

1892.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

ALSO

REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF "THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1886,"

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

The INSPECTOR of PRISONS to the Hon. the MINISTER of JUSTICE.

SIR,—

Justice Department, Prisons Branch, Wellington, 1st July, 1892.

I have the honour to present this my eleventh annual report on the prisons of the colony, together with the sixth annual report on the working of "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886."

I have periodically visited the various prisons on the dates stated in the attached table marked J. I have on all occasions found them kept clean and in good condition, every attention being paid to the sanitary arrangements, and a high state of discipline maintained, while the management is both effective and economical.

1. From the particulars given in Table L it will be seen that the First Offenders' Probation Act continues to work in a most satisfactory manner, and appears to be one of the wisest and noblest Acts of modern days.

2. The supplies for the various prisons have, as hitherto, been publicly tendered for, and no complaints have been made either by the prison authorities or the contractors. The usual custom of all tenders being addressed to and opened by the Visiting Justices has been strictly adhered to, and their recommendations have invariably been adopted.

3. Two escapes occurred during the year, both from Milford Sound, and the prisoners were speedily recaptured. There were no escapes or attempts at prison-breaking in any of the prisons proper.

4. From Table A it will be seen that the health of the prisoners at the various prisons has been good. The daily average of sick has been 6·97 males and 2·09 females—a decrease on the previous year of 1·42 in the males and of 0·59 in the females.

5. Nine deaths occurred during the year—viz., three at Auckland, three at Lyttelton, one at Napier, one at Wellington, and one at Milford Sound. In each case an inquest was held, and a verdict satisfactory to the prison management was returned.

6. There were no executions during the year. Two death-sentences were passed, which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to commute to penal servitude for life.

7. A reference to Table A shows that at the commencement of the year 495 males and 67 females were confined in the prisons of the colony, and at the close of the year 472 males and 62 females—a decrease on the previous year of 23 males and 5 females. In 1891, 3,452 males and 845 females passed through the various prisons, as against 4,062 males and 901 females during the preceding year—a total decrease of 666 in cases dealt with.

8. During the past year the daily average of prisoners was 459·22 males and 58·39 females, a decrease on the previous year in the daily average of 50·79 males and 9·31 females. This cannot be looked upon as otherwise than eminently satisfactory.

9. From figures supplied by the Registrar-General, the population of the colony was, at the end of 1891, 359,035 males and 317,016 females—a total of 676,051 persons; whilst on the same date the number of prisoners (males and females) was 534. The average percentage of prisoners according to population was, therefore, ·079—a decrease of ·006 as compared with the year 1890.

10. During the year 1891, 46 male and 2 female misdemeanants in default, and 66 male and 17 female supposed lunatics, were detained in the various prisons of the colony—a decrease of 17 males and an increase of 2 females in the former, and an increase of 1 male and 2 females in the latter, on the previous year: a total decrease of 16 male and an increase of 4 female prisoners.

11. The prisoners undergoing sentences of penal servitude in the colony numbered last year 163 males and 4 females, a decrease of 1 male and 3 females on 1890.

12. In 1891, 327 male and 43 female prisoners were acquitted or discharged after remand, as against 387 males and 33 females during the preceding year.

13. From the figures given under Table B it will be seen that the prisoners were maintained last year at a gross cost per head of £52 2s. 8d. as against £46 9s. 5d., and at a net cost of £36 9s. 3d. against £39 10s., in 1890. The gross totals are made up as follows: Staff supervision £36 10s. 5d., maintenance £12 11s. 2d., and incidentals £3 1s. 1d. This increase in the gross cost per head is mainly due to the very large decrease in the daily average number of prisoners. The cause is supplemented by an increase in the price of provisions with a corresponding increase in the price of necessaries; while the staff supervision is considerably increased in consequence of instructing warders, who were formerly paid by the Harbour Defences and Public Works Department, being now paid by the Prisons Department, under a new system.

