	7,665 5 2

The amount of voluntary subscriptions in 1877 was £607 12s., being £275 9s. 3d. less than in previous year. The industrial profits were £2,092 12s. 5d., being £20 12s. 4d. more than in 1876.

The average cost per head for maintenance, including rent and disposal, was £22 16s. for boys, and £24 4s. 10d. for girls. Cost for maintenance in reformatory schools.

The highest cost per head for boys was £30. 1s. 7d. (at Reho-both), the lowest £20 5s. 4d. (at Upton):

The highest cost for girls was £25 13s. 5d. (Cork-street), the lowest £22 7s. 5d. (Monaghan).

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of certified Industrial Schools in Ireland on 31st December, 1877, was 50. No new school was certified since August, 1875. Industrial schools.

The schools are distributed thus:—

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys,	8	5
Girls,	32	4
Young boys and girls (at Killarney),* .	1	—
Total,	41	9

The number of inmates in Industrial Schools on 31st December, 1877, was 4,853 (1,850 boys, 3,003 girls). Of these 19 boys and 72 girls were not paid for out of Treasury Grant (as they were in excess of the limit fixed by the Rules of the Schools). These were supported by the managers as voluntary inmates. There were at that time 345 children on license (boys, 98, girls, 247), absconded and not recovered, (10 boys). The total under orders of detention, 5,208 (boys 1,958, girls 325). Total number of inmates paid for out of Treasury Grant on the 31st December, 1877, was 4,762. The corresponding numbers in 1876 were, in schools 4,768 (boys 1,841, girls 2,927); under orders of detention, 5,109 (boys 1,947 girls 3,162), showing an increase of 9 boys and 76 girls in the number of inmates of the schools in 1877. Number of inmates in 1877.

Total number of inmates paid for out of Treasury Grant 31st December, 1876, was 4,768.

The ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools in 1877, deducting transfers and re-committals, were 894 (319 boys, 575 girls). Admissions.

The AGES on admission were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Agas.
Under 6 years.	8	32	40	
From 6 to 8,	42	173	215	
„ 8 to 10,	95	156	251	
„ 10 to 12,	107	134	241	
„ 12 to 14,	67	80	147	
Total,	319	575	894	

* The school for girls, and that for young boys at Killarney, although under the same management, have each a separate certificate. The school for girls, certified 4th November, 1869, that for young boys, 10th August, 1872. The children of each sex reside in a separate building sufficiently distant from the other, but both attend the National school on the premises under the Industrial School managers. Digitisation Unit

Family
circum-
stances.

The FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Illegitimate,	11	23	37
Both parents dead,	78	148	226
Father dead,	54	59	113
Mother dead,	19	28	47
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	45	91	136
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,	93	205	298
Both parents alive, and not included under any of the above heads,	19	18	37
Total,	319	575	894

Result of
proceedings
before ma-
gistrates.

It thus appears that only 197 of the 894 children sent to Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1877 had one parent or parents who could be sued for their maintenance. Of these the fathers were dead in 113 cases.

The following is the result of the proceedings taken against parents of children admitted in 1877:—

Orders for payment refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parents,	20
Orders for payment granted,	104
Children discharged or died during inquiries,	15
Not yet brought before the court, parents being quite destitute,	41
No inquiries yet made, children not being paid for by Treasury,	17
Total,	197

Should the circumstances of any of the parents who were destitute in the above 41 cases improve, proceedings will be taken to enforce parental payments from them, so soon as the fact can be ascertained.

In 104 cases
parents
ordered to
contribute.

Of the 104 parents placed under contribution, the following were the rates of payment ordered:—

s.	d.		s.	d.	
1 to pay	2 6	per week.	26 to pay	0 6	per week.
6	2 0	"	3	0 4	"
7	1 6	"	16	0 3	"
31	1 0	"	4	0 2	"
2	0 10	"	6	0 1	"
2	0 9	"			

Discharges
in 1877.

The DISCHARGES from Industrial Schools in 1877 were—of boys 307, of girls 492, total 799. This shows an increase of 28 in the number of discharges of boys and 84 in that of girls as compared with 1876.

The following were the modes of disposal of the children discharged:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	145	311	456
Placed out through friends,	57	110	167
Emigrated,	2	16	18
Sent to sea,	31	—	31
Enlisted,	10	—	10
Discharged in consequence of disease,	15	6	21
Committed to reformatories,	14	3	17
Died,	25	32	57
Absconded, and not recovered,	4	1	5
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds set forth in the orders for detention,	4	13	17
Total,	307	492	799

The number of deaths in the schools for boys was less by two than in 1876. The deaths in the girls' schools numbered the same in both years. The deaths occurred in 25 schools. The mortality gives a death rate of one in every 83 of the inmates. In 1876 the rate was one in every 80 inmates. The causes of death were, 30 from consumption; 7 from other diseases of the lungs; 3 from tubercular meningitis; 6 from hydrocephalus; 3 from mesenteric disease; 1 from croup; 1 from hemorrhage; 2 from heart disease; 1 from fever; 1 from measles; 1 from scarlatina, and 1 from cancer. It will be seen from the above-mentioned causes of death in the schools that, with few exceptions, they were from scrofula in its different forms. The large number of deaths from that malady in Industrial Schools during the past year gives a greater percentage than in 1876. No stronger evidence can be given of the destitution and misery of the class from which Industrial Schools in Ireland receive their inmates than is shown by this fact. The seeds of the disease when deeply laid in the constitutions of the young are most difficult to eradicate by subsequent care and suitable diet.

Deaths,
see table
p. 157.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to certified Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) amounted up to December 31st, 1877, to—boys, 3,123; girls, 5,467; total, 8,590.

Total admissions and discharges since the passing of the Act.

The TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers) amounted to—boys, 1,159; girls, 2,170; total, 3,329.

These were thus disposed of:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Employment or service,	467	1,143	1,610
To friends,	240	446	686
Emigrated,	37	157	194
Sent to sea,	89	—	89
Enlisted,	46	—	46
Discharged as diseased,	43	52	95
Committed to reformatory schools,	36	30	66
Died,	135	195	330
Absconded and not recovered,	12	3	15
Discharged on account of illegal committals,	54	144	198
Total,	1,159	2,170	3,329

The preceding figures show that 3,329 children have been discharged from Industrial Schools in Ireland since the passing of the Act in 1868 up to 31st December, 1877. Of these only 194 emigrated on discharge from the schools; 89 boys went to sea, and 46 enlisted. The remainder found a home in Ireland, and we may presume that the result of their training will ultimately have a beneficial effect on the working classes of the country.

Results,
see table,
p. 138-9.
Discharges
during the
years
1874-5-6.

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools, as tested by the numbers doing well, convicted, doubtful, and unknown, are as follows:—

The total number discharged in the three years 1874-5-6 was 1,901 viz., boys, 692; girls, 1,209.

Of these, 13 boys and 10 girls were committed to Reformatories, 66 boys and 85 girls died in the schools, 38 boys were discharged from the Clondalkin and Gort schools (which were closed in 1874), and 42 boys and 81 girls whose detention orders were deemed insufficient were discharged by the Chief Secretary.

The total to be reported on up to 31st December, 1877, was, therefore, 1,566, viz., 533 boys, 1,033 girls.

Of the boys, 5 died after discharge, leaving 528 to be reported on, of whom—

428, or 81.0 per cent., were reported as doing well.

3, or 0.5 " " doubtful.

7, or 1.3 " " convicted.

85, or 16.1 " " unknown.

5, or 0.9 " were recommitted to an Industrial School.

Of the 1,033 girls, 13 have since died, leaving 1,020 to be reported on, of whom—

928, or 90.9 per cent., were reported doing well.

36, or 3.5 " " doubtful.

1, or .09 " " convicted.

54, or 5.3 " " unknown.

1, or .09 " were recommitted to an Industrial School.

The fuller details are as follows:—

—	Number Alive.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Convicted.	Recommitted to an Industrial School.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	370	327	1	31	6	5
Protestant " .	158	101	2	54	1	—
Roman Catholic Girls, .	950	869	31	48	1	1
Protestant " .	70	59	5	6	—	—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

At page 140 *et post*, Appendix V., will be found the items of receipts and expenditure in each industrial school in Ireland during 1877.

The following table shows the general receipts and expenditure in the industrial schools since the passing of the Irish Act in 1868. The first industrial school was established in 1869. In that year a sum of £568 4s. was paid out of the Treasury grant for the few children, 248, admitted into the schools that year.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	2,081 19 8	23,898 5 5	36,314 0 0	50,961 13 11	56,873 3 4	59,363 15 1	61,666 12 5	62,002 8 8
Subscriptions, &c.,	1,838 0 11	8,112 16 10	12,886 6 9	14,558 1 5	12,093 12 8	6,577 4 4	8,397 15 4	6,632 1 1
Payment from rates,	650 17 6	2,827 18 5	5,836 12 11	9,886 1 3	14,783 11 0	16,997 1 8	18,231 16 8	19,968 11 5
Voluntary inmates,	152 9 0	372 5 6	282 0 9	729 13 1	727 2 6	782 1 3	1,268 6 5	1,777 7 5
Hire of labour,	8 6 5	48 18 10	115 19 0	178 8 7	234 10 2	92 0 0	238 3 1	203 7 9
Sundries,	261 18 10	1,792 9 8	2,038 12 2	490 4 3	660 6 1	291 12 11	1,251 2 2	379 13 8
Industrial profits,	—	—	—	3,563 0 2	4,410 14 7	5,509 12 0	6,661 16 5	6,975 19 9
Total receipts,	11,993 12 4	37,052 14 8	57,473 11 7	80,867 2 8	89,783 0 4	89,613 8 3	97,715 12 6	97,929 9 9

EXPENDITURE.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of officers,	1,553 18 7	3,192 8 3	4,973 13 2	9,501 9 6	6,957 19 0	7,657 1 7	8,242 4 3	8,344 15 1
Rations for do.,	950 2 2	2,271 5 4	3,322 8 8	4,144 4 11	3,811 18 3	3,925 19 0	4,353 5 0	4,686 10 7
Food of inmates,	7,011 3 0	14,760 8 0	23,994 4 2	32,607 19 9	38,120 5 10	41,492 12 2	43,366 7 7	46,254 2 1
Clothing for do.,	2,952 2 5	5,640 18 7	9,088 0 0	11,491 13 9	12,293 17 5	13,287 4 3	13,787 1 11	13,280 11 0
Washing, fuel, and light,	907 0 0	2,284 14 0	3,780 1 1	5,856 7 7	6,278 14 6	7,111 18 7	7,515 17 4	7,387 14 0
Repairs, rates and taxes,	983 9 9	1,664 3 9	2,129 19 0	2,730 2 9	2,986 14 0	2,863 11 2	3,014 19 0	2,914 14 0
Furniture and sundries,	3,773 19 11	3,634 4 11	5,404 15 6	4,768 12 0	5,205 12 2	4,907 12 2	5,004 14 5	4,302 6 2
Printing, &c.,	208 12 7	455 0 10	815 12 2	860 1 0	1,222 7 4	1,326 16 3	1,429 5 0	1,453 7 9
Travelling, &c.,	80 10 8	135 6 0	204 15 3	190 19 9	276 4 3	226 16 8	315 6 3	407 5 11
Medical expenses, &c.,	195 13 4	631 13 11	945 10 9	1,061 10 11	1,119 11 5	1,282 14 11	1,265 14 9	1,271 8 3
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	169 0 1	396 17 4	607 9 7	1,038 17 8	1,229 5 3	1,018 4 4	1,233 6 1	1,248 18 2
Rent,	1,064 2 3	1,461 0 11	2,220 2 5	3,353 11 4	2,283 2 1	2,271 15 5	2,629 3 2	2,546 14 5
Interest,	—	—	—	—	2,227 18 8	2,796 1 2	3,998 8 3	4,356 7 4
Disposal,	10 9 6	169 19 2	360 16 5	657 5 5	1,037 5 6	1,612 19 4	1,745 17 8	1,786 0 8
Building,	4,901 17 7	14,798 9 5	26,934 3 2	28,554 11 9	27,790 0 11	27,884 12 0	29,631 3 0	29,078 7 11
Loss on industrial departments,	—	—	58 14 4	514 16 1	475 16 2	38 2 5	493 3 0	43 9 1
Total expenditure,	24,762 1 10	51,486 11 2	84,840 5 8	107,412 4 2	113,316 12 9	119,674 1 5	128,216 16 8	128,368 12 5

and Industrial Schools in Ireland.

Receipts
and expen-
diture.

The preceding table shows that the total receipts from all sources in 1877 were £97,929 9s. 9d., the expenditure £128,368 12s. 5d., towards which expenditure the Treasury contributed £62,002 8s. 8d., or less than one-half.

The amount received from Voluntary Subscriptions was £6,632 1s. 1d. in 1877. Industrial profits realized £6,975 19s. 9d. and £19,958 11s. 5d. were contributed out of local rates from the following counties and boroughs :—

From local
rates

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	2,625 4 1	Limerick County,	290 9 11
Belfast,	46 18 6	Limerick City,	303 8 6
Armagh,	60 8 5	Londonderry,	52 5 5
Cavan,	13 0 0	Longford,	234 4 10
Clare,	70 12 11	Louth,	26 4 4
Cork County,	1,018 11 5	Drogheda,	70 19 6
Cork City,	1,542 2 3	Mayo,	422 17 10
Donegal,	15 11 2	Meath,	28 14 1
Down,	168 9 8	Monaghan,	322 14 11
Dublin County,	1,996 11 11	Roscommon,	216 16 8
Dublin City,	6,036 11 11	Sligo County,	142 15 4
Fermanagh,	14 6 9	Sligo Town,	3 5 4
Galway County,	1,178 17 3	Tipperary, N.R.,	34 11 7
Galway Town,	248 0 7	Tyrone,	13 13 6
Kerry,	1,129 3 11	Waterford County,	433 5 5
Kildare,	71 16 2	Westmeath,	73 7 9
Kilkenny County,	177 12 6	Wexford County,	513 8 11
Kilkenny City,	162 14 11	Wicklow,	90 14 8
King's,	113 8 7		

Cost per
head—boys.

In the *boys'* schools the cost per head, including rent, interest, and expenses of disposal, but omitting profit and loss on Industrial departments, ranged from £27 8s. 6d. at Limerick to £17 19s. 2d. at Boys' Home, Cork. The cost in the two schools for young boys was £19 0s. 7d. at Drogheda, and £19 18s. 9d. at Cappoquin. In the Killarney school for young boys and girls the cost was £15 7s. 5d.

Girls—

In the *girls'* schools the cost per head varied from £25 5s. 2d. at Bray, and £25 11s. 1d. at Lakelands to £15 5s. 6d. at Sligo.

Profits.

In the *boys'* schools the profits on Industrial departments averaged £1 10s. per head at Artane; £1 9s. 5d. at Limerick; £1 7s. 4d. at Salthill; £1 5s. 4d. at Greenmount; and £1 2s. 9d. at St. Nicholas, Cork. A loss occurred in only one school ("Meath," Blackrock.) No profit or loss is shown in the Gibraltar ship, as the boys in it do not work for the public. The average profits in the 11 boys' schools was £1 3s. 4d. per head.

In the *girls'* schools the largest profits were £5 9s. 1d. per head at Sligo; £3 3s. 9d. at Bray; £2 14s. 1d. at Heytesbury-street; £2 13s. 1d. at Cashel; £2 12s. 10d. at Tipperary; and £2 9s. 11d. at Kilkenny; £2 8s. 11d. at New Ross; £2 8s. 7d. at Monaghan; and £2 7s. 11d. at St. Vincent, Limerick. The average profit per head in the 36 girls schools was £1 12s. 10d. per head.

In the Killarney school for young boys and girls the profits, amounted to £173 12s. 1d. or £1 12s. 5d. per head.

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Parental
contribu-
tions.

The amounts collected from parents of juveniles in Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the last six years were:—

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin,	255 13 2	238 7 5	259 9 2	301 19 9	342 11 5	369 7 9
In the provinces,	170 9 8	203 2 11	243 0 1	299 0 7	372 0 8	380 0 3
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:						
Dublin,	38 6 6	52 1 3	61 8 4	85 0 7	88 1 8	110 18 5
In the provinces,	161 2 9	279 19 8	368 12 5	395 13 11	455 14 7	516 3 6
Total,	625 12 1	773 11 3	932 10 0	1,081 14 10	1,258 8 4	1,376 9 11

The preceding table shows that £749 8s. was collected in 1877 from parents and guardians of young offenders confined in Reformatory Schools, towards the reimbursement to the treasury of the expenses of their maintenance in the schools.

The number of young offenders in these schools on the 31st December, 1877, was 1,077. But although at that time 4,762 children were inmates of Industrial Schools in Ireland only £627 1s. 11d. was collected from their parents and relatives under similar circumstances in 1877, and £543 16s. in 1876, notwithstanding that 20 per cent. is allowed the Royal Irish Constabulary for collecting Parental Moneys in the provinces, and 25 per cent. is paid to the collectors in the Dublin district. This, doubtless, is in part due to the fact that powers are given under the 25th section of the Irish Reformatory Schools Act to magistrates to imprison parents in default of payment of the amounts ordered by the court, which powers do not apply to cases proceeded against under the Industrial Schools Act, and therefore persons who are liable to contribute but who have no chattels available for distress, cannot be compelled to do so through fear of imprisonment for the debt.

The chief cause, however, of the small amounts received from parents and guardians of children in Industrial Schools in Ireland is due to the fact that the great majority of the children in the schools are either orphans, illegitimate, or their parents and relatives are steeped in great poverty; hence the children belong to a much more derelict and neglected class than the inmates of Industrial Schools in the other parts of the United Kingdom. For instance, 894 children were received into Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1877; of these only 37 had both parents living who were not either destitute paupers or criminals, or else had deserted their children and fled the country.

Consequent on the omission in the Industrial Schools Act for Ireland of certain clauses embodied in the English and Scotch Acts, many children who would be legal objects for admission into Industrial Schools in England and Scotland are excluded from such institutions in Ireland.

Under the provisions of the Irish statute, admissions to the schools are restricted to two classes of children—viz., destitute

Clauses in
English and
Scotch Acts
omitted in
the Statute
for Ireland.

orphans without either parent living, or beggars and derelict children found wandering without a home or proper guardianship.

The other class consists of the offspring of criminals undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment, the associates of thieves, and those who, hovering on the brink of crime, have been rescued from the fate which otherwise awaited them.

These being the only classes of children legally admissible into the schools, great difficulty was experienced in keeping the orders by magistrates within the narrow limits required by the Irish statute, and it became necessary to rigorously define in each case whether the order of detention of the child came within the provisions of the Irish Act. For that object a new form of detention order prepared by the Law Adviser of the Crown has been substituted for form A in the schedule of the Irish Act. That form is now the only one in use in Ireland, and instructions have been issued to justices at petty sessions that the precise cause for sending each child to an Industrial School must be clearly specified on it. Should in any instance the grounds stated in that order appear insufficient for legal detention, the child is at once discharged by the Chief Secretary. A further scrutiny into the circumstances and condition of each case is exercised by the police.

On a late occasion, in consequence of circumstances connected with the county of Dublin Grand Jury, I made a searching enquiry into the case of every inmate of the Industrial School for boys at Artane, in that county, and I then satisfied myself that there was not one child in the school that did not come strictly within the terms of the Irish Act.

My object in entering so fully into these particulars is to point out that the children in the Irish Industrial Schools being taken from the most neglected classes in the community, require special treatment. It is above all things necessary to eradicate in them the feelings and ideas which are so frequently engendered in persons of their class—brought up as they have been in contact with abject poverty or vice. If this were not insisted on there would be every reason to fear that the former vagrant when released from the restraints of school life, would relapse into the class from which he was taken. I have, therefore, urged on managers the necessity which exists, that the school buildings and appliances should be patterns of order and neatness, and that the inmates be taught the conventionalisms and aspirations of social life, as well as the habits and feelings which belong to the better classes. I also insist that the children be trained to industry, order, and sobriety, and be instructed in that description of skilled labour for which they have an aptitude, so that when discharged from the schools they may of themselves earn a competence by the work of their hands. If we train the young of the lower animals, each according to his kind, to perform the work for which he is best fitted, it is much more our duty to develop and foster, as far as in us lies, the talents given to those children adopted by the state, and who have no other proper guardians,—talents which, if

properly cultivated, will enable the child to take his place in the community, and ultimately to benefit mankind.

In my long experience of the pauper classes I have seen some of the brightest intellects lost for want of early training. I may mention one case which was particularly sad. Many years ago I took a boy out of the Monaghan workhouse. He was considered by the late Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal, to have most wonderful powers of intellect, especially for mathematics, but unfortunately he got no early training in the workhouse, and his habits and conduct did not qualify him for the higher sphere for which his talents fitted him. He at once obtained a bursarship in a collegiate institution, but was expelled before the close of the year. Had Industrial Schools then existed, that man would now most probably hold a prominent position in the scientific world. Men of the highest intellects have arisen from the humblest origin, and it is our duty to develop and train such intellects whenever found, so that they may not lie dormant and useless. Edison, whose discoveries promise to render his name memorable in the annals of science, was thirty years ago a poor newsboy on the Ohio railway.

It has been stated that a large number of the children trained in Industrial Schools have emigrated on discharge, and, consequently, that the advantages which should result from their training has been lost to this country. In order to ascertain the real facts, I have had the books in my office carefully examined, and I have learned that since the passing of the Industrial Schools Act in 1868 up to the 1st January, 1878, 3,329 children (1,159 boys, 2,170 girls), have been discharged from the Schools. Of these only 194 (37 boys, 157 girls), are reported to have emigrated on discharge from the Schools, and I further notice that the emigration from them has steadily decreased, assuring us that the value of the training in the Schools is already recognised, as will be seen from the following figures:—In 1874, emigrated 52; in 1875, 38; in 1876, 26; in 1877, 18.

Most of the discharges of the inmates of the Schools who emigrated were ordered by the Chief Secretary to enable the children to join their parents or others relations who had preceded them to America or the colonies.

In my report for 1875 I published extracts from a valuable work by Robert Brudenell Carter, Esq., F.R.C.S., on ophthalmia. The subject is of importance, and I now repeat the extracts for the guidance of managers. I also append rules of Science and Art Department, and circulars to magistrates.

To conclude. The Irish Industrial School system is slowly but steadily fulfilling its mission. That mission is—first, to teach the children of the unproductive classes (paupers and criminals) that to work is the common lot of all mankind; and secondly, to train them, according to the capacities of each, in the way, where they can best earn their bread by honest industry. The example of the Apostle Saint Paul, who worked at the trade of tent-maker with Aquila at Corinth rather than eat bread which he had not gained by labor, is before them.

JOHN LENTAIGNE.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND, with date of Certificate, Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Sex and Religion of Young Offenders received.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORK, .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. John Hayde.
DUBLIN, .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary Tobin.
" .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 23rd December, 1863. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO.,*	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. P. Newman.
LIMERICK, .	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MONAGHAN,† .	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M.A. Crotty.
WICKLOW, .	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. M. Gaughren.

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing locality, &c.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . . .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship <i>Gibraltar</i> , for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, Capt. Albert Dent, R.N., Belfast.
" . . .	2. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.
" . . .	3. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, C.C., Belfast.
" . . .	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. A. Macaulay, Belfast.
CAVAN, . . .	1. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Murphy.
CORK, . . .	1. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
" . . .	2. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
" . . .	3. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
" . . .	4. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Robert C. Hall, esq., Cork.
" . . .	5. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereux.
" . . .	6. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Edmund A. Shanahan.
" . . .	7. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
" . . .	8. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . .	1. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hooper.
„ . .	2. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Jane Forde.
„ . .	3. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow.
„ . .	4. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary.
„ . .	5. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.
„ . .	6. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia G. Ball.
GALWAY, . .	1. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
„ . .	2. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
„ . .	3. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
„ . .	4. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
„ . .	5. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. A. B. Kerins.
KERRY, . .	1. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. Lombard.
„ . .	2. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan.
„ . .	3. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.
„ . .	4. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
KILKENNY,	1. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons.
KING'S, .	1. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.
LIMERICK,	1. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
"	2. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.
"	3. Limerick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. Patrick A. Martin.
LONGFORD,	1. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Fallon.
LOUTH, .	1. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.
MAYO, .	1. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Davis.
MONAGHAN,	1. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Crotty.
ROSCOMMON,	1. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary F. Marnan.
SLIGO, .	1. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.
TIPPERARY,	1. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Josephine Walsh.
"	2. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier Carroll.
"	3. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. S. O'Shea.
"	4. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.
TYRONE, .	1. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
WATERFORD, .	1. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.
” .	2. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly.
WESTMEATH, .	1. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Finegan.
WEXFORD, .	1. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.
” .	2. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Agnes Maguire.
WICKLOW, .	1. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. R. A. Echlin.

APPENDIX II.

DETAILED REPORTS ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND during the year 1877.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

MALONE REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—

Certified 13th March, 1860.

Inspected 29th July, 1877.

Average number of inmates during 1877, 63.

Since the establishment of the "Gibraltar" training ship in Belfast Lough, the numbers in this school, which is the only Reformatory for Protestant Boys in Ulster, have yearly decreased. They were 76 in 1874, 70 in 1875, 65 in 1876, and 63 in 1877.

State of premises.—No new building was erected in 1877, the funds not permitting an extensive outlay for that purpose; but a sum of £205 16s. 10d. was expended during the year in the introduction of gas into the Institution. Some necessary alterations and improvements have also been made; and I found the buildings on my visit in sound repair, very clean, and well kept; the farm attached to the Institution in good tilth and carefully cultivated, but a failure in some of the crops diminished the profits on this head during the year.

Health and general condition.—The Medical Officer reports that the general health of the inmates was most satisfactory, the ailments being bronchitis, influenza, and colds. No serious illness occurred during the year, and no death, except that of a boy, who, when crossing the line of railway which separates the school from the high road, was run over by a passing train. In this case, although in the opinion of the coroner's jury, no blame attached to any person connected with the Institution or to the railway officials, still a valuable life was lost, and other lives will be imperilled in time to come. The inmates of the Institution must always be subject to such accidents unless a foot-bridge be erected over the railway at the entrance to the school, the expense of which, in my opinion, should in part, at least, be borne by the Railway Company.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager expresses himself satisfied with the conduct of the boys. No grave offence is reported, and discipline appears to have been well maintained during the year. The system of marks continues to work satisfactorily. The punishments are few, and for the most part trifling, being principally the deprivation of marks, or of some privilege, and separation is seldom resorted to.

Educational state.—School is held in this Reformatory at six o'clock P.M. for three hours in winter and two and a half hours in summer. Reading, writing, geography, dictation, and arithmetic are taught. The school is fairly progressing, but great difficulty is felt in imparting instruction to some more grown boys, who were quite illiterate when admitted. Moral and religious instruction are given by the Chaplains (Rev. Joseph M'Kenzie and Rev. Thos. J. Welland), who report favourably of the religious progress of the boys during the year. At the July examination in Holy Scripture and Church formularies, under the Diocesan Board of Education, one of the boys gained the highest number of marks in St. Thomas's parish, three obtained premiums, and three certificates given by the Board. The Manager conducts religious exercises morning and evening.

Industrial training.—The boys receive instruction in farming and market gardening, in the care of cattle, horses, and pigs. They are

taught by competent trades instructors, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, box-making, printing, and paper-bag making.

The printing department is successfully carried on, and the boys appreciate the advantages thus offered to them.

A failure of some of the crops on the farm, and some other causes, have reduced the net profits for 1877 by nearly £100.

Fourteen boys work on the farm, 6 in the market garden, 6 in the printing office, 5 in the tailor's shop, and six in the shoemaker's shop, 7 are employed in the carpenter's shop, and the remainder in other departments. The boys are occupied for 8 hours daily at industrial work, and attend school in the evenings.

The steam-engine erected to facilitate labour in the carpenter's shop has done good work, and well repaid its cost.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Barclay*, the resident managers of the establishment, continue to merit the confidence of the committee, and I have good reason to be satisfied with their management of the school during the year. There are likewise resident on the premises, an assistant master, a land steward, a gardener, and two servants. Four trades instructors and a farm carter who are non-resident, are employed daily.

Discharges in 1877.—Nine were placed in employment from the Institution, six returned home, four enlisted, one was discharged on account of disease, one absconded, and one died. Total 22.

Total cost, £1,939 19s. 5d., of which £205 16s. 10d. was expended on the premises, making the average cost per head £27 10s. 6d. Industrial profits, £189 6s. 2d.

Results.—Of 50 cases discharged during the three years 1874-5-6—34 are doing well, seven were reconvicted, seven have been lost sight of, and two have since died.

In consequence of the lamented death of the late Mr. Bristow, who for so many years acted as Treasurer of this Institution, Mr. T. Montgomery has kindly consented to accept the office.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. PATRICK'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, UPTON.

Certified 6th July, 1860.

Inspected 28th June, 1877.

Average number of inmates in 1877, 212.

State of premises.—A sum of £1,250 10s. 7d. was judiciously expended on land and buildings for this school in 1877, and further improvements were progressing when I visited, since the commencement of 1878.

The home and outfarm now contain 206 acres of good land, which are cultivated on the most improved system of farm husbandry by the boys. The farmyard has been rearranged, a new dairy erected, the gas house, forge, and workshops enlarged, and the farmstock increased. Some other improvements have been made, and residences for trades' instructors have been provided. Various requirements are still wanting. The heating apparatus, which had become useless, has been removed, but as yet no sufficient method to heat the buildings has been

* I regret to learn the death of Mrs. Barclay, by which the Institution has been deprived of a zealous and intelligent officer.

substituted. I trust, however, that before the commencement of the winter of 1878, a system of heating the buildings by hot water pipes will be introduced.

The present Manager has been most anxious to put the Institution on a satisfactory footing.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in this school during 1877—one from consumption, the other from effusion on the brain; but the general health of the boys was satisfactory, and no case of zymotic disease is reported. The Managers express their thanks to W. Bragg, Esq., dentist, for his gratuitous services; to Dr. Jones, of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Cork, and to Dr. Callaghan, many years medical officer of the Institution, who has now resigned.

Conduct and discipline.—The Managers report that the conduct of the boys during 1877 was satisfactory, and the offences few and of a trifling nature. Two cases of absconding occurred of boys lately admitted to the school, but they were soon retaken.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and arithmetic are taught, and the progress of the boys was satisfactory in 1877. The greatest difficulty is found in the instruction of the elder boys, many of whom were quite illiterate when admitted. Of the 63 boys admitted during 1877, 28 were wholly illiterate, 23 could read and write imperfectly, and only 12 moderately well.

Industrial training.—This department has been successfully carried on during the year. A cabinet-maker's workshop has been lately opened, under a skilled teacher, in which much good work has been done. Carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, gas making, painting, plumbing, and smith's work are taught. Besides ordinary agricultural work in the fields, the boys care and feed cattle, and learn general farmyard management.

Boys employed in household duties work for three days in the week on the farm.

Staff.—Rev. John Hayde, Manager, assisted by a Chaplain and 21 Officers, managed the establishment in 1877.

Discharges.—Forty-one boys were discharged from the school in 1877. Of these 30 obtained employment from the school or returned to their friends, two died in the school, seven emigrated, one enlisted, and one went to sea.

Results.—Of 150 boys discharged during 1874–5–6, 107 are stated to be doing well, one is doubtful, eight have died, 17 have been reconvicted of crime, and the condition of 17 has not been ascertained. The number of unknown cases is less than in 1876, but is still too many. I learn, however, that some zealous and philanthropic gentlemen have now founded a Patronage Society in connection with this Institution—a want much felt, and which will no doubt save many young offenders from relapsing into crime.

A grateful tribute is due to Mr. Hegarty, and the other gentlemen in Cork, who have undertaken this truly benevolent and useful charity.

Total cost in 1877, £5,547, of which £1,250 10s. 7d. was for farm and building. Average cost, £20 5s. 4d. per head. Industrial profits, £127 18s. 4d.

NOTE.—As this report was passing through press, I learn with regret that three of the Brothers in charge of this school were unfortunately drowned in the Bandon river when bathing. None of the three knew how to swim; and one having ventured out of his depth, his companions lost their lives in their ineffectual attempts to save him. This is another evidence of the necessity for all persons to learn to swim, and I would suggest that swimming be taught in this and every other school in Ireland.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AT
DRUMCONDRA, DUBLIN.—Certified 21st December, 1858.

Inspected 12th January, and 17th August, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates in 1877, 65.

State of premises.—No fresh outlay was incurred on the buildings in connection with this institution in 1877. The managers having already expended a considerable sum, amounting to £4,500, on the range of buildings recently built, and which is in many respects a model to be followed; but, as yet, neither refectory, kitchen, or laundry have been attached to it, and the children take their meals in the old building. It is, however, proposed, when funds permit, to complete the work so well begun.

The new farm offices and bakehouse are amongst the best attached to any school in Ireland. The grounds are well kept, and the farm of 22 acres is well cultivated. The institution itself is a model of order and extreme cleanliness.

Health and general condition.—With one exception the health of the children was excellent during 1877. That girl, however, who was suffering from struma when admitted, died a few months afterwards of consumption. The inmates of the school are well cared, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—Discipline was well maintained during the year. Four girls of a very depraved class were admitted and gave much trouble. They had been companions in crime, and it became necessary to separate them; two were therefore removed to another Reformatory.

With these exceptions the general conduct of the girls was highly satisfactory. They were obedient, docile, and easily managed. The sisters always with them obtain a considerable influence over them, and gradually lead them to good.

Educational state.—A good practical primary education is given to the inmates, including reading, writing, dictation, grammar, and arithmetic. The girls sing well in harmony together. The school is progressing.

Industrial training.—This department is carefully attended to. The girls are taught whatever will fit them to be useful domestic servants, in order that they may fill profitably the situations by which they must earn their support in after life. All are taught habits of order and cleanliness. Those intended for servants are instructed in every household duty, to bake bread and cook, to cure bacon, to wash, and make up fine linen, as well as the use of the sewing-machine, which every girl should understand. They are likewise largely employed in making shirts and underclothing. They make fine kid gloves for one of the leading houses in Dublin, and they are taught to embroider the gloves with taste and precision.

The girls also work on the farm, and in the farm-yard they milk cows (12 to 14), and make butter. They care the cattle, and from 20 to 30 pigs, besides a quantity of poultry. There is a large garden attached to the school, on which they are likewise employed.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary M'Donnell, manager, assisted by seven Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

Discharges in 1877.—Three girls were placed in respectable situations and are giving satisfaction. Two returned to their friends, and one girl emigrated. Three were transferred. One died.

The managers state that they are unable to supply the frequent applications made to them for servants and trades workers.

The total cost of the institution in 1877 was £1,579 2s. 11d., making the average cost for each inmate £24 5s. 10d. for the year. Industrial profits, £146 16s. 9d.

Results.—Of 26 cases discharged during the years 1874–5–6—20 are stated to be doing well; 3 have been reconvicted of crime; 2 are doubtful; and 1 has died since her discharge.

DUBLIN.

REHOBOTH REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD, DUBLIN.—Certified 18th November, 1859.

Inspected 15th December, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates in 1877, 30.

State of premises.—The buildings are in excellent order and repair, clean and well kept. In the new workshops for carpentry and turning much useful work was done during the year. The small 4-horse steam engine is turned to good account. It works two circular saws and four lathes. The market garden of six acres is cultivated with skill and success.

Health and general condition.—One boy died of heart-disease in 1877. The health of the other inmates of the institution was very good. No zymotic disease is reported, and the sanitary arrangements of the school are satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory in 1877. No case of absconding occurred during the year. A good spirit prevails in the institution. Discipline is well maintained, faults few, and not of a grave character. The system of marks used in the school continues to produce satisfactory results.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are set apart for scholastic instruction, under a trained and efficient teacher, and the Honorary Secretaries pay much attention to the well-working of this department of the institution. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography are taught.

Industrial training.—The farm was well worked, with a profit of £108 17s. 11d. during 1877. The trades produced £28 4s. 7d. net profit. Market gardening.—The feeding and care of pigs, carpentry, wood-turning, box-making, shoe-making, and tailoring are carried on in this school. Emulation is encouraged amongst the boys, who are industrious and earnest in their work.

Staff.—The Committee report most favourably of the zeal and efficiency of Mr. Thomas Hanna, the manager, and Mrs. Hanna, matron, who I consider well deserve the good opinion which is entertained of them. They are assisted by a well qualified schoolmaster and assistant. Two other officers and tradesmen, who are non-resident, attend daily to instruct the boys in various handicrafts.

Discharges, 1877.—Six lads were discharged in 1877: 4 of these were sent to employment or to friends, 1 enlisted in H.M. service, and one died.

Total cost for 1877, £908 12s. 0d., of which £6 3s. 6d. was for building, making cost per head £30 1s. 7d. Industrial profit, £137 2s. 6d.

Results.—Of 32 cases discharged in 1874–5–6—25 are doing well; 1 has been lost sight of; 5 have been reconvicted, and one is doubtful.

The Manager corresponds with his former pupils, after they leave the institution, and the letters which he continues to receive from them are most gratifying. Many of the boys now hold respectable situations, and are well thought of.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET,
DUBLIN.—Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 29th December, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates in 1877, 19.

State of premises.—No material alteration was made in the premises during the year. Some necessary repairs were carried out, and the buildings were put into good order. They were kept with the strictest attention to tidiness and very clean, under the supervision of Miss Cooke, the excellent Lady Superintendent who has charge of the Institution.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children in 1877 was very good. No serious illness: no death occurred amongst them during the year. They are well cared and are cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls committed to her charge. They are carefully trained, and the strict but mild and motherly discipline of the establishment has a favourable influence on their after life, as is shown by the results obtained.

Educational state.—Miss Fitzgerald, the assistant Matron, has special charge of the secular instruction of the inmates of this school. They learn reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and some English history. The junior class is instructed in the elementary rules of arithmetic—the senior classes in simple and compound proportion, interest, and vulgar fractions. One hour daily is set apart for religious and moral instruction.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking is carefully taught in this school. The girls cut out and make the clothes they wear, and do all the plain work for the Institution, as well as for the Reformatory for the Boys at Rehoboth. They learn the use of the sewing machine, knit socks for their own use and for sale, and likewise execute large orders for plain work for other Institutions. They are instructed in laundry work and to make up fine linen. They cook and do housework, and are trained in the duties of domestic servants. They do all the papering, painting, and whitewashing of the establishment. Tidy habits are strictly inculcated, and the girls are taught to be industrious, cleanly, and neat in their persons.

The large profits of £3 5s. 10d. per head for the sale of work of the girls during the year show the industry which prevails in the establishment.

Staff.—Miss Cooke still continues to manage this school with zeal and efficiency. She reports most favourably of her assistant, Miss Fitzgerald, who is most diligent in the discharge of her duties. Additional assistants are provided by the Committee when required.

Discharges in 1877.—Three returned to friends.

Total cost for 1877, £487 15s. 7d., making the average cost £25 13s. 5d. per head. Industrial profit, £62 12s. 1d.

Results.—Of 13 cases discharged during 1874–5–6, 8 are doing well, 3 doubtful, and 2 have been lost sight of.

One girl committed from an Industrial School as incorrigible, in March, 1874, was licensed to employment, on 24th October, 1876, and discharged by order of Chief Secretary at request of Manager. She is now stated to be a most exemplary girl, and continues to sustain the good character which she earned before she left the Reformatory. With few exceptions the girls discharged give general satisfaction; they frequently visit the institution, which they still regard as their home.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BALLINASLOE.—Certified 23rd December, 1863.

Inspected 30th November, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates in 1877, 50.

