

A chapel to accommodate 600 inmates.

An unspecified number of punishment cells were to be attached to the administration building.

There were to be 160 cells for 'hardened criminals.' These cells were to be built up in two separate cell houses of two storeys high, each cell house to contain 80 cells. One cell house was to be arranged on the interior cell block plan, the other to have the cells built against the outer walls. Each cell was to contain not less than 60 square feet. There was to be a bathroom for the alternate use of the inmates of the two cell houses.

There were also to be erected two buildings, each containing ten special cells to be used as 'living and occupation rooms' for persons in solitary confinement.

Arrangements to accommodate one hundred and sixty 'hardened criminals' and to keep twenty persons in close solitary confinement, seemed out of harmony with the farm as I had seen it. I hoped that, in practice, it would be found unnecessary to keep either in sleeping cells or close confinement 30 per cent of the 600 inmates as here suggested. Happily America more readily 'ears down' unsuitable buildings and starts afresh than we in England do.

The remaining four hundred and twenty inmates were to be housed in cottages. These were to be built in three distinct groups, two cottages to be at first erected in each group and others to be added as required.

Two of the groups were to have one cottage for sixty inmates and one for forty. The cottages for sixty inmates were to contain officers' quarters, ample housekeeper's closets, and clothes airing rooms, pantry and sewing room, inmates' coat rooms and bath rooms with showers, and barber's shop. The inmates were to sleep in dormitories, 45 square feet of floor space being allowed for each one. There was to be a dining room, a day room (2,000 square feet) and a reading room (400 square feet).

The cottages for forty inmates were to be much the same, except that in addition to the dining room, day room and reading room, there was also to be a workroom.

In the third group both the cottages were to accommodate forty inmates. One of these was to be exactly like those in the other groups, but the other was to have separate bedrooms instead of dormitories, and a shoemaker's shop and tailor's shop were to be attached to it.

Two separate workshops for varied trades were to be provided for the men whose cottages contained no workroom, and a third for the 'hardened criminals' of the cell houses. A laundry building was to be

erected, to cope with the washing, sorting and mending for the 600 male inmates and the officers; also a Power House, containing boiler rooms, engine rooms, electric power and light generators, pump rooms and so on; and a tool repair shop and blacksmith's shop.

From the foregoing arrangements it will be seen that a very varied life and training was to be opened to the men.

The women's department was to accommodate thirty-five inmates. Twenty-five of these were to be housed in one cottage, which was to contain a reception room, matron's room, assistant matron's room, sitting room and dining room for matron and assistant matron, kitchen, pantry and serving room, housekeeper's closet, clean clothes room and clothes airing room. Also twenty-five single bedrooms, each containing 80 square feet, the bedrooms to be divided into two distinct groups, a sitting and bathroom to be provided for each group. Also three hospital bedrooms and a doctor's room.

Another cottage was to house the remaining ten inmates. It was to contain a sitting room, dining room and bedroom for one woman officer, ten bedrooms and a dining room, sitting room and bathroom for the inmates, a kitchen, pantry, store closet and so on as before.

A hand laundry was to be attached to each of these cottages.

These architectural instructions seemed to indicate that the women were to be taught domestic work alone, even the washing was to be done by hand as it would be in an ordinary home. The life that was being planned for them promised to be much less varied than that designed for the men, who, beside the work of the farm, would be able to learn boot-making, blacksmithing, tailoring and a variety of other trades. The fact that whilst the men inmates would number from 400 to 600, no more than 35 women were expected would to a certain extent account for this difference. But, for the individual woman prisoner, the fact that women are the more law-abiding half of the community and are therefore sent to prison in smaller numbers, does not make it less important that complete facilities should be provided to give her a new start in life, than if she were a man!

To secure for the women prisoners a variety of training suited to many temperaments, ages, and capabilities, it would probably be necessary for various localities to share a joint prison and to elect joint boards of management.

It is not always realized with sufficient clearness that women are no more 'all alike' than are men, and that if a human being has gone astray