14. The receipts and credits for prison-labour, road-metal, maintenance of prisoners, needle-work, &c., amounted to £7,216 2s. 3d., as against £3,919 19s. 8d. in the previous year. This of course accounts for the net cost of prisoners during the past year being decreased considerably.

15. From Table C it will be seen that out of the prisoners who passed through the various gaols 2,482 males and 618 females were able to read and write, 90 males and 58 females could read only, and 341 males and 101 females were unable to read or write.

16. It is interesting to note, from Table F, that a comparison of the previously-convicted prisoners sentenced during the past year with those sentenced five years ago—viz., in 1887—shows a decrease of 144 males and 16 females in the once convicted, a decrease in the twice convicted of 56 males, with the same number of females, whilst in those convicted three times, or oftener, there is a decrease of 32 males and an increase of 1 female. This, it is considered, goes far to prove that the sentences passed upon prisoners and the manner in which they are carried out are deterrent, and tend to prevent and repress crime. It has always been a vexed question with those whose duty it is to administer punishment to criminals as to whether the deterrent or reform theory is the better, some holding that the best guarantee for the prevention of crime is to make it certain that punishment means something to be feared and dreaded, and so unpleasant as to entirely obliterate the motives which may tend to make it attractive, whilst others value punishment chiefly for the beneficial results it may have on those subjected to it. But all agree that society must be protected against offending criminals. Mr. William Tallack, secretary to the Howard Association, who has a life-long experience of criminals and their management, says: "The experience of the United States in this matter may be referred to as useful in a negative sense. It teaches us by what acts a regular and ample supply of criminals may be most unfailingly kept up. The authors of the new system, he says, have had the success which their efforts have merited: they have made prison-life so pleasant that we learn without surprise that they have vastly increased the number of candidates for its exceptional privileges."

17. The well-meaning persons who have formed what is known as the Massachusetts Prison Reform Association have gained the public ear, not only in Massachusetts, but in several other States of the Union; and we read their view is that a man is not sent to gaol to be punished for what he has done—his only punishment is to be that of instruction and elevation. The criminal in a modern prison is to be taught moral and intellectual beauties and refinements that he never dreamed of before. Now, what is the result of this treatment? In the report of the Boston Police Commissioners last year, we find that 1 in 10 of the entire population of the city was arrested in the course of the year, and 1 in 26 throughout the States. The reason is obvious: Boston provides better bed and board than most of the prisoners ever had before, and if they come once they are sure to come again. Again, prison-life in the Concord Reformatory is described as attractive, as it can well be made, and the same remark applies to many more of the States prisons. A similar system prevails in Italy with like results.

18. The above quotations, and information gathered from various papers on the subject of the treatment of criminals, is published with a view of showing that the English system, the main feature of which is to assiduously prevent prisoners while under detention from mutual contamination, is the right one, and is, as far as practicable, being carried out in the New Zealand prisons. To do this in its entirety, however, it is imperative that each prisoner must have a cell to himself, which naturally must add considerably to the expense; nevertheless, it would appear that we are recouped by finding a material decrease of prisoners each year, with an increasing population. In the prisons every effort is made to assist—by books, advice, &c.—those who are anxious to reform, and this object is receiving more and more attention each year. It affords me much pleasure to report that, in many of the towns, philanthropic persons have assisted the prison officials by gifts of books to prison libraries and by visits to the prisoners for the purpose of reading and giving kindly advice to them while in the prison, as well as providing employment for them on discharge. The gaolers, too, I am pleased to say, have been very active in this matter, and when they have been assured from his or her conduct, while under their charge, that the prisoner is anxious to lead an honest life when released, they have, in several instances, taken considerable trouble in finding employment for expirées, and in very few cases has their confidence been misplaced, while many expirées freely admit they owe their conversion from crime to the exertions and interest taken in them by those under whom they served their sentences. In my opinion, the only efficient system devised for the repression of crime is entire separation and prevention of social intercourse by the cellular system. As before stated, this is costly; but, so far, results justify the expenditure. The free intercourse of prisoners with one another gives grand opportunities to the whole body for perfecting themselves in the criminal art. What one does not know of it another teaches him, and they exchange views accordingly, and form plans which they carry out in due course when their period of detention is at an end, and when they are once more at liberty to put their prison lessons