State of premises.—Various improvements were made during the year in the buildings and grounds attached. The dressed grounds and conservatories, which are placed under the care of the children, are laid out, with taste and elegance, and are well kept. A bee house, with Ligurian bees, has been placed in the garden, and the girls are instructed in their care. They are multiplying, and are found to be much better suited to the climate than the ordinary bee. I found, when I visited the school, the entire establishment very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness: no death in 1877. The girls are in robust health, very cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the conduct of the children, with one exception, was satisfactory during the year. The faults of the rest were few and trifling, and none requiring serious punishment. Some on admission were troublesome, but the general good spirit which prevails in the school, fortified by the good example of the rest, effected, in all but the one case above mentioned, a change with beneficial results. The girls are obedient, respectful, and industrious.

Educational state.—Carefully attended to. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography, are taught. The girls sing well in harmony together. Hullah's system is taught. The school is progressing.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and needlework in all its branches are taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and all the clothing they wear. They trim their hats, make lace, do crochet work and embroidery. They are taught to use the sewing and knitting machines. They make and bake all the bread used in the Institution. They learn to cook, and are taught the duties of house servants. They wash and make up fine linen nicely, as well as the finer descriptions of lace. They care the dressed ground and conservatories belonging to the Institution, and I consider that the Reformatory is progressing most satisfactorily.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke, assisted by three Sisters of Mercy, manage the reformatory.

Discharges.—In 1877, 6 sent to employment, and 5 returned to friends. 2 emigrated.

Total cost in 1877, £1,272 7s. 1s., making cost per head £25 8s. 11d. Industrial profit, £64 10s. 10d.

Results.—Of 29 cases discharged in 1874–5–6—25 are doing well, and 3 have been lost sight of. One reconvicted.

KING'S COUNTY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, PHILIPSTOWN.—

Certified 22nd December, 1870.

Inspected 1st January and 20th August, 1877.

Average number of inmates in 1877, 254.

State of premises.—A sum of £1,390 was expended on buildings and the improvement of this reformatory in 1877. New trades shops were erected, and the engine house was in part built. It is now nearly completed. A new kitchen is being fitted up, and the former kitchen will, I am informed, be converted into a bath house, the want of which has been much felt. The roof of the side wing, which was rotten, has been renewed and replaced; and the upper storey of the building, when completed, will form a lofty school-room, measuring 99 feet by 24, besides library and music room. The refectory has been much improved, and the trees and evergreens planted in 1876 are now becoming ornamental.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the reformatory in 1877; 2 from tubercular consumption, and 1 from inflammation of the lungs. The health of the other boys was good. They are well cared, and no zymotic disease appeared amongst them during the year, but some cases of struma and constitutional debility are reported. The managers express their thanks to Dr. H. M. Clarke, their Medical Officer, for his zeal and attention in the discharge of his duties in the Institution during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports favourably of the general conduct of the boys in 1877, with, however, some exceptions. Six cases of absconding are reported: two of the absconders were not retaken. One boy gave much trouble, and was considered almost incorrigible: he was sentenced to an imprisonment for three months in a Dublin gaol, but he has now completely changed his course of life, and is at present one of the best boys in the school.

Educational state.—From four to five hours daily are devoted to secular instruction of the inmates of this school, under the care of a certified teacher* and two brothers, trained under the Board of National Education. Six monitors are likewise selected from amongst the boys, but the teaching staff is not sufficient for the large number of boys in the school. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and dictation, and to some mensuration and surveying, are taught.

Industrial training.—The engine house and accompanying workshops are still unfinished, but a first-class engine on the most improved principle has been erected. I anticipate very favourable results so soon as the trades are in full working order, and already a spirit of industry is apparent amongst the boys, who are eager to acquire a knowledge of the higher branches of trades industries. Tailoring and shoemaking must be taught, and are necessary in every institution such as this is, but printing, house carpentry, turning, cabinet making and car making, smith's work, harness making, painting, and similar trades appear to be more attractive to many, and it is of importance that the predilections of each individual be encouraged, in order that he may in a willing spirit take to the trade by which he is to earn his bread after he leaves the school.

* The Teacher has lately resigned, but another will be appointed in his place.

Besides the trades already mentioned, much cooperage is done in the school, and the boys make all the gas, and bake the bread used in the establishment. The farm, which consists of 115 acres of good land, is cultivated by the boys, who are instructed in the care of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

Ten boys work in the printing department, 10 in the cooperage, 10 at harness-making, 16 as tailors, 19 as shoemakers, and a like number in the workshop for carpentry and turning; 5 are blacksmiths, 5 bakers, 22 masons and stone cutters, and 7 painters. The remainder are employed on the farm, on house duty, and in the garden.

Staff.—Since the commencement of 1878, the late manager, Rev. P. J. Gaughren, resigned his appointment of manager of this reformatory, and Rev. P. Newman has taken his place. He is assisted by 29 other officers, including 13 Brothers and 12 foremen of trades. Much credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Gaughren, who first introduced machinery into this establishment; and although he did not remain in charge of the school to see it fully at work, to his zeal and discernment is due this important step towards the well working of the reformatory, as without the extensive aid of machinery the advantages which should result from the due application of the labour of the boys to trades' industries can never be fully developed.

Discharges.—In 1877, 89 were sent to employment or to friends, 2 emigrated, and 3 died. Four went to sea, 13 enlisted, and the sentence of one absconder expired. One was discharged on account of disease.

Total cost in 1877, £7,070 8s. 3d., of which £1,390 was for building, making the cost per head £22 7s. 3d. Industrial profits, £167 5s. 5d.

Results.—Of 179 boys discharged during the years 1874–5–6, 125 are stated to be doing well; 27 were reconvicted, 20 lost sight of, five doubtful, and two have since died.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.—Certified 25th January, 1859.

Inspected 29th November, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates in 1877, 48.

State of premises.—No change since last inspection. Year after year the Managers promise to erect a new building, but up to the present time it has not been commenced. I found on my inspection the Reformatory very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness; no death. The girls are healthy, and well cared.

Educational state.—Reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, and geography are taught, and some singing.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in plain needlework, crochetwork and knitting, laundrywork, baking, household-work, and gardening. A spirit of industry prevails in the school. The Managers have an extensive contract for washing, through which profits amounting to £198 11s. 7d. were obtained in 1877, although the inmates averaged in number only 48 during the year.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley, the lady superintendent, with a staff of five Sisters of the Order of Good Shepherd, managed the school in 1877.

Discharges in 1877.—Nine were sent to employment or to friends.

Total cost for 1877, £1,198 2s. 5d., making the average cost £24 19s. 2d. per head. Industrial profits, £198 11s. 7d.

Results.—Of 22 discharges during 1874–5–6—16 are stated to be well conducted; the character of one is doubtful, three others unknown, and two have been reconvicted of crime.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MONAGHAN.

Certified 29th July, 1859.

Inspected 21st February and 5th and 21st July, 1877.

Average number of inmates in 1877, 67.

State of premises.—Various improvements were made in the premises during 1877, and some outbuildings enlarged. I found the classrooms and dormitories very clean and well kept. The Managers undertake to carry out some further improvements which I have suggested, and which are much required.

Health and general condition.—Excellent during 1877. The children are well cared, and no serious illness or death occurred during the year amongst them. Large quantities of cod liver oil and quinine are given, and a diet of which eggs form a considerable part, which counteract the great tendency to struma, which prevails in children in Ireland of the class to which the great majority of the inmates of this school belong.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the inmates was good in 1877. With the exception of one girl who absconded in December, and has not been retaken, no other grave breach of the rules is reported. I was well satisfied on my various inspections with the demeanour and general appearance of the girls, and I believe that an excellent spirit prevails amongst them. The system in force in this school has produced satisfactory results, and it should be remembered that the Institution holds the place of a Reformatory for refractory girls in Ireland, who are transferred to it from other Institutions. Industry is encouraged, and work is never given as a punishment.

Educational state.—The scholastic instruction of the children in this school is carefully attended to. Reading, writing, dictation, singing, and mental and practical arithmetic are taught. The ornamental writing of the girls is most praiseworthy. Three hours daily are devoted to secular and religious instruction.

Industrial training.—Needlework, plain and artistic, is well taught in this school. The girls make shirts and underclothing for the shops, and their work gives satisfaction; they work at point and guipure lace, crochet work, and embroidery; they are taught the use of the sewing and knitting machines; they cut out and make dresses, and upholster mattresses for the Institution and the public. They are employed in the garden, dairy, kitchen, laundry, farmyard, and in household duties.

Staff.—It is with the greatest regret that I have to report the loss by death at the close of 1877 of Mrs. Genevieve Beale, the foundress of this Reformatory, who was attached to the Irish people by many ties. She was in Paris at the head of a large establishment in 1858, when on learning that the Reformatory Schools Act for Ireland had passed the Legislature, she determined to devote her life to the reformation of

unfortunate Irish girls. To fulfil this mission she came from Paris to Monaghan and founded this Institution, having received an invitation from a few persons, including, principally, Mrs. Lloyd, and her daughter, Lady Rossmore. These ladies will, I am sure, excuse my mentioning their names; but a deep sense of gratitude is due to them by all classes, more especially by the poor of Monaghan, for having introduced this excellent lady amongst them, whose life was devoted to Christian charity to all without distinction.

Discharges.—During 1877 15 girls went to employment or returned to their friends.

Total cost in 1877, £1,498 18s. 11d., making the average cost £22 7s. 5d. per head. Industrial profit in 1877, £143 9s. 10d.

Results.—Of the 39 discharged in 1874-5-6—27 are known to be doing well, nine are doubtful, and three have been reconvicted. Some of the 27 girls known to be doing well now hold good situations with credit to themselves, and have kept up a correspondence with the manager after discharge.

It is satisfactory to observe that of the 39 young offenders discharged during the last three years, none have been lost sight of, showing how carefully the lady superintendent looks to the future of the girls confided to her care.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
GLENCREE, ENNISKERRY.—Certified March 12th, 1859.

Inspected 22nd March, 27th August, and 26th October, 1877.

Average number of inmates in 1877, 273.

State of premises.—Considerable improvements have been made in the buildings during 1877, but the accommodation for the inmates is still insufficient. I have year after year urged the managers of this institution to erect a large play hall in which the boys could assemble and exercise during the wet season, and the winter months when the snow lies heavily on the ground for a considerable period. Up to the present time, however, the work has not been commenced, and the boys are compelled to remain during bad weather cooped up in the small space which the school room affords, an arrangement which, notwithstanding constant supervision, must be detrimental to the health and morals of the inmates. The managers state that the proposed play hall could not be erected for less than £1,000, and that the work must be deferred as they have not funds for that purpose. They, however, during the present year completed the range of workshops commenced in 1876, which now measure 106 feet in length and 21 feet 6 inches in width, and are in part two stories high. Various useful machines for the works have been procured, and 172 feet of main shafting, to be worked by their turbine wheel, have been erected. A reservoir on the hill, with a capacity of 200,000 gallons, supplies water for the purpose, which is conveyed through 1,100 feet of cast-iron pipes (measuring from 12 to 6 inches in diameter) to the workshops. Five hydrants with stand pipes and hose, as precaution against fire, have likewise been obtained.

These improvements have entailed a heavy expenditure which has added a sum of £700 to the previous existing debt on the institution, and a concert held in May, in Dublin, to reduce it, scarcely realized a sum of £80 to meet it.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the boys during the year was good, except that during the winter months coughs and

colds were sometimes prevalent. One boy died of heart disease, and another, after lingering long in consumption, at last succumbed to the disease in 1878.

Notwithstanding the severity of the climate of Glencree there is no doubt that, with sufficient indoor accommodation for industrial work, good wholesome food, and sufficient clothing for the inmates during the winter months, the situation of Glencree is well adapted for the purposes of a reformatory, being sufficiently removed from the influences and dangers of the city.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the inmates of the school in 1877, and that not much difficulty is experienced in their management with some few exceptions, and that the greater number are very well disposed and tractable. Early in the year, however, one boy absconded from the school, and soon afterwards ten escaped, but were retaken with one exception.

The manager has now more extensively availed himself of the powers which the law allows of placing young offenders on licence on the expiration of half their original sentences when their conduct justifies his doing so; and likewise to provide a home for former inmates when temporarily thrown out of work from slackness of trade or ill health. These are of the utmost importance in the management of reformatory institutions, and should never be lost sight of; I regret, however, that the former agent of the school in Dublin, whose duty it was to look after boys on licence and after discharge, has now other duties to perform which deprives the system of his services in this regard.

Educational state.—Of the 66 boys admitted in 1877, 33 were quite illiterate, 20 could read and write imperfectly, and 13 were proficient in both.

No change has taken place in the educational status of the school during the year. Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and geography are taught, and some of the boys cultivate higher branches of knowledge which may be useful to them in their trades.

Industrial training.—A decided improvement has taken place in this department, and I have every reason to believe that trades will now be vigorously carried on in the new workshops. A quantity of machinery, worked by water power, has been purchased, which include a number of lathes and saws, dowelling and mortising machines. The machinery for boot-making, wheelwrights, and smith's work, and some of the work turned out of the cabinetmakers' shops is very good. A granite quarry on the hill is well worked, and the stone is of an excellent description, equal to that of some of the best quarries in Wicklow.

Staff.—Rev. M. Gaughren, manager, assisted by 1 clergyman and 15 lay brothers, a schoolmaster, tailor, mason, carpenter, stonecutter, blacksmith, harnessmaker, bandmaster, quarrier, and night watchman.

Discharges.—Fifty-one boys were discharged during 1877, of whom 14 were placed in situations by the manager, 28 returned to friends, 4 emigrated, 2 enlisted, 1 was sentenced to penal servitude, 1 died, and the sentence of one expired while an absconder from the school.

Results.—Of 229 boys discharged during 1874-5-6, 188 are reported to be doing well, 7 have since died, 2 are doubtful, 19 have been re-convicted, and 13 lost sight of. It is satisfactory to observe that the numbers re-convicted and lost sight of are considerably less than in previous year.

Total cost, £8,316 13s. 8d., of which £6,032 18s. 1d. was for ordinary charges and £1,960 1s. 1d. for building, making cost per head, £23 5s. 8d.; industrial profits, £854 18s. 11d.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

THE ULSTER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP "GIBRALTAR" FOR
PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—Certified 22nd June, 1872.

Inspected 26th July, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates in 1877, . . . 225.

State of premises.—The continuous outlay required for keeping up so large a ship as the *Gibraltar* has been a serious drag on the funds of the Committee during the year, and notwithstanding that every available economy was used, the necessary expenses incurred for the repairs of the vessel during 1877 amounted to £576 0s. 6d. Its condition was, when I made my inspection, most creditable to Captain Kerby, who is in command of the ship, as well as to the officers of his staff. I found it in proper trim, clean and orderly in all its parts, when I visited, and the ventilation very good since the ports of the *Orlop*, or sleeping deck, have been cut. This improvement was sanctioned by the Admiralty, and carried out during the year. The Committee of this Institution call attention in their report for 1877 to the urgent necessity for assistance financially to fully develop the benevolent objects of its founders. Their appeal for funds has been generously responded to during the past year, but unless the public continue their support the well-working of the establishment will be seriously interfered with, as from the size of the ship a much larger staff must be employed than would otherwise be required for the supervision and discipline of the present number of boys in the school. During the past year their number averaged only 225, although the ship is certified for 350 inmates. The managers likewise call attention to the number of strong and healthy boys of from 12 to 14 years of age who are brought up without a knowledge of any industrial pursuit, thus becoming a burden on the rates in the different Union workhouses of Belfast and other places in Ulster. Many of these are orphans legally eligible for admission into an Industrial School such as the *Gibraltar*, but that the Guardians of the Union having undertaken their support, they are not "*destitute orphans*" within the meaning of the Act.

These lads, under a system of training for two years in the ship, could be made good seamen for the Royal Navy and the merchant service, and it is much to be regretted that their services cannot be utilized for their own benefit and that of the public.

Hitherto the advantages of this Institution have not been sufficiently recognised by magistrates, who do not always send suitable cases for training to the ship, some of the boys being either too young or not physically fit for a seafaring life. Boys unsuited for the *Gibraltar* might be sent from Belfast to the Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, near Dublin, and the elder and stronger boys from all parts of Ireland to the *Gibraltar*. Such a reciprocity would lead to much good. It is satisfactory to observe that the subscriptions and donations towards the maintenance of this School, which in 1876 only realized £454, increased in 1877 to £707 13s. 6d, yet even with that support there was a deficiency of £959 8s. 9d, in the balance sheet at the close of the year, as appears from the statement for 1877.

Health and general condition.—The health of the great majority of the inmates of the ship in 1877 was excellent, yet the mortality amongst them was greater than in any previous year. The medical officer reports that the deaths were in every instance the results of

scrofula in its different forms, the seeds of which were latent in the constitutions of the boys previously to their admission. The deaths numbered 8 during the year—6 from disease of the lungs, and in two instances the brain was affected. In every case the sufferers were removed to hospital on shore for treatment. No epidemic disease attacked the inmates of the ship during the year, although measles and small-pox were at one time prevalent in Belfast. The sanitary state of the ship is carefully attended to by Captain Kerby, the ventilation is good, and the ship sweet and free from bilge.

The medical officer, Dr. Walton Brown, reports that "upon inquiry he has ascertained that the cause of death in every case during 1877 was from hereditary taint, either one or both parents of the patients having been carried off by consumption."

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys during the year was very satisfactory, and this favourable result is mainly due to the judicious management of the Captain Superintendent in charge of the ship, who is a judicious and painstaking officer.

Only one case of absconding from the ship was reported in 1877, and in no instance did any boy allowed out on leave break his parole. This I consider evidence of the good spirit which prevails in the School. The boys are obedient, respectful, and appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in the School is under the care of Mr. Patterson and his assistant, Mr. Quinn; it is carefully attended to. Sixty-four boys were admitted during the year, of whom only 7 could read and write, and 33 were quite illiterate.

Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory. Of the 227 boys in the school at the close of the year 1877, 125 could read and write well, 119 were fairly up in arithmetic, and the educational status of 91 was pretty good.

All boys who show a taste for music play in the band, which is admirably managed, and is taught by Mr. Northcote, the bandmaster. Their proficiency is most creditable to their teacher, and they can now play most difficult pieces with skill and judgment.

Besides the advantage to the inmates of the Ship, the band affords amusement to the citizens, and is most popular in Belfast—a matter of great importance in an institution in part supported by voluntary contributions.

The answering of the boys in Holy Scripture at the annual examination held by the Rev. John Spence, rector of the Mariners' Church, the Rev. Doctor Brandon, of Christ's Church, and the Rev. J. Seaver, of St. James's, Belfast, was most creditable, and called forth an expression by the examiners, of their entire satisfaction with the proficiency of the classes. The Rev. Mr. Spence in his report to the Committee states that his opinion of the religious training of the boys has been founded not alone on the examination which he held, but likewise has been gathered from frequent visits which he has made to the school since his appointment to the Mariners' Church in August, 1876.

Industrial training.—Practical seamanship is well and carefully taught in this school. In July last an examination of the boys on this head was held by Captain M'Calmont, Master of the St. Helena, who reports to the Committee that he was much impressed by the soundness and accuracy of the knowledge which the boys displayed at the examination, and he adds:—"Their answering is greatly in advance of anything I looked for, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the training which Captain Kerby and his staff have evidently given them."

For my part I feel convinced that in this as in other departments of his duty on board the Ship, Captain Kerby has shown himself a valuable public servant.

Tailoring, shoemaking, ship-carpentry, and sail-making are also taught the inmates of the Ship.

An Admiralty drill instructor has been appointed since last report, and the elder boys are now trained to the use of great guns, rifle and cutlass drill, which tends greatly to strengthen and expand their muscles.

Staff.—Captain E. F. Kerby, R.N., assisted by 14 officers, manage the Ship. The Committee express in their annual report that the management of the Ship by Captain Kerby has given them every possible satisfaction. They consider it due to him to state that by a judicious blending of firmness with kindness, discipline is preserved on board with very little punishment.

Results.—Of 89 boys discharged during 1874-5-6, 39 are doing well, only 1 is known to have been convicted of crime, but 49 have not been heard of for some time. This, of course, is in many cases the result of the occupation of the boys, who are absent at sea.

Total cost in 1877, £4,843 8s. 7d., of which £4,123 4s. was for ordinary maintenance, and £576 0s. 6d. was expended on the Ship. Cost per head £18 15s. 11d.

HAMPTON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, BALMORAL,
BELFAST.—Certified 13th April, 1874.

Inspected 27th July, 1877.

Average number of inmates in 1877,	46
Voluntary inmate,	1

State of premises.—A sum of £72 16s. 11d. was expended on the buildings of this school in 1877. I found them in sound repair, scrupulously clean, in nice order, tidy, the grounds well kept, with sufficient play-ground, a garden, and two fields attached to the Institution; but a new refectory is much needed, and I would urge the managers not to postpone the building of this necessary requirement.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths occurred in the school during 1877—one from tubercular meningitis and one from phthisis, diseases under which the children were suffering when admitted; a third child met her death from acute tuberculoses with pneumonia, and a fourth from bronchitis followed by congestion of the lungs; thus it appears that in three cases the mortality in the school was caused by struma, a disease so fatal to the children of the poor in Ireland. No zymotic disease appeared in the Institution during the year, and the general health of the remaining inmates was satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the girls in 1878; the faults were few and trifling, discipline was well maintained, and the children were obedient, cheery, and industrious.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to the children, who are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography. Singing is also taught, and one hour daily is devoted to religious instruction.

Industrial training.—The girls learn to milk cows and make butter. They are taught needlework and dressmaking, and to wash and make up fine linen, cooking, and household duties. The Institution is a model of tidiness and order; the floors of the apartments are stained and polished, everything is in its place, and the girls learn to be good house

servants. The elder girls wash, comb, and care their younger companions.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, president of the Church Deaconess' Institution, Glanmire, Cork, has the general charge of the establishment. Two ladies belonging to the Sisterhood, who reside on the premises, are in charge, and give their time gratuitously to carry on the work. They are assisted by two paid officers—a schoolmistress and a sewingmistress. The Institution is managed to the complete satisfaction of the Committee and of the Inspector, and the order and regularity in the management reflects the greatest credit on Miss Thorpe, the Lady Superintendent in charge of the school.

Total cost in 1877, £1,142 18s. 11d., of which £72 16s. 11d. was for building, making the cost per head, £22 15s. 4d.; industrial profits, £93 8s. 3d.

Results.—Six girls discharged during 1874–5–6; all doing well.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
MILLTOWN, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Re-certified for Milltown 11th January, 1873.

Inspected 27th April and 28th July, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates under the rules,	75
Children committed but not paid for,	5
Voluntary inmate,	1

State of premises.—The expenditure on this school for buildings during 1877 amounted to £261 10s. 6d., and various improvements were made. A farm-yard has been erected, and additional workshops provided. The school buildings when I visited them were in sound repair, very clean, and well kept, and the land under careful cultivation.

Health and general condition.—With the exception of one boy who died of consumption in March, no serious illness occurred among the inmates during 1877; and, notwithstanding that small-pox was very prevalent in Belfast, the school was perfectly free from the disease, all the boys having been re-vaccinated on entering the Institution.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys during 1877 was very satisfactory. No case of absconding occurred during the year; and the boys appear on my visit to be industrious, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—Besides the head master in charge of the school who holds the certificate of 2nd of 1st class under the Board of National Education, two assistants are employed. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and other branches of primary scholastic education are taught.

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in shoemaking, tailoring, and cabinetmaking. Boots both for ladies and gentlemen are manufactured and supplied to wholesale houses in Dublin, Cork, Dundalk, Belfast, and other towns; and they are stated to bring the highest price in the market. The cabinetmaking and tailoring are also considered to be of the best workmanship. The younger boys are employed under the care of a female at knitting, shirtmaking, and sewing. The land is well tilled under vegetables, but as yet no cow has been provided, milk being purchased by contract.

In July, 1877, the Lord Lieutenant, with the Duchess of Marlborough and a distinguished party visited the school.

Staff (Resident).—Mr. C. Collins, superintendent; Mrs. Collins, matron; Miss Boyle, housekeeper; John Killeen and P. Connolly, assistants.

Non resident.—Rev. J. P. Greene, c.c., of St. Mary's Presbytery, corresponding manager.

A land steward and assistant live close to the school. Four assistants work in the boot manufacturing department. Two cabinetmakers, a tailor, and three female machinists are also employed. A workmistress has charge of the younger boys.

General Remarks. The manager reports that the trades' boys, after their time has expired, are permitted to remain at wages in the school, or can easily obtain employment outside, if they prefer it, at wages ranging from 10s. to 20s. per week; and some now earn from 25s. to 30s.

Total cost in 1877, £2,092 7s. 6d., of which £261 10s. 6d. was for building; cost per head, £22 12s. Industrial profits, £47 5s. 6d.

Results.—Of 21 boys discharged during 1774-5-6, 19 are doing well; one is doubtful, and one has been lost sight of.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CRUMLIN-ROAD, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 29th July, 1877.

Average number of inmates under limitation of rules,	60
Do. under orders of detention, but not paid for out of }	5
Treasury Grant,	
Voluntary inmates,	32

State of premises.—The new wing is now occupied, and affords many advantages for the well working of the institution. It contains a laundry, work-room, and dormitory; a shed, also, has been provided in the play ground, where the children can remain in wet weather. Gymnastic appliances have been erected in the play ground, which were much required in consequence of the small plot of ground allotted to the children for exercise. New appliances have been added to the laundry and work-room, and the lavatories have been improved.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school in 1877, two from consumption and one from a scrofulous affection of the brain, but no zymotic disease is reported, and, except from scrofula, the destroyer of so many children of the poor in this country, the inmates have been very free from disease. The children are well looked after, and their wants carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the children during the year; they are obedient and industrious, appear cheery and happy: faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—Hitherto this school has been managed in connection with the Board of National Education, but in 1875, the Inspector of the Education Board having reported to the Commissioners that few externs attended this school, it was then contemplated to strike it off their roll. To prevent the order being made, I visited Belfast, and obtained from the Sisters in charge of the school, an assurance that the cause of complaint would cease, and in consequence, no action was at that time taken by the Board, but the Inspector having again called attention in October, 1877, to the subject, and it appearing from his report that only one extern pupil besides Industrial School children, and orphans who boarded and lodged in the establishment, attended the school, it was struck off the Board's roll, and all grants and salary to teacher cancelled from the 28th February, 1878. This I much regret, but the Board have now by Order, 19/3/78, informed the Manager, that when the school shall have obtained a sufficient daily average attendance

of extern pupils, he can apply to have it re-placed on the roll, and I would again urge the Managers to conform to the rules of the Board in this matter. The district Inspector of the Board (J. W. Rodgers, Esq.), reports as the result of his examination of the classes in 1877, that he found the proficiency in the first class very good. In second class the reading was very good, the spelling and writing fair, arithmetic good. In third class reading, writing, and dictation very good, but arithmetic, grammar, and geography require more attention. In fourth class reading and writing good, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, backward. In fifth class reading and writing respectable, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, poor. Vocal music is taught in the school, Hullah's system. The teacher is trained and well qualified.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in dressmaking, millinery, and other branches of needlework. They cut out and make their own dresses, and do much good work for the public. This branch of their industrial training is carefully attended to, and the girls who have been placed out from the school are giving much satisfaction. Six of the most improved sewing machines are in use in the school. Washing and the making up of fine linen is also well taught. The girls cook and learn household duties.

Staff.—Rev. A. Macaulay, corresponding manager. Two Sisters of Mercy have charge of the school, and are assisted by a teacher, three dressmakers, laundress and servant.

Total cost in 1877, £1,369 3s. 6d., making the average cost per head £22 16s. 4d.; industrial profit, £29 8s. 9d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Nine discharged; eight doing well, one since dead.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CAVAN.

Certified 1st October, 1869.

Inspected 27 December, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, and paid for out of Treasury grant,	87
Average number of inmates not paid for, one under 6 years of age,	3
Voluntary inmates,	5

State of premises.—£250 was expended in 1877 on the purchase of the lease of a farm of 24 acres, which lies within a mile of the school. In it dairy cattle are now kept, and the school children are thereby instructed in the management of a dairy—the milking of cows, the rearing of calves, and the making of butter. The cows are driven daily to the school to be milked, but there is no proper cow sheds for their accommodation, and I would urge the manager to erect a suitable farm-yard, adjoining the school. A good laundry is also much required; the present laundry is very faulty, and but little private washing is received. Under the present arrangements the girls have not sufficient opportunities to make up fine linen, ladies' dresses, shirts, &c. Hence they can never be sufficiently trained to be skilled laundresses to be employed in a private family. The managers complain that they are crippled for want of funds, as the Grand Jury of Cavan, to which most of the children belong, refuse to contribute towards the maintenance of the children from their county in the school, and the private resources of the managers which would otherwise be expended on buildings must now be applied for the maintenance of the inmates to supplement the Treasury Grant.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the children in the school was satisfactory in 1877. Five of them were attacked with measles early in the year, but no other serious illness is reported. No death—I found however, on a late visit two little girls from Cootehill both in consumption, a disease by which five of their brothers and sisters had already been carried off.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report very favourably of the conduct of the children in 1877. The girls were amenable to discipline, obedient, and industrious. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—Although this school is not in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, the District Inspector of the Board held an examination of the pupils at the close of the year, and reports that he found them intelligent beyond their years, and most anxious to profit by the instruction given. Three of the inmates, who are monitresses, now attend the national school, and are preparing to become teachers under the Board. Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught, and vocal music on Hullah's system. On a late visit I was much pleased with the answering of the children. The National Anthem was well sung for me by them.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in dressmaking and millinery. They cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the shops. They likewise learn the use of the sewing-machine. They make the mattresses for the institution and for the public. They milk cows and make butter. They do laundry work as well as the imperfect appliances at their disposal will permit. They are taught to cook, and to make confectionery. They make pastry and discharge household duties. The elder girls have charge of their younger companions, whom they wash, comb, and instruct, and so learn the duties of childrens' maids.

Staff.—Mrs. C. M. Murphy, corresponding manager, assisted by seventeen other religious Sisters of the Order of St. Clare. There are besides two scholastic teachers, gardener, laundress, and messenger.

Total cost of institution in 1877, £1,920 3s. 0d., of which £250 was for purchase of farm; cost per head £17 11s. 7d.; industrial profit, £84 18s. 1d.

Results.—Of 38 girls discharged during the years 1874–5–6, 37 are doing well, and 1 has been lost sight of.

The Sisters correspond with the girls after their discharge, and all who reside within a convenient distance of the school frequently visit their former teachers.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. ALOYSIUS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLONAKILTY.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 22nd December, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	129
Do. do. under six years of age,	1
Voluntary inmates,	4
Average number of inmates who attend the National Schools attached to the institution,	416

State of premises.—A sum of £1,800 was expended during 1877 on a new wing for this school; the work is well executed, and the new building contains additional dormitory accommodation, refectory, large

workroom, and laundry. The bake-house, farm-yard, cow-house, piggery, and poultry yards have been much improved, and the institution is now well circumstanced for training the inmates. I found it when I visited in a very satisfactory state, and I was much pleased on my inspection with the improvements effected during the year. The work is well planned and carefully executed.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred amongst the inmates during the year, the result of acute bronchitis in a child of delicate habit; the health of the other children in the school was very good, no zymotic disease having occurred amongst them in 1877. The girl stated in a former report as suffering under an incurable form of strumous ophthalmia has been admitted into the Blind Asylum, Merriem, county Dublin, where she will be well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the children in 1877 was most satisfactory; a good spirit prevailed in the school, with, however, one exception, that of a girl whose habits of pilfering could not be checked, and it was deemed necessary by the magistrates that she should be sent to a reformatory; she was accordingly transmitted to a reformatory at Ballinasloe, where she has since shown signs of improvement, and it is to be hoped that her degrading vice may be effectually eradicated.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and H. A. Donovan, esq., the District Inspector, reports, 4.11.'77:—"The school made fair progress during the year. Reading in all classes receives a special attention, and a good foundation of grammar and geography is laid in the third and fourth classes, but weak in senior classes; arithmetic improved." Singing is well taught on Hullah's system, and many of the girls are qualifying themselves to be school teachers and governesses; some are monitresses in the National Schools on the premises.

Industrial training.—All branches of needlework and machine-work are taught in this school. The girls cut out and make their own dresses and work for the public. Lacework and embroidery are taught. The girls work in the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely; they are also taught to wash lace, to stain and polish wood, to manufacture hair mattresses, and other work by which they can earn a competence after discharge. Cooking is well taught in this school; the girls who have a taste are trained in the confectionery art—to make and bake plain and fancy bread, pastry, &c. They milk cows, make butter, and care bees, pigs, and poultry, and are taught the duties of household servants. In the selection of trades the tastes and talents of each girl are considered.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage this establishment; they are assisted by three paid monitresses, a dressmaker, and a lacemaker.

Total cost in 1877, £4,239 6s. 5d., of which £1,800 was for building, making cost per head, £18 4s.; industrial profits, £167 15s. 11d.

Results.—Of 49 girls discharged during the years 1874–5–6, 45 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, 1 has died, and 1 has been lost sight of. The results of the teaching in this school are very satisfactory, and I was much pleased with the general management of the school on a late visit.

ST. COLEMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BELVEDERE, QUEENSTOWN.—Certified 5th Sept., 1870.

Inspected 21st December, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	}	45
in 1877, paid for out of Treasury Grant,		
Do. not paid for (under 6 years of age),		2
Voluntary inmates,		20
Average number of externs who attend the National	}	491
School on the premises,		

State of premises.—I found on my inspection the buildings in admirable order, and very well kept, the children carefully attended to, and the institution working satisfactorily. The home fitted up for children who had been inmates of the school, and are temporarily out of employment, tends much to ensure satisfactory results. An addition, however, to the school building is required.

Health and general condition.—With the exception of one child, who was discharged by the Chief Secretary as permanently diseased from scrofula, and incapable of industrial training, the health of the inmates of the school in 1877 was most satisfactory; no serious illness, no death. The children are well cared, and show that they are judiciously managed.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls. They are obedient, industrious, cheery, and happy. A good spirit prevails amongst the inmates of the school, and those on licence are giving satisfaction to their employers. The home in connection with the school gives an advantage to the girls in employment. They have kind friends there, where they can always obtain advice and protection.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined in May on the programme of the Board as if for results by Mr. J. Browne, their District Inspector, who reports that the general management of the school was satisfactory, but the senior classes were backward in some points. The general proficiency of the junior classes very fair. All the children passed satisfactorily in needlework. He adds, "Teachers zealous and moderately successful." A class is trained to be national teachers, and vocal and instrumental music are well taught (Hullah's system).

Industrial training.—The girls are well instructed in needlework in all its branches. They learn dressmaking, shirtmaking, and the use of the sewing and knitting machines. Cooking, baking, and housework, are well taught. The girls wash and make up fine linen with care. They are trained at the home to milk cows and feed poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill, with four Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, assisted by skilled teachers, a skilled machinist, a dressmaker, laundress, and two servants.

Total cost of establishment in 1877, £955 3s., making average cost per head £17 7s. 4d. Industrial profits, £60.

Results for 1874-5-6.—13 discharged, 8 are known to be doing well, 5 have been lost sight of; but all these were discharged by the Chief Secretary before completion of training—one on account of insufficient grounds for detention, one on account of disease, and three to return to their relatives in America.

OUR LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
KINSALE.—Certified 19th November, 1869.

Inspected 27th June, 1877.

Average number of inmates under order of detention,	} 150
in 1877, paid for out of Treasury Grant,	
Do. not paid for (2 under 6 years of age),	6
Externs who attend National School on premises—	
On roll,	472
Average attendance,	261

Results paid for externs, £104 8s.

State of premises.—No alteration was made in the buildings of this school during 1877, and merely a sum of £25 19s. 2d. was expended on repairs and some trifling improvements. I found the Institution on my inspection in the same satisfactory condition as on my former visits—the same order, regularity, and cleanliness are still carefully attended to; and in addition a senior class has been established, in which the girls who will soon leave the Institution are separately trained, and have dormitory, refectory, and class-room different from the other inmates. Their apartments are nicely fitted up with the arrangements as much as possible like those in a well-managed private house, in order that the girls may understand and conform to the conventionalities of social life. These they fully appreciate, and the greatest care and tidiness is preserved in the establishment.

It is proposed to erect a new laundry, the present laundry to be converted into a kitchen, and the bakery altogether devoted to its object.

Health and general condition.—No zymotic or epidemic disease occurred amongst the inmates of this school, and the health of the children was very good, with one exception—that of a child who died of tubercular consumption in 1877—the malady which carries off such numbers of the children of the very poor, and the seeds of which are so often found implanted in the constitutions of children admitted into industrial schools in Ireland. To counteract the effects of the disease, and to eradicate it from the constitutions, large quantities of cod-liver oil and iodide of iron are given to the children in this Institution. The quantity of cod-liver oil so given to the children in 1877 amounted to 28 gallons, in addition to which a generous diet with four meals a-day is given to all, in order to impart a healthy tone to their impoverished constitutions, as well as to develop the physical energies of the body and those of the mind, so necessary to render the children self-reliant and industrious in after life. For this object also a gymnastic class has been formed to expand the chest, and generally the growth of the muscles of the body. These exercises are, unfortunately, too much neglected in institutions for children in Ireland; yet their importance is recognised elsewhere; and in England and on the Continent it is found to be a powerful agent to awaken the dormant energies of idiotic and imbecile children.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the girls, who are well cared, obedient, respectful, and industrious, and appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education and under the rules of the Board.

The District Inspector of National Schools reports on his examination, as if for results, December, 1877 :—

“Reading, with a very few exceptions, remarkably good, deliberate, clear, and accurate, and with more than an ordinary degree of expression and intelligence; spelling, pretty good; writing, very fair in the junior; good in the senior classes; proficiency in arithmetic, very good in the junior, but backward in the senior classes; needlework, excellent—so good that, had I not had the several specimens worked in my presence, I might have hesitated to believe it possible for so many young children to be so uniformly expert and proficient in this very useful branch; singing and drawing are well taught. This is, I consider, a very well-conducted and, in almost every respect, a good school. The pupils were all very clean and tidy—comfortably clad, and evidently well fed; and while cheerful and happy-looking, they were apparently very docile, well-conducted, and under perfect control.

“The manager of this school is an accomplished educationalist, who conducts the school in an efficient and superior manner. Each teacher has that branch allotted to her for which she is specially fitted, and the result is one of the best-conducted schools I know.”

Industrial training—The industrial training of the girls still continues to have satisfactory results. They are self-reliant and industrious. Their physical energies, strengthened by the food and training which they receive, and their mental and moral powers fully developed, they have been found able and willing to earn a livelihood when they leave the school; and, as far as I can learn, not a single girl educated in the school has been convicted of crime since her discharge, and, with very few exceptions, all are known to be doing well. The industries taught in the school are those which I have fully enumerated in former reports—needlework in all its departments is well taught; the girls learn dressmaking, to cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the public. They understand the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They learn to embroider, and the manufacture of point-lace. They wash and make-up fine linen. They cook, and do household work; they bake bread, and learn the confectionery art. They milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, calves, and poultry. They care bees, and are taught farm-yard management.

Staff.—Mrs. Bridgeman and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the school; they are assisted by 9 paid secular assistants.

Total cost of establishment in 1877, £2,621 0s. 10d., of which £25 19s. 2d. was for building; average cost per head of each inmate, £17 6s. 0d.; industrial profits, £242 15s. 8d.

Results.—Of 47 discharged in 1874–75–76, one has since died, 39 are doing well, 7 have not been heard of for some time, but one of these was only a fortnight in the school when she was discharged by order of Chief Secretary as illegally committed, and three others who emigrated to America have not written for some time; but there is no reason to believe that they have not conducted themselves satisfactorily.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, MARBLE HILL,
BLACKROCK, CORK.

Certified 28th July, 1871; re-certified for Marble Hill,
25th February, 1873.

Inspected 21st December, 1877.

