

(g.)	72	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	13 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
		28	11	8	5	6	1	1	9	1	1	1=72.
(h.)	1	On recommendation of jury.										
(i.)	2	Under 15 years of age.										
(k.)	11											

1,773

- (4.) Separate quarters for each (a) and (k) by (A) construction.

B. By discipline.

- (a.) *At work*.—(a), (b), (c), (k), are not employed at hard labour, but if they work at all are separate from each other and from criminals.
 (b.) *Meals*.—(a), (b), (i), (k), are separated from each other and the other criminal prisoners.
 (c.) *Exercise*.—(a), (b), (i), (k), exercise in their respective divisions separate from other criminals.
 (d.) *Divine Service*.—(a), (b), (i), (k), are seated apart from other prisoners.

- (5.) General communication, except (a), (b), (i), (k).

5. *Work done by Prisoners.*

- (1.) None.

- (2.) Road-making, &c., and prison-building.

(3.) (a.) Printing, shoe-making, tailoring, and mat- and hammock-making. (b.) On roads, Domain and Orphanage grounds, &c., both by hard-labour and penal (male) prisoners. (c.) General, but conversation only permitted to each other regarding their work; none between prisoners and public, except casually to such free men as are employed on the works on special occasions, such as carters, &c., and then only regarding the work in question, in the hearing of the officer on duty. (d.) As above under (a), printing, &c.; as a pressman or bookbinder, twelve months; as a compositor, two years; shoemaking and tailoring, from twelve months to two years; mat-making, about six months.

(4.) According to Rule No. 119, Prison Regulations, March, 1875. In performance of prison duties, cleaning, &c.

(5.) (a) and (b.) Labourers 4s., and mechanics 5s. or 6s. per diem, according to ability. (c.) None.

(6.) No; but an allowance is granted to destitute prisoners on discharge—from 1s. minimum to £2 maximum—according to sentence, destitution, and extra zeal and ability in performance of industrial labour whilst under sentence, such as No. 3 (a) above.

(7.) Regularity of employment, coupled with strict supervision, and as a reward for continued good conduct to train in industrial occupations, according to their fitness and abilities.

- (8.) Punished.

(9.) By employment according to their abilities, under trained officers, in such trades whereby Government work can be executed.

(10.) Immigration Office and Police Department, Christchurch, are the only bodies who have paid for prison labour. Printing: Police Department, September, 1877, £2 11s.; Immigration Office, January, 1878, £3 7s. 6d. Work as a rule is only performed for General Government, and therefore cash transactions do not take place.

- (11.) No.

- (12.) None.

6. *What Differences other than in Labour made between Penal-servitude and Hard-labour Men?*

None at present.

7. *Special Provisions, if any, for Juvenile Offenders and Females, and Lunatic Prisoners.*

As a rule—unless for sentences not exceeding four days—juvenile and female prisoners are committed to Addington Gaol, and lunatic prisoners are kept separate as far as possible till a warrant is obtained for their removal to Asylum.

8. *Food and Indulgences.*

(1.) As per Prison Regulations, March, 1875, and as per Circular No. 21, of 2nd June, 1875, namely, 16 lb. mixed vegetables and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pepper per 100 rations. The above adhered to except in such cases where, on medical grounds, the Surgeon directs otherwise.

(2.) No increase as an encouragement but a decrease as a punishment, in accordance with No. 3 Ration Scale, of March, 1875; except only 1 lb. of bread is issued.

- (3.) Yes.

(4.) Yes, 2 oz. weekly to all prisoners at hard labour whose sentences exceed one week: good conduct with industry the condition of its continuance. On representation by the Gaoler to the Government that prisoners who were not habituated to smoking were encouraged to do so—and, if not, the providing them with tobacco was a source for trafficking, which system is detrimental to prison discipline—the Government were pleased to accede to his request that those prisoners entitled by labour to draw tobacco should have placed to their credit the value of the tobacco they did not draw, as an amount to be granted to them on discharge.

(5.) Tea ration—in lieu of meat and tobacco—is most coveted, and the deprivation of tobacco to those who use it is most dreaded. Separate treatment, and the deprivation of gas-light of an evening, is also much felt.

(6.) Yes, but not so much as they were, on account of restriction now imposed during the interview. If repeated too frequently they have an injurious effect on the prisoners, and it loses that appreciation which it ought to have as a privilege. If granted as an encouragement to only well-conducted prisoners, it has a beneficial effect; but if every prisoner, well conducted or otherwise, has an interview whenever any person choose to ask to see him, it destroys its value.

- (7.) No.