into practice. The steady decrease in the number of prisoners for the last ten years in the colony may be looked upon as clearly indicating that the ideal object of punishment of criminals has to a considerable extent been grasped, and that the sentence is not only the legal payment of a debt which has been incurred, both to the law and to society, but that it is also a deterrent from crime. It is thought that none can truthfully say that the inmates of our gaols are harshly treated, improperly cared for, and scantily fed, while they certainly do not obtain luxuries or amusements during the period of their confinement. The blots on our system may be summed up thus: Sending children of tender years, drunkards in delirium tremens, and lunatics to our gaols.

19. It is my painful duty to again draw attention to the practice still prevailing in the colony of sending children under ten years of age to prison, but it is a matter of considerable congratulation to find that last year there were only 10, as against 20 in 1890. These children—mere infants—are of course kept entirely separate while in prison, but they should, at that age, never be allowed to darken a prison door. A reference to Table D shows the number of juvenile offenders who have passed through the prisons of the colony during 1891 to be as follows: Those under ten years of age, 10, as against 20 in the previous year; those from ten to fifteen years, 55, as against 54 in 1890; and those from fifteen to twenty years, 214, as against 223 in the previous year; giving a total decrease of 18 in young persons under the age of twenty years. This is not satisfactory, and, with the First Offenders' Probation Act in force, the number of juvenile offenders seems very large, while, it is repeated, infants under ten years of age ought under no circumstances to be consigned to prisons.

20. The total number of punishments awarded for prison offences last year was 148, as against 172 in 1890. Of these offences, 145 were for minor offences punished by the Visiting Justices, and only 3 serious or aggravated prison offences, after first being investigated by a Visiting Justice, were reheard in open Court—a decrease of 4 as compared with the previous year. This again is encouraging, and clearly shows that the introduction of the system of bringing serious or aggravated offenders before the open Court has not been attended with the disastrous results to discipline which was predicted for it. One hundred and forty-eight minor offences is as low an average as can be reasonably expected, while a good state of discipline is fully maintained.

The number of offences committed by prison officers was 9, as against 5 in the previous year. These offences were more or less of a minor nature, and there were no cases of intoxication; while the officers, though subject to trying work and long hours, have evinced interest and humanity in the performance of their duties and gained respect from those over whom they are placed.

22. The prisoners at the four centres have been principally employed at fortification-work during the year, and the Defence Engineer appears satisfied with the quantity and quality of the work carried out by them, as will be seen from his report. At Auckland considerable progress has been made with the erection of the new prison, and the overcrowding and occupation of vermin-infested antiquated buildings complained of in former reports has now virtually ceased. The grounds at Government House, Auckland, have been kept up with prison labour, while useful work has been done at the Mount Eden Rifle-range. At Wellington, in addition to the fortification-works, a new police-station at Mount Cook has been built by the prisoners, and is now almost completed. It is a commodious brick building, and was much required in that locality. At Lyttelton the prisoners have been hard at work at the fortifications at Ripa Island and Sumner Road, which are now fast approaching completion; they have also been employed making repairs and improvements to the immigration buildings on Quail Island. At Dunedin, where there are considerably fewer prisoners, they have been exclusively employed on defence-works at Taiaroa Heads. The supply of clothing, boots, officers' uniforms, &c., still continues to be made in Lyttelton prison, where also a considerable amount of printing is done for the Government Printer.