Average number of inmates in 1877,	82
Voluntary inmates,	10

State of premises.—From the want of funds no important addition was made to the school premises during the year, but the buildings were kept in good repair, and are well cared. A porch and hot-closet have been added, and some trifling improvements effected at a cost of £45 4s. 9d. It is to be regretted that some of the wealthy citizens of Cork do not come forward to perfect the building arrangements of this well managed institution.

Health and general condition.—Early in the year 1877 one death occurred in this school of a little boy from heart-disease. The manager reports that the poor child had been very badly treated by a worthless father before his admission to the school, and when removed from the control of the father the boy's constitution was irrevocably destroyed, and his case was hopeless from the beginning. The health of the other inmates was most satisfactory. The daily bath and other sanitary arrangements in use here have a most beneficial effect on the boys, and when I visited I found them in excellent health, well cared, cheery, and happy. No epidemic disease of any kind occurred in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The system on which this school is managed is to treat the boys with kindness and to encourage a principle of honor amongst them, at the same time that a strict discipline is maintained. Mr. Edwin Hall, a member of the committee, and honorary manager, devotes his constant attention to the details of management of the institution. He is almost always on the spot, and looks to every minor arrangement. In his report on the school he states:—"We strive to draw the children by the cords of love to paths of honesty and truthfulness, rather than to drive them through fear to mere eye service, and our labours have not been in vain; they show a cheerful and ready obedience. I do not remember during the entire period more than one or two cases of untruthfulness or dishonesty, and being with the boys daily and at all hours, I never hear an improper word used by any boy. They have the free run of the entire school grounds, and although there are two well-stocked fruit gardens at the bottom of the fields, with only a low wall between, and plenty of fruit grows in the gardens, almost within a child's reach, nothing is ever touched." My observation of the boys on my visits confirms the opinion which Mr. Hall expresses, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the boys during the year. Boys whose conduct justifies the distinction wear a good conduct stripe on the arm, and a medal is awarded to the best boy at the close of the year.

Educational state.—The boys receive a good primary education, which includes reading, writing, grammar, history, geography, and arithmetic. Their progress during the year was satisfactory. W. Collison, the head-master, who has charge of the secular education of the boys, has been most successful in his results; and lately an examination for two

Pococke scholarships in Kilkenny College, was held in Cork, at which fifteen candidates from various schools in the south of Ireland competed, in both of which cases the successful candidates were boys, Charles Donaghoe and Samuel Beck, inmates of this school; and what renders this success most creditable is the fact that they had only notice for preparation three weeks previously. These boys have thus obtained a high class education free of expense on the foundation of the college, which is managed by the Incorporated Society of Ireland. In open competition in Biblical knowledge, with other children of the diocese of Cork, twenty-three of the boys of this school won nineteen prizes and certificates, and one of the boys, who had enlisted in the Royal Artillery, passed during the year for his second-class army school certificate, which qualified him educationally for the rank of sergeant. The band in the school is now progressing satisfactorily.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, wood-chopping, knitting, farm labour, and the routine of house work, principally occupied the inmates during the year. The elder boys also worked in the laundry, in which all the washing of the school is carried on. The younger children were instructed in knitting and machine work, under the charge of Mrs. Collison, and their work nearly supplied the wants of the establishment. The entire clothing of the boys in the school as well as the outfits for those discharged were worked in the tailors' shop, besides a quantity of clothing was made by contract for the inmates of the Greencoat hospital. The farm stock was kept up during the year, the breeding of swine was successfully carried on, a great number having been reared on the farm. In other respects the farm (19 acres) was not so remunerative as in former years, although some very early potatoes were produced on it for market. The general crop on the land was not satisfactory, having in part failed from the inclement season. The wood-chopping was found to be very profitable.

Some of the original committee have now passed away, but R. C. Hall, esq., although in broken health, still continues to watch over the institution which he mainly established. His son, Mr. Edwin Hall, who is honorary manager, continues to devote much time to its management, and is assisted by other active members of the committee. To their labours may fairly be attributed the satisfactory results of the training which the boys receive.

The *Staff* consists of Mr. Alexander Collison, who resides in the institution; his wife, Mrs. Collison, is matron; they both continue to give every satisfaction. Mrs. Norris is the sub-matron, Mr. Teape steward and gardener, and Mr. Blake house-steward and master of works. A school-mistress, laundress, and cook are also employed. Trumpet-Major Honcroft has charge of the band, and Mr. Howard gives instruction gratuitously in singing.

Total cost in 1877, £1,697 10s. 4d., of which £45 4s. 9d. was for building, making the cost per head, £17 19s. 2d.; industrial profit, £63 12s. 6d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Thirteen boys discharged, all of whom are doing well. The manager states that he has either corresponded with or continually seen each of these boys during the year. Four who entered Her Majesty's service are giving great satisfaction.

ST. FINBAR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SUNDAY'S WELL, CORK.

Certified 29th April, 1870; re-certified 2nd December, 1872.

Inspected 27 June, 1877.

Average number of inmates paid for under rules,	132
Do. not paid for (one under age),	4
Do. Voluntary,	3

State of premises.—A sum of £355 was expended during 1877 in the completion of the buildings of this school, which now ranks amongst the finest institutions in Cork, and is evidence of the charity of the inhabitants of that city, who have, during the short period which has elapsed since December, 1872, contributed by voluntary subscriptions the necessary funds towards its erection. The work has been carried out in the same munificent spirit which prompted its erection, and the inhabitants of Cork have good reason to be proud of the buildings which have elicited the praise of successive viceroys who have visited it. In 1872, Earl Spencer, K.G., then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, honoured the school, at that time in its infancy, with a visit, and with his approval, the present site was selected. In August, 1876, the school was again honoured by a visit from the viceroy, His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and in August of the present year their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, with a large party of distinguished visitors, were graciously pleased to carefully inspect the institution and receive an address from the inmates. Since the commencement of 1877, three additional acres of land adjoining, which will give facilities for improved dairy arrangements, have been obtained for the school.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children in 1877 was most satisfactory, no death, serious illness, or epidemic disease of any kind having occurred amongst the inmates, an occasional cold being the only malady which showed itself during the year. This is the best evidence of the effects which result from the judicious selection of a healthful site for the institution—the strict personal cleanliness of the inmates, and the careful attention to proper sanitary arrangements in the establishment. To this has been combined great care in the general treatment of the children, with a suitable diet, showing what can be done even in constitutions tainted by scrofula, such as is notoriously the case of the children who belong to the class of those admitted into this school. I may add that experience proves that nothing more materially conduces to this object than the use of the Turkish bath, and it is to me a subject of regret that the managers of other schools have not followed the example of the ladies who manage this institution, feeling as I do that the use of the Turkish bath, which has been attended with such beneficial results in the treatment of the neglected and scrofulous children here, ought to be adopted in similar establishments elsewhere.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the children in 1877 was very satisfactory; the faults were few and trifling. The children were diligent, obedient, and anxious to improve themselves and be a credit to their teachers. They appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given. The pupils show a fair proficiency in reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography. Some evince a special taste for vocal and instrumental music.

Industrial training.—Every kind of needlework is taught in this school. The girls also learn the use of sewing and knitting machines, to cut out and make dresses, to knit and do other work in wool. They cook, do house work and dairy work, and are employed in the laundry. They have the care of poultry, and are taught other works which tend to make them good and useful servants.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Devereux, and a staff of nine Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage the school. There is likewise a laundress and machinist.

Total cost of the institution in 1877, £3,033 14s. 11d., of which £355 was for building, making the average cost £19 16s. 10d. per head. Industrial profits, £207 8s. 11d.

Results.—Of 42 girls discharged in 1874–5–6, one has since died, 40 are doing well, and 1 is doubtful.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, CORK.—
Certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 27th June, 1877.

Average number of children in school,	.	.	.	167
Do.	do.	under six years of age,	.	1
Do.	do.	voluntary	.	1

State of premises.—Besides the £9,032 expended on the erection of the buildings of this school previously to the 1st January, 1877—a further sum of £182 7s. 6d. was laid out thereon in 1877—much still remains to be done by the erection of workshops and out-offices, the asphaltting of the playground, and other requirements, to complete the arrangements for the efficient management of the school. The ground is well and carefully tilled, and excellent crops are obtained therefrom. I regret, however, that the field which adjoins in front has not yet been obtained; it is most desirable that it should be acquired by the managers in order to square the land and to procure a proper entrance to the school. I feel satisfied that the present owners will not hesitate to accept a fair remuneration for the ground, and thus confer a boon on a deserving and useful institution.

Health and general condition.—Five deaths occurred during the year—three from consumption, one from mesenteric disease, and one from measles. In two instances the seeds of consumption had already taken possession of the constitutions previous to the admission of the children to the school. With the exception of measles, no other epidemic prevailed in 1877.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys in the school was excellent. No case of absconding or serious offence occurred during the year.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given; 35 are learning the higher branches of arithmetic, and some book-keeping and geometry. Seventy-five boys read and write well; 53 fairly, and 43 imperfectly or not at all. A brass band has been formed of the boys, and those having voices are taught singing under an efficient instructor.

Industrial training.—Farming, gardening, shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, painting, glazing, and baking, are taught under competent

masters. The industrial profits in the school amounted to £214 8s. 8d. in 1877, which is evidence that the boys have been usefully employed during the year.

Staff.—Rev. E. A. Shanahan and seven Presentation Brothers manage the school; there are also a chaplain, physician, literary teacher, band-master, singingmaster, and four trades' instructors, besides a farm bailiff, and servant.

Total cost of school in 1877, £3,349 16s. 8d., of which £182 7s. 6d. was for building, making the average cost per head £18 14s. 10d.; industrial profits, £214 8s. 8d.

Results.—Of thirty-four boys discharged in 1874–5–6, two have died, twenty-two are reported to be doing well, two have been convicted of larceny, seven lost sight of, and one was recommitted to the school.

Most of those unknown have emigrated to America and New Zealand. One of the boys convicted of larceny was only a month in the school.

ST. NICOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, COVE-STREET, CORK.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 28th June, 1877.

Average number of inmates in school in 1877,	71
Under six years of age,	2
Voluntary,	1
Externs attending National school on premises,	78

State of premises.—Some extensive improvements were made in this school during 1877, which have been completed in the present year at an expenditure which is reported to have amounted to £1,570, the items of which will appear in the accounts for 1878. On my inspection I found the buildings in sound repair, clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1877; no serious illness or death. No epidemic occurred amongst the inmates during the year, and the boys show the care bestowed on them. Their robust health, and the absence of the ordinary diseases incident to children, are evidence that the sanitary arrangements in the school are satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys during 1877 was, on the whole, very good; faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is inspected by their officers. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, are taught. The District Inspector, J. Browne, esq., reports in May, 1878:—"The discipline of the school is now excellent. The conduct of the pupils, their clean tidy appearance, and their quiet orderly bearing, are now all that could be desired, showing a marked improvement during the year which reflects the greatest credit on both manager and teachers." The Inspector reports, "the moral tone, order, discipline, and cleanliness is good, and the general proficiency in the several classes on the whole satisfactory. Reading appears to be fairly taught; writing well taught; spelling fair in all classes, except 3rd; knowledge of grammar and geography tolerable." He remarked some failures in arithmetic, but the school in

other respects satisfactory. He adds that the principal teacher is diligent, and fairly successful; assistant teacher fairly qualified, and attentive to his duties. In the examination for results, 157 passes were earned by the industrial school pupils, which, if paid, would have amounted to £12 9s.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, bootmaking, baking, and housework are taught. The bakery has been most successful, and large quantities of the best bread are baked by the boys without the assistance of an instructor.

Staff.—Two literary teachers, who are employed in the school, a secretary and book-keeper, a matron, a house steward and his assistant, form the paid staff of the establishment; but the Rev. Dr. Webster, the devoted founder and manager of the school, spends much of his time daily in its superintendence. He carefully looks after all the wants of the boys, studies the character of each, and ascertains for what position he is best fitted in after life, and his training is shaped accordingly.

Since the commencement of 1878, the Lord Lieutenant and Duchess of Marlborough, with a distinguished party, visited the school, and expressed themselves greatly pleased with the institution, and the appearance of the inmates, by whom they were presented with a suitable address.

The total cost for 1877, £1,546 10s. 10d., making average cost per head, £20 17s. 11d.; industrial profits, £84 8s. 10d.

Results.—Of 33 boys discharged in 1874–5–6, 31 are doing well, and 2 are doubtful.

TRAINING HOME FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.— Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 29th June, 1877.

Average number under detention in 1877,	95
” ” six years of age,	2
Voluntary inmate,	1

State of premises.—A sum of £122 1s. 3d. was expended on the repairs and buildings of this School in 1877, and £144 17s. 7d. on furniture, bedding, and other requirements. I found the premises on my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept.

In August of the present year the School was visited by the Duchess of Marlborough, who expressed herself well pleased at the manner in which it was managed.

Health and general condition.—In the autumn of 1877 some of the children suffered from a mild attack of fever, which was then very prevalent in the city of Cork. Another girl who was suffering under an incurable disease was discharged by order of the Chief Secretary, and was placed under the care of her mother, provision having been made for her support by the manager of the School; she has since died. With these exceptions the general health of the children was excellent during the year. They are well cared, and appear cheerful and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the children during the year, which she considers was very satisfactory. The girls were truthful, obedient, and industrious. She adds:—“Discipline is well maintained in the School, rather by rewards and kindness than by punishments, which are rarely resorted to.”

Educational state.—This Institution is managed in connection with the Church Education Society of Ireland, and examinations are held twice in the year by the Rev. Henry Arnold, their inspector, who reports that the progress of the children in the School was very satisfactory.

The School has likewise been placed in connection with the Diocesan Board of Education of Cork, and at the yearly examination held by that body in the city, the children of this School obtained several prizes, and were specially commended. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, elementary grammar, geography, and history are taught to all, and to some of superior capacity a more extended course of instruction is given. Singing is also taught, and one hour daily is devoted to religious instruction. Girls of superior intelligence are trained to be teachers.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches is taught in this School. The girls are instructed in dressmaking: they make their own clothes, and the elder girls receive special instruction in cutting out and millinery. They knit socks and stockings for themselves and for the public, and work for other institutions. Cooking, housework, and laundry-work are taught; and the elder girls have special charge of their younger companions. It is their duty to comb, wash, and dress the little children placed under their charge, and to see that they are clean in their persons and tidy in their dress; they are thus trained to the duties of nursery maids in respectable families.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, the lady superior of the Church of Ireland Deaconess' Institute, Glanmire, county Cork, has the general charge of this School. One of the lady deaconesses of that establishment resides on the premises, and manages the institution under her supervision. She is assisted by four paid officers, including a schoolmistress, who holds a first-class certificate.

Total cost of the institution in 1877, £1,928 3s. 3d., of which £122 1s. 3d. was for building, making the average cost per £18 8s. 7d. Industrial profits, £190 18s. 2d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Twenty-eight children were placed in 8 26 are doing well, one is doubtful, and one has been lost sight of.

The managers state that they cannot supply the demand made daily to engage the girls either as servants or apprentices.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 9th July, 1870.

Inspected 12th January and 25th February, &c., 1877.

Average number in School in 1877,	698
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—A sum of £2,872 2s. was expended during 1877 on the main building of this School, and on the extension of the workshops and out-offices attached to it. The main building is in part completed, and it is calculated that the entire will be roofed in before the close of 1878; it measures 368 feet in length, and 56 feet in depth. The central portion is 96 feet long, and 90 feet in height. The northern

wing, now occupied, is 136 feet in length, and 78 feet in height. The southern wing is of the same length. On account of an incline in the land that wing has a basement storey, and is 88 feet high to correspond with the top level of the northern wing. A building at the rear which contains the refectory and chapel is 116 feet long, 70 feet high, and 42 feet wide. The range of workshops which have been erected on the northern side measure 460 feet in length by 30 feet in width, and are 18 feet high. They form two sides of a field of two acres, which will be added to the present parade ground of the boys. A steam engine of 10-horse power has been erected on the southern boundary of the premises: it works a corn mill and a saw mill, lathes, &c., for the use of the establishment. The steam-engine is the gift of Alexander Thom, Esq., J.P., and the boiler, which is tubular, was presented to the School by Edward Dwyer Gray, Esq., M.P. The Vartry water has been brought to large tanks on the roof of the main building at a cost to the Institution of £530.

As the circumstances under which this School—which contains the large number of 700 inmates—has been established are not understood by many, I feel it right to give some particulars respecting it. After the passing of the Industrial Schools Act for Ireland in 1868, an Industrial School for Boys was established at Inchicore, near Dublin, but it did not meet the requirements of the statute, and in 1870 the certificate was withdrawn. A committee of noblemen and gentlemen in Dublin then purchased the lands of Artane, and the boys were transferred from Inchicore to wooden sheds temporarily put up in the grounds of Artane during the erection of permanent buildings. Other certified schools for boys in different parts of Ireland, including those at Clondalkin, Gort, and other places, having likewise failed, were similarly closed, and their inmates were transferred to Artane.

Since that period the buildings have progressed; and now—under the auspices of the present Viceroy and the Duchess of Marlborough, who take the most lively interest in every system that tends to benefit the poorer classes, and who have extended especial favour to Artane—the Institution has become one of the foremost of the leading charities of Dublin. Up to the 1st of January in the present year, a sum amounting to £26,662 9s. 6d. has been expended on buildings, plant, &c., and about £16,000 on the purchase of land and premises.

The success of this Institution is mainly due to the Corporation and citizens of Dublin, who, without distinction of creed or class, have most generously supported it; and the managers have on their part confined the admissions to cases which come strictly within the limits of the Industrial Schools Act for Ireland.

I have had the circumstances and character of every inmate of the Artane School carefully inquired into, through the police, and am satisfied that there is not one boy in the Institution whose case did not, when he was committed to the School, come strictly under some of the provisions of the Irish statute.

Health and general condition.—Six deaths occurred in the Institution during the year, all the result of scrofula in its different forms, the seeds of the malady having been in the constitutions of the children when admitted. Three of the deaths were from consumption, 2 from tubercular meningitis, and 1 from mesenteric disease. The health of the other children during the year was satisfactory, and on my frequent inspections of the School during the year I very seldom found a patient in hospital. This is the more remarkable as at times during the year smallpox and scarlatina raged in Dublin, and in the neighbouring village

of Artane. The robust and healthy appearance of the boys shows what can be done by proper treatment of even the most neglected children. The dietary of the School is generous and wholesome. The dairy is supplied with the milk of from 20 to 30 cows. Beef and mutton used in the school are finished on the farm. The bread, which is baked in the School, is from wheat of the best quality, some of which is grown on the land, and no expense is spared to promote the health of the inmates by the use of a generous and unadulterated dietary. The farm of upwards of 100 acres of prime land is well tilled, and the stock is of the best description.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The boys have been steady and attentive to their duties; they are very industrious, and show an anxiety to perfect themselves in the different trades in which they are being instructed. Notwithstanding that great liberty is given the boys, it is seldom that absconding is attempted.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, dictation, and geography are taught. The boys who have an aptitude for drawing are instructed in that branch of art so far as will enable them to excel in the trade by which they are to support themselves in after life. A very considerable advance has been made in the classes during the year, and the boys have shown good progress at the annual examinations which have been held.

The brass band, as well as the flute and string bands, which have been organized in this School, play the most difficult pieces of music with great precision and skill. The singing class is equally well taught.

Industrial training.—In this Institution the boys are skilfully trained under competent trades' instructors, and every effort is made to revive trade ideas amongst them. With that object each boy learns the branch of trade which his parents or relatives had followed. If he has fitting talent, he is apprenticed to it, and, when proficient, is placed with a respectable master at good wages. The results have been most satisfactory; and already many of the boys now hold respectable and lucrative employments in Dublin and elsewhere. Sixty boys work in the tailors' shop. There are 60 shoemakers, 25 harnessmakers, 25 tinsmiths, 12 house carpenters, 17 farm carpenters, 14 cabinetmakers, 12 weavers, 16 painters, 10 bakers, 7 smiths, 4 ropemakers, 2 masons, and 8 gardeners. Two hundred and three of the younger boys are employed at hosiery, cap and shirtmaking, knitting and crochet. Some of these work at sewing and knitting machines. One hundred boys are being prepared for clerkships or for mercantile pursuits, 50 are house servants, and 85 are employed on the farm, or work as labourers at the buildings.

Since the commencement of the present year, boys whose families formerly belonged to the corkcutting trade, are instructed in that handicraft; but it is doubtful whether in consequence of foreign competition the trial will be successful. The farm of 100 acres is tilled on the most improved and scientific system. The boys make every article of clothing they wear, and weave cloth, freize, blankets, sheets, and towels.

Staff.—Rev. T. A. Hoope, the director, assisted by a community of 18 Christian Brothers, carry on and supervise the management of this Institution. There are, besides, 25 foremen in the different departments, and all have been selected as the most skilled in their different branches of industry. In addition there is a singing master, who acts as organist in the church, a drill master, a drawing master, and 1 infirmarian.

The total expenditure in 1877 was £17,762 7s. 1d., of which £2,872 2s. was for building. Average cost per head £21 4s. 9d.; industrial profits, £1,048 17s.

Results.—Of 207 cases discharged during 1874–5–6, 195 are doing well, 4 were recommitted to the school, 3 were convicted of larceny, and 5 are unaccounted for.

As the applications for apprentices to the different trades far exceed the number of those boys who are fit for discharge, no difficulty is felt in placing the boys in good situations. The following 97 boys were so placed out during the year :—Three harness-makers, 9 shoemakers, 8 tailors, 6 house carpenters, 1 ship carpenter, and 1 farm carpenter; 2 masons, 1 plasterer, 7 painters, 1 baker, 1 bookbinder, 1 smith, 4 tin-smiths; 3 were placed in situations as clerks, 9 as assistants in different shops, 16 as house servants, porters, warders in asylums, and grooms; 17 are farm labourers, and 7 enlisted in regiments of the line.

At the recent meeting of the British Association in Dublin this School was visited by upwards of 200 of the members of that body, who made a special excursion to the Institution, and expressed themselves much pleased with their visit.

BOOTERSTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th November, 1870.

Inspected 7th December, 1877.

Average number of inmates under the rules in 1877,	133
Do. not paid for,	5
Do. under 6 years of age,	2
Externs who attend the National school,	115

State of premises.—£103 6s. 1d. were expended on the buildings in 1877. They were in good repair when I visited; some minor improvements were effected, but the farm-yard is the worst in any industrial school in Ireland; and the want of sufficient land for the training of the girls in dairy management will prevent this school from ever being as satisfactory in this respect as I could wish.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths occurred amongst the children of this school in 1877—of these two were inmates, and two were on licence at the time of their death. In two instances the deaths were the result of consumption; in one of spinal disease; and the fourth, a child who died of water on the brain, had only been admitted two months previously to her death.

During the months of July and August a violent epidemic of measles attacked the girls in the school. There were, however, no deaths from that cause. I regret to add that since the commencement of 1878 a number of cases of small-pox occurred amongst the inmates; and these frequent attacks of zymotic diseases are, in my opinion, sufficient evidence that the sanitary condition of this school is not good.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of the school during 1877 was most satisfactory, and that the children were very obedient, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—The industrial school children attending the National school on the premises are mixed in classes with the externs from the neighbourhood, and I consider that this branch of the establishment is well managed. The schools having been placed in connection with the Board of Education, their Inspector, Samuel Brown, Esq., on

his examination as if for results, reports:—"The moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline in the school, good; proficiency of the several classes generally satisfactory; but that of the second class rather low; in the other classes very, very fair." He adds—"The answering in grammar very good; the children sing well in harmony together; Hullah's system is taught." Such girls as are of superior intelligence are formed into a class to be trained for teachers under the Board of Education, and are instructed in the higher branches of literature, music, and drawing.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its various branches is well taught in this school; the children learn to cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the public. They are instructed in the use of the sewing machine; to do crochet and lace work and embroidery. They work in the laundry for the public, and make up shirts and fine linen nicely. They milk cows, make butter, and care a few poultry. They work in the kitchen and at housework.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Forde, with seven Sisters of Mercy, manage the school gratuitously. They are assisted by four paid officers.

Total cost of institution in 1877, £2,555 1s. 7d., of which £103 6s. 0d. was for building, making the average cost per head, £18 3s. 2d.; industrial profits, £51 19s. 10d.

Results.—Of 48 girls discharged in 1874-5-6, two have since died; 37 are doing well; two are doubtful; one has been recommitted to the school; and six have been lost sight of—four of these latter cases emigrated.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LAKELANDS, SANDYDOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Certified 25th February, 1869.

Inspected 2nd September, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention
in 1877, 70

Do. under 6 years, 1

State of premises.—In good repair, and well kept. Some improvements in the internal arrangement of the school were made during the year, but no new buildings were erected. I would wish that some additional school accommodation were provided; but the managers had in the previous year expended a sum amounting to £800 on the buildings. It is, however, to be hoped that the work so well begun will soon be completed.

Health and general condition.—Remarkably good in 1877; no serious illness; no deaths. The greatest care is taken of the children by the Sisters in charge, the results of which are most satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls in this school; they are docile and obedient, and anxious to give pleasure to their kind teachers; industrious, and appear to take an interest in their work; faults are few and trifling.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given in this school; and the children have fairly progressed during the year.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in the different branches of plain needlework and dressmaking. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear; they are taught the use of the sewing and knitting machines: to cook and do household work. They are employed in the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. They work in the dairy, milk cows, make butter, and care poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow, with a staff of six Sisters of Charity, manage the institution. They are assisted by two paid school teachers, a dressmaker, and cook.

Total cost of establishment in 1877, £1,814 7s. 9d., making the average cost per head, £25 11s. 1d.; industrial profits, £116.

Results.—During the years 1874-5-6, 35 girls were discharged, all of which are doing well.

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, CARYSFORT-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 5th May, 1871.

Inspected 2nd April, 1877.

Average number of inmates in 1877, 51

State of premises.—The new premises at Carysfort, Blackrock, on which £1,991 10s. was expended in 1877, was sufficiently completed in April of the present year to enable the boys to be transferred to it from the old school-house at Elmclyff. The result of the removal of the boys to the new school has had a most beneficial effect on the well-being of the establishment. Situated on high ground between the sea and the mountains, the position of the school is most healthful. The building is of granite—dry, airy, and commodious. It stands on ten acres of ground, which are surrounded by a high wall; and the land, which is well watered, is of the best quality. Already the advantages of the new school are apparent in the improved condition of the inmates, who are constantly in the open air, and have now every opportunity to carry on industrial pursuits, which were unattainable at Elmclyff; but the Managing Committee have incurred a heavy debt, and thereby a grave personal responsibility, in its erection. A total sum of about £6,000 has already been expended in the purchase of the fee of the land, and the erection of the building thereon.

Notwithstanding that the members of the Managing Committee have each in their private capacity subscribed liberally large sums to cover the expenses incurred in the acquirement of the new school premises, a debt of £1,300 still remains due on the buildings which have been erected, and for that debt each member of the Committee is personally liable. Besides, some additional buildings and appliances are required to complete the arrangements which the Committee desire to make. It is, therefore, with good reason that they now appeal to their fellow-citizens from all parts of Ireland to assist them in the completion of the work so well begun, and to supply funds for that purpose. This school is well worthy to hold its position amongst the leading institutions of the country, and the necessity for its existence is apparent when it is remembered that the only Industrial School in Ulster for Protestant boys is the Gibraltar training ship in Belfast Lough, and very many of the children fit cases for being sent to an Industrial School are not physically suited for a seafaring life, but if taught trades or agriculture would become self-supporting and useful members of the community. These children should be sent to the Meath School, by which arrangement the want felt for such an institution in the North and West of Ireland would be supplied.

I have entered into these particulars because I desire to show why this school should receive support, not from Dublin alone, but from other districts which have a Protestant population.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1877; no serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—Seven boys absconded from the old school-

house at Elmcliff in 1877, but all were retaken, and in order to make an example one boy was sentenced to an imprisonment of one month, and three were sent to a reformatory. The other boys were re-admitted, and are giving satisfaction. An excellent spirit now prevails in the school, and the boys since their removal to Carysfort have been most obedient and industrious. Their demeanour shows the wisdom of the managers in providing suitable accommodation and healthful industries for the inmates, who are now a fine set of boys, well cared, obedient, cheerful and happy.

Educational state.—A second school-teacher has been employed, who assists the head master in the scholastic training of the boys. The school is managed in connection with the Church Diocesan Education Board of Dublin, and is periodically visited, and an examination held by their inspector, Rev. Hugh Hamilton.

Reading, writing, grammar, dictation and composition, arithmetic, geography, and English history are taught; and since the second teacher has been appointed the school has progressed. Rev. Mr. Hamilton reports that some of the answering of the boys in Scripture on his examination in December, 1877, as well as that in catechism and formularies of the Church, was very good.

Industrial training.—Tailoring and shoemaking are taught in the schools. The boys have re-made and re-covered all the mattresses belonging to the Institution, and the work is well done. They do the housework, cooking, and laundry work of the establishment. The land is cultivated by them, and they are usefully employed at other work on the farm.

It is now proposed to open a workshop for carpentry, turning, and cabinet-making, in which the boys will receive instruction in these useful and remunerative employments; but, as has already been observed, the Committee will require funds to assist them in the work.

Staff.—S. Gordon, Esq., M.D., is Hon. Secretary, and devotes much time to the school. Mr. and Mrs. Vanston, master and matron, have charge of the premises. An assistant-master, a tailor, and a shoemaker are also employed.

Total cost in 1877, £3,141 3s. 2d., of which £1,991 10s. 0d. was for building, making the cost per head £22 10s. 10d. Industrial loss, £43 9s. 1d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Of 18 boys discharged, 13 are stated to be doing well, and the others have been lost sight of; 2 of these latter, however, were absconders at time of expiration of sentence. The other three had not completed their training, being discharged by the Chief Secretary on the representations of their parents.

In March, 1878, Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lady Rosamond Fellowes and Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill, visited this school. They were received by the Earl of Meath, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Ward, Judge Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Mason, Dr. Gordon, Messrs. Hardy, Vance, and other members of the committee. Her Grace expressed to me her entire approval of the way the Institution is managed, and entered the following observations in the visitor's book:—

"I have visited this institution to-day, and am greatly pleased with it. The boys look healthy and well cared; the buildings are wonderfully well adapted for the purpose intended; and the institution is in every respect deserving of the support which I earnestly trust it will receive from the public.

"F. MARLBOROUGH."

MERRION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MERRION,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th June, 1872.

Inspected—

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, paid for	
out of Treasury grant, in 1877,	100
Do. under 6 years of age,	1

State of premises.—The new buildings being now completed, the school is second to none in its arrangements. The most perfect order and cleanliness are everywhere visible; no expense is spared to have the appliances as perfect as possible, and the extreme cleanliness of person, and tidiness in dress of the inmates at all times are intended to train the children to habits the reverse of those which degrade the class from which they come. A kind and genial spirit pervades the entire establishment, and a distinguished naval visitor to the institution remarked to me, "It has the trimness of a ship of war with the comforts of a home." This remark in my opinion conveys the definition of what an industrial school should be. In dealing with children of this class the institutional character of the establishment should be as much as possible kept out of view, and superseded by a paternal administration and home influences. Twice during the present year the Duchess of Marlborough visited the institution, and on both occasions she expressed her admiration of the neatness and perfect arrangements everywhere apparent. During the year 1877 a recreation room was completed, in connection with the play-ground for the children, into which they can retire in cold and wet weather.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred among the inmates of the school in 1877, and a third when on licence, two from consumption; the third from an internal cancer. These maladies were constitutional affections of the sufferers, but in no way connected with the sanitary arrangements in the school, which are very perfect. No endemic or zymotic disease of any kind attacked the inmates during the year, and the general health of the girls was all that could be wished. The best medical aid is always provided when necessary, but it is seldom required. Hot and cold baths are in constant use for the inmates, and each girl has her own toilet requisites, and the diseases which are ordinarily incident to children are almost unknown in this school.

Conduct and discipline.—The sisters who manage the school are always with the pupils, and inspire them with self control and self respect, lead them to think as they do, and imperceptibly train them to good, so that faults, even of temper, are rare amongst them. The girls are obedient, docile, and industrious, neat in dress, respectful in manner, and tolerant of each other. The discipline in the school unites firmness with great kindness.

Educational state.—A good primary education is imparted to all, and reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are taught by competent instructors. No time is, however, lost in superficial acquirements, but every opportunity is availed of, to develop the talents and mental culture of the children who are gifted with superior intelligence. All such receive a more extended education in order to promote their advance in life after they leave the school.

Industrial training.—All branches of industry which tend to make the girls self-supporting in after-life are taught in this school; each child receives the instruction which is most suitable for her abilities and

requirements. Dressmaking is well taught under the instruction of a competent milliner and mantua maker. Every girl in the advanced sewing classes must cut out, make, and finish off her own dress. All the clothes used in the school and by the inmates, of the Blind Asylum, in connection with it, are made by the Industrial School children. The house work of both establishments is done by them; the floors are stained and the furniture polished by the children. Cooking and the confectionery art are taught under a professional cook. The farm of 33 acres, and a well appointed farm-yard with every appliance, afford instruction in dairy and farm management. Upwards of twenty cows are kept, which are milked by the inmates of the Industrial school. The butter which they make is of the best quality, and although it is all used on the premises, the girls are taught to pack it as if for market. In the fowl-yard, which is very extensive, a considerable number of poultry are reared in the early season; calves and pigs are fed and reared by the children. Other occupations suitable for females are taught to those girls to whom they may be useful in after life. They include the care and nursing of the large number of blind females, who occupy the asylum in connection with this school. The children are trained to the duties of hospital assistants and nurses for the sick.

There is an excellent and well appointed laundry in the school where the girls learn to wash and make up fine linen. In it sufficient private washing is taken to teach the girls to make up shirts and fashionable clothing in the best manner.

Staff.—Mrs. Telford and eight Sisters of Charity, with two secular teachers, a dressmaker, and laundress, manage this establishment.

Total cost of school in 1877, £2,172 16s. 0d., making the cost per head £21 10s. 3d.; industrial profits, £116.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Six girls were discharged in 1875-6; five are doing well, one doubtful.

No girl is discharged from this school until her training is completed, and she can safely be trusted amongst strangers; up to that time she remains in the establishment as a voluntary inmate. The girls after discharge correspond with the sisters, and are encouraged to look to them for advice.

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS,
DUBLIN.—Certified 24th July, 1869.

Inspected 24th May, 1877.

Average number of children in the school in 1877,	46
Voluntary inmates,	6

State of premises.—A sum of £85 18s. 3d. was expended on repairs and improvements of the buildings of this school in 1877. Some necessary fittings were provided during the year; they include a new kitchen range and other requirements. The Committee would have made further improvements had they funds at their disposal, but the amount of voluntary subscriptions decreased from £62 12s. 6d. in 1876 to £56 in 1877; they were therefore unable to carry out their intention. It is much to be regretted that this decrease in the amount of funds for buildings and furniture should occur, and the committee desire to impress on those who value such institutions that the Treasury allows only for the maintenance of the children in the school, and the buildings,

which are the private property of the managers, must be kept in repair, and furnished from other sources. Much still remains to be done to adapt the premises to the requirements of an industrial school, and it is hoped that the public will not cease to extend its support for that object.

Health and general condition.—Dr. Walter Smith still continues to give his valuable services gratuitously to the school. He reports that the general health of the children was good during the year; but in September measles appeared in a mild form among the children, and eight or nine were attacked, but all recovered. One accident occurred (a fracture of the knee cap), and one girl died in December, 1877, of rapid consumption.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory; a firm but mild discipline prevails, the chief punishment being deprivation of marks. The children are docile, cheery, and industrious.

Educational state.—The girls are instructed daily in the usual branches of a primary education. The teachers endeavour to impart a sound scriptural knowledge, and by discipline and instruction given with kindness to accustom the children under their care to habits of industry and order. The school is in connection with the Church Education Society, and the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, their inspector, held an examination in August, 1877, and reports that the exercises of the girls, and their answering in grammar, were above that of common schools. He likewise remarks that the teacher and pupils deserve great credit for their progress in scholastic instruction during the year; but that their answering in scripture was scarcely as good as at his previous examination in March; he, however, adds that the change of teacher is enough to account for this.

Industrial training.—The girls are carefully taught needlework, as well as knitting, and the use of the sewing machine. At an exhibition of work held in the Molesworth Hall, Dublin, one of the girls of this school obtained the first prize for a neatly made outfit of underclothing, and another the first prize for knitting. The inmates make all the clothing they wear, and likewise work for the public. The elder girls do all the cooking and washing of the establishment, and some who are given charge of their younger companions comb, wash, and care them, and are thus trained to discharge the duties of nursery maids in respectable families.

Staff.—Mrs. Ball and the other lady members of the committee continue to devote much time to the management of this school. The superintendent (Mrs. Bradshaw) is assisted by a sub-matron, school-mistress, and workmistress.

Total cost of institution in 1877, £1,062 4s. 8d., of which £85 18s. 3d. was for building, making the average cost of each inmate, £18 15s. 6d.; industrial profits, £140 13s. 9d.

Results.—Of 31 girls discharged during 1874-5-6, 22 are doing well, 4 are doubtful, and 5 have not been heard of for some time. One of these latter was only a short time in the school.

Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough visited the school in May of the present year, and expressed herself much pleased with the cleanliness and order of the establishment.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LOUGHREA.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 30th November, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1877,	111
Under six years,	1
Voluntary inmates,	35
Externs who attended the National schools belonging to the institution,	400

State of premises.—No change was made in the premises during the year. A sum of £27 was expended in repairs, and I found the school in good order when I visited.

Health and general condition.—With the exception of one child who died from consumption, the health of the children was good, and the manager reports that the school was free from epidemic disease during 1877. I found the girls well cared, tidy, and in excellent health; they appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during the year was most satisfactory; faults few and trifling. The system of conduct marks continues to work well in this establishment.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, and the rules of the Board are carefully followed. Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and arithmetic are taught. Vocal music (Hullah's system) is also taught, and the children sing well in harmony. Some of the industrial school girls are paid monitresses under the Board. W. M'Millan, esq., the District Inspector, on his examination of this school as if for results, in December, 1877, reports—"Girls very clean and healthy; evidently carefully attended to and happy. Classes read well, and show much intelligence in answers on the subject of their lessons, which gratified me very much. Writing very good; but weak in arithmetic and grammar, and more so in geography. On the whole, proficiency in classes above second may be regarded as nearly satisfactory, except needlework, which should receive more attention."

Industrial training.—A good spirit of industry prevails in this school. The girls work in the garden and in the dairy; they milk cows and make butter; they care calves, pigs, and poultry, are taught to manage bees, work in the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. They do housework, cook, and bake all the bread used in the establishment. Every kind of needlework, including dressmaking, is taught under a competent teacher. The elder girls work the sewing machine; they upholster beds, knit, and do crochet work and embroidery.

Staff.—Mrs. Louisa Smith and five Sisters of Mercy manage the institution, assisted by a dressmaker and three gardeners.

Total cost of school in 1877, £2,793 2s. 2d., of which £27 was for building, making the average cost per head, £24 18s. 4d.; industrial profits, £205 10s.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Of 51 girls discharged, 49 are doing well, and two are reported doubtful; but the manager states that not one child trained in the school since it was opened has been convicted of crime. Satisfactory accounts are received of the conduct and industry of the girls placed in situations.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, Co.
GALWAY.

Certified 15th July, 1872.

Average number of children under orders of detention paid for out of Treasury grant,	38
Do. not paid for, being in excess of limit in the rules,	2
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—The sum of £60 0s. 4d. was expended on repairs and improvements in this school in 1877. I found the school buildings on my inspection clean, orderly, and well cared. The laundry arrangements have been improved, and new beds and bedding provided.

Health and general condition.—With the exception of one child who died of consumption, the children of this school enjoyed good health in 1877. No zymotic disease attacked the inmates during the year, and they appear to be well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates during 1877 was in every way satisfactory. She adds that the Sisters, always with the girls, train them to practice self-control, docility, obedience, and industry.

