

fees or salaries accruing from any other offices they hold by permission of the Police Department should rather go into the Police Fund generally than to the individual officer who performs the work?—No, I do not think so. As you were saying just now, the town man does nothing but police duty, and the other man is doing other work besides this. The town man who is doing no work but police work is deriving a share of the money that this man in the country is working hard for.

1011. *The Chairman.*] You say the town constable gives the whole of his time to police duty: he cannot do more; while the country constable, in order, as you have remarked, to save him from *ennui*, is given some other employment beyond police work?—But, still, he works for it and the town constables have part of the proceeds.

1012. *Mr. Tunbridge.*] You advocate that the man who does the work should get the money?—Yes.

1013. If the fees connected with these outside offices were paid into the Police Fund, would it not be very likely it would help a great deal towards founding a police-pension fund?—Undoubtedly. That will be proved, of course, when the return comes up.

1014. And then the whole of the Force would be benefited?—Yes.

1015. In one of your reports, I think, you advocated the abolition of the rank of chief detective?—Yes.

1016. Now, I want to know from you under what officer you would place the detectives of the four principal centres, if you are doing away with the chief detective?—My idea is, he should be under the sergeant-major, or, rather, under the senior non-commissioned officer.

1017. *The Chairman.*] Which do you consider the chief branch of the service—the detective or the street-duty man?—The detectives are more important.

1018. You would place him under the control of the non-commissioned officer?—Quite so; but the Inspector is over both.

1019. *Mr. Tunbridge.*] You would place a detective under a uniform officer, who is supposed to have no special knowledge of criminal matters or of detective work?—He cannot have any special knowledge of detective work, but he certainly has of police matters.

1020. But not any knowledge of detective work?—No.

1021. Of course, you would expect the officer under whose immediate control the detectives would be to be in a position to judge of the work they were performing?—Yes.

1022. And also to be able to judge of the capabilities of the men—what particular branch of crime they are more suited for?—Quite so.

1023. *The Chairman.*] Is the chief detective subordinate to the Inspector?—Oh, yes.

1024. Your suggestion is that, instead of being subordinate to the Inspector, he should be subordinate to the sergeant-major?—As well as the Inspector.

1025. *Mr. Tunbridge.*] For an officer to be able to perform the work you suggest—that is, to be able to supervise the work of the detectives, see that they did their work properly—would it not be necessary he should be very familiar with detective work?—It would be an advantage; but, supposing the Inspector wants a man for plain-clothes work, he does not go to the detective and ask him; he goes to the sergeant-major and asks him whom he considers the most suitable man for plain-clothes duty.

1026. But the man who is put to plain-clothes duty temporarily is not a recognised detective, and he will be put in plain clothes merely as a patrol, and would not be given a difficult inquiry to manage?—That may be so, but still it is the stepping-stone to the Detective Force.

1027. *The Chairman.*] It is recognised as such?—Yes.

1028. *Mr. Tunbridge.*] With regard to police surgeons, do you not think it would be an advantage to the Police Force if there were so-called police surgeons, in the populous centres more particularly?—Yes, I certainly think so.

1029. Paid by the department, and not by the men?—Yes, I think so. I have often talked to the Minister about it.

1030. *The Chairman.*] Who are they paid by now?—The members of the Force pay, themselves.

1031. And you suggest the State should provide for it?—Yes, and have a police surgeon.

1032. *Mr. Tunbridge.*] Some reputable surgeon in practice at the place should be appointed by the Police Department to attend constables in illness, and he should give certificates before the men are withdrawn from duty and go on sick list?—Yes.

1033. This would be a check on malingering?—Yes.

1034. And would practically do away with one of the charges brought against the police at the present time—I mean, men being on sick list ostensibly for one disease whereas it is something else?—Quite so.

1035. You think it is a very necessary appointment?—Very necessary. I have thought so for some time.

1036. Do you not also think there should be some slight stoppage from a man's pay when he is on sick list?—No, I do not know that I would altogether say that.

1037. That is the rule in many Forces, is it not?—That is so.

1038. Many of the men belong to benefit societies, do they not?—Yes. In addition to that last answer, I would like to call the attention of the Commission to Regulation No. 39, page 7, which bears on the case: "When any member of the Force is in hospital, the charge for accommodation and treatment will be deducted from his pay. If suffering from the effects of his own misconduct no pay will be allowed." I think that sufficiently provides for the case Mr. Tunbridge refers to.

1039. The cases that you refer to in Regulation No. 39 are only where men are in hospital, or where they are sick from their own misconduct?—Yes.