23. As regards Milford Sound, the work allotted to the prisoners was found much more stupendous and the climate more unfavourable than could be gathered from mere descriptions, and owing to the terribly heavy rainfall the prisoners were only able to work about half the year. To give some idea of the climate it may be mentioned that on the last day of last year 11½ in. of rain was the registered fall for twenty-four hours. The work set to the prisoners was to make a coach-road 16ft. wide with half a chain cleared on either side, and there was to be an officer of the Public Works Department to supervise and lay off the work; but soon after the work commenced that officer was withdrawn and the officers and prisoners were left to their own devices. The tools and appliances issued were also of a very inferior kind and quite unfitted for the work. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks a fair amount of work was done. Later on His Excellency, Lord Onslow, visited Milford, and I understand expressed an opinion that a coach-road was a mistake, and that a pack-track was all that was necessary; and a short time after the Hon. the Minister for Public Works visited Milford, and determined that the coach-road should be discontinued and a pack-track substituted, which naturally altered the entire aspect of the case. I at once reported that the construction of a pack-track was not suitable work for prisoners, as the constant shifting of camp which is necessitated by such work would be costly and unprofitable, while the result of camp not being constantly shifted must entail a great loss of time to the prisoners daily in going to and returning from work; while in a climate like Milford it is undesirable to employ prisoners at any distance from their camp. Again, to make prison labour on public works of this kind remunerative, at least 100 prisoners should have been sent instead of half that number, as it takes very little additional staff to supervise 100 than it does to look after 50. I claim, however, to have clearly demonstrated by the Milford Sound experiment that, with trustworthy officers, prisoners can with safety be located and worked in any part of the colony. In justice to the officers who have been stationed at Milford it is pointed out that, during the time the camp has been there—namely, since December, 1890—there have been only four escapes, while a fair amount of discipline has been maintained; and had it not been for the unfavourable weather a

greater amount of work would certainly have been done. There is no reason to regret the experiment was tried; and had more prisoners been sent, and the same class of work as was first intended continued, the prisoners would ultimately have rendered a good account of themselves, and there can be no question as to the work fitting them to earn their living on discharge, a consideration of no small moment.

24. In Auckland another wing of the new prison is fast approaching completion, and should be ready for occupation in the spring, while in Wellington, as soon as the cook-house is finished, and the drainage- and gas-pipes laid down, the building should be ready for occupation. There is then only Dunedin prison to be rebuilt, and I have no hesitation in saying that this work should be commenced at once. This prison, which has been for many years a relic of the dark ages, is unfit for occupation; and though the reduced number of prisoners require a much smaller building than would have sufficed some years back, still a small prison should now be started; and, as it is so urgently required, I am of opinion that, at any rate, the first wing should, to save time, be built by contract, and additions might afterwards be made with prison labour. This is really now the only pressing work in connection with prison-accommodation, but it should no longer be neglected.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

As before stated, this Act continues to work exceedingly smoothly and well, though there is a slight falling-off in the numbers placed under it during the past year. A reference to Table shows that 72 persons came under its operation this year as against 93 in the preceding year. Of these 30 satisfactorily carried out the conditions of their licenses and were discharged, 3 were rearrested and committed to prison, 1 absconded—leaving 38 still under the supervision of the Probation Officers, completing their terms.

The amount of costs ordered to be paid by the various Courts before which these 72 offenders were brought was £179 11s., of which sum £81 13s. 6d. has been actually paid into the Probation Officers' hands, while the remainder, the greater part of which is not yet due, is being paid by instalments. The approximate cost of keeping these offenders in prison, had not the Probation Act been in force, would have been about £1,660, which, if added to the amount of costs actually paid, gives a saving of £1,741 13s. 6d. Since the Act came into force, in October, 1886, 448 persons have been placed on probation, of whom 361 were discharged after having satisfactorily completed the terms of their licenses, 21 were rearrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 2 died, 7 managed to elude the vigilance of the Probation Officers and absconded, while 56 remain still on probation. I must again commend the probation officers for their zeal, tact, and intelligence in dealing with this Act, and though I know in some cases pressure has been brought to bear, they have invariably conscientiously and fearlessly made their recommendations, which have in almost every case been accepted and acted upon by the Court. As regards the working of this Act in England and Wales, the following circular, published in a recent issue of the *Law Times*, gives some interesting details:—

First Offenders.

The following circular has been issued by the Home Secretary to Magistrates in England and Wales:—

"The Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879" (42 & 43 Vict. c. 49). "The Probation of First Offenders Act, 1887" (50 & 51 Vict. c. 25).