Educational State.—This department of the school is not satisfactory. Unaccustomed to being examined by strangers, the children get confused, and do not even answer questions of which they have some knowledge. Until the educational department of the school is organized, and placed under some public educational body, it will never be creditable to the ladies who devote their time to the teaching of the inmates, and who zealously endeavour to impart to them a sound primary education; but teaching is a most difficult art, and is often imperfect, even when the teacher has full knowledge of the subject.

The programme of the National Board is followed in the school.

Some of the girls are instructed in vocal and instrumental music.

Industrial training.—The inmates do cooking and confectionary work, bake bread, wash, and make up fine linen. They are taught house work, to paint the woodwork, and to varnish the furniture, stain the floors, and discharge the duties of parlourmaids. They work in the garden and on the farm, milk cows, and care poultry, but they have not a proper farmyard. They cut out and make their own dresses, knit, and do needlework.

Staff.—Mrs. Amelia White and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. A laundress is also engaged.

The total cost in 1877, £954 14s. 11d., of which £60 0s. 4d. was for building, making the cost per head £20 6s. 8d.; industrial profit, £69 1s. 0d.

Results.—Of 15 girls discharged in 1874-5-6, 12 are doing well, 1 doubtful, and 2 have been lost sight of.

OUGHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
OUGHTERARD, COUNTY GALWAY.

Certified 12th May, 1873.

Inspected 6th August, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, and paid for out of Treasury grant,	40
Do., do., not paid for (in excess of limit in rules),	2
Externs who attend National School on premises on roll,	329
Average attendance,	185

State of premises.—The buildings were in fair order when I visited, but showed marks of damp, and the drainage is imperfect. Much remains to be done to make them what I would wish. There is no proper playground for the children. The farm-yard is very bad, and the want of sufficient land in connection with this school is much felt. The managers state that the proprietor of the soil, being opposed to the system of Industrial Schools, puts every possible obstacle in the way of the managers obtaining sufficient land to teach the girls farmyard management. No improvement was made in the buildings during 1877 except that a new oven was put up in the bakehouse to replace the old one, which was out of order and useless.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1877 ; no serious illness occurred in the school during the year. The children are well cared, and appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated by the managers to have been very satisfactory in 1877. The inmates are obedient, respectful, and industrious.

Educational State.—This school is managed under the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully carried out in it.

J. Steele, Esq., the District Inspector of the Board reports that, at an examination held in May, 1877, as if for results, he found the moral tone, order, and discipline in the school very fair. The general proficiency of the pupils, except in arithmetic and grammar, likewise very fair ; but arithmetic, except in 2nd class, and grammar, bad. Drawing not up to the mark. Of 30 children examined for results 22 passed. Results earned in the school £16 3s. 6d. for externs. Some of the girls are trained to be monitresses in the school. Vocal music (Hullah's system) is well taught, and the children sang the National Anthem and other pieces very creditably on my visit.

Industrial Training.—Dress-making and shirt-making are taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, including hats, but not shoes. The hats are plaited from straw grown on the land, which they dye. Some good knitting of jackets, petticoats, and stockings is done in the schools. All the beds were upholstered by the girls during the year. Baking, cooking, laundry work, house work, and dairy work are carried on by the girls, but a better farmyard and more land is required.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Martyn and three Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dress-maker, laundress, and one servant, manage the institution.

Total cost of institution in 1877, £792 6s. Cost per head on ordinary charges, £18 17s. 3d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Five discharged ; all doing well.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY.
Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 18th March, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1877,	77
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises—On Roll,	616
Attendance,	382

State of premises.—No improvement was made in the school premises during 1877. They are in good order, clean, and well kept, but the laundry and refectory, so much required, have not been erected as was promised. I trust, however, that these buildings will be no longer delayed, and that a suitable playground will be provided.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred during 1877 from consumption—the fatal malady which carries off so many of the children of the poor in Ireland. The health of the other children in the school during 1877 was reported to have been excellent. They appeared to be in good health, and carefully attended to when I visited.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the girls; they are obedient, docile, and industrious.

Educational state.—The fine schools which are in connection with this institution are well managed under the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and are inspected by their officer J. Steele, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, who reports that on his examination as if for results in July, 1877, he found the order and discipline in the school very good, and the general proficiency of the pupils good. The extern school had an attendance of 382 children, and results amounting to £79 3s. 6d. were earned by them. Reading, writing, dictation, geography, arithmetic, and grammar are taught; and girls of superior ability are trained to be teachers under the Board; and instructed in the higher branches of knowledge, including vocal and instrumental music, and drawing. Some are paid monitresses under the National Board. The children are taught vocal music on Hullah's system; and on the occasion of the Lord Lieutenant's and Duchess of Marlborough's visit the National Anthem and other pieces of music were well sung, and elicited high praise. On a recent investigation, however, I learned that one girl was kept at industrial work, and did not attend the schools for three hours in the day as required by the rules. The manager has undertaken that this shall not again occur.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in the various branches of needlework, dressmaking, shirtmaking, mantuamaking, the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They upholster beds, work crochet and fine lace. They wash fine linen, cook, and do housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Blake, with a staff of six Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by a competent dressmaker, laundress, and lacemaker, who instructs the children in her trade. A refuge is attached to the institution, in which the girls can remain after discharge, when temporarily out of employment.

Total cost of institution in 1877, £1,411 0s. 6d., making the average cost per head £18 6s. 6d.; industrial profits, £76 13s. 4d.

Results.—Of 29 girls discharged in 1874-5-6, 27 are doing well, and two are doubtful.

SALTHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.—
Certified 16th September, 1871.

Inspected 18th March, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention
in 1877, 99

State of premises.—The year 1877 has been one of progress in this school. A number of workshops have been completed, and some necessary alterations have been made in the main building. A sum of £671 14s. 8d. was expended on these improvements. Since the commencement of the present year more has been done. The land has been much improved, holes have been filled up, and waste ground brought into cultivation.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred among the inmates of the school during the year; but one boy placed out on licence was carried off by fever. One case of chronic ophthalmia still remains in the school; it is of long standing, and found difficult to cure. The general health of the inmates was most satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys in the school during 1877 was all that could be desired. They were docile, obedient, and industrious. The discipline is strict, but not severe. No case of absconding occurred.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught, and the school is fairly progressing. A singing class has been formed, and an excellent brass band of thirty instruments has been organized, and on my late visit the boys played the National Anthem and other pieces of music much to my satisfaction.

Industrial training.—The industrial department of the school has made good progress during the year. The services of skilled artificers as trades' instructors, have been obtained; industries are now efficiently carried on. Tailoring, bootmaking, carpentry, cartmaking, smithwork, and baking are taught in the schools; and since the workshops have been occupied some good tradeswork has been done. I look forward to this, the most important branch of industrial school training, to become well developed in this school.

Staff.—Rev. A. B. Kerins, with a staff of five Christian Brothers, one bandmaster, three foremen of trades, and one farm superintendent, have charge of the institution.

Total cost in 1877, £2,577 15s. 3d., of which £671 14s. 8d. was for building; cost per head, £19 5s. 0d.; industrial profit, £133 17s. 0d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—46 discharged; 37 doing well, and nine are unknown.

Twenty-one boys were discharged from the school during 1877; one of these was discharged by order of the Chief Secretary as unfit for industrial training; the other twenty boys who were discharged are doing well, and giving satisfaction to their employers.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

KILLARNEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

For YOUNG BOYS, Certified 19th August, 1872.

Inspected 3 June, 1877.

Average numbers under orders of	{ Boys, 25 }	. . . . . 103
detention in 1877,	{ Girls, 78 }	
Voluntary inmates,		4
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises :—		
On roll,		332-4
Average attendance,		172-1

State of premises.—Various improvements were made in the boys' school during the year at a cost of £26. In the girls' school £45 was expended. Since the commencement of 1878 a new laundry has been erected, which was very much required, as the former laundry was quite insufficient.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness or zymotic disease occurred in this school during 1877; no death. The children are well cared, and their healthy and robust appearance show the kind treatment which they receive.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of one girl who absconded, the children in both schools were docile, obedient, and amenable to discipline during the year. The managers report very favourably of their conduct. The boys are very good, obedient, and easily managed, and it is always with regret that they are removed to the school for the more grown boys at Tralee.

The conduct of the girls, with the above mentioned exception, was likewise very good. The girl who absconded was brought back in a few days by the police, and has since conducted herself to the satisfaction of the managers of the school.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. It was inspected by T. M'Namara, esq., the District Inspector, in December, 1877, who reports that the moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline is good. The proficiency generally better than usual; the programme followed more closely and skilfully. Some of the children are trained to be teachers, and receive a superior education. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught. £46 11s. 6d. were earned for results by the externs.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school, and the girls learn the use of the different kinds of sewing and knitting machines; dressmaking is well taught, and all the work of the establishment is done by the girls, who are instructed not only in plain work, but likewise in the manufacture of point lace and embroidery, which are sold during the tourist season to strangers at the different hotels. All the washing of the linen used in Killarney House is given by the Countess of Kenmare to this school, in consequence of which arrangement the girls have every opportunity to become skilled in making up fine linen, dresses, shirts, &c. Dairy management is also taught. The girls make butter, feed pigs and poultry. Cooking, confectionary, and housework in its

different branches, including the staining of floors, &c., are well taught in this school.

Some of the little boys are employed in the convent grounds under the direction of the gardener, and they also learn knitting, sewing, &c.

Staff.—Mrs. Lombard and a staff of six Sisters of Mercy manage this school. A matron has charge of the little boys under the supervision of the Sisters, by whom they are instructed, and they attend the National Schools belonging to the convent.

Discharged in 1877.—Eleven girls—of these two were re-committed, one emigrated, one was apprenticed, five are in situations doing well—(one of the latter patronized by the Countess of Kenmare, who placed her in the service of Lady Catherine Berkley). Two returned to friends, one boy emigrated, and eleven were transferred to the St. Joseph's School, Tralee, where they are giving much satisfaction.

Total cost in 1877, £1,690 1s. 4d., of which £45 was for building, making the average cost per head £15 7s. 5d.; industrial profits, £173 12s. 1d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Of 27 discharged, 22 are doing well, 1 is doubtful and 4 have not been heard of.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.
Certified 25th March, 1871.

Inspected 6 June, 1878.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1877, 99.

State of premises.—No expenditure was made on the buildings during the year, but they were in good repair and order at the time of my visit. I am informed that preparations are being made for the erection of the workshops which are so much needed for the satisfactory working of this school. The new building will, it is stated, be 100 feet long and 38 feet wide, well lighted from the roof and sides.

No additional land has, I regret much to report, been acquired by the school during the year.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred amongst the inmates of this school in 1877, two from consumption, and one boy died from acute hydrocephalus a few weeks after his admission into the school. The health of the other children during the year was good, and the boys appear to be robust and well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the boys in 1877. They were docile, obedient, and industrious.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught, and to some of superior intelligence the higher branches of study are taught. A band has been organized, which is well conducted.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, cartmaking, smiths' work, tailoring, shoemaking, and baking are taught. Some good work is turned out in the trades' shops of the school by the boys, who appear to understand and take an interest in their work. The few acres attached to the school are well cultivated as a market garden, but it is much to be regretted that in an agricultural district, this, the only industrial school for boys of any age to work a farm, does not afford opportunities whereby they could acquire

agricultural knowledge by which they could always gain a livelihood after they leave the school. Thus, through the mistaken ideas of the managers of this school, the most important part of the training of the boys entrusted to their care is lost sight of.

Staff.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan and three Christian Brothers, assisted by three lay brothers and a bandmaster, conduct the school. Eight skilled artisans are employed as trades' instructors to teach the boys.

Total cost of institution in 1877, £1,996 2s. 9d., making the cost per head £20 3s. 3d.; industrial profits, £60 3s. 8d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Of fifty-two discharged, two have since died, forty-six are doing well, three who emigrated have not written lately, and one has been convicted of assault.

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THE KERRY HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, TRALEE.
Certified 27th July, 1872.

Inspected 6th June, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1877,	16
Externs who attend National school on premises,	35

State of premises.—In sound repair, clean, and orderly when I visited; no alteration was made in the buildings during the year. Although the limit fixed under the rules is 26, an average of only 16 children were detained in the school during the year.

Health and general condition.—The Manager reports that the health of the boys was satisfactory on the whole during the year; no death occurred, and I found the inmates of the school at the time of my visit well cared, cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the children. They are obedient, docile, and easily managed.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board, E. Dowling, esq., observes in his report of 30th Nov. 1877, on his examination for result, "the efficiency of the school has been well maintained during the past results year. A good deal of intelligence has been evinced by the pupils of all classes at the examination. Discipline, cleanliness, and school accounts, very satisfactory in all respects." He likewise states on his inspection in April of that year, "I have examined or observed the pupils working throughout their respective programmes. The written exercises, including bookkeeping, are creditable; some boys engaged at algebra have acquired a very intelligent knowledge of the principles." At the recent examination for results, all passed, and at another examination held in Tralee 6 of the boys obtained prizes. All the boys sing nicely, and have some knowledge of the theory of music. The premiums given annually by the Manager, the Rev. R. A. Orpen, to the pupils who distinguish themselves at the results examination have a most salutary effect. In their distribution no distinction is made between the ordinary and industrial pupils. The manager, likewise, most judiciously gives the amount of Results Fees earned by these pupils as portion of the emoluments of the teachers. Rev. Raymond Orpen, the manager, reports, "I think

the admixture with the externs attending the school exercises a most useful and valuable influence upon the inmates, and fits them better for the active duties of life when they leave the school. I am well satisfied with the accounts I hear of those who have left the school." I highly approve of the arrangement of giving Results Fees by the manager to the intelligent master of the school, thereby securing an efficient and painstaking teacher. Some boys have been trained as clerks, and are giving satisfaction. One pupil obtained a scholarship by competition in the Pockocke Institution, Kilkenny.

Industrial training.—A well qualified master tailor instructs the boys in the principles of his trade, and they have turned out some good work during the year, which I saw on my inspection. Some boys are employed at knitting, and the sewing-machine is also taught. The small garden is cultivated to the best advantage.

Staff.—The Rev. Raymond Orpen, the Rector of Tralee, superintends the school, which is managed by Mr. Archbold Colvin, the master, who, with his wife, have charge of the establishment. A tailor attends to give instruction to the boys. The matron instructs the boys in music on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Total cost in 1877, £313 14s. 8d., making the cost per head £19 12s. 2d.; industrial profits, £1.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Five boys discharged, all doing well.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC
GIRLS, TRALEE.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 6th June, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1877,	69
Under six years,	1
Voluntary inmates,	10
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises:—	
Average attendance,	139

State of premises.—£100 was expended during 1877 on improvements in this school, which is progressing very satisfactorily. The buildings are kept in sound repair, and the entire establishment is very clean and orderly. A good poultry yard has been fitted up, and other improvements made. I was much pleased with the school when I visited.

Health and general condition.—The girls are well cared, and show the attention paid to all their wants. No serious illness or death occurred in the school in 1877. The frequent use of the warm bath, and other appliances for health of the inmates, have the most satisfactory results, so that when scarlatina and small pox raged in the town of Tralee, the girls in the school were perfectly free from the disease. No better evidence need be given of the efficient management of the institution.

Conduct and discipline.—In general very satisfactory. Faults few and trifling. The children are clean, tidy, and appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and their programme is carefully followed. E. Downing, esq., District Inspector, reports on his examination for results—14/7/77—that the moral tone, order, cleanliness,

and discipline of the school was very satisfactory. The Industrial School children acquitted themselves creditably in all classes and subjects, except arithmetic of 4th class, but he adds that the answering of the Industrial School pupils even in that class was considerably better than that of the externs in the same class. Had results been paid for Industrial School children they would have amounted to £19 15s. 6d. The results paid for externs was £39 5s. 6d. Singing is well taught in this school (Hullah's system). Children who have ability for teachers are taught music and drawing. Altogether I am well satisfied with the progress which this school has made during the year.

Industrial training.—The progress made in the industrial training of the children in 1877 is satisfactory; needlework is well taught, and the girls are instructed in the use of the knitting and sewing machines. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They knit shawls, petticoats, jackets, and other articles. The quilts in the dormitory have been knitted by the children, each girl knitting that for her own bed. Cooking is well taught in this school, and some of the girls have acquired considerable proficiency in confectionary work. They make and bake bread; they milk cows, make butter, care pigs, and a considerable quantity of poultry, whereby the establishment is supplied by large quantities of eggs and poultry. The girls work in the laundry and make up fine linen nicely.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Reardon and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by a matron, a sub-matron, a workmistress, and laundress.

Total cost in 1877, £1,358 9s. 2d., of which £100 was for building, making the cost per head £17 19s. 6d.; industrial profits, £47 1s. 9d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Of 34 girls discharged, 31 are doing well, 1 has since died, the character of another is "doubtful," and 1 has been lost sight of.

One of the girls educated in this school holds a high position as a teacher. A lady from Indiana, who visited the school, was so pleased with the manner and appearance of the children that she has asked to have some sent out as teachers, she paying the cost of their passage.

A number of the children are placed out on licence in good situations before their time expires, the result of which has been most satisfactory. Ten were placed out during the year, and all are going on to the satisfaction of their employers. This arrangement is stated to have a most beneficial effect on the younger children, and leaves vacancies for new cases.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KILKENNY,
Certified 23rd March, 1873.

Inspected 24th July, 1877.

Average number of inmates in school in 1877, . . . 95.

State of premises.—Since the commencement of 1877, a sum of £4,050 has been expended on a new wing of the building of this school, which is now nearly completed, and the institution is steadily progressing to take its position amongst those which fully carry out the intentions of the Legislature when passing the Industrial Schools' Act. Standing on

seven acres of prime land, planted, and surrounded by a high wall, within a few minutes' walk of the centre of the city of Kilkenny, it has all the advantages of the city with the seclusion of the country.

The new building contains large workroom, additional dormitories, lavatory, and baths. Besides the land on which the buildings stand, ten acres which are adjacent have been purchased for the purposes of the school, and the girls will now be well instructed in dairy management; in fine, no expense has been spared to make this school efficient.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1877; no serious illness; no death. The school has been perfectly free from zymotic disease during the year. The children are well cared, and show by their appearance the attention paid to the sanitary arrangements of the establishment.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of this school during 1877 was, on the whole, very satisfactory. A marked improvement can be seen in many who, when admitted to the school, gave much trouble.

Educational state.—A plain English education is given to the children in this school, and the educational status of the inmates in 1877 was, with some few exceptions, very satisfactory. The great majority of the children are anxious to improve, and have progressed accordingly.

Industrial state.—Industrial work suited for females is well taught in this school, each child according to her age and capacity is trained to be thoroughly skilled in the work by which she is to earn her livelihood when she leaves the school. Great tidiness of dress, cleanliness of person, self-control and self-respect, with industry and order, are, above all, inculcated. Housework is well taught, as likewise plain cooking and baking. Those girls, also, who show a taste for the work are instructed in the making of pastry and confectionery. A public laundry is attached to the institution, and the girls make up fine linen shirts and ladies' dresses nicely. Dairy work, the milking of cows, the making of butter, care of pigs, bees, and poultry, are well taught in the school. Dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, crochet work, knitting, and the use of the sewing and knitting machines, are likewise taught in the school. The girls likewise work in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons, with a staff of seven Sisters of Charity, manage the institution. Two laundresses and two workmistresses are also engaged, and work under the superintendence of the sisters.

Eight girls were discharged in 1877, 2 returned to friends, 4 have been provided with good situations and are going on satisfactorily. Two are engaged at good wages in the laundry of the establishment.

Total cost in 1877, £6,334 17s. 6d., of which £4,050 was for building. Cost per head, £24 1s.; industrial profit, £237 5s. 6d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Fifteen discharged, 11 doing well, 3 doubtful, and 1 lost sight of.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
PARSONSTOWN.—Certified 5th July, 1870.

Inspected 6th April, 1877.

Average number of children paid for by Treasury, . . .	79
Do. not yet paid for (one under six years of age), . . .	4
Externs attending National school: on roll, 447;	
attendance,	312

State of premises.—The premises, to which I referred in my report for 1876, have since been fitted up for National Schools, and the former National School building is now occupied by the Industrial School children. By this arrangement additional accommodation has been provided for the inmates, which was much required. Some slight improvements have likewise been made in the interior arrangements of the school, and the kitchen and bakery have been enlarged, but a new and improved laundry is still much needed. This requirement will not, I trust, be delayed; more especially as not only would the laundry be self-supporting, but it would likewise supply funds to support a home for girls who have been former inmates of the school, and are temporarily out of employment, which to the friendless orphan girl without a human being to advise or look after her, is the greatest boon and often her salvation. Such an institution should always be attached to an Industrial School for girls. Besides the advantages of a public laundry connected with this school are very great. The girls learn to do their work well, to please the public, and to be industrious.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1877; no death. zymotic disease, or serious illness occurred in the school during the year. A good and generous diet is given to the inmates; frequent exercise in the open air, and the constant use of the bath tend to preserve a healthy tone in the system as well as freedom from skin diseases.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent spirit prevails in the school; faults few and trifling. The girls are industrious, and are earnest in their work. They are formed into classes of 15 in each. A senior girl is in charge of each class, and she is made responsible to a certain degree for those under her care, so far as regards cleanliness of person, tidiness of dress, and good conduct. This arrangement has proved most judicious, and tends much to promote the order and good spirit which prevails in the school.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school is very good, and a steady progress is being made in it in the various branches of primary education. It is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, and is attended by a large number of externs. I remarked on my inspection that the children of the better classes and more respectable inhabitants of the town attend the school, and they consider it a distinction to be in the same classes with the Industrial School girls, whose conduct, dress, and demeanour place them in a position to be respected.

Every care is taken in the classes to develop the special talents of each child. Some only seven years of age have already shown a wonderful aptitude for drawing, and the more advanced are now capable to design patterns for work and embroidery. Some also have been taught to work the lithographic press.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught housework, cooking, baking, and laundry-work. They are instructed in dairy and farm-yard management, the feeding of pigs, poultry, and calves. Plain needlework and machine-work are carefully attended to, orders for which are constantly being executed for the shops as well as for private houses. The girls are also instructed in fancy work, knitting, crochet, and embroidery on silk cloth and leather. The manufacture of Brussels and Irish point lace is likewise carried on, and in the Paris Exhibition of 1878, a banner worked by the children, some embroidery, kid gloves, and lace fans and other articles, exhibited in the case of the Duchess of Marlborough, which was awarded a silver medal by the judges, were worked in this school.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Becket, with nine Sisters of Mercy, have charge of the establishment. There are, besides, a matron in care of the younger children in auxiliary house, and three paid assistants.

Total cost in 1877, £1,497 15s. 1d.; cost per head, £18 0s. 10d.; industrial profit, £81 7s. 1d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Sixteen discharged, of whom 1 has since died, 14 are doing well, and the other has been lost sight of.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. GEORGE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LIMERICK.—Certified 4th December, 1869.

Inspected 29th November, 1877.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in									
1877,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Voluntary inmates,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5

State of premises.—No alteration or change was made in this school during 1877. I found the buildings in sound repair, very clean, orderly, and remarkably well kept when I visited. The arrangements, so far as completed, are very good, and a large sum of money has already been expended on the school. The new play-room is found to be a great advantage.

No institution is connected with this school in which children educated in it can find a refuge when out of temporary employment. To girls without friends, except those who are criminal, such a home is of the utmost importance.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1877; no serious illness; no death. The children are well cared, and some who, when received into the school, were in a very delicate state of health from previous neglect and misery, have now much improved, and show what can be effected by care and proper treatment of even the most wretched.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the inmates in 1877; she adds—"A very good spirit prevails in the school." The children are cheery and happy, few punishments are required, and the children are, for the most part, industrious, and anxious to please the sisters placed over them.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, geography, grammar, and the outlines of history are taught. With few exceptions the children appear anxious to learn, and are intelligent. Vocal music is taught to a few.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines, in shirt-making, mending, darning, netting, and crochet, the making of lace, and the braiding of children's dresses; but they are employed too much at netting, crochet, and other works by which they never can earn a livelihood after discharge. They, however, learn some cooking, baking, and laundry work; they milk cows, make butter, and feed a few pigs and poultry, but the farm-yard is very inferior, and quite unworthy of an institution that receives a large amount of public money. In girls' schools more especially it is of the utmost importance that the technical instruction of the children should be such that they can easily get employment at sufficient wages for their support, and they should not leave the school until that is accomplished.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley and eight Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1877, £1,104 9s. 10d., making the average cost per head, £18 14s. 4d.; industrial profits, £64 18s. 5d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Of thirty-three girls discharged, twenty-four are doing well, and nine are unknown. Eight of these, however, were discharged by order of the Chief Secretary shortly after their admission, as being considered unfit cases for an industrial school.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LIMERICK.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected—.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within limit of the rules, in 1877,	129
Do. not paid for (one under six years of age),	7
Voluntary inmates,	85
Externs who attend the National school on the premises,	40

State of premises.—A sum of £4,000 was expended in buildings for this school in 1877, and the managers spare no expense to render it as perfect as possible. New dormitories and a workroom (each 80 feet long and 36 feet wide) have been erected, and suitably fitted up with every appliance. The apartments are lofty and well ventilated, with proper sanitary arrangements, and the establishment is kept with scrupulous attention to order and cleanliness. I wish, however, that a good house of mercy were attached to this school, in which girls could remain until they were in a position to earn their bread by industry. When there is danger for girls on discharge being seduced into criminal courses, they can always be licensed out under the 21st section before the expiration of their sentence, and then apprenticed under the 22nd section of the Statute.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school during the year 1877, two from consumption, the third from heart disease; the health of the other children in the school was good. The sanitary provisions in the school are good, and every care is taken to prevent infection. Each girl has her own separate toilet arrangements, towels, combs, brushes, &c. No epidemic disease attacked the school during the year, and when I visited I was much pleased with the healthy and happy appearance of the girls.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the children in 1877; the faults were few, and the punishments trifling. A well-arranged system of rewards has been established in the school, which produces a spirit of industry and emulation amongst the girls, with the best results.

Educational state.—In no industrial school is the secular educational training of the inmates more carefully and effectively carried on than here. The teaching is managed under the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, the programme of the Board is strictly followed, and the school is inspected by their officers. In October, 1877, W. S. Seymour, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, made his examination of the pupils as if for results, and he reports that "the proficiency of the pupils in every class and subject was most satisfactory, that the school is highly efficient;" he adds—"the discipline is excellent, and the moral tone, order, and cleanliness, good." Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are well taught, and Mr. Seymour states—"I was able to complete the examination of 102 industrial school pupils between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., a task which would have been impossible but for the admirable discipline and order which prevailed in the school, and the assistance given me by the Sisters and paid monitresses. The classification of the pupils was higher than on either of my previous examinations, one-half of those presented being now enrolled in the higher classes (5th and 6th). In needlework the specimens executed at the examination were of a very superior merit."

Vocal and instrumental music are carefully and successfully taught. Those amongst the children who show a peculiar aptitude for teaching are instructed in the higher branches of knowledge. Five of the industrial school children, whose terms of detention have expired, are now teachers in charge of schools under the National Board, and through their good conduct and efficiency they give good promise of rising in their profession.

Industrial training.—Since the erection of the new wing a special workroom has been fitted up for machine work, in order that the noise of the machines when in use should not interfere with the girls in the workroom. Needlework of every description, including the use of the sewing, knitting, and braiding machines, dressmaking and millinery, are well taught; the girls cut out, make, and finish off all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops, as likewise for private families. They upholster mattresses and palliasses, do laundry work well, cook, and are taught the confectionary art, bake bread, and are carefully instructed in the duties of household servants. They stain and polish wood and furniture; they milk cows, make butter, and have charge of pigs and poultry. They work in the garden, and keep the dressed grounds in order.

Staff.—Mrs. McNameara, with a staff of 12 Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by paid teachers, including a dressmaker and laundress.

Total expenditure in 1877, £6,691 6s. 11d., of which £4,000 was for building, making the cost per head, £20 17s. 3d.; profit on industrial departments, £309 9s. 8d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Thirty-seven discharged; all reported to be doing well.

LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.—Certified
18th August, 1875.

Inspected 29th November, 1877.

Average number of inmates under rules,	100
Do. not paid for,	4
Voluntary,	12

State of premises.—A sum of £18 15s. 6d. was expended on alterations and repair of the buildings of the school during 1877. The woodwork has been generally painted, and some papering done. A new shop was fitted up for the carpenters, and one for cartwrights. The old carpenters' shop is now used as a forge.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children in 1877 was all that could be desired. No epidemic disease occurred during the year, and there has been no death in the school since it opened in 1875. The boys are well cared, industrious, and are cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys during the year was, with few exceptions, on the whole very satisfactory. They are industrious, docile, and obedient. A system of rewards has been adopted with good results, and an excellent spirit prevails in the establishment.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given to all; but the greater number of the boys when admitted were very illiterate; they are, however, now very fairly progressing. Drawing is taught, and a singing class has been formed under a competent instructor, who also teaches instrumental music to such boys as have a taste for the subject. The brass band which had already been organized has been much improved during the year, and a string band has lately been formed.

Industrial training.—Baking, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, painting, and glazing are taught. The boys are likewise instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines and younger ones are employed at knitting. The boys have the care and management of cows, pigs, horses, and calves. They work in the garden, learn the culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and some are being trained to be clerks and shop assistants. Since the commencement of the present year a forge and cartwrights' workshop have been fitted up, which are doing good work.

A farm of 35 acres, well circumstanced in the neighbourhood of Limerick, with a farm-yard and out-offices, has been lately purchased—it is within a drive of 10 minutes from the school, and is well stocked with milch cows and young cattle. The farm is worked by the boys, by whom also the cows are milked. It is a gratification to observe the progress which is being yearly made in this school since its opening.

Staff.—Rev. P. A. Martin, with seven Christian Brothers, manage the school. Twelve tradesmen, a bandmaster, singing-master, herd and farm-labourers are also employed.

Total expenditure during 1877 was £3,200 1s. 6d., of which £18 15s. 6d. was expended on repairs, making the cost per head, £27 8s. 6d.; industrial profits, £170 17s. 4d.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
 NEWTOWNFORBES.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 5th December, 1877.

Average number of children in 1877,	79
Externs who attend the National school on the premises,—	
On roll, 83; attended,	44

State of premises.—A sum of £96 10s. was expended on the premises belonging to this school during the year 1877, yet much still remains to be done. I am very anxious that the proposed new National school should be erected as soon as possible, as, until it is completed, the establishment cannot be satisfactorily conducted in all respects. The present schoolrooms are too small and scattered, hence the children cannot be sufficiently together for instruction; and the small rooms in which they are taught during the hours of school work are overcrowded. When the new school is erected the partitions between the small rooms should be removed. During 1877 the garden and outdoor premises were much improved and ornamented.

Health and general condition.—During 1877, measles, which was then prevalent in the neighbourhood, broke out amongst the inmates of this school, and sixty of the girls were attacked by it, but the malady was of a mild type, and no bad effects were the result. No other illness amongst the children during the year, and no death. When I visited they were all in good health.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year. They were very obedient, respectful, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and their District Inspector, W. J. Browne, esq., who held an examination in November, 1877, as if for results, reports that he “found the school in a satisfactory state, the moral tone good, and an absence of that restraint and timidity which he had observed in similar institutions. The pupils are bright and cheerful; order pretty good; cleanliness, satisfactory; discipline, very fair. The children are treated with great kindness; the punishment seems to be deprivation of a lesson in some favourite subject, and a slight threat to do so has a great effect. General proficiency very fair; arithmetic, grammar, and geography, rather weak; programme carefully observed; house in excellent condition; copy and exercise books, good, neat, and careful.” Results, if paid, £21 14s. 6d.; results paid for externs, £17 15s. 6d., which, considering the small number who attend, was very good. Children who are being trained to be teachers are instructed in vocal and instrumental music and drawing, and the higher branches of knowledge.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in plain needlework, machine work, and dressmaking. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, knit, and do crochet work. Housework, cooking, and laundry work are taught. The laundry is well managed, and the washing done for the public is very creditable to the institution. It would be largely availed of by private families in the neighbourhood, were it not that the high price charged by the railway for the carriage of the clothes to and from the school, much interferes with the arrangements.

The girls milk cows, make butter, and work in the garden. A few pigs and poultry are kept.

Staff.—Mrs. Fallon and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a literary teacher, laundress, and a servant.

Total cost of school in 1877, £1,843 13s. 6d., of which £96 10s. 0d. was for building, making the average cost per head, £22 2s. 4d.; industrial profits, £49 7s. 6d.

Results for 1874–5–6.—Forty-three discharged; 36 are reported to be doing well, and 7 have been lost sight of. Some of these have gone to America.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
DROGHEDA.—Certified 17th October, 1870.

Inspected 16th November, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules in 1877,	91
Do. in excess of limit not paid for (2 under 6 years of age),	3
Externs who attend National School on the premises on roll,	108
Attendance,	71

State of premises.—No alteration was made in the buildings of this school during 1877, but some money was expended in painting the wood-work of the house and in repairs. Improvements were also made in the garden at the rear.

The buildings were, when I visited, in sound repair, clean, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1877; no serious illness; no death. The children are well cared, and are bright, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the boys give little trouble. The elder are steady and industrious. They show a good example to their younger companions, and an excellent spirit prevails in the school. They are respectful, docile, and obedient. I was much pleased with their appearance when I visited. They are a fine and intelligent set of boys.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, and when the District Inspector of the Board, D. M. Wilson, esq., held his examination of the pupils, as if for results, in October, 1877, he found the moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline in the school satisfactory; the general proficiency of the pupils very fair; and he expressed himself well pleased with the general condition of the school.

Results earned by the Industrial School children, if paid, would have amounted to £23 14s. 6d.

The Industrial School children were presented for examination, and nearly every child passed. The 4th class obtained high marks.

Reading, writing, dictation, geography, grammar, and arithmetic, are well taught in this school; and the boys likewise receive instruction in

singing, music, and drawing. It was most gratifying on my visit to observe the anxiety of the little fellows to show their proficiency in their classes, and the National Anthem was well sung by them.

Industrial training.—This is a preparatory school in connection with that at Artane, County Dublin, and hence only elementary instruction is given the inmates, who are admitted at an early age, and when they reach about 10 years are transferred to the Artane School. The result of this arrangement has been most satisfactory. Under the care and tuition of the Sisters of Charity, the boys learn tidy habits, cleanliness of the person, to be honest, truthful, and self-reliant, and become respectful and obedient to their teachers, industrious, and anxious to make themselves useful. All the influences of a home are brought to bear on them. They are well grounded in the elements of a primary English education, and their technical training is carefully attended to. They learn to sew, and some tailoring. They are instructed in the use of the sewing machine; they knit, darn, mend, and make all the clothes they wear. They do all the house duties of the establishment, wash and scrub the floors, and work in the garden.

The manager of the Artane School reports that, when admitted into his establishment, they are well trained to take their places in the trades' workshops of that institution.

Staff.—Mrs. Frances Austin, with a staff of Sisters of Charity, and five other officers, manage the school.

Total cost of school in 1877, £1,788 17s. 1d., making the cost per head £19 0s. 7d.; industrial profit during the year, £5 19s. 6d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—14 discharged; all doing well.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

ST. COLUMBA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WESTPORT, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 23rd October, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of the rules in 1877,	80
Do. not paid for (including 2 under 6 years of age),	8
Voluntary inmates,	12
Externs who attend the schools on the premises,	280

State of premises.—A sum of £470 was expended in 1877 on the erection of a boundary wall for the school, which, notwithstanding the heavy debt still hanging over the institution, it was found necessary to have built.

This school still continues to give great satisfaction to the inhabitants of the district, and it is always to me a source of gratification to visit it. The buildings are invariably in good order, clean, and well kept; the children tidy in their dress, very clean in their persons, and industrious at their work.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1877; no serious illness; no death. The robust and healthy appearance of the inmates of this school, their tidy habits and great cleanliness of the person, as

well as the sanitary arrangements of the institution, are very creditable to the managers.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year. She remarks that all evince a strong desire to improve, and an excellent spirit prevails amongst them.

Educational state.—A good English education is given to the inmates of this school. The Sisters in charge of the teaching thoroughly understand their work, and the pupils are bright, earnest, and intelligent. Even in the junior classes the pupils show a commendable spirit of emulation, and a great anxiety to acquire knowledge. The school is not in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, but the programme of the Board is followed, and the teaching is fully equal to that in many of the best schools. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, are taught to the children, according to their capacities; and I was greatly pleased with the result of the examination which I held in the school. I may add that her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, when at Westport in 1877, several times visited the school, and herself examined all the classes. She expressed to me her great satisfaction at the result of her examination of the girls, who were greatly flattered by the compliment conferred on them by her Grace's condescension, which has infused a new spirit amongst them, and has stimulated them to greater exertion.

Industrial training.—A large amount of private washing is done by the inmates of this school for the neighbouring gentry. The work is well done, and the children thus acquire a thorough knowledge of laundry work, which fits them for good situations as household servants. They are likewise trained in housework, cooking, and making of pastries, jellies, and confectionary. They bake bread, milk cows, and make butter. Needlework is well taught in this school, dressmaking, machine work, and embroidery. Each girl, according to her aptitude to learn, is trained in the occupation for which she is best fitted, and the results are therefore satisfactory. Hence all the girls discharged from this school are going on well and giving satisfaction. One is married, and has a comfortable home; another is a teacher in a National School, and two are earning good wages as laundresses in the establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Davis and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage.

Total cost of the institution in 1877, £2,237, of which £470 was for building. Cost per head, £20 1s. 7d.; industrial profits, £166.

Results, 1874-5-6.—19 discharged; one since dead; all the rest giving satisfaction to their employers. One, who emigrated to America in 1873, is respectably married; another holds the position of head laundress in an institution at Providence; two others write from Chicago and Philadelphia that they are doing well.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MONAGHAN.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 21st February, July, and August, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within limit of rules,	64
Do. not paid for out of Treasury grant,	4
Voluntary inmates,	23
Externs who attend the National school on the premises : on roll, 301 ; attendance,	214

State of premises.—A sum of £800 was judiciously expended on a new building for this school in 1877. It contains a good laundry with every appliance, and drying-closets on the most approved principle, lavatory, bath-room, and dormitory.

The various buildings of this school are in sound repair, and well kept ; the apartments clean and the appliances in good order.

Health and general condition.—One death of a girl from consumption occurred in this school during 1877. The seeds of the malady were in her constitution before she was received into the school. Every care was taken of her, and large quantities of cod liver oil, quinine, and other medicines were given. The health of the other children was very good, and no serious illness or zymotic disease broke out amongst them during the year. On all my visits to the school during the year I found the children in good health, bright, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—As a general rule the children are obedient, respectful, and industrious. Faults are few and trifling, and punishments are seldom resorted to. The greatest pains are taken to train the pupils to tidiness in dress, and cleanliness of person.

Educational state.—Excellent national schools have been erected on the premises of this institution, and the programme of the Board of National Education is carefully followed. At the annual examination, held in August, 1877, as if for results, M. Maloney, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, expressed his approval of the manner in which the school is conducted, he reports :—“Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, good ; general proficiency of classes satisfactory. They have been carefully taught. Results earned, if paid, £23 3s. 6d. ; the results fees earned by externs from Union, £46 17s. 6d. ; from National Board, £93 15s. Total, £140 12s. 6d. Extra branches, including drawing, vocal and instrumental music, are taught to those who have abilities to be placed in a special class for teachers. Children, when occupied during the day in the laundry, at needlework, or at other duties to fit them to earn their bread after discharge, receive secular instruction in the evenings.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and shirtmaking, are well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in the use of different sewing and knitting machines. The children cut out and make all the dresses used in the institution, as well as some for the shops, and their work gives satisfaction. Knitting, crochet, lacework, crewel, and embroidery are taught.

