

9. *Medical and Hygeian.*

(1.) The prison has always been exceptionally healthy, and has generally escaped any complaint prevailing in the neighborhood.

(2.) Good.

(3.) In five years, three deaths—one by hanging, one by accidental injury on works, and one convulsions (an habitual drunkard). Average deaths outside prison, 56 annually. Population, 3,400.

(4.) None.

(5.) Rations sufficient; for short-time prisoners, excessive.

(6.) The prisoners generally keep up a state of health fully equal to admission. In individual cases moral causes depress their physical condition, producing languor and general weakness.

(7.) None, or next to none. There is a portion of the old prison, a shed, which is termed the hospital. It is only 9 x 15. It contains three beds, and whenever prisoners are committed for medical treatment through lunacy from drink, they have to be accommodated there, as also prisoners who have charge of them to prevent them doing any damage. Ordinary cases of sickness are dealt with in their own cells, or wherever the circumstances of the prison will best admit. An hospital is provided for in the new place.

(8.) Proper hospital accommodation urgently needed, with arrangements for office work, keeping journals, &c.

10. *Religious and other Instruction offered.*

(1.) Average for the three years ending December, 1877: Church of England, 189; Roman Catholics, 73; Presbyterians, 44; Wesleyans, 11; others, 23.

(2.) The Sunday services are as follow, viz.: On first Sunday in each month, Wesleyan minister; on last Sunday, Presbyterian minister; intermediate, Church of England. A service of one hour at 3 p.m. The Roman Catholic priest attends every Sunday at 10 a.m., except on the last Sunday in each month, when he is absent from Port Lyttelton. The clergyman of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic priest attend nearly every Saturday afternoon to converse with such prisoners of their respective persuasions who have given in their names to the officer at the appointed time. The Wesleyan and Presbyterian ministers attend on week-days after working hours, whenever it is intimated to them that a prisoner has expressed a wish to see them.

(3.) (a.) By Clergymen: That though every attention is paid to their ministrations, yet there seems to be artfulness, craftiness, &c., underlying the actions of the prisoners in general. However, bright spots do appear at times, and instances of reformation are apparent in some few cases, particularly in those not sunk very deep in vice. (b.) By Officers of Prison: That prisoners appreciate the Church services—with the exception of a few dogged ones—for the sake of the break in their monotonous existence. There are a few who seem to be in earnest, and who repeatedly ask—if an associated ward—for removal to a separate cell; as association is detrimental to any attempt at right-living, tending to further contamination.

(4.) Being no chapel, prisoners are assembled in mess-room, a desk being provided for the Chaplain. Books are provided for the several denominations.

(5.) Singing is allowed in the Church services, the choirs practise on Saturday afternoons, and on Sundays before the services. On wet days, other than Sundays—being working days—they do not sing, but pick oakum.

(6.) Bible, prayer, and hymn books for Church services of the different denominations, also scholastic and library books for reading in their cells. Novels (selected and approved by the authorities before being admitted to the library) and travels, and bound monthly magazines, such as "All the Year Round," "Chambers's Journal," "Sunday at Home," "Good Words," &c.

(7.) Slates, pencils, and scholastic books are supplied to prisoners in their cells, and are much used. Cellular instruction only is given in consequence of the unsettled state of the prison in rebuilding. Several prisoners have much improved, principally in reading, writing, and in the elementary rules of arithmetic.

(8.) Special cases—in which it is deemed advisable—are brought privately to the notice of the clergymen of their respective denominations, so as, should occasion present itself, to counsel and advise.

11. *Moral Effects of Imprisonment.*

(1.) (a.) No moral effect on hardened criminals. (b.) Short sharp sentences, on silent system and low diet, with monotonous employment and strict discipline; with no indulgences of visits, tobacco, &c.; instead of, as at present, ample food, full association, outdoor employment, and the use of tobacco.

(2.) It is impossible to tell who is recently lapsed; but prisoners apparently on first conviction are cautioned and advised how to proceed, and placed under separate cellular treatment. Juveniles are not committed to this prison, but to Addington.

(3.) No actual result of contamination is known; but the system of association, especially by night, is undoubtedly corrupting to first offenders. When the prison is completed, all will be under separate system.

(4.) No.

12. *Cost of Prisons and Prisoners.*

(1.) No data at hand on which to obtain this information. All work *re* building is done by District Engineer Department, and accounts are passed through that department.

(2.) Aggregate, £2,336 10s. 6d. for the year ending December, 1877. Detail, as per December, 1877, pay-sheet: Gaoler, £300; Matron, £25; Chief Warder, £146; two Principal Warders, £136 17s. 6d. each; five Warders, £127 15s. each; five Assistant Warders, £118 13s. 6d. each; Foreman of Works, £200 15s.; Surgeon, £100; Clerk, £150 per annum. Average per head of prisoners, £22 16s. 4d. per annum, or 1s. 3d. per diem. (Five of the Warders received £25 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light, which amount is included in the aggregate.)