"Sir,—

"Home Office, Whitehall, 25th April, 1892.

"I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that from the information before him he has reason to believe that the provisions in the enactments cited in the margin are not so fully taken advantage of as they might be in the case of persons charged with offences of a trifling nature, or persons against whom no previous conviction has been proved. A return laid before Parliament in May, 1891, of the cases in which the Probation of First Offenders Act had been applied in the Metropolitan Police Districts and in five large provincial districts showed that of the total number (2,530) of persons dealt with under the Act during the three years 1888–90 only 169, or 6·6 per cent., had been called upon to appear and receive judgment, or were known to the police to have been subsequently convicted of a fresh offence. It would appear, however, that the provisions in question are much more frequently applied in some districts and by some benches of Magistrates than by others, and the Secretary of State has therefore thought it right to issue this circular, in the hope that it may lead to a general use of these enactments by Courts of summary jurisdiction, and of the Probation of First Offenders Act by Courts of Quarter Sessions, in cases where such course would be justified by the character of the offence, the youth of the offender, or other circumstances.

"I am, &c.,

"GODFREY LUSHINGTON."

Now, in New Zealand the number of those called upon to appear and receive judgment, or who are known to the police to have been subsequently convicted of a fresh offence, since the commencement of the Act is only 21, or 4·68 per cent., while we have no cause for complaint that the Benches do not take advantage of the Act.

I am, &c.,

A. HUME, Inspector of Prisons.

Table A.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS in the Colony, and their Disposal, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