The new laundry now completed enables the washing for the public to be carried on in a satisfactory manner, and on a late visit the work which I saw was very well done, and must give satisfaction. A well

skilled laundress has charge of this part of the establishment. House-work, cooking, and confectionery work, to make pastry, jellies, preserves, and pickles are likewise taught in this school. The girls milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, and work in the garden. Since the commencement of the present year the man in charge of the bakehouse has been discontinued, and the girls have now entire charge of that department, and they make excellent bread.

Staff.—Mrs. Genevieve Beale, with a staff of seven Sisters of the Order of St. Louis, managed the school in 1877. They were assisted by paid officers in the different departments.

I regret to have to report that at the close of the year, Mrs. Beale, the foundress of this school, and of other institutions for the benefit of the poor, passed away. Her loss is severely felt, but she had the satisfaction of leaving behind her a well organised staff of Sisters, able and willing to carry out the system to which her life was devoted.

Mrs. Beale has been succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Crotty, an Irish lady, educated in France, whose name was frequently mentioned to me by Mrs. Beale as her successor.

Total cost of school in 1877, £2,340 19s. 10d., of which £800 was for building, making the cost per head of the inmates £24 1s. 7d.; industrial profits, £155 8s. 5d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Forty-eight discharged; 43 doing well, 1 unknown, and 4 are doubtful. Three of these were only a fortnight in the school, having been discharged on account of illegal committals.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ST. MONICA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
ROSCOMMON.—Certified 20th November, 1869.

Inspected 16th December, 1877.

Average number of children under rules,	44
Do. not paid for,	8
Voluntary,	2
Extern pupils who attend the Na- tional School,	on roll, 220; attendance, 161

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected or alterations made in the school during 1877, but since the commencement of the present year the out-offices have been remodelled, the particulars of which will be given in the report on this school for 1878. I found the institution, on my visit, in sound repair, remarkably clean, and well kept, and the different parts of the establishment in good order, with every appliance for the effective training of the children.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1877; no serious illness: no death. When I visited the children looked remarkably healthy and well cared. They were clean in person and tidy in dress.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls during the year was all that could be desired; faults very few, and these only of a trifling nature. The girls are earnest and industrious, bright, cheerful, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is well managed under the rules of the Board of National Education. Their District Inspector, C. Graham,

esq., on his examination, as if for results, reports, 28th July, 1877:—"I found the proficiency of the pupils good, as likewise the discipline, moral tone, order, and cleanliness of the establishment." He adds, "Everything connected with this industrial school is in a most satisfactory condition, and the general examination which I held in literary matters was very good." Results if paid £16 4s. Results fees paid for externs was £52 18s. 6d. A pupil in the industrial school has been appointed a first-class paid monitress, and others of superior intelligence, who are being trained as teachers, are formed into a class, and are taught the higher branches of literature and instrumental music. All the children in the school are taught vocal music, and they sang the National Anthem well when I visited.

Industrial training.—The children are instructed in plain and fancy needlework and lacework. They cut out and make their own dresses, wash in the laundry, do cooking and housework. They milk cows, make butter, care poultry, bake bread, and are kept usefully employed.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Frances Marnan, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, have charge of the establishment. They are assisted by a matron, a skilled laundress, and workmistress.

Total cost of school in 1877, £940 11s. 7d., making the cost per head £17 8s. 4d.; industrial profits, £48 11s. 3d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Of 28 discharged, 27 are doing well, and 1 is doubtful.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SLIGO.—Certified 22nd April, 1871.

Inspected 5th December, 1877.

Average number of children under rules,	30
Do. not paid for (one under age),	3
Voluntary inmates,	41
Externs who attend the National Schools—on roll, 497;	
average attendance,	317

State of premises.—Although the number of the inmates of this school to be paid for out of the Treasury Grant is limited to 30, yet as there is accommodation for more than double that number, other children are admitted who are paid for out of private sources. The school buildings are in prime order and repair. Nearly £500 having been expended on the furniture and premises in the previous year, no expenditure was incurred on this head in 1877. I found the spacious apartments, on my inspection, well ventilated, and the furniture clean and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1877; no serious illness, no death. The active domestic duties of the children, frequent sea bathing during the summer months, and a good diet, are very conducive to these results.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that she finds the children in general docile, and easily managed. They are governed with few punishments, and mainly by an appeal to their better feelings, tickets of merit, medals of honour, and other such rewards, and the monthly arrangements of good and bad marks are looked forward to with much anxiety by the children. I was much pleased with the institution on my visit.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the rules of the National Board, and at the examination, as if for results, by the District Inspector, S. Starrit, esq., in December, 1877, all the pupils in the industrial school who had made the necessary attendance during the year were examined with the externs, according to requirements of results programme, and acquitted themselves very creditably, the general proficiency being 83·9 per cent. All except 3 were promoted to higher classes, and results payments awarded to externs amounted to £182 2s. 9d. The manager states that the system adopted of mixing the industrial school pupils throughout the classes with the externs has a powerful influence to study and self-culture. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught in this school, as likewise freehand and model drawing, geometry, and perspective. I was much pleased on a late visit with the manner in which the National Anthem and other music was sung by the girls.

Industrial training.—The public laundry in this school affords a useful occupation for the children, and through it they become skilled in a lucrative employment, by which they can earn their bread after discharge. The washing done for private families gives great satisfaction. Many girls whose period of sentence in the school has expired are employed in the laundry at good wages. Needlework is also taught in this school, and the use of the sewing machines. The girls cut out and make their own clothing, including stays, and are taught various kinds of fancy and plain needlework. They cook, make pastry, and different kinds of confectionery, and learn the duties of house servants. They upholster beds, milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs and poultry. A committee of the Grand Jury visits this school at each assizes, and enter in the visitors' book their opinion of the management of the school, and the condition of the children belonging to their county. Their observations show their approval of the management, which is very satisfactory.

Staff.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and a staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a professional cook, laundress, and other officers.

Total cost in 1877, £1,130 9s. 4d., making the cost per head £15 5s. 6d. Industrial profits, £403 12s. 2d.

Results, 1874–5–6.—Of 17 discharged, 8 are doing well, 7 doubtful, and 2 unknown.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
TEMPLEMORE.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 16th April, 1877.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1877,	60
Voluntary inmates,	6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises—	
on roll, 212; average attendance,	137

State of premises.—No alteration was made in the buildings during the year; I found them, on my inspection, in sound repair, clean and well kept.

Health and general condition.—One child died during the year of bronchitis; the health of all the other children in the school was very

good. No serious illness occurred amongst them in 1877. I found them well cared when I visited; they appeared cheery, bright, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the children during the year gave great satisfaction, their faults being generally of a very trifling nature. They are docile and obedient, and a good spirit prevails in the school.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and their District Inspector, W. M. Weir, esq., reports that on his examination, as if for results, 14th July, 1877, he found "all the classes, on the whole, very fairly prepared for examination, and the programme well observed. Moral tone and cleanliness good; order and discipline very fair. The greater number of those examined were promoted to higher classes." Singing is taught to all in the school, and instrumental music and drawing to those who would be benefited by it in after life. The Industrial School children are well distributed through the classes with the externs, and in cleanliness, demeanour, and neatness of attire, they have the advantage.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework is taught in this school, likewise machine work and crochet work. The girls cut out and make their own clothes, and work for the public. They are employed in the laundry, and discharge the duties of household servants. They cook, bake bread, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Walsh, with 4 Sisters of Mercy, assisted by 4 paid officers, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1877, £1,152 11s. 9d., making cost per head £17 9s. 3d.; industrial profits, £132 12s. 2d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—23 discharged; 22 doing well; one doubtful.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.—

Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 17th April, 1877.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1877,	108
Externs who attend National schools on the premises—on roll, 474; attendance,	518

State of premises.—A sum of £610 is reported to have been expended on this school in 1877. A farmyard was commenced, and a well-appointed dairy; both of which were completed during 1878. I found the institution, on my inspection, very clean and well kept.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred amongst the inmates of the school from croup; no other serious illness was reported during the year. The girls appear to be well cared, are very bright, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls was very satisfactory in 1877, and that their faults were few and trifling. As a general rule, the children are obedient and docile.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the Board of National Education. A. Purser, esq., their District Inspector, reports, 26th May, 1877:—"On the whole, the proficiency in this school is very creditable, and the results, if paid for industrial school children, would

have amounted to £44. Cleanliness, discipline, order, and moral tone of the school, good." The externs earned for results a sum amounting to £94 14s. 6d.

The Industrial School children mix in the classes with the extern pupils, and a laudable spirit of emulation exists amongst them.

The programme of the National Board is very carefully carried out in this school, and the results most creditable. All the children are taught vocal music (Hullah's system), instrumental music, drawing, and illuminating, and the higher branches of literary instruction are taught to those who are being qualified as literary teachers under the National Board.

I was well pleased with the manner in which the children sang the National Anthem on my visit.

Industrial training.—A first-class cook was engaged during the year to instruct the girls in the culinary art, to make pastry and other kinds of confectionary, and some of the girls have considerably progressed. Baking is also taught. The girls milk cows, make butter, and learn farm-yard management. They are instructed in laundry work, and make up fine linen nicely. Needlework, embroidery, and lacework are well taught. The girls learn the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They cut out and make their own dresses, according to the system introduced by the Board of National Education, make shirts, and do other work for the public.

The ribbon embroidery executed in this school is very beautiful, and some of it done by the girls for the Duchess of Marlborough was exhibited by her Grace at the Paris Exhibition, and was amongst the articles which obtained from the jury a silver medal.

Staff.—This school is well managed by Mrs. Carroll and four Presentation Sisters, assisted by lay Sisters, the daughters of farmers, who teach out-door work. A lacemaker, dressmaker, baker, and laundress, are also employed.

The total cost of the institution in 1877 was £2,759, of which £610 was for building, making the cost per head £19 17s. 11d.; industrial profits, £286 15s. 5d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—45 discharged; 43 doing well, one doubtful, and the other since dead.

St. Louis' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.—

Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 19th April, 1877.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention,	45
Voluntary inmates,	4
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	671 (on the roll), attendance, 311

State of premises.—A sum of £27 was expended on repairs of this school in 1877. I found the buildings very clean and well kept when I visited, the children well cared, and the institution admirably conducted.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1877. No serious illness or zymotic disease; no death. The children are tidy in dress, and clean in person.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The children are obedient, docile, and industrious, and appear very happy.

Educational state.—This school, which is in connection with the Board of National Education, was visited by their District Inspector, W. M. Weir, esq., who held an examination in November, 1877, as if for results, he praises the general proficiency of the pupils, except as far as regards grammar and geography in one class; and he adds—"their industrial education is specially well attended to. The girls trained in this school have no difficulty in obtaining situations as domestic servants, in which capacity I am informed they almost invariably give satisfaction to their employers." The results paid for externs amounted to £89 13s. Vocal music is well taught in this school, and the girls sing the National Anthem and other pieces of music most creditably. Drawing and instrumental music, and other acquirements, are taught to the class intended for teachers.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking is well taught in this school, and the girls do plain needlework for the shops and for private families. They are instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines; they cook, bake bread, do laundry work, and make up fine linen nicely; they milk cows and care pigs and poultry, and work in the garden. Telegraph machines have been provided, but as yet the girls are not expert in their use.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Shea, corresponding manager, and three Presentation Sisters, with three paid assistants, manage this school.

Total cost in 1877, £784 17s. 10d., of which £27 was expended on building. Cost per head £16 16s. 10d.; industrial profit, £14.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Forty girls discharged; thirty-nine are doing well; and the other was convicted of larceny, and sent to Ballinasloe Reformatory.

TIPPERARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—

Certified 1st May, 1872.

Inspected 17th April, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1877,	62
under 6 years,	2
Voluntary inmates,	6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, on roll, 506,	
Attended,	300

State of premises.—An entirely new school building was commenced during 1877, and has since been completed, the expenditure on which in 1877 is reported as £2,787 0s. 7d. It is admirably planned, and will be very conducive to the successful training of the children. This school, when in perfect order, and the appliances completed, will, I feel satisfied, rank amongst the best managed institutions in the country.

Health and general condition.—One girl died in September, 1877, of congestion of the lungs, and fifteen cases of measles occurred in the school in December following. Except some cases of scrofula amongst the children when admitted, no other malady occurred in the school. The children appeared to me, on my inspection, in excellent health and well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the inmates were generally well conducted, obedient, and industrious, and no serious fault was committed by them during the year.

Educational state.—This school is in connection with the Board of National Education, and was examined by their District Inspector, F. Eardley, esq., as if for results, 15th December, 1877, who reports—“The Industrial School Department is working very satisfactorily indeed.” I found it so when I made my inspection, and am well pleased with the results from the teaching of the Sisters. Vocal music and drawing are well taught. The results fees earned by externs at that examination amounted to £72 11s. 0d.

Industrial training.—Plain and ornamental needlework, crochet, knitting, and embroidery are taught. The girls are instructed in the use of the sewing-machine; they cut out, make, and repair their own clothes, and are trained to dairy and farm-yard management, to milk cows, and care poultry; they are taught laundry work, but hitherto the laundry and dairy have been very incomplete.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Catherine Macnamara, with a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy, and one assistant, manage this school.

The Total cost of establishment in 1877 was £3,889 19s. 4d., of which £2,787 0s. 7d. was for building, making cost per head, £15 15s. 1d.; profit on industrial departments, £187 2s. 3d.

Results.—The 10 girls discharged in 1874–5–6 are all doing well.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

ST. CATHERINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
STRABANE.—Certified 30th November, 1869.

Inspected 23rd February, 1877.

Average number of inmates paid for by Treasury,	99
Voluntary inmates,	9
Externs attending the National school—on roll, 370;	
attendance,	206

State of premises.—No new building was erected in connection with this school in 1877, but a thrashing machine was put up in the farm-yard, and other improvements made. I have urged the managers to connect a flax scutching machine with that for thrashing. It would be most desirable that the proper system of treatment of flax were introduced into the south and west of Ireland. In no part of the kingdom is it so well understood as in the neighbourhood of Strabane; and as every facility for the growth of flax and its treatment exists here, I trust that the opportunity will not be lost sight of, and that in this school the manufacture of yarn on the most approved principles will be taught to girls who could get good wages by teaching it in other parts of Ireland, thus introducing a new branch of industry into parts of the country where it is at present unknown.

The buildings were in sound repair, very clean, and well kept when I visited. The new laundry commenced in 1878 is far advanced towards completion; and the school, under the judicious arrangements of its present manager, is most satisfactorily progressing.

Health and general treatment.—Excellent in 1877. No serious illness: no death. The sanitary arrangements in the institution are very good, the site most healthful, the diet generous, and the children well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that, with the exception of one girl who absconded, the conduct of the children in the school in 1877 was in general very satisfactory. They are industrious and diligent in the discharge of the duties allotted to them. Those placed in situations on licence and after discharge are giving satisfaction to the families in whose service they are employed.

Educational state.—This school has been placed under the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully and successfully carried out. William Kennedy, esq., their District Inspector, reports that at the examination which he held, as if for results, 20th September, 1877, he observed that the pupils were taught with care, and that the school was in a satisfactory condition. Sixty-one of the industrial school pupils were examined, and forty-one got good marks in all the subjects of the programme; altogether 271 marks were obtained by the industrial school children. Results to the amount of £104 16s. were awarded to the externs who attend the school. Hullah's system of vocal music is well taught in this school, and the girls sang for me the National Anthem and other pieces well. Instrumental music, drawing, and the higher branches of learning are taught to girls who show superior ability, and are specially trained to be teachers under the Board of Education.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. The girls make under-clothing for ladies, fine shirts, and other high class work which is exported through a manufacturer in Strabane to one of the leading London houses, and brings the best price. Dressmaking is taught in the school; the girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They learn the use of sewing machines, they braid and embroider, and are taught lace-work. The very small children knit stockings.

A public laundry is attached to this school, which is a source of employment to many of the girls, and gives them an opportunity to thoroughly understand this most necessary branch of training for girls of their class. The laundry is patronized by many of the leading gentry in the neighbourhood. The girls work in the dairy and the farm-yard; they milk cows, make butter, care calves, pigs, and poultry. Household work and cooking are also taught; a bakery is attached to this school, in which the girls make and bake bread most successfully without the assistance of a teacher.

Staff.—Mrs. Atkinson and 8 Sisters of Mercy, with 3 laundresses, and one teacher, form the staff of this establishment.

Total cost of the school in 1877, £1,751 7s. 6d., of which £1,696 7s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management. Cost per head, £17 13s. 9d. Industrial profits, £144 15s. 2d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Twenty-nine discharged; twenty-seven doing well; two unknown.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.—

Certified 1st March, 1873.

Inspected 19th December, 1877.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1877,	36
Do. under six years of age, not paid for out of	
Treasury grant,	2
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—A sum of £959 1s. 9d. was expended on the new school building in 1877, and the institution is now in a most satisfactory condition. An additional supply of water has been obtained from the town main, as the mill stream which runs through the ground occasionally fails, and is not always pure. The baths have now an abundant supply of hot and cold water, but some improvement is still required in the lavatory, and a better bath-room should be provided.

Health and general condition.—The little boys are well cared, and show the attention paid to them. They are tidy in dress, and great cleanliness of person is observed amongst them. They are intelligent, bright, cheery, and happy. Two cases of illness occurred in the school during 1877; both were of boys on admission; one suffered from a slight fever, the other was pronounced by the medical officer to have heart disease. No death occurred in the school during the year. Good water, lofty, well-ventilated apartments, a healthy site, and care, have rendered the institution very healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The management of this school under the supervision of the Sisters has been most successful; home influences are brought to bear on the little boys, who are as one family. They are docile and obedient, respectful, and anxious to please. The manager reports that they show a spirit of gratitude to the Sisters for the kind treatment they receive.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the rules of the Board of National Education, and the proficiency of the pupils is considerable for children of their tender years. Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and dictation are well taught, and the answering is very good. It is to be regretted that so few externs attend the classes. This is a subject to which I desire to call the attention of the manager.

Singing is well taught in this school. One little boy plays the harmonium with taste and judgment, the others sing well to his accompaniment.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, with a large party from Lismore Castle, visited the school in the autumn of 1877, and they expressed themselves much pleased with the way the school is managed. His Grace left a handsome donation to mark his approval.

Industrial training.—As this is only a preparatory school, the time of the boys is principally devoted to literary pursuits, and generally to instil principles of industry, order, cleanliness, and discipline. The boys, however, are taught the use of the sewing machine, to knit stockings, gloves, scarfs, and like articles, and they help to make the clothes they wear. They do domestic work suited to their age, and work in the garden. According to the rules none but boys under nine

years of age can be admitted, and when fit they are transferred to a more advanced school.

Staff.—Mrs. Devereux, and three Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, assisted by a matron, servant and laundress.

Total cost in 1877, £1,796 10s. 11d., of which £959 1s. 9d. was for building, making the cost per head £19 18s. 9d.; industrial profits, £19 7s. 11d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Four were discharged by order of Chief Secretary after being a short time in the school, as they were found to be incurably diseased, and therefore unfit for industrial training, or intercourse with the other children; one has since died, and the other three have not been heard of during the past year.

ST. DOMINICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WATERFORD.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 4th October, 1877.

Average number of inmates in 1877, 120.

State of premises.—The new buildings for this school, commenced in 1877, were far advanced towards completion at the close of the year, a sum of £4,885 10s. having been expended on them. The main building, which has been most judiciously planned, is three storeys high, and promises to realize my fullest expectations. The apartments are lofty and well ventilated; the lavatories are of white marble; the bath-rooms, work-rooms, and school-rooms will, I am informed, be fitted up with every appliance for the well-being and training of the children, and I calculate, that this school will fully meet the requirements of the statute. Situated almost within the town of Waterford, on 12 acres of land, held in fee, with a park of 19 acres adjoining; every facility is afforded to train the inmates according to their capacities, in all the branches of female industry, by which they can earn their bread after discharge from the school.

Health and general condition.—Two children died during the year, both of consumption. In one case the disease was evidently hereditary, the child's sister having died of that malady in the previous year. The other girl was on licence at the time of her death. On all my visits to the school I was much pleased with the general appearance of the children, who are remarkably well-cared, and are bright, cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls in 1877 was everything that could be desired. She adds that they were obedient, docile, and industrious. They evince gratitude for the care bestowed on them, and are anxious to derive all possible profit from the many means of improvement afforded them during their stay in the school. An important feature in the treatment of the children of this school is that they remain in the establishment as voluntary inmates, until a good and suitable situation has been provided for them. It is, above all things, impressed on them, to look on the school as a home where they can obtain counsel and advice; and after they leave the Institution they are invited to the different fêtes which are frequently given in the school, the object being to keep up the good principles and tidy habits which they were taught during their sojourn, and that their schoolmates should be encouraged by their success in life.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and dictation are taught. All are instructed in vocal music; and the national anthem and other pieces of music were well sung by them on my last visit. Those intended for nursery governesses are taught instrumental music and drawing. I regret, however, to add, that this school, not being in connection with the Board of National Education, or other public educational body, the facility afforded in most other industrial schools for girls of superior intelligence to become paid monitors and teachers, is wanting in it. I trust, however, that the managers will see the injury which some of their best girls suffer from this cause, and that it will be remedied.

Industrial training.—Much time is devoted to the efficient training of the children of this school in occupations by which they can earn a livelihood after discharge. Dress-making, millinery, and shirt-making are well taught. The girls are expert in cutting out and making dresses and under-clothing. They understand how to use the different sewing machines, and work extensively for the shops. The younger children are employed at needle-work, knitting, and crochet; the elder at dress-making, embroidery, and other work. There is an excellent kitchen attached to the school, which is furnished with every appliance for cooking on the most approved principles. The girls work at confectionery, and in the bakehouse, and are instructed in house work. The dairy farm attached to the school gives the girls every facility for instruction in dairy and farm-yard management; they milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry. Hitherto the laundry has been very imperfect, but the new laundry will be fitted up with every appliance for the efficient training of the children in this most necessary part of the industrial education of girls.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly, with a staff of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and paid assistants.

Total cost of the institution in 1877, £7,227 3s. 3d., of which £4,885 10s. was for building, making cost per head £19 10s. 3d. Industrial profit, £155 16s. 3d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—All of 36 discharged are reported to be doing well.

The manager states that she has succeeded in obtaining very superior situations for some of the girls, and they have proved deserving of the confidence placed in them. Some, also, at a distance, correspond frequently with the managers, and consult them when they require advice.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

MOUNT CARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MOATE.—Certified 9th April, 1870.

Inspected 1st December, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1877, . 52
Extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises—
on roll, 196; average attendance, 87

State of premises.—No change in this school since last inspection in 1876. I found the buildings in sound repair and fairly kept, but various improvements are still required. A better laundry should be

fitted up, and washing from private families received, in order that the children be taught to make up shirts, ladies' dresses, and fine linen properly. A field of three acres of land has lately been obtained, but the exercising ground for the children is insufficient, and a large play room should be erected for use in bad weather, and to prevent the children from playing in the work room during recreation, as it is quite impossible to keep the school clean and tidy so long as the work room is used as a play hall.

Health and general condition.—Some of the children were attacked by measles in 1877, and again in 1878, but they were separated from the rest, and all speedily recovered. One girl had a severe attack of gastric fever, from which, however, she likewise recovered. No other malady attacked the inmates during 1877, and on my visit I found them in good health. They are well cured, and appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls in 1877. They were docile, obedient, and for the most part industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. The District Inspector, J. S. Monck, esq., accompanied by A. J. Simpson, esq., examined the school as if for results, 26th May, 1877, and report that "the general proficiency in the school was pretty fair, except in arithmetic and music; the senior classes had not been sufficiently practised in dictation. Moral tone tolerably fair, order pretty fair, cleanliness middling." £10 8s. would have been earned for results by the Industrial school pupils, if paid, and £31 5s. 6d. was awarded to the externs. At a late examination for results, the District Inspector, E. P. Dewar, esq., reports proficiency low.

Industrial training.—Needlework and machine work are taught. The girls make all the clothes they wear; they knit, and do housework. They make excellent bread, and do some cooking; they milk cows (4), and make butter. They also wash in the laundry, but they have not sufficient opportunities to practice the washing, which would be serviceable if engaged in private families. They care some pigs and poultry, and work in the garden. I have pointed out various improvements which should be made in the training of the children to industries.

Staff.—I regret to report the loss by death since the commencement of 1878 of Mrs. O'Halloran, the manager of this school. She founded the school and brought it through many difficulties. She has been succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Finigan, the present manager, who is assisted by a staff of five Sisters of Mercy.

Cost of school in 1877, £1,010 10s. 6d., making the average cost of each inmate in 1877, £19 8s. 8d. Industrial profits, £104 14s. 9.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Fifteen discharged; 14 doing well, and the other has been lost sight of.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
NEW ROSS.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 10th December, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1877	
(paid for),	70
Ditto in excess of limit,	1
Ditto, under 6 years of age,	4
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—A sum of £193 was expended on the buildings of this school in 1877. I found them, as hitherto, remarkably clean, orderly, and well kept. Some improvements in the farm-yard were being carried out when I visited.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school during the year, from consumption. The girl was in very delicate health when admitted, and all efforts made to restore her were unavailing. The health of the other inmates in 1877 was very good; they are well cared, and are cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during the year was good: the faults were few, and of a very trivial nature. On my inspection I was much pleased with the demeanour of the children. They are docile, obedient, and industrious.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught, but I was not satisfied with the answering of the children on my last visit. Unaccustomed to be examined by inspectors, they get confused, and it is difficult to ascertain the extent of their knowledge.

It is much to be regretted that the managers of this school will not place it in connection with any public educational body. On my last visit they promised to do so, but have since changed their minds.

I found, however, that the writing and dictation was satisfactory. Vocal and instrumental music are taught.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking is well taught in this school. The girls cut out and make their dresses and jackets, and all the clothes they wear. They make shirts, and do other needlework for the shops. They make and stuff mattresses and palliasses. They work sewing and knitting machines. The younger girls do plain and fancy work, knit quilts and stockings, and do crochet. A good bakery is in the establishment. The girls make excellent bread, learn cooking, milk cows, and make butter. They care calves, pigs, and poultry, and work in the garden; they are likewise employed in the laundry, and make up fine linen. To stimulate the children, annual premiums are given for industries.

Staff.—Mrs. Kate Devereux and five other Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd manage the school. They are assisted by a secular teacher, two dressmakers, and two laundresses.

Total cost of institution in 1877, £1,589 12s. 3d., making cost per head, £20 2s. 5d.; industrial profits, £193 9s. 10d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Of 28 discharged 26 are doing well, one has died, and one is doubtful.

A house of mercy in connection with this school would be a great advantage for the future well-being of the girls trained in the institution.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WEXFORD.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 9th December, 1877.

Average daily number under order of detention in 1877, paid for out of Treasury grant,	105
Ditto, not paid for, being over limit,	2
Ditto, voluntary inmates,	21
Externs who attend the National schools on premises—	
On roll,	145
Attended,	92

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £700 13s. 9d. was expended on the premises of this school in 1877. A range of farm offices, dairy, and poultry yard, with exercising ground for the poultry, are now completed, and various appliances have been provided for the training of the children. The premises are remarkably well kept, and a house of mercy is attached to the school in which its former inmates will always be received when out of employment.

Health and general condition.—During the month of December, 1877, a number of the inmates of this school were attacked by measles; scarlatina also broke out amongst them, and one small child, who is stated to have been always delicate, died from congestion of the lungs; with these exceptions the health of the children was satisfactory during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to have been very satisfactory in 1877; faults few, and none requiring serious punishment. The manager reports that the children are docile, obedient, and anxious to please. She states—"An excellent spirit prevails amongst them; they are industrious, cheery, and happy."

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, whose District Inspector, W. M. Burrowes Brown, esq., reports, after an examination of the pupils as if for results, in October, 1877, that the school was in a good state of efficiency. Two of the industrial school children are paid monitresses in the school, and another girl has been placed on licence in a neighbouring county, with a view to her becoming qualified to be a teacher under the Board. Singing (Hullah's method) is taught to all, and music, drawing, and the higher branches of knowledge, to a class of girls intended to be teachers of National schools.

Children whose industrial occupations during school time prevent them from attending the National school receive instruction at other hours during the day.

Industrial training.—The inmates of this school are well instructed in different kinds of needlework and machine work. They cut out and make dresses for themselves, and work for the shops. A machine room is set apart for sewing and knitting machines, to prevent noise in the general workroom. The girls are instructed in the manufacture of point lace, macramé, and crochet, and are taught housework, to stain, wax, and polish floors; they cook, make pastry and confectionery; they work in the bakery and in the laundry; they milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry, and are employed in the garden. A competent instructor in cookery has lately been appointed, whose teaching will, I trust, be attended with advantage. All the boots and shoes of the inmates are repaired in the establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Maguire, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy manage the school, with the assistance of four paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1877 was £3,056 15s., of which £700 13s. 9d. was for building, making the cost per head, £18 18s. 1d.; industrial profit, £177 18s. 8d.

Results.—Of 30 discharged in 1874–5–6, two have since died, and all the others are doing well.

The manager reports that she finds no difficulty in placing the girls in good situations, and that she receives the most cheering accounts of their conduct since they left the school. The fact that none have failed is the best evidence of the efficiency of the training and the teaching in the school.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THE MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, BRAY.—
Certified 4th October, 1872.

Inspected 14th September, 1877.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1877,	40
Voluntary inmate,	1

State of premises.—The Earl of Meath still continues to give the premises at Oldcourt, Bray, to the committee free of rent, as a temporary residence for the Industrial School pupils of the Meath School, until funds can be provided for the erection of a new school-house in the vicinity. A building fund has been started, with a nucleus existing since 1874, and the committee earnestly request that the public will now come forward and subscribe a sufficient amount to enable them to commence the work. The Earl of Meath has allowed the committee to occupy the present premises gratuitously for the past six years, but the time has now come when a permanent building should be erected, such as has just been completed for the Meath Boys' School at Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock. A sum of £6,000 has been expended on the buildings for the boys' school, and a suitable school for girls should be similarly provided.

My experience in connection with industrial schools satisfies me that new buildings erected for the purpose have many advantages as regards the discipline, supervision, and sanitary arrangements of the school, which can never be obtained in a building not originally intended for such an institution.

This school is now firmly established amongst the permanent institutions of the country, and every appliance for the effective training of the children should be provided. A proper farm-yard is required to train the children to thoroughly understand dairy management, the milking of cows, the making of butter, and the caring of calves, pigs, poultry, etc. A well-appointed laundry, on the most approved principles, would also be a great advantage, in order that the children be instructed in the washing and making-up of gentlemen's shirts, ladies' dresses, and fine linen generally. The gentry of the neighbourhood could then have their washing done in the school, and the danger from the introduction of contagion of small-pox, scarlatina, and other zymotic diseases into their households would be prevented, at the same time that the inmates of the school would be taught a profitable industry by which they could

support themselves in after-life. In 1874, one of the inmates of this school gave much trouble. She had no natural ability for learning; she would not apply herself to needlework, but having shown an inclination to work in the laundry, she was placed in an institution in England, where there is a first-class laundry. She there soon became skilled in that branch of industry, and is now giving satisfaction as laundress in the establishment of a nobleman in the county Wicklow. Had there been a good laundry in this school much trouble and anxiety would have been saved in the endeavour of the managers to train the girl to a remunerative industry.

I found the school buildings, on my inspection, very clean and orderly, a sum of £26 4s. 6d. having been expended on repairs during the year; £29 13s. 4d. on rates and taxes. Lord Meath, with his accustomed liberality, has refunded the rent (£140) of the school premises for 1877 to the committee.

Health and general condition.—One girl who had been in a delicate state of health since her admission, died during the year of brain disease, accelerated by inflammation of the lungs and low fever. A skilled nurse was provided, and every remedy was tried, under the directions of Doctor Darby, the efficient medical officer of the institution, but the case was hopeless from the beginning, and the girl sank rapidly.

No epidemic occurred during the year, and the health of the girls was excellent. They are well looked after, and show the care bestowed on them. Doctor Darby, of Bray, still continues to give his advice and attendance for the treatment of the sick in this institution without receiving any remuneration whatsoever.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the girls was good during the year; one or two of them occasionally gave some trouble, but their faults were not of a serious character, and severe punishments were not required—a strict but mild discipline having been found to be the best method to effect a permanent good. As a rule, the girls are obedient, respectful, industrious, cheery and happy.

Educational state.—The Rev. J. G. Scott, A.M., incumbent of Bray, gives instruction to the inmates of this school on Tuesdays in the Holy Scripture, and with the best results. A lady member of the managing committee gives them lessons in singing. Their progress has been most satisfactory. They form a choir in Christ's Church, Bray, where they attend regularly.

Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography and history are taught.

Six girls are now in the first class, 10 in the second, and 21 in the third.

The school is managed in connection with the Church Education Society, and on a late visit by their Inspector, Rev. Hugh Hamilton, he reports—"No movement of the present day has been half so successful as the Industrial Schools, whose inmates, saved from the misery of the streets or the poorhouse, and receiving a good religious education, mark a most valuable Institution. When I first inspected the school some years ago, many of the girls were listless, and seemed to think the examination a bore. This feeling has now passed away, and I had very good attention. The progress since last July is very good." As regards the answering of the girls, he reports—"Scripture, catechism, writing, spelling, very good; composition much improved; geography and English history low for age; arithmetic backward for age, but something done in English grammar." I quote thus fully from the

report of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, as I consider the testimony of so distinguished and experienced an educationalist is of great value.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches is taught; the girls are instructed in the use of the sewing machine; they make their own dresses, jackets, &c., and work for the public. The elder girls knit petticoats and other articles: they are also trained to the duties of nursery maids, having charge of the younger children in the school. It is their duty to see that the children under their care are properly combed and washed, that they are orderly in demeanour, and tidy in dress. The girls are likewise instructed in the duties of house servants; they cook and do laundry work.

A cow has been purchased for the use of the school, and six girls are instructed in dairy management; they milk the cow, and are taught how to make butter. They likewise save bacon, care pigs and poultry, and work in the garden. The large industrial profits of £130 16s. 2d. show that this department has been satisfactorily conducted during the year. A committee composed of the leading residents of the district, give much care and attention to the management of this school, more especially the family of the Earl of Meath, Mrs. Wingfield, and Mrs. Scott, who are constant in their attendance, and devote much time to the supervision of the school, and to the disposal of the girls after discharge. The results have been most satisfactory, all the girls discharged during the last 3 years having turned out well.

Staff.—Mrs. Echlin has charge of the school, under the direction of the committee. She is assisted since February, 1878, by Miss Coghlan, the school teacher, an assistant matron, and a sewing mistress. Mrs. Echlin reports very favourably of Miss Coghlan's qualifications as a school teacher.

The total cost in 1877, £1,061 18s. 1d., of which £26 4s. 6d. was expended on buildings, making cost per head £25 14s. 11d. Industrial profits, £130 16s. 2d.

Results, 1874-5-6.—Five girls discharged; all doing well.

APPENDIX III.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The following Rules, revised December, 1875, supersede those formerly in force, and must in future be followed:—

AID TO ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS.

1. *Definition.*—An Elementary School is a School or department of a School at which elementary education is the principal part of the education there given, and does not include any School or department of a School at which the ordinary payments, in respect of the instruction, from each scholar exceed ninepence a week.

2. *Conditions and nature of Aid.*—The department will encourage the teaching of drawing in Elementary Day Schools* at which the children are instructed in drawing† by teachers holding Art certificates of the 2nd or 3rd grade.

* Grants will not be made to endowed schools unless their endowment be supplemented by an equal amount of annual subscriptions, by local rates, or by school fees not exceeding ninepence a week from each scholar.

Middle Class Schools cannot be examined in first or second grade drawing under these regulations, but may be examined in second grade drawing only about May.

† Instruction in drawing may be given in the two hours of secular instruction required by the Code of the Education Department in schools under inspection.

3. The aid given by the department consists of *Payments* made to the Managers of the School towards the cost of the maintenance and instruction of the Drawing Classes in the School; of *Prizes* awarded to the children, pupil teachers, or paid monitors, only, of the School, whose exercises reach the standard of excellence; and of *Grants* towards the purchase of suitable examples.

4. *Examinations.*—The Department will determine the number of payments to be made, and of prizes to be given, annually, by means of an examination of a very elementary character *called of the 1st Grade*, in Freehand Drawing from Copies, Freehand Drawing from Models, and in Practical Geometry; and by a more advanced examination, *called of the 2nd Grade*, in Freehand, Geometric, Perspective, and Model Drawing.

The Department is the sole judge respecting all awards of payments and prizes, and cannot enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

5. *Payments.*—The payments which may be made on the results of the annual examination are as follows* :—

- a. 1s. for every child in regular attendance upon the ordinary instruction of the Day School, who *only gives satisfactory evidence* of having been taught drawing in the School during the previous year.
- b. 2s. for every such child who shows proof of *proficiency* in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.
- c. 3s. for every such child who *excels* in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.
- d. 5s. for every such child who passes in one or more subjects of the 2nd grade.† No child is eligible for examination in any subject of the 2nd grade who has not shown proficiency, or excellence, in previous examinations, in *all the subjects* of the 1st grade.
- e. 10s. on account of every exercise of the 2nd grade satisfactorily worked by a pupil-teacher, or paid monitor, of the Day School, who has been taught drawing in that School.‡
- f. £1 for expenses in conducting the annual examination, provided that at least twenty children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing in the School.

6. *Prizes.*—A 1st grade prize will be given to every child whose drawing or drawings of the 1st grade reach the standard of *excellence*,§ and a 2nd grade prize to every pupil teacher, paid monitor, and child who *excels* in 2nd grade drawing.

* Only one of the payments a. to d. can be made on account of any one child in one year. A child, on account of whose success in any subject 2s., 3s., or 5s., has been paid, cannot be again examined in that subject; but a child who has only earned a payment of 1s. may be re-examined in any subject. No child may be examined in the same year in subjects of both grades. Pupil-teachers and paid monitors may not be examined in any subject of the 1st grade.

† Children in attendance at an elementary day school may not be admitted to the 2nd Grade, Art Examination of a School of Art or Art Night Class in May, whether they attend such a school or class or not; nor may students of Schools of Art or Night Classes, teachers or assistant teachers, or any others who are not scholars, pupil-teachers, or paid monitors of the day school in which the examination is held, be allowed to attend its examination in March excepting as is provided in par. 10, p. 9, Art Directory.

‡ Whether pupil-teachers, or paid monitors, receive instruction in 2nd Grade drawing in a School of Art, a Night Class, or an Elementary Day School, they must be examined before the Committee or Managers entitled to claim payment on their instruction. They cannot be examined both in the School of Art or Night Class, and in the Elementary School.

§ The First Grade Prizes are a drawing board and T square for success in Freehand, a set of compasses for Geometry, and a box of colours for Model Drawing. A list of the Second Grade Prizes is given at p. 14, note †.

7. *Date of Examinations.*—The examinations of Elementary Day Schools are held in March, under the superintendence of the Managers of the School, who must—

- a. Certify that the School is an Elementary School as defined in par. 1, p. 6, Art Directory, and that the children have been instructed by a teacher holding a certificate from the Department.
- b. Appoint one of their number to act as Correspondent with the Department; and give notice of any change of Correspondent.*
- c. Provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the regulations of the Department.
- d. Send to the Secretary of the Department,† *before the 1st of February*, a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the 1st grade, and of pupil teachers, or paid monitors, and children to be examined in each subject of the 2nd grade. Be responsible for conducting the examination. Give out the examination papers; see them fairly worked according to the regulations in Form 520a, in the presence, throughout the examination, of *at least two* of their number; and return them, under seal, immediately after the examination, to the Secretary of the Department.
- e. Admit at all times the Officers of the Department to visit the school.

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR TO MANAGERS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY and
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,

Dublin Castle, 23rd June, 1875.

In consequence of the number of children admitted into Industrial Schools the Orders of Detention of whom were illegal, which necessitated their discharge by the Chief Secretary, I have to request that you will not in future receive any child into your School unless the exact words, taken from some one of the following descriptions, are used in the Order of Detention which accompanies the child :—

1. A child found begging or receiving alms.
2. A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms.
- ‡3. A child found wandering, not having any home; or

"	"	any settled place of abode;
		or
"	"	proper guardianship; or
"	"	visible means of subsistence.

* The Department will not correspond with the teachers; nor may they act on the Committee for the superintendence of the Examinations.

† The filling up of Form No. 520, is the first step towards obtaining the aid of the Department; and the Managers of Schools which have not been examined in the preceding year should apply for this form in January.

‡ Unless the child under description 3 has been found wandering, and is so described on the order of detention, the order is insufficient, and the child should not be received by the manager.

4. A child found destitute, being an orphan without any parent.
5. A child found destitute, having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment.
6. A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.
7. A child sentenced under the 14th section of the Act 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 112, whose mother has been convicted of crime and a previous conviction is proved against her, the child being under the care and control of its mother, and without visible means of subsistence, or being without proper guardianship.
8. The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 31 Vic., c. 25, specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, providing that a child apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magistrates or Divisional Magistrate, ought, regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case, to be dealt with under the Act, may be sent to an Industrial School.

I have further to request that in all cases when furnishing to this Office the Returns (Form A) of Admissions into the School, you will also be so good as to forward at the same time the Detention Order of each child named therein, in order that it may be duly examined.

The Orders will be returned to you with as little delay as possible.

JOHN LENTAIGNF, *Inspector.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT (IRELAND), 1868.

31 Vic., c. 25.

FORM (A)—ORDER SENDING CHILD TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

County of _____
 Petty Sessions District of (a) _____
 to wit. _____ } BE IT REMEM-
 BERED that on the
 _____ day of _____
 18 _____, in pursuance
 of The Industrial Schools Act, Ireland, 1868, We,
 two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and
 for the said County of _____ (b) do order that (c)
 of _____ whose Religious Persuasion, as
 ascertained according to the provisions of Section
 15 of the said Act, is (d) _____ and who has been
 proved before us by the evidence of (e) _____
 to (f) _____ be sent to the _____ (g) Certified In-
 dustrial School at (h) _____ and that (i) _____ be
 detained there until the _____ day of _____ 18 (j)

(a) Or Police District of Dublin
 Metropolis.

(b) Or I, one of the Police Ma-
 gistrates of the Dublin Metropolitan
 Police District.

(c) Name, and also Address (if
 any).

(d) Insert Religious Denomin-
 ation.

(e) Insert Names and Addresses
 of the Witnesses examined.

(f) Here state concisely, but
 with accuracy and precision, the
 exact facts, showing the grounds on
 which the Magistrates in Petty
 Sessions or Divisional Police Ma-
 gistrate decide that the Child is
 a lawful and fit object to be de-
 tained in an Industrial School.

(g) Name of School.

(h) Locality of School.

(i) He or she.

(j) Date to which the detention
 is to continue.

(k) Or Divisional Police Magis-
 trate.

Signed,

} (k)
 Justices of the said
 County.

APPENDIX V.

CIRCULAR TO RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

DUBLIN CASTLE, 20th September, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you for your information, the enclosed copy of a Circular dated 14th instant, which has been issued by the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, giving instructions to the Force as regards dealing with cases of Vagrancy of Italian Children in Ireland.

You will perceive from it, that application is to be made by the Constabulary to the Justices to send such Vagrant Children to certified Industrial Schools.

As the Justices might hesitate to commit such Children, on the grounds that they would be chargeable on the Local Rates, I have to inform you that the Italian Consul-General has consented to pay the cost of the maintenance of such Children while under detention in any Industrial School, and will arrange for their subsequent transfer to their native Country.

As it is very desirable that the Justices should liberally exercise their jurisdiction in this matter, in which the Italian Government has requested the assistance of the Executive in this Country, I am to request that you will make known to the Magistrates of your locality the arrangements entered into with the Italian Consul-General.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
T. H. BURKE.

(Circular.)

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
14th September, 1877.

The attention of Government has been called to the practice under which children bought or stolen from their parents in Italy or elsewhere, are imported into this country by persons known by the name of Padroni, who send them out into the streets to earn money by playing musical instruments, selling images, begging, or otherwise.

It is most important to suppress this traffic by every available means, and the Government relies on the vigilant co-operation of the Constabulary for this purpose.

In many cases the employer will be found to have committed an offence against the 3rd section of 10 and 11 Vic., chap. 84 (see section 1,322 of the Code) by procuring or encouraging the child to beg. If so he should be forthwith prosecuted, and the result of such prosecution should be made the subject of a special report to the Inspector-General.

The child will probably come within the provisions of the 11th section of the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland) 1868 (31 Vic., chap. 25), either (under the first class) as a child begging alms, or (under the second class), as a child found wandering and without proper guardianship. An application therefore should be made to the Justices to send the child to a certified Industrial School.

Further application should be made under section 12 for the temporary retention of the child in a workhouse until the Industrial School has been selected. The final result of each case should be reported to the Inspector-General, who will communicate with the Italian Consul and arrange for the subsequent transfer of the children to their native country.

R. BRUCE, *Deputy Inspector-General.*

APPENDIX VI.

EXTRACTS for the GUIDANCE of the MANAGERS of REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS taken from the work on Diseases of the Eye by ROBERT BRUDENELL CARTER, Esq., F.R.C.S., Hunterian Professor, R. C. Surgeons, England, Ophthalmic Surgeon, St. George's, and many other hospitals.—*Macmillan*, 1875.

P. 232. "It is not possible to assert the non-contagiousness of any inflammatory conjunctival discharge, or to point out any character or combination of characters which indicate when the quality of contagiousness begins or ceases. Much must depend upon the soil on which the contagion is received; and that a secretion which would be innocuous to a healthy eye, might be sufficient to produce inflammation in one predisposed to it—either by constitutional causes, or by the existence of prior irritation of any kind. In a regiment, school, or other crowded community into which ophthalmia has once found entrance, we see the disease constantly re-excited in persons who are seemingly convalescent; the explanation being, that their eyes still abnormally irritable and vascular have no power to resist the action of the particles of discharge which are continually floating in the atmosphere, or which are communicated by methods still more direct."

P. 233. "The tenacity with which ophthalmia will often cling to an institution is due, almost entirely, to the relaxation of vigilance with regard to half-cured patients, who are often improperly permitted to resume the freedoms of health."

"The full severity of the communicable or epidemic form of conjunctivitis does not become apparent until the discharge is received upon eyes which are prepared to suffer by the pre-existence in them of follicular granulations. Dr. Frank and Dr. Marston showed that these pellucid granules, which had by that time received the expressive name of 'sago grain granulations,' were common among soldiers who were placed under insanitary conditions of living; and it became in time fully established, that they did not necessarily give rise to inflammation. They were manifestly strongly predisposing causes, but they did not appear to be exciting causes of acute disease."

P. 234. "The 'sago grain' or follicular, as distinguished from the papillary granulations, are little rounded eminences, the appearance of which the term 'sago grain' almost sufficiently describes—if it is borne in mind that the sago is supposed to be boiled. They are colourless and semi-transparent, slightly elevated above the general level of the conjunctiva; and they may be found, if anywhere, on the retro-tarsal fold

of the lower lid, in the neighbourhood of the outer canthus. Anatomically they consist of mere assemblages of lymph cells, the increase of which has wasted or displaced the meshes of the areolar tissue, so as to form cavities in which the cells are contained."

P. 235. "A school or regiment in which cases of follicular granulations are numerous, even though there may be an entire absence of active mischief, should be set down as having something radically wrong in its condition or management, and as being likely to suffer from contagious ophthalmia before long. In like manner, when contagious ophthalmia has once appeared, the children or persons who have 'sago grains' still in a passive state may, with tolerable certainty, be pointed out as the next victims to the disease."

P. 236. "On the whole it may be said, as was first, I believe, pointed out by Peltzer, that there is much analogy between the history of follicular granulations and the history of tubercle. The granulations bear a general resemblance to the enlarged glands of strumous subjects, and are at least an expression or result of unfavourable sanitary conditions; they may for a long time remain latent or passive, and may at last disappear by mere shrinkage or degeneration, or they may undergo inflammation or ulceration, or may give rise to these conditions in the parts around them."

P. 236. "Contagious ophthalmia was once a dreaded scourge of armies; at present its worst effects are seen most commonly in pauper schools. If we inquire into the condition of such a school, in which ophthalmia has for a long time been prevalent, we shall usually find the following to be the most prominent facts of the case:—

"In the first place the inmates are children who have nearly all been insufficiently, or at best irregularly fed, whilst under parental control; and many of them, as orphans, are the presumptive inheritors of some form of constitutional disease. But they have mostly been accustomed, from the time when they could walk alone, to the liberty of street Arabs; and have been saved, during this period, from the operation of many of the insanitary conditions of their wretched homes, by their free and constant exposure to an atmosphere which, if not of the best, would at least, be many degrees more wholesome than that of a crowded school room. When they are brought into the school, it does not always happen that they receive a proper diet; because the scale on which they are fed is liable to be determined by authorities who are unacquainted with the dietetic requirements of grown children. . . . It has been well said that the tastes are the expressions of the physiological wants of the system; and all who are accustomed to children know that their tastes are often apparently capricious. They will reject this or that customary article of diet, or they will ask for something to which they have taken a fancy; and the circumstances of family life are usually such as to admit of their being moderately indulged in these respects. The so-called street Arabs, moreover, soon learn to forage for themselves; and it is probable that they are able to vary their diet in many ways that assist to maintain them in health and good condition. But the regulations of a school exclude variety; and if the fixed scale should also exclude any form of aliment which ought at least to be occasionally given, there is no possibility of the deficiency being made up from accidental sources of supply. The *Lancet*, speaking of the epidemic of ophthalmia at the North Surrey Schools, at Anerley, in August, 1872, said the diet is poor:—

"Our visit was on a Saturday afternoon. We inquired of a promising group of five girls, what their dinner had been that day? With no

air of complaint they said, "Pudding and potatoes." What yesterday? "Rice, milk, and treacle over it." The day before it was meat pudding. On Wednesday Irish stew. There are three meals in the day. The breakfast consists of about three quarters of a pint of cocoa and milk, five or six ounces of bread, and half an ounce of butter.

"Dinner on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays has no meat in it, and there is nothing after this till supper, which consists of half a pint of milk mixed with an equal quantity of water. This diet will not sustain health; and when children break down, they cannot be got up again by any amount of quinine and iron. Irish stew has been lately added on Wednesdays, we believe on the strength of Dr. Duke's advice."

"Overcrowding is common enough in the homes of the poor; but it is, as a general rule, overcrowding tempered by crevice ventilation. The houses are ramshackle, the windows are broken, the doors gape from the lintels and sideposts, the chimneys are low, and atmospheric currents flow through in all possible directions. In the above-quoted *Lancet* report, it is said that the children at Anerley had a short time previously slept in dormitories which only gave 290 cubic feet to each, but that the number of sleepers had been reduced from forty to thirty-four. A room which gave 290 feet to each of forty occupants would give 341 feet to each of thirty-four; and from this scanty allowance we must deduct the space filled by the thirty-four beds and their bedding, and by the clothes of the children. When I visited Anerley in the afternoon I found the dormitory windows open, and the atmosphere sweet and pure; but I observed that the doors and windows were well fitted, and learnt that they were closed at night. I asked an official if he had ever put his head inside one of these dormitories at five in the morning. He replied that he had done so, and admitted that the stench of the room was 'awful.' In the school-rooms, as in most other school-rooms, there was no sufficient supply of fresh air during working hours; and the teachers and pupils were probably unconscious of the gradually-increasing deterioration of the atmosphere. Both in dormitories and school-rooms this deterioration is, I believe, greater than can be accounted for by the changes produced in the air by respiration alone. The cutaneous exhalations of unhealthy and imperfectly-fed children are themselves exceptionally offensive; and in spite of some considerable parade about baths and lavatories, an ordinary sensitive nose at once discovered that these exhalations had been only imperfectly removed by washing. The clothing of the boys in such schools is often highly offensive, and is probably not always harmless. It is commonly made of fustian or corduroy, and these fabrics have an abominable smell, due, I am informed, to the imperfect removal of bone glue, or other offensive and decomposing animal matters which are used to prepare the warps for the weavers. A piece of new fustian or corduroy may be said to have its texture loaded with organic matter in a state of change, which it gives off freely into the atmosphere. Fifty boys clothed in such material, and packed together in a single room, would furnish emanations which would probably be noxious as well as disgusting; and I believe it is a fact that boys so clothed have suffered more severely from ophthalmia than the girls in the same institutions and under the same management. It is obvious that no argument for the use of fustian in crowded places can be drawn from its use among agricultural labourers who work in the open air and in comparative isolation."

"If we take all the foregoing elements into consideration, namely, inherited diathesis, insufficient and unvaried feeding, overcrowding and imperfect ventilation of school-rooms and dormitories, and unwholesome

clothing—if we add to these the special influences, such as bad water and the like, which may exist in particular institutions,—and if we consider what military experience has taught us with regard to the effect of insanitary conditions, and especially of overcrowding, in producing follicular granulations and contagious ophthalmia in camps and barracks—we shall have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the state and regulations of many great schools are quite sufficient to explain the development of these granulations in a large proportion of the children. When the granulations are once developed they are like tinder, to which any accidental circumstances may apply a spark. A case of catarrhal ophthalmia may be introduced from without, or the granulations of one of the inmates may be irritated by the entrance of dust or some other foreign substance under the lid. If the granulations themselves have come into existence unperceived, it is not likely that the first few cases of ‘bad eyes’ will be rigidly isolated from the rest of the children. The chances are that they will be turned into the infirmary among others, and that when they are a little better they will be discharged from the infirmary to return to their former day-rooms and dormitories. Experience seems to show that a practical community of washing arrangements is one of the most ordinary channels for the propagation of ophthalmia, and such a community exists in most schools of the kind under consideration. At Anerley, for instance, the fixed washing basins had their margins almost in contact; and at one time a few jack-towels were common to a large number of children. Any contagious discharge, said the *Times*, would no sooner be wiped out of the eyes of one child than it would be wiped into the eyes of another. Since then separate towels have been provided; but these towels were at first spread out, and hung at the head of each bed in the dormitories—an arrangement the effect of which hardly needs to be stated in words. During sleep, when the eyelids are shut, any contagious secretion would find its way down the tear passages into the nose in greater quantity than in the daytime, and would be carried out into the room in the shape of fine particles suspended in every breath of expired air. It has recently been found that many of the disorders of the tear passages are attended by a great development of leptothrix; and it is highly probable that the same thing may occur in many forms of conjunctivitis. In that case the floating spores of the fungi would also serve as carriers of contagium, even if the fungoid growth itself may not sometimes constitute the essence of the disease. Ophthalmia and diseases of the skin are very often associated; and Dr. Tilbery Fox has shown that in a school where ringworm prevailed extensively, the air of the rooms was loaded with the elements of its characteristic fungus.

“If we take such a room as exists at Anerley, in which the cubic space already mentioned is gained very much in the direction of height, in which thirty-four beds were closely packed upon a comparatively small floor area, and in which an open damp towel was hung up at the head of each bed—and if we place in only a few of the beds children who have an early stage of ophthalmia, or who have only imperfectly recovered from a recent attack—it needs nothing but common sense to see that the disease is being absolutely cultivated. It would be possible for infective particles or fungous spores to miss the small spaces occupied by the actual eyes of healthy children; but it would hardly be possible for them to miss the larger surfaces afforded by the extended towels; and when once they are arrested by the towels their transference to the eyes becomes natural and easy.”

P. 241. "A report made by a late medical officer of the Hanwell school states, that of 1,062 children in the school in question, only 182 had escaped ophthalmia; 163 had suffered from one attack of the disease, 151 from two attacks, 110 from three, 75 from four, 54 from five, 58 from six, 22 from seven, 25 from eight, 7 from nine, 11 from ten, and 204 from more than ten attacks. . . . Out of 1,195 children, 347 had granular lids after ophthalmia; and I have no doubt that in all or nearly all of these sight would eventually be greatly impaired, and that in many it would be wholly lost. Even in mild cases, if they become chronic, and especially if they undergo two or three relapses, very serious mischief will usually be done. The eyelids are apt to become more or less distorted; their natural growth is arrested, and the membrane lining them becomes rough and harsh, so that the eyes lose the protection which the healthy lids and lashes afford; and are exposed during the whole of after-life to many injurious influences."

P. 242. "The changes in the lids constitute one of the gravest dangers of contagious ophthalmia; and these changes occur so gradually that many years may elapse before they are fully produced, and their connexion with the original ophthalmia may then easily be lost sight of. . . . The patients are perhaps more forlorn and to be pitied than those of any other class which falls under our notice. They are in a state of constant pain or uneasiness, tormented by every movement of their eyelids, tormented by every particle of dust which falls into their eyes, tormented by their eyelashes, tormented by constant overflow of tears, seldom with sufficient vision to follow any employment, dependent upon the rates or upon charity, half-blind, and wholly miserable."

In dealing with conjunctivitis as a sporadic affection, or as it sometimes occurs in a family, there is seldom any practical difficulty; and the cases if seen early, will usually respond readily to judicious treatment. The indications are two in number: first, to attend to the general health; secondly, to combat the disease of the conjunctiva by local applications. In selecting these, and in varying them from day to day, there is much room for the exercise of discretion; and in applying them it is necessary to be careful that their effects are limited to the parts actually diseased, and that they are not suffered to irritate the cornea.'

APPENDIX VII.

I.—REFORMATORY SCHOOL.—RETURNS OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for 1877.

	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cock-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
											R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.			
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876 :																	
In School,	61	208	30	289	272	18	57	52	50	62	769	91	221	18	860	239	1,099
On Licence,	5	18	1	19	53	1	-	-	1	1	90	6	2	1	96	8	99
In Prison,	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	4	1	5
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	3	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	7	3	1	-	10	1	11
In School, Sentence expired,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	4	4
Total,	70	226	33	311	330	19	58	53	52	66	867	103	229	19	970	248	1,218
Admitted in 1877,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272
Admitted by Transfer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	12	6	19	182	28	59	6	210	65	275
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1877,	22	41	6	113	51	3	10	13	9	15	205	28	47	3	233	50	283
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1877 :																	
In School,	63	224	31	227	279	21	68	51	46	67	730	94	232	21	824	253	1,077
On Licence,	5	24	1	21	63	1	-	-	1	-	108	6	1	1	114	2	116
In Prison,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	2	4	1	3	-	5	3	8
In School, Sentence expired,	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	5	-	2	5	7
Total,	69	248	34	251	345	22	70	52	49	70	844	103	241	22	947	263	1,210
Average number of Inmates,	63	212	30	254	273	19	65	50	48	67	739	93	230	19	832	249	1,081

2.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS, PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS, and DISCHARGES for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Malone, Belfast	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spaak's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.	Boys.	Girls.	
AGE AT ADMISSION—																	
10 and under,	2	5	—	10	2	1	1	2	—	1	17	2	4	1	19	5	24
From 10 to 12,	7	16	2	12	16	1	7	2	2	3	44	9	14	1	53	15	68
" 12 to 14,	7	24	2	18	22	1	5	4	2	6	64	9	17	1	73	18	91
" 14 to 16,	5	18	3	13	26	3	9	2	2	8	57	8	21	3	65	24	89
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS—																	
Not before Convicted, . .	17	51	6	46	52	4	20	8	6	14	149	23	48	4	172	52	224
Once,	3	8	1	4	11	2	2	2	—	3	23	4	7	2	27	9	36
Twice,	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	1	—	7	1	8
Three times and upwards, .	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	4
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																	
To Employment or Service, .	9	20	2	65	14	—	3	6	6	3	99	11	18	—	110	18	128
Returned to Friends, . . .	6	10	2	24	28	3	2	5	3	12	62	8	22	3	70	25	95
Emigrated,	—	7	—	2	4	—	1	2	—	—	13	—	3	—	13	3	16
Sent to Sea,	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Enlisted,	4	1	1	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	—	—	21	—	21
On account of Disease, . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2
As Incurable or to Penal Servitude,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Died,	1	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	8	1	9
Absconded, Sentence expired	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	3
Transferred,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
Total,	22	41	6	119	51	3	10	12	10	10	208	28	67	3	233	50	283

3.—RETURN showing SOCIAL CONDITION and STATE of INSTRUCTION, so far as can be ascertained, of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS received during the year 1877.

	Boys.					GIRLS.					Boys.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.							
	R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.	Boys.	Girls.											
SOCIAL CONDITION—																	
Illegitimate,	2	3	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	2	6	2	6	1	8	7	15
Both Parents dead,	1	7	1	4	4	1	2	—	—	—	15	2	2	1	17	3	20
Father dead,	3	3	2	4	7	1	—	2	1	—	14	5	3	1	19	4	23
Mother dead,	1	2	1	4	4	1	—	—	2	—	10	2	2	1	12	3	15
Deserted by Parents,	1	8	1	5	7	—	1	—	1	2	20	2	4	—	22	4	26
One or both Parents destitute or criminal,	3	9	1	13	21	—	5	4	1	4	43	4	14	—	47	14	61
Both Parents alive,	10	31	1	22	21	2	12	2	1	10	74	11	25	2	85	27	112
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272
STATE OF INSTRUCTION—																	
Neither Read nor Write, . . .	7	28	1	23	33	1	19	7	2	11	84	8	39	1	92	40	132
Read or Write imperfectly, . .	14	23	4	29	20	4	2	3	3	6	72	18	14	4	90	18	108
Read and Write well,	—	12	2	1	13	1	1	—	1	1	26	2	3	1	28	4	32
Superior Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272

4.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of

	Boys.					Girls.			
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Phillipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.
<i>Admissions.</i>									
1859,	—	—	2	—	94	2	19	—	9
1860,	17	12	8	—	141	6	13	—	10
1861,	13	91	11	—	22	8	16	—	13
1862,	15	51	13	—	62	3	4	—	6
1863,	10	20	6	—	83	5	28	—	12
1864,	9	17	12	—	101	3	13	6	8
1865,	13	28	6	—	71	4	16	2	5
1866,	11	32	7	—	86	3	8	2	8
1867,	19	57	7	—	81	3	12	5	10
1868,	28	68	13	—	109	3	16	6	13
1869,	23	58	11	—	123	4	15	6	5
1870,	28	49	13	—	130	6	7	12	12
1871,	14	45	17	155	4	3	12	5	10
1872,	26	49	6	123	45	3	7	14	16
1873,	19	51	9	50	121	1	8	11	12
1874,	14	56	9	60	80	7	18	16	8
1875,	12	46	7	74	59	6	12	7	7
1876,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17
1877,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	12	6
Total,	304	855	168	561	1,542	78	263	115	193
<i>Discharges.</i>									
To employment or service, .	75	152	35	120	329	17	78	28	63
To friends,	56	242	40	130	380	31	51	24	53
Emigrated,	22	128	10	19	325	4	16	9	14
Sent to sea,	21	25	7	5	21	—	—	—	—
Enlisted,	22	17	27	15	77	—	—	—	—
Discharged as diseased, .	5	10	3	3	7	—	—	—	—
Discharged as incorrigible, .	5	8	8	—	21	4	8	—	—
Transferred,	8	—	—	—	1	—	33	1	8
Died,	7	20	3	14	30	—	3	—	3
Absconded, sentence expired, .	14	5	1	4	6	—	—	1	3
Total,	235	607	134	310	1,197	56	193	63	144
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1877.	69	248	34	251	345	22	70	52	49
<i>Viz.:</i>									
In school,	63	224	31	227	279	21	68	51	46
On licence,	5	24	1	21	63	1	—	—	1
In prison,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Absconded, sentence unexpired, .	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
Retained in school, sentence expired, .	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2

Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1877.

Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	Golden Bridge.	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.	
		Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.		
9	5	94	2	42	2	96	44	140	<i>Admissions.</i>
12	21	153	25	62	6	178	68	246	1859.
7	15	113	24	51	8	137	59	196	1860.
7	13	113	28	30	3	141	33	174	1861.
17	*	103	16	57	5	119	62	181	1862.
16	-	118	21	43	3	139	46	185	1863.
15	-	99	19	38	4	118	42	160	1864.
6	-	118	18	24	3	186	27	163	1865.
10	-	188	26	37	3	164	40	204	1866.
10	-	177	41	45	3	218	48	266	1867.
14	-	181	34	40	4	215	44	259	1868.
8	-	179	41	39	6	220	45	265	1869.
21	-	204	31	48	3	235	51	286	1870.
18	-	217	32	55	3	249	58	307	1871.
12	-	222	28	43	1	250	44	294	1872.
16	-	196	23	58	7	219	65	284	1873.
14	-	179	19	40	6	198	46	244	1874.
10	-	172	16	55	2	188	57	245	1875.
19	-	182	28	59	6	210	65	275	1876.
241	54	2,958	472	866	78	3,430	944	4,374	1877.
Total.									
<i>Discharges.</i>									
48	6	601	110	223	17	711	240	951	To employment or service.
71	5	752	96	204	31	848	235	1,083	To friends.
41	12	472	32	92	4	504	96	600	Emigrated.
-	-	51	28	-	-	79	-	79	Sent to sea.
-	-	109	49	-	-	158	-	158	Enlisted.
1	1	20	8	10	4	28	14	42	Discharged as diseased.
-	3	29	13	7	-	42	7	49	Discharged as incorrigible.
2	27	1	8	71	-	9	71	80	Transferred.
7	-	64	10	13	-	74	13	87	Died.
1	-	15	15	5	-	30	5	35	Absconded, sentence expired.
171	54	2,114	369	625	56	2,483	681	3,164	Total.
70	-	844	103	241	22	947	263	1,210	Under detention, 31st Dec., 1877.
67	-	730	94	232	21	824	253	1,077	<i>Viz.:</i>
-	-	108	6	1	1	114	2	116	In school.
-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	On licence.
-	-	4	1	3	-	5	3	8	In prison.
2	-	-	2	5	-	2	5	7	Absconded, sentence unexpired.
1	-	-	2	5	-	2	5	7	Retained in school, sentence expired.

* School closed 13th June, 1863.

5.—RETURN showing OFFENCES for which JUVENILE OFFENDERS were Sentenced to REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in the year 1877.

	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinascree.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Ca-	Pro-	R. Ca-	Pro-	Boys.	Girls.	
											tholic.	testant.	tholic.	testant.			
Larceny and Petty Theft,	17	25	-	39	37	-	18	10	4	10	101	17	42	-	118	42	160
" of Fixtures,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
" by Servants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
" from Persons,	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	4
" in Dwelling-house,	1	7	2	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	7	3	2	6	10	8	18
Attempt to Steal,	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	-	4	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	2	-	13	2	15
Receiving Stolen Goods,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraudulent Offences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Horse Stealing,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Sheep Stealing,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cattle Stealing,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c.,	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	4
Burglary,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Robbery on the Highway,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Attempts to break into Houses,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Arson and Wilful Burning,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilful Damage and other Malicious Offences,	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	-	5
Assault,	1	8	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	4	21	1	4	-	23	4	26
Assault with intent to Ravish,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering Counterfeit Coin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	1	3
Other Offences,	1	9	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	13	3	1	-	16	1	17
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272

6.—RETURN of SENTENCES passed on JUVENILE OFFENDERS received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in the year 1877, and by whom such Sentences were passed.

	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philistown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinacree.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Cath- olic.	Pro- testant.	R. Cath- olic.	Pro- testant.	Boys.	Girls.	
GAOL SENTENCE—																	
14 Days' imprisonment, . . .	18	56	6	34	59	3	21	9	6	11	149	24	47	3	173	50	223
1 Month and above 14 Days, . .	8	7	1	19	6	3	1	1	—	7	32	4	9	3	36	12	48
2 Months and above 1 Month, . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Above 2 Months,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272
REFORMATORY SENTENCE—																	
2 Years,	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	6	1	7
3 Years,	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	1	—	11	1	12
4 Years,	1	7	—	1	6	—	1	—	2	1	14	1	4	—	15	4	19
5 Years,	20	42	5	52	59	6	20	10	3	17	153	25	50	6	178	56	234
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272
BY WHOM COMMITTED—																	
Judge,	—	3	1	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	11	1	3	—	12	3	15
Recorder,	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	2	4
Chairman at Quarter Sessions, .	1	4	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	8	1	5	1	9	6	15
Dublin Divisional Police Magis- trates,	1	13	3	8	27	—	13	2	—	8	48	4	23	—	52	23	75
Justices at Petty Sessions, . .	19	43	3	43	27	5	4	7	3	9	113	22	23	5	135	28	163
Total,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	10	6	18	182	28	56	6	210	62	272

7.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—DISCHARGES for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1877.

	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		TOTALS.		GROSS TOTALS.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Reheboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																	
To Employment or Service,	15	78	9	55	60	3	19	17	15	8	193	24	59	3	217	62	279
Returned to Friends,	23	35	13	102	106	9	3	11	6	22	243	36	42	9	279	51	330
Emigrated,	1	21	1	17	26	1	4	—	—	8	64	2	12	1	66	13	79
Sent to Sea,	6	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	15	—	15
Enlisted,	3	8	8	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	33	11	—	—	44	—	44
Specially Discharged,	2	2	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	12	—	12
Absconded and not Recovered,	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	1	1	7	—	3	—	7	3	10
Total,	50	150	32	179	229	13	26	29	22	39	558	82	116	13	640	129	769
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER AND CIRCUMSTANCES—																	
Since Dead,	2	8	—	2	7	—	1	—	—	—	17	2	1	—	19	1	20
Doing well,	34	107	25	125	188	8	20	25	16	27	420	59	88	8	479	96	575
Doubtful,	—	1	1	5	2	3	2	—	1	9	8	1	12	3	9	15	24
Reconvicted of Crime,	7	17	5	27	19	—	3	1	2	3	63	12	9	—	75	9	84
Unknown,	7	17	1	20	13	2	—	3	3	—	50	8	6	2	58	8	66
Total,	50	150	32	179	229	13	26	29	22	39	558	82	116	13	640	129	769
Per-centage doing well,	70·8	75·3	78·1	70·6	84·6	61·5	80·0	86·2	72·7	69·2	77·6	73·7	76·5	61·6	77·1	75·0	78·6
„ Reconvicted,	14·6	11·9	15·6	15·2	8·5	—	12·0	3·4	9·0	7·7	11·6	15·0	7·8	—	12·0	7·0	11·2

9.—RETURN showing DEATHS in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, and their Causes during the year 1877.

No.	NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when Admitted.	Offence for which Committed.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
1	Upton,	M. T.	M.	31 March, 1874, .	12	Larceny,	Consumption, . .	8 May.
2	Do.,	T. B.	M.	5 June, 1873, . .	6	Indecent Assault, .	Effusion of Brain, .	25 October.
3	Philipstown,	J. C.	M.	26 October, 1875, .	15	False Preferences, .	Consumption, . .	7 April.
4	Do.,	T. P.	M.	24 September, 1874, .	11	Larceny,	Lung Disease, . .	1 June.
5	Do.,	M. C.	M.	28 December, 1874, .	13	Do.,	Consumption, . .	19 October.
6	Glencree,	J. B.	M.	22 April, 1874, .	14	Do.,	Heart Disease, . .	12 July.
7	High Park,	T. C.	F.	17 January, 1877, .	15	Do.,	Consumption, . .	17 November.
8	Malone,	R. W.	M.	2 February, 1874, .	13	Do.,	Killed crossing Railway	30 November.
9	Rehoboth,	O. B.	M.	22 July, 1873, . .	14	Do.,	Heart Disease, . .	12 September.

10.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, for year 1877.

10.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	Number of inmates.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.				
		Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Juries and Corporations.	Subscriptions, Donations, payments from Voluntary inmates, Sundries, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments.	TOTAL.	Cost of Maintenance and Management, including rent, interest, and disposal, (outlay on building not included.)	Outlay on Building and Land.	TOTAL.	Cost per head, not including expenditure on Building and Land, or Profit and Loss on Industrial Department.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Malone, . . .	63	983 15 5	427 5 5	141 16 8	189 6 2	1,742 3 8	1,734 2 7	205 16 10	1,939 19 5	27 10 6	
Upton, . . .	212	3,268 4 2	1,320 19 10	80 12 6	127 18 4	4,797 14 10	4,296 10 1	1,250 10 7	5,547 0 8	20 5 4	
Rehoboth, . .	30	462 0 8	259 16 8	—	137 2 6	858 19 10	902 8 6	6 3 6	908 12 0	30 1 7	
Philipstown, .	254	4,280 4 2	2,063 5 5	10 10 0	167 5 5	6,521 5 0	5,680 8 3	1,390 0 0	7,070 8 3	22 7 3	
Glencree, . .	273	4,299 8 11	2,095 18 7	309 17 0	854 18 11	7,560 3 5	6,356 12 7	1,960 1 1	8,316 13 8	23 5 8	
Cork-street, .	19	279 5 10	138 11 9	22 18 6	62 12 1	503 8 2	487 15 7	—	487 15 7	25 13 5	
High Park, . .	65	971 2 8	422 3 9	96 1 8	146 16 9	1,636 4 10	1,579 2 11	—	1,579 2 11	24 5 10	
Ballinasloe, .	50	780 13 6	346 14 2	—	64 10 10	1,191 18 6	1,272 7 1	—	1,272 7 1	25 8 11	
Limerick, . .	48	782 12 0	249 9 3	—	198 11 7	1,230 12 10	1,193 2 5	—	1,193 2 5	24 19 2	
Monaghan, . .	67	984 11 8	341 0 4	—	143 9 10	1,469 1 10	1,498 18 11	—	1,498 18 11	22 7 5	
Total, . . .	1,081	17,091 19 0	7,665 5 2	461 16 4	2,092 12 5	27,511 12 11	25,006 8 11	4,812 2 0	29,819 0 11	—	

* This includes £54 4s. 4d. for Sundries.

11.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.				
	BELFAST, Malone.	CORK Co., St. Patrick's, Upton.	DUBLIN, 3, Rehothob- place.	KING'S Co., Phillipstown.	WICKLOW Co., St. Kevin's, Glencree.
	Boys, 63. Officers, 12.	Boys, 212. Officers, 23.	Boys, 30. Officers, 5.	Boys, 254. Officers, 31.	Boys, 273. Officers, 28.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	983 15 5	3,268 4 2	462 0 8	4,280 4 2	4,299 8 11
Subscriptions, Legacies, Dona- tions, &c.	134 3 8	69 4 0	—	10 10 0	309 17 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	427 5 5	1,320 19 10	259 16 8	2,063 5 5	2,095 18 7
Sundries,	7 13 0	11 8 6	—	—	—
Total Receipts,	1,552 17 6	4,669 16 6	721 17 4	6,353 19 7	6,705 4 6
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).	232 2 0	540 0 0	177 0 0	826 0 0	601 0 0
„ Rations,	110 0 0	288 0 0	24 0 0	377 0 0	544 0 0
Food of Inmates,	623 16 2	1,815 1 5	19 1 3	2,198 13 4	2,560 13 1
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	164 11 1	453 10 7	177 0 1	796 0 0	753 12 5
Washing, Fuel, Light, . .	124 16 7	225 2 6	308 18 1	421 3 9	493 6 4
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, . .	56 11 9	166 6 3	25 6 3	20 1 2	230 8 8
Furniture and House Sundries,	72 4 9	168 19 11	56 9 7	298 19 11	243 17 4
Printing and Office Expenses, .	41 9 9	33 10 1	11 10 3	143 8 4	74 6 11
Travelling and Police, . .	20 12 6	89 16 1	4 10 9	75 9 0	78 19 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	33 6 3	48 17 3	22 10 0	63 8 1	43 9 11
Sundries, Rewards, &c. . .	71 12 0	102 16 0	22 3 6	40 10 0	409 4 5
Total Ordinary Charges, .	1,551 2 10	3,932 0 1	848 9 9	5,260 13 7	6,032 18 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	24 12 5	18 10 11	28 5 7	20 14 2	22 1 11
Cost per Head for Food, . .	9 18 0	8 11 2	10 12 8	8 13 1	9 7 7
„ „ Clothing,	2 12 3	2 2 9	2 11 4	3 2 8	2 15 2
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises, . .	70 0 6	—	27 10 0	40 0 0	—
Interest,	18 11 6	137 17 0	—	133 0 0	98 3 10
Disposal, Home,	94 7 9	168 8 0	26 8 9	190 14 8	207 10 8
„ Emigration,	—	78 5 0	—	56 0 0	18 0 0
Building and Land, &c., . .	205 16 10	1,250 10 7*	6 3 6	1,390 0 0	1,960 1 1
Total Extra Charges, . . .	388 16 7	1,615 0 7	60 2 3	1,809 14 8	2,283 15 7
Total Expenditure,	1,939 19 5	5,547 0 8	908 12 0	7,070 8 3	8,816 13 8
Industrial Departments.					
Profit, including stock on hands and bills,	189 6 2	127 18 4	137 2 6	167 5 5	854 18 11
Loss,	—	—	—	—	—

* Including £552 16s. 0d. for purchase of new farm.

and EXPENDITURE for, 1877.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUBLIN, Cork-street. — Girls, 19. Officers, 4.	DUBLIN, High Park. — Girls, 65. Officers, 8.	GALWAY CO., St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe. — Girls, 50. Officers, 5.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's. — Girls, 48. Officers, 7.	MONAGHAN, Spark's Lako. — Girls, 67. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
279 5 10 22 18 6	971 2 8 60 18 10	780 13 6 —	782 12 0 —	984 11 8 —	Treasury Allowance. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
138 11 9 —	422 3 9 35 2 10	346 14 2 —	249 9 3 —	341 0 4 —	Payments from Rates. Sundries.
440 16 1	1,489 8 1	1,127 7 8	1,032 1 3	1,325 12 0	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
122 2 0	215 0 0	100 0 0	180 0 0	120 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
15 3 2	—	75 0 0	—	—	Rations.
151 1 4	583 4 10	451 4 9	542 2 4	737 3 6	Food of Inmates.
19 16 4	166 12 2	137 3 4	128 11 10	251 5 0	Clothing of Inmates.
53 17 8	96 5 0	79 14 8	115 5 8	124 18 4	Washing, Fuel, Light.
1 3 10	16 0 8	75 17 9	76 2 10	30 2 9	Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
18 1 1	65 12 5	66 14 7	28 2 10	12 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
5 13 6	43 6 11	11 6 9	8 6 1	25 2 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
3 12 2	6 14 7	—	0 3 6	—	Travelling and Police.
9 9 6	18 8 9	32 16 8	22 13 0	25 4 9	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
23 0 2	51 3 1	30 7 9	32 4 0	24 7 1	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
423 0 9	1,262 8 5	1,060 6 3	1,133 12 1	1,350 3 11	Total Ordinary Charges.
27 10 6	19 8 5	21 4 1	23 12 4	20 3 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 19 0	8 19 5	9 0 5	11 5 10	11 0 0	Cost per Head for Food.
1 0 10	2 11 3	2 14 10	2 13 7	3 15 0	" " Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
35 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
22 15 0	219 0 0	54 10 0	—	35 0 0	Interest.
6 19 10	13 10 9	97 10 10	34 10 4	63 15 0	Disposal, Home.
—	14 3 9	—	—	—	Emigration.
—	—	—	—	—	Building and Land, &c.
64 14 10	316 14 6	212 0 10	64 10 4	148 15 0	Total Extra Charges.
487 15 7	1,579 2 11	1,272 7 1	1,198 2 5	1,498 18 11	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
62 12 1	146 16 9	64 10 10	198 11 7	143 9 10	Profit, including stock on hand and bills.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss, do.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS,

	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Crumlin-road, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Cavan.		St. Aloysius', Clonakilly.		St. Coleman's, Queenstown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1876, viz. :—																				
In School,	225	37	75	60	89	130	44	150	84	132										
On Licence,	—	—	—	6	6	7	4	1	—	10										
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—									1	
Total,	227	37	77	67	95	138	48	151	84	143										
Admitted in 1877,	64	27	9	21	24	26	14	20	8	27										
Admitted by Transfer,	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Admitted by Re-committal,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—										
Total,	64	30	10	21	24	27	14	20	8	27										
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1877.	59	14	7	10	23	23	6	18	12	21										
Under Detention, December 31st, 1877, viz. :—																				
In School,																				
Within number paid for under rules,	227	52	75	60	86	129	45	150	79	132										
In excess of number paid for under rules, or under 6 years.	—	1	5	10	3	1	2	2	—	3										
On Licence,	1	—	—	8	5	5	9	1	—	11										
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	3										
Total,	232	53	80	78	96	142	56	153	80	148										
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.																				
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention and paid for by Treasury.	225	46	75	60	87	129	45	150	82	132										
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1										
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	—	—	5	5	2	—	—	4	—	3										
(iv.) Inmates not under Orders of Detention (Voluntary Inmates) supported by the Manager's out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	—	1	1	32	5	4	20	—	10	3										
Total	227	47	81	97	95	134	67	156	92	139										
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	—	—	—	—	416	491	271	—	—										

DISCHARGES, &c., for Year 1877.

Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Croy-street, Cork.		Training Home, Union-quay, Cork.		Artane, co. Dublin.		Boosterstown, co. Dublin.		St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		Meath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merriem, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Loughrea.		Clifden, co. Galway.		Oughterard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salthill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.		
Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
168	78	96	699	131	71	49	100	48	112	38	40	77	98	25	78	14	2	10	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	
14	2	2	46	10	27	4	21	1	4	4	1	6	13	1	10	1	2	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	
-	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
162	76	97	751	143	98	53	124	49	116	48	42	83	111	26	88	21	9	17	123	33	11	9	17	123	33	11	9	17	123	
21	9	17	123	33	11	9	17	4	20	13	8	14	18	11	7	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	-	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	9	22	137	33	11	9	19	4	20	13	9	15	19	11	9	24	9	22	137	33	11	9	19	4	20	13	9	15	19	
28	15	17	122	25	15	6	13	8	11	14	7	15	22	11	11	28	15	17	122	25	15	6	13	8	11	14	7	15	22	
168	66	98	695	184	70	51	100	42	112	38	40	77	100	25	78	10	2	10	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	
-	2	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	1	-	65	15	23	5	25	2	10	-	2	3	8	1	8	10	1	-	65	15	23	5	25	2	10	-	65	15	23	
-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
178	70	102	766	151	94	56	180	45	125	42	44	83	108	26	86	178	70	102	766	151	94	56	180	45	125	42	44	83	108	
167	71	96	698	133	70	51	100	46	111	38	40	77	99	25	78	167	71	96	698	133	70	51	100	46	111	38	40	77	99	
1	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	6	35	4	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	6	35	4	-	-	3	
169	74	98	701	140	71	51	101	52	147	44	42	77	99	28	79	169	74	98	701	140	71	51	101	52	147	44	42	77	99	
-	78	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	

[continued on page 108]

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS,

	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home, Tralee.	Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.	Kilkenny.	St. John's, Parsonstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.
	Boys.	B.	G.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1876, viz:—										
In School,	99	16	70	95	80	59	129	100	80	94
On Licence,	11	—	9	7	2	5	5	—	1	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	113	16	80	102	82	64	134	100	81	97
Admitted in 1877,	16	1	11	5	10	12	40	8	14	11
Admitted by Transfer,	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted by Re-committal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total,	26	1	11	5	10	12	40	9	14	11
Discharged, Transferred, or died in 1877.	29	—	10	8	7	11	30	3	15	12
Under Detention, December 31st, 1877, viz:—										
In School,										
Within number paid for under rules,	100	17	69	95	80	59	130	100	78	92
In excess of number paid for under rules, or under 6 years.	2	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	1	3
On Licence,	6	—	10	4	2	6	7	—	1	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence unexpired,	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Total,	110	17	81	99	85	65	144	106	80	96
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.										
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention, and paid for by Treasury.	99	16	69	95	79	59	129	100	79	91
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	1
(iv.) Inmates not under Orders of Deten- tion (Voluntary Inmates) supported by the Manager's out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	—	—	10	—	3	5	85	12	—	—
Total,	99	16	80	95	83	64	221	116	79	94
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	35	139	—	312	—	40	—	44	90

DISCHARGES, &c., for the Year 1877—continued.

St. Columba's, Westport.	St. Martha's, Moughlan.	St. Monica's, Rosecommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, Cashel.	St. Louis, Thurles.	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.	Cappoquin, Waterford.	St. Dominick's, Waterford.	Mount Carmel, Moate.	St. Aidan's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Meath, Bray.
Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
80 1 — 3	62 1 — 6	44 2 — —	30 11 — —	60 5 — 1	110 14 — —	45 4 — —	64 8 — —	99 12 — 1	36 — — —	120 9 — 3	53 9 — —	71 — — 10	104 3 — 5	40 7 — 1
84	69	46	41	66	124	49	72	112	36	132	62	81	112	48
17 — —	17 2 —	4 — 1	13 — —	7 — —	14 — —	1 — —	14 — —	19 — 2	11 — —	18 — 1	12 — —	21 — —	22 — —	1 — —
17	19	5	13	7	14	1	14	21	11	19	12	21	22	1
10	12	5	7	7	17	3	12	19	8	23	18	15	17	9
80 8 — 3	67 5 — 4	43 — 2 1	30 3 13 1	59 — 6 1	103 — 18 —	45 — 2 —	64 2 7 1	100 1 11 1	36 3 — —	120 — 7 1	53 — 8 —	70 6 5 6	106 1 9 1	3 — — 1
91	76	46	47	66	121	47	74	114	39	128	61	87	117	4
80 2 6 12	64 — 4 23	44 — 8 2	30 1 2 41	60 — — 6	108 — — —	45 — — 4	62 2 — 6	99 — — 9	36 2 — 4	120 — — —	52 — — —	70 4 1 4	105 — 2 21	40 — — 1
100	91	54	74	66	108	49	70	108	42	120	52	79	128	41
280	226	194	313	160	518	311	—	217	—	—	84	—	90	—

**13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES,
&c., for the year ending 31st December, 1877.**

	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, December 31st, 1876—							
In School,	1,394	417	2,707	220	1,841	2,927	4,768
On Licence,	88	6	235	10	94	235	329
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	11	1	—	—	12	—	12
In School, Sentence expired,	—	2	40	1	2	41	43
Total,	1,493	426	2,972	231	1,949	3,203	5,152
Admitted in 1877,	238	91	526	49	319	575	894
Admitted by Transfer,	27	—	2	8	27	10	37
Admitted by Re-committal,	3	—	11	—	3	11	14
Total,	258	91	539	57	349	596	945
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1877,	242	92	454	48	334	502	836
Under Detention, 31st December, 1877—							
In School (within limit),	1,301	440	2,702	229	1,831	2,931	4,762
" (over limit),	17	2	68	4	19	72	91
On Licence,	91	7	243	4	98	247	345
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	8	2	—	—	10	—	10
In School, Sentence expired,	2	4	44	3	6	47	53
Total,	1,509	455	3,057	240	1,964	3,297	5,261
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write,	125	45	314	21	170	365	535
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	95	37	158	25	132	183	315
Read and Write well,	8	0	24	3	17	27	44
Superior Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	228	91	526	49	319	575	894
Age at Admission—							
Under 6,	6	2	20	8	8	32	40
From 6 to 8,	31	11	160	13	42	178	219
" 8 to 10,	77	18	142	14	95	156	251
" 10 to 12,	78	20	123	11	107	134	241
" 12 to 14,	36	31	72	8	67	80	147
Total,	228	91	526	49	319	575	894
Particulars as to Parentage—							
Illegitimate,	5	6	23	3	11	26	37
Both Parents dead,	64	14	141	7	78	148	226
Father dead,	33	21	47	12	54	59	113
Mother dead,	9	10	26	2	19	28	47
Deserted by Parents,	33	12	84	7	45	91	136
Parents destitute or criminal,	75	18	191	14	93	205	298
Both alive, and able to take care of their children,	9	10	14	4	19	18	37
Total,	228	91	526	49	319	575	894
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service,	123	22	283	28	145	311	456
Returned to Friends,	37	20	106	4	57	110	167
Emigrated,	2	—	16	—	2	16	18
Sent to Sea,	1	30	—	—	31	—	31
Enlisted,	7	8	—	—	10	—	10
Specially Discharged,	12	3	5	1	15	6	21
Committed to a Reformatory,	11	3	3	—	14	3	17
Transferred,	26	*1	2	8	27	10	37
Died,	16	9	26	6	25	32	57
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence,	3	1	1	—	4	1	5
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention,	4	—	12	1	4	13	17
Total,	212	92	454	48	334	502	836

* Removed from a Protestant to a R. Catholic School by direction of Magistrates who committed him, it being ascertained that he was not a R. Catholic.

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, for the Year 1877.

	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Cavan.		St. Aloysius', Clonakilty.		St. Coleman's, Queenstown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cove-street, Cork.		Training Home, Union quay, Cork.		Artane, co. Dublin.		Boosterstown, co. Dublin.	
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.				
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—																														
Neither Read nor Write.	33	13	6	15	17	23	3	18	6	25	12	2	6	60	23															
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	24	12	3	6	5	3	11	2	2	2	8	5	11	56	6															
Read and Write Well.	7	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	4														
Superior Instruction.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														
Total,	64	27	9	21	24	26	14	20	8	27	21	9	17	123	33															
AGE AT ADMISSION.																														
Under six,	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-														
From 6 to 8,	3	6	2	8	9	4	5	7	2	7	4	4	4	3	12															
" 8 to 10,	12	7	2	9	8	11	4	6	2	7	7	2	6	48	7															
" 10 to 12,	22	8	5	4	1	7	3	2	1	6	5	1	3	52	8															
" 12 to 14,	25	5	-	-	5	2	1	2	3	6	4	2	2	20	4															
Total,	64	27	9	21	24	26	14	20	8	27	21	9	17	123	33															
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																														
Illegitimate,	6	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	1															
Both Parents Dead,	12	6	6	2	5	3	6	5	-	5	4	-	-	38	20															
Father Dead,	14	8	1	9	1	-	3	2	3	1	3	2	4	14	2															
Mother Dead,	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	3	-															
Deserted by Parents,	2	4	-	4	9	4	3	1	-	3	3	1	2	17	1															
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	13	5	1	6	6	16	2	10	5	15	10	3	8	43	9															
Both Alive,	9	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	-															
Total,	64	27	9	21	24	26	14	20	8	27	21	9	17	123	33															
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																														
To Employment or Service.	6	3	6	4	12	11	4	5	8	13	15	7	12	73	19															
Returned to Friends,	10	1	-	3	5	7	1	12	3	6	5	5	1	14	2															
Emigrated,	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-															
Sent to Sea,	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Enlisted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-															
Specially Discharged,	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10															
Committed to Reformatory.	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-															
Transferred,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Died,	8	4	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	6	4															
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-															
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for Detention.	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-															
Total,	59	14	7	10	23	23	6	18	12	21	23	15	17	122	25															

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

	St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		Meath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Meriton, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longhrea.		Cliffden, co. Galway.		Oughtevard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tralce.		Kerry Home, Tralce.		Pembroke Almshouse, Tralce.		Kilkenny.		St. John's, Parsonstown.	
	Girls.	Boys.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	G.	G.	Boys.	B.	G.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	G.	Girls.														
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—																														
Neither Read nor Write,	5	3	10	1	19	13	2	6	14	6	5	5	1	11	1	7	4	7												
Read, or Read and	6	6	7	2	1	—	5	8	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Write Imperfectly.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Read and Write Well,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Superior Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Total,	11	9	17	4	20	13	8	14	18	11	7	16	1	11	5	10														
AGE AT ADMISSION—																														
Under 6,	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1													
From 6 to 8,	4	1	3	2	6	6	2	4	3	5	3	—	—	1	2	3	5													
" 8 to 10,	2	2	7	1	6	2	1	7	6	6	—	2	—	—	4	1	2													
" 10 to 12,	3	5	3	—	7	1	1	3	5	—	2	6	—	—	1	1	1													
" 12 to 14,	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	—	4	—	2	8	—	4	—	—	1													
Total,	11	9	17	4	20	13	8	14	18	11	7	16	1	11	5	10														
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																														
Illegitimate,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2													
Both Parents Dead, .	8	2	5	1	7	—	1	2	4	3	—	2	—	3	2	—	5													
Father Dead,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—													
Mother Dead,	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—													
Deserted by Parents,	—	4	4	—	2	9	2	3	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	1													
One or both Parents	2	1	7	1	8	4	3	7	6	3	1	6	—	6	1	2	—													
Destitute or Criminal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Both Alive,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—													
Total,	11	9	17	4	20	13	8	14	18	11	7	16	1	11	5	10														
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																														
To Employment or	13	1	8	6	5	9	4	8	14	—	6	13	—	8	6	2	—													
Service.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Returned to Friends, .	2	2	—	1	4	3	2	3	6	—	2	9	—	1	2	5	—													
Emigrated,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Sent to Sea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Enlisted,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Specially Discharged,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Committed to Reformatory.	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—													
Transferred,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Died,	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—													
Absconders discharged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
by expiration of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
sentence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Discharged on account	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—													
of insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
grounds for detention.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Total,	15	6	13	8	11	14	7	15	22	11	11	29	—	10	8	7														

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admissions,

"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.												
Hampton House, Belfast.												
St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.												
St. Patrick's, Crumlin-road, Belfast.												
St. Joseph's, Cavan.												
St. Aloysius's, Clonakilty.												
{ St. Coleman's, Queenstown.												
Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.)												
Boy's Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.												
St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.												
Greenmount, Cork.												
St. Michael's, Rockingham, Cork.												
Admissions.												
1868,	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	Girls	Girls	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Girls	Boys.	Boys.
1870,	—	—	24	5	20	15	—	—	24	—	—	—
1871,	—	—	23	12	56	85	9	12	80	7	52	—
1872,	—	—	12	4	8	5	26	11	29	24	40	—
1873,	105	—	8	29	6	18	6	22	19	19	88	—
1874,	86	—	30	9	12	15	—	9	17	25	38	—
1875,	63	25	18	9	12	20	—	5	36	25	11	—
1876,	43	3	14	7	18	27	—	7	34	6	18	—
1877,	54	18	10	12	12	14	—	9	8	11	18	—
1877,	64	30	10	21	24	27	—	14	20	8	27	—
Total,	415	76	149	105	180	237	41	89	258	119	248	265
Discharges.												
To employment or service,	18	8	29	11	54	41	—	12	41	16	47	84
To friends,	32	2	4	4	18	25	1	7	32	6	18	42
Emigrated,	3	—	—	—	5	15	—	4	3	4	8	18
Sent to sea,	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Enlisted,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as diseased,	7	—	1	2	—	5	—	2	1	2	1	1
Committed to reformatories,	2	1	2	1	1	1	36	1	1	—	1	5
Transferred,	13	7	16	1	3	5	2	4	12	4	10	17
Died,	21	4	11	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abandoned—sentence expired,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged—committal illegal,	6	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	10	4	9	6
Total,	183	23	69	27	94	95	41	33	100	39	94	87
Under detention, 31st December, 1877.	232	53	80	78	96	142	—	56	153	80	149	176
Viz:—												
In school,	227	52	80	70	89	180	—	47	152	75	135	108
On license,	1	1	—	8	5	5	—	9	1	—	11	10
Abandoned—sentence unexpired,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in school—sentence expired,	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	1	3	—

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admission,

	Kerry Home, Tralee.	Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.	Kilkenny.	St. John's, Parsonstown.		St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.		St. Columba's, Westport.	St. Martha's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.
Admissions.															
1869,	-	11	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1870,	-	59	-	6	9	41	64	-	50	31	11	-	60	30	-
1871,	-	5	-	9	15	1	4	-	22	11	1	41	7	32	27
1872,	15	8	-	11	22	16	60	-	10	27	2	22	18	7	7
1873,	-	11	43	1	8	13	20	-	19	27	9	9	24	12	7
1874,	2	12	54	11	17	14	11	-	19	18	2	25	11	8	1
1875,	5	6	13	16	9	17	27	106	20	10	7	8	11	15	15
1876,	2	18	10	-	24	10	14	-	14	43	-	5	8	9	12
1877,	1	11	5	-	10	12	40	9	14	11	-	17	19	5	13
Total,	25	141	125	54	114	124	252	115	168	178	32	127	158	120	82
Discharges.															
To employment or service,	3	38	15	-	11	31	69	1	43	4	7	21	40	26	15
To friends,	1	4	7	2	9	15	10	1	29	4	4	8	31	14	11
Emigrated,	-	9	-	-	-	2	10	-	9	-	-	5	-	-	-
Sent to sea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enlisted,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged as diseased,	-	1	1	1	3	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Committed to reformatories,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred,	-	-	-	46	-	1	-	-	-	68	20	-	-	1	2
Died,	2	4	-	2	2	4	9	-	4	3	-	2	5	3	1
Absconded—sentence expired.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged — committal illegal.	1	3	3	3	3	5	6	7	2	1	1	-	6	29	3
Total,	8	60	26	54	29	59	108	9	88	82	32	36	82	74	35
Under detention, 31st December, 1877.	17	81	99	-	85	65	144	106	80	96	-	91	76	46	47
Viz. :—															
In school,	17	69	95	-	81	59	137	104	78	95	-	88	72	43	33
On license,	-	10	4	-	2	6	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	13
Absconded—sentence unexpired.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained in school—sentence expired.	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	4	1	1

Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1869 to 1877—*continued*

St. Augustine's, Templemore.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Girls	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls	G.	Boys		Girls		Total	Gross Total			
												Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.					
St. Francis', Cashel.	-	9	12	60	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	65	-	176	8	65	184	243		
St. Louis', Thurles.	-	18	16	61	6	7	-	25	16	2	13	236	22	1,139	82	258	1,471	1,423		
Tipperary.	-	19	18	6	2	51	73	35	16	2	18	421	78	547	86	499	668	1,322		
St. Catherine's, Strabane.	7	15	18	11	14	21	26	4	4	9	12	551	187	840	46	738	886	1,624		
Cappoquin, Waterford.	-	18	6	8	9	14	23	10	7	8	9	342	145	624	33	487	657	1,144		
St. Dominick's, Waterford.	-	14	18	29	2	9	13	12	7	14	8	885	111	492	69	496	501	1,057		
Mount Carmel, Moate.	-	12	26	10	12	18	5	11	11	16	9	414	76	478	35	490	512	1,008		
St. Aidan's, New Ross.	7	14	1	14	14	21	11	19	12	21	22	276	91	450	45	367	405	882		
St. Michael's, Wexford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Meath, Bray.	46	107	214	102	102	176	78	208	111	188	183	57	2,948	801	5,285	411	8,749	5,690	9,448	
Roman Catholic.	1	17	55	35	14	26	-	34	25	29	43	11	408	64	1,058	90	467	1,148	1,610	
Protestant.	1	11	9	6	8	20	1	21	13	18	2	2	178	62	424	22	240	446	682	
Roman Catholic.	-	-	18	4	2	5	-	3	3	1	-	-	30	7	151	5	37	157	194	
Protestant.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	86	1	-	89	-	89	
Boys.	1	2	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	3	1	24	22	-	46	52	66	66	
Girls.	39	1	-	-	-	1	32	4	2	-	2	6	30	6	27	8	36	30	30	
Gross Total	2	5	9	2	3	4	-	12	3	2	10	2	108	32	183	12	135	229	855	
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	12	15	155	380	
	46	41	38	55	28	68	39	80	50	51	66	17	1,438	346	2,228	171	1,785	2,399	4,184	
	-	66	121	47	74	113	39	128	61	87	117	40	1,506	455	3,057	240	1,964	3,297	5,261	
	59	108	45	66	101	89	126	53	76	107	87	1,406	442	2,770	238	1,850	3,008	4,538		
	-	6	18	2	7	11	-	7	8	5	9	2	91	7	248	4	98	247	345	
	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	1	1	2	4	44	3	6	47	53	

16.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1877.

	Gibraltar Ship.	Hampton House.	Milltown, Belfast.	St. Patrick's P., Belfast.	Cavan.	Clonakilty.	Queenstown.	Kinsale.	Marble Hill, Cork.	Sunday's Well, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas, Cork.	Training Home, Cork.	Artana.	Boatstown.	Lakelands.	"Meth," Blackrock.	Merion.	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.	Loughrea.	Clifton.	Oughtward.	St. Anne's, Galway.	Salt Hill, Galway.	Killarnoy.	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home.	Pembroke Alms-house, Tralee.
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																												
To Employment, . . .	12	5	15	7	33	25	7	30	8	30	18	14	25	176	33	29	4	6	16	38	5	1	14	21	11	16	3	25
Returned to Friends, . .	22	1	—	—	4	15	2	16	2	7	10	4	3	20	10	6	5	—	8	6	4	4	3	9	10	25	1	8
Emigrated, . . .	3	—	—	—	1	9	3	1	1	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	5	7	6	—	11	5	6	10	—	6
Sent to Sea, . . .	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted, . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—
Specially Discharged, . .	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Abandoned and not Recovered, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	89	6	21	9	38	49	13	47	13	42	34	33	28	207	48	35	18	6	31	51	15	5	29	46	27	52	5	34
Committed to Reformatories, . .	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—																												
Since Dead, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Doing well, . . .	39	6	19	8	37	45	8	39	13	40	22	31	26	195	37	35	13	5	22	49	12	5	27	37	22	46	5	31
Doubtful, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Convicted of Crime, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Unknown, . . .	49	—	1	—	1	1	5	7	—	—	7	—	1	5	6	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	4	3	—	1
Recommitted to Industrial School, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	89	6	21	9	38	49	13	47	13	42	34	33	28	207	48	35	18	6	31	51	15	5	29	46	27	52	5	34

* One of these has since recovered his character, and is now employed in the Institution

16.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1877—*continued.*

	Kilkenny.	Parsonstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Newtownforbes.	Drogheda.	Westport.	Monaghan.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	Templemore.	Cashel.	Thurles.	Tipperary.	Strabane.	Cappoquin.	Waterford.	Moate.	New Ross.	Wexford.	Bray.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		GROSS TOTAL.	
																						R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.		
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																													
To Employment or Service,	9	9	18	32	20	9	12	25	18	11	14	35	30	6	17	—	18	13	17	28	4	250	41	631	50	291	681	972	
Returned to Friends,	5	5	5	2	18	5	6	23	10	5	7	5	6	3	8	—	14	2	11	—	—	71	34	222	12	105	234	339	
Emigrated,	—	—	1	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	22	4	85	5	27	90	117	
Sent to Sea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	52	—	—	54	—	54	
Enlisted,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	19	—	—	36	—	36	
Specially Discharged,	1	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	3	9	4	24	3	13	27	40	
Absconded and not Recovered.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	7	1	8	
Total,	15	16	33	37	43	14	19	48	28	17	23	45	40	10	29	4	36	15	28	30	5	375	158	963	70	533	1033	1,566	
Committed to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—																													
Since Dead,	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	5	—	13	—	5	13	18	
Doing well,	11	14	24	37	36	14	18	43	27	8	22	43	39	10	27	—	36	14	26	28	5	327	101	869	59	428	928	1,356	
Doubtful,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	31	5	3	36	39	
Convicted of Crime,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	7	1	8	
Unknown,	1	1	9	—	7	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	31	54	48	6	85	54	139	
Recommitted to Industrial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	5	1	6	
Total,	15	16	33	37	43	14	19	48	28	17	23	45	40	10	29	4	36	15	28	30	5	375	158	963	70	533	1033	1,566	

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	"Gibraltar" Ship, BELFAST.	Hampton House, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Male, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Female, BELFAST.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	225	46	75	60
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2	—	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	—	5	5*
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	1	1	32*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	14	2	12	8
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	4	—	1
RECEIPTS.				
Treasury Allowance.	£ s. d. 2,916 9 6	£ s. d. 548 12 9	£ s. d. 977 14 0	£ s. d. 782 3 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	707 13 5	126 15 6	131 8 0	10 7 1
Payments from Rates.	1,445 10 6	236 9 3	494 3 2	561 1 8
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	18 10 0
Hire of Labour.	—	—	—	—
Sundries.	—	3 13 9	—	—
Total Receipts.	5,069 13 5	910 11 3	1,603 5 2	1,372 2 0
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	1,275 18 7	20 2 3	192 5 9	69 0 0
Officers' Rations.	74 5 0	75 9 4	117 0 0	86 0 0
Food of Inmates.	1,700 1 7	407 8 8	778 5 11	500 19 6
Clothing of Inmates.	469 13 8	135 18 6	162 14 10	260 7 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	167 16 8	121 5 8	154 19 10	90 10 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	36 8 9	11 4 4	39 7 6	127 16 9
Furniture and House Sundries.	74 11 11	93 19 6	68 11 0	12 2 6
Printing and Office Expenses.	164 14 4	16 2 8	35 0 0	9 19 9
Travelling and Police Charges.	1 19 7	16 7 3	36 18 3	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	115 18 6	37 4 0	5 0 0	28 10 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	41 15 5	29 0 8	51 13 10	24 4 8
Total Ordinary Charges.	4,123 4 0	964 2 10	1,641 16 11	1,209 11 5
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises.	—	85 7 0	150 0 0	20 0 0
Interest.	29 6 8	8 16 8	16 17 1	110 0 0
Disposal, Home.	114 17 5	11 15 11	22 3 0	29 12 1
Emigration.	—	—	—	—
Building and Land.	576 0 6	72 16 11	261 10 6	—
Total Extra Charges.	720 4 7	178 16 1	450 10 7	159 12 1
Total Expenditure.	4,843 8 7	1,142 18 11	2,092 7 6	1,369 3 6
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).	—	93 8 3	47 5 6	29 8 9
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1877.

St. Joseph's CAVAN.	St. Aloysius', CLONAKILTY.	St. Coleman's, QUEENSTOWN.	Our Lady of Mercy, KINSALE.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
87	129	45	150	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1	1	2	2*	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2	-	-	4*	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
5	4	20+	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
5	6	5	9	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
18	18	5	13	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 1,130 3 3 144 18 1	£ s. d. 1,682 7 0 - 386 3 1 36 0 0 20 0 0	£ s. d. 579 1 6 67 3 7 117 11 8 45 3 0 - -	£ s. d. 1,955 7 6 - 314 8 8 - - -	RECEIPTS. Treasury Allowance. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c. Payments from Rates. Payments from Voluntary Inmates. Hire of Labour. Sundries.
1,806 1 4	2,074 10 1	808 19 4	2,269 16 2	Total Receipts.
34 0 0	36 0 0	24 12 0	61 12 8	EXPENDITURE. Ordinary Charges.
80 0 0	90 0 0	52 13 6	123 15 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
656 14 9	1,205 1 8	430 13 7	1,357 13 10	Officers' Rations.
250 17 0	318 2 4	118 8 9	450 2 0	Food of Inmates.
154 2 7	159 3 10	81 10 6	192 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
95 1 1	122 1 1	66 12 2	46 8 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
84 16 0	110 1 4	30 0 0	48 10 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
7 10 9	21 2 6	4 10 0	35 9 3	Furniture and House Sundries.
5 9 10	2 17 11	4 8 0	-	Printing and Office Expenses.
18 1 4	44 10 9	15 0 5	31 2 6	Travelling and Police Charges.
12 9 8	50 17 8	6 14 1	14 7 3	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c. Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,399 3 0	2,159 19 1	835 3 0	2,361 1 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
200 0 0	-	120 0 0	24 0 0	Extra Charges.
-	163 10 4	-	125 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
56 0 0	106 4 6	-	85 0 8	Interest.
15 0 0	9 12 6	-	-	Disposal, Home.
†250 0 0	1,800 0 0	-	25 19 2	Emigration. Building and Land.
521 0 0	2,079 7 4	120 0 0	259 19 10	Total Extra Charges.
1,920 3 0	4,289 6 5	955 3 0	2,621 0 10	Total Expenditure.
84 18 1	167 15 11	60 0 0	242 15 8	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† Cost of Maintenance of 12 of these not included in Expenditure.

† Purchase of Farm.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Marble Hill, CORK.	St. Finbar's, CORK.	Greenmount, CORK.	St. Nicholas', CORK.	
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	82	132	167	71	
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	1.	1	2	
Average Number of Children in excess limit, not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	3*	—	—	
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	10	8	1	1	
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	12	13	17	10	
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	2	—	1	1	
RECEIPTS.					
Treasury Allowance.	£ 1,081 2 0	£ 1,716 11 9	£ 2,186 9 6	£ 939 15 6	
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	287 0 6	53 19 0	240 18 0	66 13 0	
Payments from Rates.	336 3 3	498 0 9	555 8 2	280 1 7	
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	77 12 0	54 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	
Hire of Labour.	—	—	—	—	
Sundries.	50 18 6	—	—	3 12 9	
Total Receipts.	1,832 16 3	2,322 11 6	2,995 15 8	1,308 2 10	
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	161 9 11	210 0 0	319 4 0	208 14 2	
Officers' Rations.	48 5 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	65 10 0	
Food of Inmates.	770 8 4	1,238 9 3	1,422 13 7	654 4 2	
Clothing of Inmates.	261 18 2	340 15 11	525 12 9	257 6 8	
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	106 5 8	129 6 10	167 3 7	87 15 5	
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	33 6 10	30 6 7	85 12 7	49 8 1	
Furniture and House Sundries.	54 12 10	229 10 6	119 11 5	165 18 8	
Printing and Office Expenses.	9 14 8	28 9 9	55 10 11	10 3 4	
Travelling and Police Charges.	—	18 18 8	9 8 6	1 10 0	
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	15 3 2	29 4 3	40 12 0	29 15 7	
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	17 0 6	18 6 8	2 7 10	16 4 9	
Total Ordinary Charges.	1,478 5 1	2,448 8 5	2,927 12 2	1,546 10 10	
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent of School Premises.	111 13 0	68 0 0	7 10 0	—	
Interest.	33 14 0	50 0 0	188 0 0	—	
Disposal, Home.	28 13 6	96 17 6	44 7 0	—	
Emigration.	—	15 9 0	—	—	
Building and Land.	45 4 9.	355 0 0	182 7 6	—	
Total Extra Charges.	219 5 3	585 6 6	422 4 6	—	
Total Expenditure.	1,697 10 4	3,033 14 11	3,349 16 8	1,546 10 10	
<i>Industrial Department.</i>					
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).	63 12 6	207 8 11	214 8 8	84 8 10	
Loss do.	—	—	—	—	

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1877—continued.

Training Home, CORK.	Artane, Co. DUBLIN.	Boooterstown, Co. DUBLIN.	Lakelands, Co. DUBLIN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
95	698	133	70	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
2	—	2	1	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
1	3	5*	—	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates
4	32	8	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
3	—	7	7	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 1,238 17 6 52 15 4 359 15 1 4 1 8 3 12 9 —	£ s. d. 9,087 18 3 1,245 10 1 4,369 12 1 29 5 0 +110 0 0 94 12 3	£ s. d. 1,735 0 6 46 3 10 735 0 1 — — —	£ s. d. 912 10 0 — 410 12 2 — — —	RECEIPTS. Treasury Allowance. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c. Payments from Rates. Payments from Voluntary Inmates. Hire of Labour. Sundries.
1,659 1 11	14,937 6 8	2,516 4 5	1,323 2 2	Total Receipts.
47 0 0	1,601 0 0	78 14 7	90 0 0	EXPENDITURE. Ordinary Charges.
96 2 5	510 0 0	76 10 0	75 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
833 18 5	7,200 0 0	1,274 18 1	980 10 0	Officers' Rations.
280 3 11	2,150 12 3	278 15 0	155 7 6	Food of Inmates.
185 14 10	1,060 17 4	184 14 10	125 11 10	Clothing of Inmates.
32 7 7	89 7 4	143 19 0	90 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
114 17 7	649 6 0	92 10 10	85 9 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
12 6 1	315 8 6	20 0 0	15 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
8 12 0	126 19 9	14 16 4	—	Printing and Office Expenses.
6 11 9	123 8 1	51 0 0	20 0 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
24 0 0	137 15 4	33 7 8	22 9 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,641 14 7	13,964 14 7	2,249 6 4	1,659 7 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
130 0 0	150 0 0	67 19 3	93 19 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
4 1 10	747 0 6	90 0 0	45 10 0	Extra Charges.
30 5 7	25 10 0	44 10 0	15 10 0	Rent of School Premises.
—	3 0 0	—	—	Interest.
122 1 3	2,872 2 0	103 6 0	—	Disposal, Home.
286 8 8	3,797 12 6	305 15 3	154 19 10	Emigration.
1,928 3 3	17,762 7 1	2,555 1 7	1,814 7 9	Building, and Land.
190 18 2	1,048 17 0	51 19 10	116 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	Industrial Department.
—	—	—	—	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
—	—	—	—	Less do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† Estimated value of Boys labour on Building.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Blackrock, Co. DUBLIN.	Merrion, Co. DUBLIN.	Heytesbury-street, DUBLIN.	St. Bridget's, LOUGHREA.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	51	100	46	111
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	1	—	1*
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	6	35*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	5	6	4	12
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	9	—	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	650 10 9	1,303 9 6	593 0 3	1,454 18 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	245 7 3	—	56 0 0	—
Payments from Rates, . . .	289 2 10	565 19 6	231 9 4	568 16 0
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour,	—	20 0 0	—	—
Sundries,	11 7 0	—	—	—
Total Receipts,	1,196 7 10	1,889 9 0	880 9 7	2,023 14 3
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	101 5 2	92 0 0	98 11 4	118 6 0
Officers' Rations,	—	100 0 0	83 8 0	170 0 0
Food of Inmates,	440 12 11	1,810 9 6	333 7 7	1,144 5 10
Clothing of Inmates,	192 5 3	150 0 0	150 2 2	624 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	67 7 0	177 0 0	167 17 4	230 15 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . .	10 9 0	35 10 6	25 11 2	37 17 6
Furniture and House Sundries, .	92 7 4	29 8 6	23 3 6	37 12 10
Printing and Office Expenses, .	17 6 0	21 0 0	14 8 2	50 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges, .	7 15 3	—	11 9 9	2 5 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	—	23 15 6	17 5 0	17 10 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	37 0 7	11 2 0	28 6 1	8 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . .	966 8 6	1,950 6 0	948 10 1	2,441 2 2
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	49 18 0	50 0 0	16 0 0	99 0 0
Interest,	133 6 8	142 10 0	5 0 0	140 0 0
Disposal, Home,	—	30 0 0	6 16 4	86 0 0
Emigration,	—	—	—	—
Building and Land,	1,991 10 0	—	85 18 3	27 0 0
Total Extra Charges, . . .	2,174 14 8	222 10 0	113 14 7	352 0 0
Total Expenditure,	3,141 3 2	2,172 16 0	1,062 4 8	2,793 2 2*
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	—	116 0 0	140 18 9	205 10 0
Loss do.	43 9 1	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1877—continued.

Clifden, Co. GALWAY.	Oughterard, Co. GALWAY.	St. Anne's, GALWAY.	Salthill, GALWAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
38	40	77	99	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of Age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2	2	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
4	-	-	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
3	7	8	10	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
4	-	3	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 490 8 3 117 0 4 188 5 4 90 0 0 - -	£ s. d. 518 15 6 - 39 11 4 - - -	£ s. d. 1,003 14 6 - 192 1 3 - - 43 18 2	£ s. d. 1,295 10 6 108 0 6 394 11 5 - - -	RECEIPTS. Treasury Allowances. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c. Payments from Rates. Payments from Voluntary Inmates. Hire of Labour. Sundries.
885 13 11	558 6 10	1,239 13 11	1,798 2 5	Total Receipts.
90 0 0 12 9 0 359 0 6 126 14 5 84 0 11 81 19 8 48 8 8 25 2 11 - - 4 8 6	141 0 0 85 0 0 260 0 0 50 0 0 100 0 0 17 0 0 15 0 0 2 0 0 - 12 0 0 2 0 0	123 0 0 130 0 0 563 0 0 124 0 0 151 10 4 48 0 6 24 10 0 14 2 2 5 10 0 11 10 0 5 10 0	310 14 10 146 10 0 733 11 5 207 12 1 109 12 0 80 3 5 131 19 7 22 13 9 6 4 8 6 17 2 117 2 9	EXPENDITURE. Ordinary Charges. Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages). Officers' Rations. Food of Inmates. Clothing of Inmates. Washing, Fuel, and Light. Repairs, Rates, and Taxes. Furniture and House Sundries. Printing and Office Expenses. Travelling and Police Charges. Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c. Sundries, Rewards, &c.
782 4 7	684 0 0	1,200 13 0	1,873 1 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
50 0 0 18 10 0 88 0 0 6 0 0 60 0 4	60 0 0 33 6 0 15 0 0 - -	120 0 0 70 17 6 16 0 0 3 10 0 -	14 0 0 17 0 6 1 18 5 - 671 14 8	Extra Charges. Rent of School Premises. Interest. Disposal, Home. Emigration. Building, Land.
172 10 4	108 6 0	210 7 6	704 13 7	Total Extra Charges.
954 14 11	792 6 0	1,411 0 6	2,577 15 3	Total Expenditure.
69 1 0 -	8 15 8 -	76 13 4 -	133 17 0 -	Industrial Department. Profit (including stock on hand, and bills). Loss do.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Joseph's Home, KILLARNEY.	St. Joseph's, TRALEE.	Kerry Home, TRALEE.	Pembroke Alms House, TRALEE.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury	103	99	16	69
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	-	-	1 "
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	-	-	-
Average Number of Voluntary inmates.	4	-	-	10*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	11	20	3	6
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	-	-	1	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,337 0 6	1,293 7 6	207 10 3	907 14 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	-	-	-	10 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	317 4 8	506 5 4	88 8 0	172 16 11
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	58 7 0	-	-	37 14 0
Hire of Labour, . . .	-	9 15 0	-	-
Sundries, . . .	-	5 5 0	-	-
Total Receipts,	1,712 12 2	1,814 12 10	295 18 3	1,128 5 8
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	157 0 0	298 2 8	43 0 0	54 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	68 0 0	205 0 0	-	60 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	860 15 0	904 3 4	155 10 0	704 5 9
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	109 7 9	305 13 6	36 8 2	174 2 4
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	77 2 9	105 5 11	25 10 0	63 8 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	58 17 3	38 6 7	3 10 0	40 7 4
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	77 18 4	36 19 6	6 0 0	44 6 7
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	8 0 3	17 18 7	-	3 1 6
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	1 4 6	15 5 7	-	2 2 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	21 0 0	45 1 0	6 0 0	28 5 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	12 11 1	11 18 1	7 16 6	5 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,451 16 11	1,983 14 9	283 14 8	1,183 19 2
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	27 5 6	-	30 0 0	-
Interest, . . .	153 7 6	-	-	30 0 0
Disposal, Home, . . .	8 2 5	12 8 0	-	38 10 0
Emigration, . . .	4 9 0	-	-	6 0 0
Building, and Land, . . .	45 0 0	-	-	100 0 0
Total Extra Charges,	238 4 5	12 8 0	30 0 0	174 10 0
Total Expenditure,	1,690 1 4	1,996 2 9	313 14 8	1,358 9 2
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	173 12 1	60 3 8	1 0 0	47 1 9
Loss do.	-	-	-	-

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1877—continued.