State of the Prisons.		Auckland.		Dunedin.		Hokitika.		Invercargill.		Lyttelton.		Napier.		New Plymouth.		Wanganui.		Wellington.		Milford Sound.		Minor Gaols.		Total.		Grand Total.	
IN PRISON 1ST JANUARY.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
For trial, on remand, and <i>in transitu</i>	..	5	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	34	1	35	
Sentenced to—																											
Penal servitude	..	45	2	8	4	..	..	1	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	42	1	33	..	..	..	164	7	171	
One year's hard labour and upwards	..	20	2	5	1	3	..	..	..	26	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	20	..	12	..	..	..	98	3	101	
Three months' hard labour and upwards	..	47	12	7	6	5	2	3	..	13	6	9	1	2	..	4	..	19	3	..	..	7	..	116	30	146	
Under three months' hard labour	..	9	4	7	8	1	2	2	..	11	6	10	..	4	..	3	2	8	1	..	..	17	1	72	24	96	
Simple imprisonment	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	8	2	10	
Total	..	128	21	34	20	11	5	6	..	92	12	27	1	13	..	7	2	100	5	45	0	32	1	495	67	562	
RECEIVED.																											
Debtors	..	..	1	11	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	13	..	46	2	48	
Lunatics	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	7	2	3	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	32	9	66	17	83	
For trial, on remand, and <i>in transitu</i>	..	61	17	35	4	2	..	26	3	106	8	31	1	12	..	28	4	79	8	29	..	209	24	618	69	687	
Sentenced to—																											
Penal servitude	..	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	38	2	40	
One year's hard labour and upwards	..	24	8	8	..	3	1	3	..	22	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	4	..	97	2	99	
Three months' hard labour and upwards	..	53	34	24	26	12	2	6	..	50	17	34	..	2	2	15	2	54	21	..	..	9	3	259	107	366	
Under three months' hard labour	..	373	176	146	112	18	3	45	14	294	102	194	7	14	6	99	17	192	83	..	..	298	33	1,673	553	2,226	
Simple imprisonment	..	10	4	16	5	5	2	1	..	2	..	4	1	4	1	1	3	14	..	..	..	103	10	160	26	186	
Total	..	534	232	250	147	42	8	95	18	485	130	282	11	40	10	154	30	374	113	29	..	672	79	2,957	778	3,735	
Total for year	..	662	253	284	167	53	13	101	18	577	142	309	12	53	10	161	32	474	118	74	..	704	80	3,452	845	4,297	
DISCHARGED.																											
Debtors	..	..	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	14	1	47	3	50	
Lunatics transferred to asylums	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	9	1	2	..	2	2	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	25	8	50	18	68	
Acquitted after remand	..	46	12	26	5	3	..	19	3	86	7	27	..	6	..	2	2	61	8	..	..	51	6	327	43	370	
On remission of sentence	..	68	10	19	6	5	1	2	..	52	1	15	..	8	..	2	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	229	18	247	
At expiration of sentence	..	420	204	172	141	25	8	46	13	323	123	214	8	16	9	110	23	214	100	..	..	417	38	1,957	667	2,624	
On bail or probation	..	4	2	11	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	4	1	32	5	37	
Transferred to other prisons or police	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	13	..	5	1	11	..	28	1	29	..	33	..	189	25	331	27	358	
Died naturally	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	2	9	
Total	..	550	231	252	153	36	10	83	17	487	132	271	11	46	10	149	31	372	109	34	..	700	79	2,980	783	3,763	
In prison at end of year	..	112	22	32	14	17	3	18	1	90	10	38	1	7	..	12	1	102	9	40	..	4	1	472	62	534	
Total for year	..	662	253	284	167	53	13	101	18	577	142	309	12	53	10	161	32	474	118	74	..	704	80	3,452	845	4,297	
Greatest number of both sexes at one time	..	159	..	60	..	20	..	19	..	115	..	39	..	16	..	20	..	124	..	45	..	80	..	..	..	..	
Least number of both sexes at one time	..	111	..	39	..	6	..	4	..	86	..	18	..	5	..	8	..	89	..	40	..	9	..	..	..	..	
Daily average	..	117.80	16.65	32.63	15.03	11.21	1.19	8.60	0.20	89.17	10.83	25.70	0.90	8.42	1.11	10.19	2.38	99.0	9.0	43.0	..	13.50	1.10	459.22	58.39	517.61	
Prisoners ill 48 hours or more	..	66	18	87	36	3	1	4	..	36	22	22	..	2	..	8	..	2	2	2	..	3	..	261	79	340	
Prisoners admitted to hospital	..	28	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	3	..	38	3	41	
Daily average on sick list	..	2.25	0.52	0.44	0.39	..	..	0.10	..	1.30	0.43	0.60	..	..	..	0.28	..	1.0	0.75	..	..	1.0	..	6.97	2.09	9.06	