KILKENNY.	St. John's, PARSONSTOWN.	St. George's, LIMERICK.	St. Vincent's, LIMERICK.	LIMERICK Male.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
95	79	59	129	100	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	1	-	1*	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	6*	4	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	3	5*	85*	12	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
5	8	5	8	20	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
8	1	4	12	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,238 9 9	1,037 6 0	763 0 3	1,678 16 9	1,803 1 0	Treasury Allowance.
279 11 11	-	50 0 0	-	400 8 9	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
370 9 0	351 16 10	-	-	517 8 5	Payments from Rates.
-	49 4 0	5 0 0	-	283 12 9	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
1,888 10 8	1,488 6 10	818 0 3	1,678 16 9	2,504 10 11	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
35 0 0	66 0 0	150 0 0	96 0 0	533 6 2	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
80 0 0	81 0 0	-	70 0 0	189 18 4	Officers' Rations.
1,243 7 6	763 13 11	542 2 9	1,209 7 0	1,018 17 0	Food of Inmates.
264 14 8	160 17 6	147 17 2	284 18 1	407 11 7	Clothing of Inmates.
164 18 4	112 1 5	99 4 8	246 11 6	182 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
62 10 6	49 16 8	23 15 6	155 17 4	107 12 4	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
98 4 10	79 8 11	22 15 3	70 4 5	257 16 1	Furniture and House Sundries.
34 18 7	19 11 10	6 11 5	13 12 9	84 6 11	Printing and Office Expenses.
3 15 6	1 9 1	0 9 5	5 0 0	33 10 10	Travelling and Police Charges.
14 1 4	14 16 9	2 16 0	23 18 1	14 9 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
14 16 8	19 5 2	18 4 3	50 17 9	11 15 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
2,016 7 6	1,368 1 3	1,013 16 5	2,226 6 11	2,841 4 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Extra Charges.
17 0 0	48 13 10	25 0 0	60 0 0	23 6 9	Rent of School Premises.
220 0 0	60 0 0	32 16 0	225 0 0	306 16 5	Interest.
31 10 0	21 0 0	32 17 5	180 0 0	9 18 8	Disposal, Home Emigration.
4,050 0 0	-	-	4,000 0 0	18 15 6	Building and Land.
4,318 10 0	129 13 10	90 18 5	4,465 0 0	358 17 4	Total Extra Charges.
6,384 17 6	1,497 15 1	1,104 9 10	6,691 6 11	3,200 1 6	Total Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Industrial Department.
287 5 6	81 7 1	64 18 5	309 9 8	170 17 4	Profit (including stock on hand and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Newtownforbes.	House of Charity, DROGHEDA.	St. Columba, WESTPORT.	St. Martha's, MONAGHAN.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	79	91	80	64
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	2	2	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	1	6	4*
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	12*	23*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	20	9	6	7
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	3	24	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,037 13 9	1,193 14 6	1,034 15 3	848 4 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	136 0 0	—	210 0 0	10 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	446 10 4	478 19 10	416 0 0	261 0 7
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	56 0 0	44 0 0
Hire of Labour,	—	—	—	—
Sundries,	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts,	1,620 4 1	1,672 14 4	1,716 15 3	1,163 5 1
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	84 0 0	96 0 0	8 0 0	100 0 0
Officers' Rations,	124 0 0	154 0 0	90 0 0	—
Food of Inmates,	650 10 0	798 15 0	657 0 0	801 10 6
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	197 15 6	278 5 0	190 0 0	204 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, .	128 10 0	77 19 6	200 0 0	104 10 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, .	160 15 0	174 9 2	120 0 0	12 0 0
Furniture and House Sundries, .	258 17 6	68 0 8	70 0 0	9 16 8
Printing and Office Expenses, .	25 10 6	19 10 0	40 0 0	18 17 4
Travelling and Police Charges, .	12 10 0	30 0 0	—	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., .	18 15 0	28 4 8	10 0 0	87 3 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . .	48 0 0	10 13 6	30 0 0	81 12 10
Total Ordinary Charges, .	1,709 3 6	1,735 17 1	1,415 0 0	1,420 1 4
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . .	10 0 0	53 0 0	—	15 0 0
Interest,	—	—	332 0 0	60 0 0
Disposal, Home,	28 0 0	—	10 0 0	45 18 6
" Emigration,	—	—	10 0 0	—
Building and Land,	96 10 0	—	470 0 0	800 0 0
Total Extra Charges, . .	134 10 0	53 0 0	822 0 0	920 18 6
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,843 13 6	1,788 17 1	2,237 0 0	2,340 19 10
<i>Industrial Department:</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	49 7 6	5 19 6	166 0 0	155 8 5
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1877—continued.

St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, Cahel.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
44	30	60	108	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
—	1	—	—	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
8	2	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2	41	6	—	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
5	8	4	7	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
—	—	5	5	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 570 8 6 100 0 0 206 11 10 20 0 0 — — 897 0 4	£ s. d. 391 1 0 25 0 0 149 4 5 238 17 5 — 10 5 0 814 7 10	£ s. d. 782 1 9 22 1 8 83 17 2 60 0 0 — — 948 0 2	£ s. d. 1,425 2 6 — 211 13 3 — 30 0 0 — 1,666 15 9	RECEIPTS. Treasury Allowance. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c. Payments from Rates. Payments for Voluntary Inmates. Hire of Labour. Sundries. Total Receipts.
75 0 0 40 0 0 466 12 2 153 4 8 69 2 8 7 8 4 31 9 7 28 18 8 1 0 0 1 10 0 6 5 6 880 11 7	100 0 0 30 0 0 462 7 7 172 5 4 102 14 8 — 60 17 1 15 16 10 9 0 5 9 0 3 12 12 0 974 14 2	24 0 0 45 0 0 525 5 1 139 14 0 104 5 9 66 3 10 69 8 11 18 11 11 2 9 0 23 2 0 17 1 3 1,035 1 9	22 0 0 93 0 0 992 7 6 389 2 6 278 10 0 68 5 0 34 0 0 35 15 0 — 58 12 6 47 7 6 2,014 0 0	EXPENDITURE. <i>Ordinary Charges.</i> Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages). Officers' Rations. Food of Inmates. Clothing of Inmates. Washing, Fuel, and Light. Repairs, Rates, and Taxes. Furniture and House Sundries. Printing and Office Expenses. Travelling and Police Charges. Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c. Sundries, Rewards, &c. Total Ordinary Charges.
40 0 0 — 20 0 0 — — 60 0 0 940 11 7 48 11 3	60 0 0 95 15 2 — — — 155 15 2 1,130 9 4 403 12 2	60 0 0 40 0 0 17 10 0 — — 117 10 0 1,152 11 9 132 12 2	15 1 3 40 0 0 79 18 9 — 610 0 0 745 0 0 2,759 0 0 286 15 5	<i>Extra Charges.</i> Rent of School Premises. Interest. Disposal, Home. Emigration. Building and Land, Total Extra Charges. Total Expenditure. <i>Industrial Department.</i> Profit (including stock on hand, and bills). Loss do.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Louis, THURLES	TIPPERARY.	St. Catherine's, STRABANE.	CAPPOQUIN.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	45	62	99	36
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	2	—	2
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	4*	6	9*	4
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	6	6	4	8
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	5	8	9	—
RECEIPTS.				
Treasury Allowance, . . .	£ 585 16 0	£ 810 10 8	£ 1,260 13 3	£ 474 6 8
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c. . .	—	1,802 0 0	70 0 0	194 8 10
Payments from Rates, . . .	110 10 2	76 18 4	—	170 14 5
Payments for Voluntary Inmates. . .	30 0 0	6 15 0	108 0 0	76 0 0
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	10 0 0	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts, . . .	726 6 2	2,196 3 7	1,448 13 3	915 9 11
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages). . .	57 0 0	100 18 0	15 0 0	153 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	88 0 0	35 0 0	54 0 0	105 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	360 0 4	483 7 2	1,130 12 0	276 0 2
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	115 10 0	171 6 11	202 11 2	73 19 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	65 7 6	53 17 1	90 0 0	43 15 3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	56 0 0	7 5 10	122 0 0	36 19 3
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	20 0 0	68 18 8	48 4 4	73 1 2
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	11 0 0	20 3 5	7 10 0	11 8 4
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	1 0 0	—	—	0 15 6
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	14 0 0	17 16 8	21 10 0	3 15 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	5 0 0	5 17 6	5 0 0	8 10 11
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	742 17 10	964 11 3	1,696 7 6	786 6 2
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	—	—	—	6 0 0
Interest, . . .	15 0 0	104 1 4	—	42 8 6
Disposal, Home, . . .	—	26 6 7	55 0 0	2 14 6
„ Emigration, . . .	—	7 19 7	—	—
Building and Land, . . .	27 0 0	2,787 0 7	—	959 1 9
Total Extra Charges, . . .	42 0 0	2,925 8 1	55 0 0	1,010 4 9
Total Expenditure, . . .	784 17 10	3,889 19 4	1,751 7 6	1,796 10 11
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand and bills). . .	14 0 0	187 2 3	144 15 2	19 7 11
Loss . . .	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1877—continued.

St. Dominick's, WATERFORD.	Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, NEW ROSS.	St. Michael's, WEXFORD.	Meath, BRAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
120	52	70	105	40	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	4	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	1	2	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	4	21	1	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	4	9	11	4	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
3	-	3	6	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,579 9 6	687 4 6	889 1 9	1,865 13 9	524 13 3	Treasury Allowance.
-	32 0 0	-	1 12 2	80 15 8	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
821 4 5	186 16 2	272 5 6	468 14 8	253 3 5	Payments from Rates.
-	-	53 10 0	223 11 0	10 5 0	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	*156 1 3	Sundries.
1,900 13 11	906 0 8	1,214 17 3	2,059 11 7	1,024 18 7	Total Receipts.
40 0 0	117 0 0	166 0 0	108 5 6	141 11 6	EXPENDITURE.
107 0 0	50 0 0	130 0 0	167 0 0	12 15 0	Ordinary Charges.
1,248 11 2	320 10 0	729 18 6	1,095 10 0	296 13 7	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
299 2 4	140 0 0	226 14 3	277 4 8	121 14 5	Officers' Rations.
220 9 4	60 0 0	80 8 11	199 2 11	175 14 2	Food of Inmates.
4 3 9	58 10 0	33 0 6	36 7 1	29 13 4	Clothing of Inmates.
130 6 10	48 15 0	33 6 9	95 12 9	50 15 9	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
24 0 0	20 0 0	11 18 11	12 10 4	10 19 2	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
0 10 6	-	-	-	10 17 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
14 0 0	10 15 6	21 15 0	47 2 5	13 17 5	Printing and Office Expenses.
15 9 4	24 0 0	3 17 5	61 0 1	3 0 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
2,103 13 3	849 10 6	1,437 0 3	2,099 15 9	867 12 2	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
100 0 0	21 0 0	30 0 0	66 0 0	152 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
106 0 0	100 0 0	82 12 0	138 3 1	-	Total Ordinary Charges.
32 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	52 2 5	16 1 5	Extra Charges.
4,885 10 0	-	-	700 13 9	26 4 6	Rent of School Premises.
5,123 10 0	161 0 0	152 12 0	956 19 3	194 5 11	Interest.
7,227 3 3	1,010 10 6	1,589 12 3	3,056 15 0	1,061 18 1	Disposal, Home.
155 16 3	104 14 9	193 9 10	177 18 8	180 16 2	Emigration.
-	-	-	-	-	Building, and Land.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* Including £140, Rent refunded by Earl of Meath.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

SCHOOL.	No. of Children charged to Treasury.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	RECEIPTS.					TOTAL.
			Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Juries and Corporations.	Subscriptions, Donations, Payments from Voluntary Inmates, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Gibraltar Ship, Belfast.	225	227	2,916 9 6	1,445 10 6	707 13 5	—	5,069 13 5	
Hampton House, "	46	47	543 12 9	236 9 3	130 9 3	93 8 3	1,003 19 6	
Milltown, "	75	81	977 14 0	494 3 2	131 8 0	47 5 6	1,650 10 8	
St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.	60	60	782 3 3	561 1 8	28 17 1	29 8 9	1,401 10 9	
Cavan,	87	95	1,130 3 3	—	175 18 1	84 18 1	1,390 19 5	
Clonakilly,	129	134	1,682 7 0	356 3 1	56 0 0	167 15 11	2,242 6 0	
Queenstown,	45	65	579 1 6	117 11 3	112 6 7	60 0 0	868 19 4	
Kinsale,	150	160	1,955 7 6	314 8 8	—	242 15 8	2,512 11 10	
Blackrock, Cork,	82	92	1,081 2 0	336 3 3	415 11 0	63 12 6	1,896 8 9	
St. Finbar's, "	132	135	1,716 11 9	498 0 9	107 19 0	207 8 11	2,530 0 5	
Grennmount, "	167	169	2,186 9 6	555 8 2	253 18 0	214 8 8	3,210 4 4	
St. Nicholas, "	71	74	939 15 6	280 1 7	88 5 2	84 8 10	1,392 11 8	
Training Home, Cork,	95	98	1,238 17 6	359 15 1	60 9 4	190 18 2	1,850 0 1	
Artane, Dublin,	698	701	9,087 18 3	4,369 12 1	1,479 16 4	1,048 17 0	15,986 3 8	
Boosterstown, Dublin,	133	135	1,735 0 6	735 0 1	46 3 10	51 19 10	2,568 4 3	
Lakelands,	70	71	912 10 0	410 12 2	—	116 0 0	1,439 2 2	
Meath, Boys, Blackrock,	51	61	650 10 9	289 2 10	256 14 3	—	1,196 7 10	
Merrion,	100	101	1,303 9 6	565 19 6	20 0 0	116 0 0	2,005 9 0	
Heytesbury-st., Dublin,	46	52	593 0 3	231 9 4	56 0 0	140 13 9	1,021 3 4	
Loughrea,	111	111	1,454 18 3	568 18 0	—	205 10 0	2,229 4 3	
Clifden,	38	44	490 8 3	188 5 4	207 0 4	69 1 0	854 14 11	
Oughterard,	40	42	518 15 6	39 11 4	—	8 15 8	567 2 6	
St. Anne's, Galway,	77	77	1,008 14 6	192 1 3	43 18 2	76 13 4	1,316 7 3	
Salt Hill, "	99	99	1,295 10 6	394 11 5	108 0 6	133 17 0	1,931 19 5	
Killarney,	108	107	1,337 0 6	317 4 8	58 7 0	173 12 1	1,886 4 3	
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	99	99	1,293 7 6	506 5 4	15 0 0	60 8 8	1,874 16 6	
Kerry Home, "	16	16	207 10 3	88 8 0	—	1 0 0	296 18 3	
Pembroke Alms, Tralee,	69	70	907 14 9	172 16 11	47 14 0	47 1 9	1,175 7 5	
Kilkenny,	95	95	1,238 9 9	370 9 0	279 11 11	287 5 6	2,125 16 2	
Parsonstown,	79	83	1,037 6 0	351 16 10	49 4 0	81 7 1	1,519 13 11	
St. George's, Limerick,	59	59	763 0 3	—	55 0 0	64 18 5	882 18 8	
St. Vincent's, "	129	129	1,678 16 9	—	—	309 9 8	1,988 6 5	
Limerick, Boys,	100	116	1,303 1 0	517 8 5	684 1 6	170 17 4	2,675 8 3	
Newtownforbes,	79	79	1,037 13 9	446 10 4	136 0 0	49 7 6	1,669 11 7	
Drogheda,	91	94	1,193 14 6	478 19 10	—	5 19 6	1,678 13 10	
Westport,	80	88	1,034 15 3	416 0 0	266 0 0	166 0 0	1,882 15 3	
Monaghan,	64	64	848 4 6	261 0 7	54 0 0	155 8 5	1,313 13 6	
Roscommon,	44	54	570 8 6	206 11 10	120 0 0	48 11 3	945 11 7	
Sligo,	30	74	391 1 0	149 4 5	274 2 5	403 12 2	1,218 0 0	
Templemore,	60	66	782 1 9	83 17 2	82 1 2	132 12 2	1,080 12 4	
Cashel,	108	108	1,425 2 6	211 13 3	30 0 0	286 15 5	1,953 11 2	
Thurles,	45	45	585 16 0	110 10 2	30 0 0	14 0 0	740 6 2	
Tipperary,	62	70	810 10 3	76 18 4	1,308 15 0	187 2 3	2,383 5 10	
Strabane,	99	99	1,260 13 3	—	188 0 0	144 15 2	1,693 8 5	
Cappoquin,	36	42	474 6 8	170 14 5	270 8 10	19 7 11	934 17 10	
Waterford,	120	120	1,579 9 6	321 4 5	—	155 16 3	2,056 10 2	
Moate,	62	62	687 4 6	186 16 2	32 0 0	104 14 9	1,010 15 5	
New Ross,	70	79	889 1 9	272 5 6	53 10 0	193 9 10	1,408 7 1	
Wexford,	105	128	1,365 13 9	468 14 8	225 3 2	177 18 8	2,237 19 3	
Bray,	40	41	524 13 3	253 3 5	247 1 11	130 16 2	1,155 14 9	
Total,	—	—	62,002 8 8	19,958 11 5	6,992 9 11	6,975 19 9	97,929 9 9	

of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in 1877.

EXPENDITURE.				
Cost of Maintenance and Management, including Rent, Interest, and Disposal (outlay on Land and Buildings not included).	Outlay on Buildings and Land.	TOTAL.	Cost per Head, not including Expenditure on Buildings and Land, or Profit and Loss on Industrial Departments.	SCHOOLS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
4,267 8 1	576 0 6	4,843 8 7	18 16 11	Gibraltar Ship, Belfast.
1,070 2 0	72 16 11	1,142 18 11	22 15 4	Hampton House, "
1,880 17 0	261 10 6	2,092 7 6	22 12 0	Milltown, "
1,369 8 6	-	1,369 8 6	22 16 4	St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.
1,670 3 0	250 0 0	1,920 3 0	17 11 7	Cavan.
2,439 6 5	1,800 0 0	4,239 6 5	18 4 0	Clonakilty.
955 3 0	-	955 3 0	17 7 4	Queenstown.
2,695 1 8	25 19 2	2,621 0 10	17 6 0	Kinsale.
1,662 5 7	45 4 8	1,697 10 4	17 19 2	Blackbrook, Cork.
2,678 14 11	855 0 0	3,033 14 11	19 16 10	St. Finbar's, "
3,167 9 2	182 7 6	3,349 16 8	18 14 10	Greenmount, "
1,546 10 10	-	1,546 10 10	20 17 11	St. Nicholas, "
1,806 2 0	122 1 3	1,928 3 3	18 8 7	Training Home, Cork.
14,890 5 1	2,872 2 0	17,762 7 1	21 4 9	Artane, Dublin.
2,451 15 7	103 8 0	2,555 1 7	18 3 2	Boosterstown, Dublin.
1,814 7 9	-	1,814 7 9	25 11 1	Lakesland, "
1,149 13 2	1,991 10 0	*3,184 12 3	22 10 10	Meath, Boys, Blackbrook.
2,172 16 0	-	2,172 16 0	21 10 8	Merrion.
876 6 5	85 18 3	1,062 4 8	18 15 6	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.
2,766 9 2	27 0 0	2,793 2 2	24 18 4	Loughrea.
894 14 7	80 0 4	954 14 11	20 6 8	Clifden.
792 6 0	-	792 6 0	18 17 3	Oughterard.
1,411 0 6	-	1,411 0 6	18 6 6	St. Anne's, Galway.
1,906 0 7	671 14 8	2,577 15 3	19 5 0	Salt Hill, "
1,645 1 4	45 0 0	1,690 1 4	15 7 5	Killarney, "
1,996 2 9	-	1,996 2 9	20 3 8	St. Joseph's, Tralee.
813 14 8	-	813 14 8	19 12 2	Kerry Home, "
1,258 9 2	100 0 0	1,358 9 2	17 19 6	Pembroke Alms, Tralee
2,284 17 6	4,050 0 0	6,334 17 6	24 1 0	Kilkenny.
1,497 15 1	-	1,497 15 1	18 0 10	Parsonstown
1,104 9 10	-	1,104 9 10	18 14 4	St. George's, Limerick.
2,691 6 11	4,000 0 0	6,691 6 11	20 17 8	St. Vincent's, "
3,181 6 0	18 15 6	3,200 1 6	27 3 6	Limerick, Boys.
1,747 3 6	96 10 0	1,843 13 6	22 2 4	Newtownforbes.
1,788 17 1	-	1,788 17 1	19 0 7	Drogheda.
1,767 0 0	470 0 0	2,237 0 0	20 1 7	Westport.
1,540 19 10	800 0 0	2,340 19 10	24 1 7	Monaghan.
940 11 7	-	940 11 7	17 8 4	Roscommon.
1,130 9 4	-	1,130 9 4	15 5 6	Sligo.
1,152 11 9	-	1,152 11 9	17 9 3	Templemore.
2,149 0 0	610 0 0	2,759 0 0	19 17 11	Cashel.
757 17 10	27 0 0	784 17 10	16 16 10	Thurles.
1,102 18 9	2,787 0 7	3,889 19 4	15 15 1	Tipperary.
1,751 7 6	-	1,751 7 6	17 13 9	Strabane.
837 9 2	959 1 9	1,796 10 11	19 13 9	Cappoquin.
2,341 13 3	4,885 10 0	7,227 3 3	19 10 3	Waterford.
1,010 10 6	-	1,010 10 6	19 8 8	Moate.
1,589 12 3	-	1,589 12 3	20 2 5	New Ross.
2,356 1 3	700 13 9	3,056 15 0	18 8 1	Wexford.
1,085 13 7	26 4 6	1,061 18 1	25 5 2	Bray.
99,246 15 5	29,078 7 11	128,368 12 5	-	Total.

* Including a loss of £43 9s. 1d. on Industrial Department

19.—PARTICULARS of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Rules, &c., since the passing of the Act.

Year.	Initials of Name.	Industrial School and term spent therein			Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Ultimate disposal and character as far as known
			Yrs.	Mths.	Wks.		
1870,	B. F., .	Loughrea, .	0	2	0	Ballinasloe, .	Refractory, . . . In service as laundress and doing well.
"	B. B., .	St. George's, .	0	0	3	Limerick, .	Absconding, . . . In service and doing well.
"	M. J. K., .	Lakelands, .	6	3	0	Ballinasloe, .	Do., . . . In service; convicted of larceny, 2nd May, 1877.
1871,	M. K., .	Do., .	0	10	0	High Park, .	Do., . . . Discharged from Reformatory after two months, being epileptic.
"	T. M., .	Do., .	1	2	0	Monaghan, .	Violent conduct, . . . In service in Scotland; doing well.
"	M. A. S., .	Crumlin-road, .	0	6	0	Do., .	Insubordination, . . . Residence not known; character "doubtful."
"	J. C., .	Artane, .	1	11	0	Philipstown, .	Absconding, . . . In Gibraltar; doing well.
"	M. M., .	Do., .	0	6	0	Do., .	Do., . . . Emigrated to South Africa; doing well.
1872,	E. S., .	Queenstown, .	1	11	0	Limerick, .	Do., . . . In service and doing well (is married).
"	W. L., .	Greenmount, .	0	10	0	Upton, .	Do., . . . Emigrated to Australia; is a shoemaker.
"	J. D., .	Artane, .	1	0	0	Philipstown, .	Do. and larceny, . . . Emigrated to South Africa.
"	C. L., .	Boosterstown, .	3	4	0	Ballinasloe, .	Do., . . . In service; doing well.
"	M. H., .	Do., .	0	2	0	Do., .	Do., . . . Returned to friends; doing well.
"	E. D., .	Do., .	0	4	0	Do., .	Do., . . . Do. is now married.
"	M. H., .	Parsonstown, .	9 days,			Do., .	Do., . . . Returned to friends; no report yet received.
"	L. P., .	Strabane, .	5	"		Monaghan, .	Do., . . . Emigrated to Canada; "character doubtful."
1873,	W. J. S., .	Gibraltar Ship, .	0	9	0	Malone, .	Larceny and insubordination, . . . Not yet discharged from Reformatory.
"	J. E., .	Greenmount, .	1	4	0	Upton, .	Absconding, . . . On licence with a shoemaker in Cork.
"	J. A., .	Artane, .	2	11	0	Glencree, .	Do., . . . On licence in Dublin.

"	S. K., .	Salt Hill, .	2	9	0	Philipstown, .	Breach of rules, .	Employed at farm work ; doing well.
"	R. S., .	St. Joseph's, Tralee, .	1	5	0	Upton, .	Absconding, .	On licence in Tralee.
"	C. K., .	Newtownforbes, .	2	10	0	Ballinasloe, .	Insubordination, .	Not yet discharged.
"	T. B., .	Waterford, .	1	0	0	Limerick, .	Do., .	Lately returned to friends ; no report yet.
"	M. A. H., .	Do., .	0	10	0	Do., .	Do., .	Lately discharged ; remains in school for the present.
"	L. G., .	Do., .	0	10	0	Do., .	Do., .	In service ; no report yet.
"	M. L., .	Wexford, .	2	7	0	Ballinasloe, .	Absconding, .	Returned to friends ; is doing well.
1874,	M. L., .	Hampton House, .	2	9	0	Cork-street, .	Insubordination, .	Do. no report yet.
"	E. S., .	Kinsale, .	4	1	0	Ballinasloe, .	Absconding, .	Discharged ; but remains in school.
"	D. C., .	Artane, .	2	10	0	Philipstown, .	Do., .	On licence with a Farmer.
"	C. L., .	Lakelands, .	3	4	0	Monaghan, .	Using improper language, .	Do.
"	A. P., .	Heytesbury-street, .	2	11	0	Cork-street, .	Refractory, .	In service and doing well.
"	T. M., .	Salt Hill, .	2	10	0	Philipstown, .	Breach of rules, .	Returned to friends ; doing well.
"	M. M., .	Do., .	2	9	0	Do., .	Do., .	Not yet discharged.
"	D. S., .	St. Joseph's, Tralee, .	1	8	0	Upton, .	Absconding, .	In Tralee ; and doing well.
"	M. R., .	Moate, .	1	7	0	Monaghan, .	Do., .	Not yet discharged.
1875,	R. M'C., .	" Gibraltar," .	3	2	0	Rehoboth, .	Do., .	Do.
"	J. B., .	Greenmount, .	1	3	0	Upton, .	Assault, .	Do.
"	J. L., .	Do., .	0	11	0	Do., .	Absconding, .	Do.
"	M. K., .	Artane, .	0	9	0	Philipstown, .	Do., .	Do.
"	M. C., .	Salt Hill, .	3	11	0	Upton, .	Do., .	Do.
1876,	T. M., .	Milltown, .	3	2	0	Upton, .	Do., .	Do.
"	J. F., .	Do., .	0	1	0	Philipstown, .	Do., .	Do.
"	M. W., .	Cavan, .	3	2	0	Monaghan, .	Do., .	Do.
"	T. C., .	Greenmount, .	3	4	0	Upton, .	Do., .	Do.
"	B. D., .	Training Home, .	5	7	0	Cork-street, .	Larceny, .	Do.
"	C. C., .	Lakelands, .	5	10	0	High Park, .	Do., .	Do.
"	B. H., .	Waterford, .	0	2	0	Limerick, .	Absconding, .	Do.
"	E. C., .	Wexford, .	2	10	0	Ballinasloe, .	Violent conduct, .	Do.
"	J. G., .	Meath Boys, .	4	2	0	Rehoboth, .	Larceny while on license, .	Do.

19.—PARTICULARS of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Rules, &c.
since the passing of the Act—*continued.*

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Year.	Initials of Name.	Industrial School and term spent therein.			Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Ultimate disposal and character as far as known.
			Yrs.	Mths.	Wks.		
1877,	M. D.,	Clonakilty,	4	5	0	Ballinasloe,	Larceny, Not yet discharged.
"	W. R.,	Artane,	3	4	2	Upton,	Absconding, Do.
"	P. D.,	Do.,	6	0	3	Glencree,	Do., Do.
"	G. C.,	Do.,	2	8	0	Do.,	Do., Do.
"	M. W.,	Do.,	0	7	0	Upton,	Do., Do.
"	J. P.,	Do.,	5	8	1	Do.,	Do., Do.
"	W. K.,	Do.,	4	7	1	Philipstown	Do., Do.
"	J. M.,	Do.,	2	0	2	Upton,	Do., Do.
"	C. D.,	Do.,	6	8	1	Do.,	Do., Do.
"	R. W. L.,	Meath Boys,	5	10	0	Rehoboth,	Do., Do.
"	A. O'B.,	Do.,	1	0	3	Do.,	Do., Do.
"	W. H. W.,	Do.,	0	2	1	Malone,	Do., Do.
"	B. S.,	Clifden,	4	1	3	Ballinasloe,	Larceny while on licence, Do.
"	W. P.,	St. Joseph's, Tralee,	5	8	3	Upton,	Absconding, Do.
"	D. C.,	Do.,	3	9	0	Do.,	Do., Died 19.8.78. of lung disease.
"	M. H.,	Do.,	6	5	3	Do.,	Do., Not yet discharged.
"	W. H.,	Moate,	7	1	1	Monaghan,	Do., Do.

Appendix to Sixteenth Report of Inspector of

20.—RETURN showing DEATHS in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, and their Causes, during the year 1877.

SCHOOL.	Consumption.	Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, &c.	Brain Diseases, Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, &c.	Measenteric Disease	Fever.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Hemorrhage.	Heart Disease.	Croup.	Cancer.	Total.	
												Boys.	Girls.
"Gibraltar,"	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	4
Hampton House,	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Milltown,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Crumlin-road,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clonakilty, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kinsale,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Marble Hill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Greenmount,	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-
Artane,	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Boosterstown,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Merrion,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Heytesbury, St.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loughrea,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Anne's, Galway,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Salt Hill,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
St. Vincent's, Limerick,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Monaghan, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Templemore,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cashel, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tipperary, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterford, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
New Ross, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wexford, .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bray, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . .	30	7	9	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	25	32

21.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Juvenile Offenders under Detention in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st December, 1877, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
ANTRIM, . . .	Ballymena, . .	2 9 0	LIMERICK, . .	Killfinane, . .	1 18 8
" . . .	Ballymoney, . .	1 14 8	" . . .	Limerick, . .	20 17 6
" . . .	Belfast, . .	154 9 3	LONDONDERRY, . .	Coleraine, . .	3 5 0
" . . .	Lisburn, . .	3 11 0	" . . .	Londonderry, . .	0 3 0
ARMAGH, . . .	Newry, . .	8 3 8	" . . .	Magherafelt, . .	10 15 0
" . . .	Portadown, . .	9 8 0	LONGFORD, . .	Ballymahon, . .	1 6 0
CARLOW, . . .	Bagenalstown, . .	0 0 8	LOUTH, . .	Drogheda, . .	4 6 8
CAVAN, . . .	Bailieboro', . .	0 2 1	MAYO, . .	Swinford, . .	0 3 3
" . . .	Cavan, . .	1 8 6	MEATH, . .	Navan, . .	0 16 4
CLARE, . . .	Kilrush, . .	1 19 0	MONAGHAN, . .	Carrickmacross, . .	1 6 0
CORK, . . .	Ballincollig, . .	3 18 0	QUEEN'S, . .	Abbeyleix, . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Cork, . .	42 10 1	" . . .	Ballylinan, . .	2 6 0
" . . .	Dunmanway, . .	2 18 6	SLIGO, . .	Ballymote, . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Fermoy, . .	2 13 0	TIPPERARY, . .	Ballynonty, . .	0 8 8
" . . .	Kanturk, . .	1 4 6	" . . .	Clonmel, . .	0 13 4
" . . .	Mallow, . .	0 12 0	" . . .	Nenagh, . .	6 10 0
" . . .	Midleton, . .	3 8 0	" . . .	Thurles, . .	2 9 3
" . . .	Mitchelstown, . .	0 1 6	" . . .	Tipperary, . .	1 14 4
" . . .	Queenstown, . .	14 11 0	TYRONE, . .	Dungannon, . .	1 3 0
" . . .	Skibbereen, . .	0 13 3	" . . .	N.T. Stewart, . .	0 3 6
DONEGAL, . .	Ardara, . .	0 5 6	" . . .	Omagh, . .	4 0 0
DOWN, . . .	Banbridge, . .	2 6 8	WATERFORD, . .	Dungarvan, . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Newtownards, . .	6 11 0	" . . .	Portlaw, . .	1 8 0
DUBLIN, . . .	Balbriggan, . .	1 8 4	" . . .	Waterford, . .	8 4 2
" . . .	Clontarf, . .	3 15 10	WEXFORD, . .	Enniscorthy, . .	1 3 6
" . . .	Dublin, . .	369 7 9	" . . .	New Ross, . .	6 16 4
" . . .	Dundrum, . .	1 6 0	" . . .	Wexford, . .	1 6 0
GALWAY, . . .	Ballinasloe, . .	3 13 0	WICKLOW, . .	Bray, . .	1 9 9
KERRY, . . .	Killarney, . .	1 1 0	" . . .	Dunlavin, . .	2 12 0
" . . .	Tralee, . .	4 0 9	" . . .	Tinahely, . .	0 13 0
KILDARE, . .	Naas, . .	1 7 6	" . . .	Wicklow, . .	0 8 6
KILKENNY, . .	Kilkenny, . .	3 12 3			
KING'S, . . .	Parsonstown, . .	1 6 0			
LIMERICK, . .	Adare, . .	1 6 0	Total, . . .		749 8 0

22.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Children under Detention in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st December, 1877, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
ANTRIM, . . .	Ballymena, . .	1 4 6	CAVAN, . . .	Cavan, . .	3 9 7
" . . .	Belfast, . .	194 7 5	CORK, . . .	Ballincollig, . .	0 6 6
" . . .	Carrickfergus, . .	0 4 4	" . . .	Bandon, . .	2 18 6
" . . .	Glenarm, . .	4 13 6	" . . .	Castletown, . .	0 13 0
" . . .	Lisburn, . .	1 5 0	" . . .	Clonakilty, . .	1 1 0
ARMAGH, . . .	Newry, . .	1 2 6	" . . .	Cork, . .	65 4 11
" . . .	Portadown, . .	2 18 6	" . . .	Fermoy, . .	3 3 2
CAVAN, . . .	Ballyconnell, . .	1 6 0	" . . .	Kinsale, . .	4 5 0
" . . .	Ballyjamesduff, . .	0 0 10			

PAYMENTS on account of CHILDREN in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
CORK, . . .	Mallow, . . .	1 6 0	LIMERICK, . . .	Newcastle, . . .	3 4 6
" . . .	Midleton, . . .	1 12 0	" . . .	New Pallas, . . .	0 17 4
" . . .	Mitchelstown, . . .	0 13 0	LONGFORD, . . .	Ballymahon, . . .	2 12 0
" . . .	Queenstown, . . .	27 9 10	MAYO, . . .	Ballinrobe, . . .	0 10 9
" . . .	Skibbereen, . . .	1 14 0	" . . .	Claremorris, . . .	1 0 4
DONEGAL, . . .	Moyle, . . .	3 4 0	" . . .	Swinford, . . .	0 8 8
DOWN, . . .	Banbridge, . . .	0 16 0	MEATH, . . .	Athboy, . . .	0 11 9
" . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	2 12 0	MONAGHAN, . . .	Carrickmacross, . . .	4 0 0
" . . .	Newtownards, . . .	1 11 6	ROSCOMMON, . . .	Castlereagh, . . .	0 4 4
DUBLIN, . . .	Clontarf, . . .	2 17 4	TIPPERARY, . . .	Ballynonty, . . .	3 5 0
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	110 18 5	" . . .	Clonmel, . . .	1 14 8
" . . .	Dundrum, . . .	5 17 4	" . . .	Dundrum, . . .	1 9 3
" . . .	Lucan, . . .	0 12 0	" . . .	Templemore, . . .	10 3 11
GALWAY, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	0 11 0	" . . .	Thurles, . . .	0 3 3
" . . .	Galway, . . .	17 4 10	" . . .	Tipperary, . . .	13 1 2
" . . .	Gort, . . .	1 9 7	TYRONE, . . .	Dungannon, . . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Loughrea, . . .	0 6 6	WATERFORD, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	0 13 0
" . . .	Oughterard, . . .	0 2 8	" . . .	Portlaw, . . .	1 4 0
" . . .	Tuam, . . .	0 3 11	" . . .	Waterford, . . .	1 13 10
" . . .	Woodford, . . .	3 5 2	WESTMEATH, . . .	Castlepollard, . . .	2 12 0
KERRY, . . .	Killarney, . . .	24 1 0	" . . .	Moate, . . .	2 13 6
" . . .	Listowel, . . .	3 18 0	" . . .	Mullingar, . . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Tralee, . . .	27 13 8	WEXFORD, . . .	Wexford, . . .	5 10 6
KILDARE, . . .	Kildare, . . .	0 2 0	WICKLOW, . . .	Bray, . . .	7 0 6
KILKENNY, . . .	Callan, . . .	0 10 6	" . . .	Wicklow, . . .	3 0 0
" . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	8 6 0			
LIMERICK, . . .	Adare, . . .	4 9 8	Total of Industrial Schools, . . .		627 1 11
" . . .	Bruff, . . .	0 5 8			
" . . .	Foynes, . . .	0 13 9	" . . .	Reformatories, . . .	749 8 0
" . . .	Kilfinane, . . .	3 18 0			
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	10 6 0		Gross Total, . . .	£ 1,376 9 11

23.—AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED BY GRAND JURIES, &c.

AMOUNTS contributed in 1877 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGHs towards maintenance of Children in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	2,625 4 1	Londonderry,	52 5 5
Belfast Town,	46 18 6	Longford,	234 4 10
Armagh,	60 8 5	Louth,	26 4 4
Carlow,	Nil.	Drogheda Town,	70 19 6
Cavan,	13 0 0	Mayo,	422 17 10
Clare,	70 12 11	Meath,	28 14 1
Cork County,	1,018 11 5	Monaghan,	322 14 11
Cork City,	1,542 2 3	Queen's,	Nil.
Donegal,	15 11 2	Roscommon,	216 16 8
Down,	168 9 8	Sligo County,	142 15 4
Dublin County,	1,996 11 11	Sligo Town,	3 5 4
Dublin City,	6,036 11 11	Tipperary, N.R.,	34 11 7
Fermanagh,	14 6 9	Tipperary, S.R.,	Nil.
Galway County,	1,178 17 3	Tyrone,	13 13 6
Galway Town,	243 0 7	Waterford County,	433 5 5
Kerry,	1,129 3 11	Waterford City,	Nil.
Kildare,	71 16 2	Westmeath,	73 7 9
Kilkenny County,	177 12 6	Wexford County,	513 8 11
Kilkenny City	163 14 11	Wexford Town,	Nil.
King's,	118 3 7	Wicklow,	90 14 8
Leitrim,	Nil.		
Limerick County,	290 9 11	Total,	19,958 11 5
Limerick City,	303 3 6		

24.—AMOUNTS contributed in 1877 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGH COUNCILS towards maintenance of young Offenders in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	778 17 10	Limerick City,	225 10 2
Armagh,	120 17 8	Londonderry,	120 2 7
Carlow,	27 7 10	Longford,	36 2 2
Cavan,	36 10 10	Louth,	27 12 5
Clare,	77 15 10	Drogheda Town,	0 12 0
Cork County,	291 3 1	Mayo,	86 3 8
" City,	431 18 3	Meath,	66 7 8
Donegal,	33 8 6	Monaghan,	110 4 3
Down,	143 3 11	Queen's,	48 2 10
Dublin County,	398 6 10	Roscommon,	28 18 4
" City,	2,818 13 3	Sligo,	54 1 4
Fermanagh,	38 9 10	Tipperary,	153 15 2
Galway County,	166 4 10	Tyrone,	66 17 4
" Town,	17 4 6	Waterford County,	143 7 9
Kerry,	181 3 1	" City,	63 11 9
Kildare,	122 13 11	Westmeath,	58 4 6
Kilkenny County,	74 16 8	Wexford,	236 2 9
" City,	52 17 11	Wicklow,	112 17 5
King's,	32 14 6		
Leitrim,	33 13 6		
Limerick County,	148 8 6	Total,	7,665 5 2

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