Table B.
EXPENDITURE under the different Heads of Service for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners (Male .. Female ..)	117-80 16-65	32-63 15-03	11-21 1-19	8-60 0-20	89-17 10-83	25-70 0-90	8-42 1-11	10-19 2-38	99-00 9-00	402-72 57-29
Total	134-45	47-66	12-40	8-80	100-00	26-60	9-53	12-57	108-00	460-01
HEADS OF SERVICE.										
Staff :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances	4,159 10 6	1,857 1 4	830 0 0	568 15 6	3,410 15 3	918 6 8	797 10 0	526 15 0	3,351 16 9	16,420 11 0
Uniforms	70 6 7	32 8 0	24 4 10	12 7 4	173 16 2	12 4 8	11 9 8	11 8 4	31 10 8	379 16 3
Total	4,229 17 1	1,889 9 4	854 4 10	581 2 10	3,584 11 5	930 11 4	808 19 8	538 3 4	3,383 7 5	16,800 7 3
Cost per prisoner	31 9 2	39 12 10	68 17 10	66 0 9	35 16 11	34 19 8	84 17 9	42 16 3	31 0 9	36 10 5
Maintenance :										
Rations	909 14 6	390 11 4	150 2 5	65 1 0	666 1 6	202 13 11	102 9 5	84 18 1	679 0 11	3,250 13 1
Fuel and light	160 10 7	90 11 5	56 11 9	44 19 3	241 8 10	59 13 7	36 15 1	69 0 5	136 10 0	896 0 11
Bedding and clothing	160 3 2	107 6 5	33 9 3	3 5 8	247 8 9	15 5 0	.. ..	28 11 2	354 0 5	949 9 10
Medicines and medical comforts	135 17 11	26 13 0	3 6 8	0 6 1	35 12 4	7 8 8	6 17 8	18 11 3	124 10 2	359 3 9
Furniture	26 4 4	9 3 7	2 18 6	0 18 3	1 4 3	15 17 0	.. ..	6 12 8	22 18 1	85 16 8
Soap, cleaning materials, &c.	108 7 0	12 10 5	16 2 0	2 5 9	47 6 3	7 15 0	4 12 2	10 14 8	26 19 6	236 12 9
Total	1,500 17 6	636 16 2	262 10 7	116 16 0	1,239 1 11	308 13 2	150 14 4	218 8 3	1,343 19 1	5,777 17 0
Cost per prisoner	11 3 3	13 7 3	21 3 5	13 5 5	12 7 10	11 12 5	15 16 3	17 7 6	12 6 7	12 11 2
Incidental :										
Rates, rent, &c.	39 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	14 0 0	52 0 0	7 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	1 10 0	114 5 0
Conveyance of officers and prisoners	80 18 0	49 4 0	.. ..	14 9 11	133 12 10	35 6 0	12 7 6	32 3 7	56 12 10	464 14 8
Tools, materials, &c. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gratuities to prisoners on discharge, &c.	177 15 0	54 1 2	16 2 10	34 16 5	139 12 9	49 17 2	16 3 5	94 7 5	254 2 9	826 18 11
Total	297 18 0	103 5 2	16 2 10	63 6 4	365 5 7	92 13 2	28 10 11	126 11 0	312 5 7	1,405 18 7
Cost per prisoner	2 4 4	2 3 4	1 6 0	7 3 11	3 13 0	3 9 8	2 19 10	10 1 4	2 17 5	3 1 1
Gross total cost	6,028 12 7	2,629 10 8	1,132 18 3	761 5 2	5,188 18 11	1,331 17 8	988 4 11	883 2 7	5,039 12 1	23,984 2 10
Gross cost per annum	44 16 9	55 3 5	91 7 3	86 10 1	51 17 9	50 1 5	103 13 11	70 5 1	46 4 9	52 2 8
Deduct :										
Cash received for maintenance	154 15 1	36 18 6	.. ..	8 14 0	784 2 8	1 19 0	.. ..	5 8 1	17 12 4	1,009 9 8
Work for other departments, &c.	2,945 11 9	476 0 0	.. ..	143 0 0	999 16 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,642 4 9	6,206 12 7
Total	3,100 6 10	512 18 6	.. ..	151 14 0	1,733 18 9	1 19 0	.. ..	5 8 1	1,659 17 1	7,216 2 3
Net total cost	2,928 5 9	2,116 12 2	1,132 18 3	609 11 2	3,405 0 2	1,329 18 8	988 4 11	877 14 6	3,379 15 0	16,768 0 7
Net cost per prisoner	21 15 7	44 8 2	91 7 3	69 5 4	34 1 0	49 19 11	103 13 11	69 16 6	31 0 2	36 9 3

Table C.
EDUCATION of PRISONERS received during the Year 1891.

Prisons.	Sentence.		Read and write.		Read only.		Unable to read.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland	9	..	431	169	11	13	83	50	534	232
Dunedin	1	..	203	127	6	7	40	13	250	147
Hokitika	2	..	31	6	3	1	6	1	42	8
Invercargill	5	..	81	10	..	..	9	8	95	18
Lyttelton	1	..	407	112	17	10	60	8	485	130
Napier	3	..	250	10	11	..	18	1	282	11
New Plymouth	..	..	35	7	..	2	5	1	40	10
Wanganui	5	..	117	26	7	4	25	..	154	30
Wellington	8	..	321	98	24	9	21	6	374	113
Milford Sound	..	..	27	..	..	..	2	..	29	..
Minor gaols	10	1	579	53	11	12	72	13	672	79
Total	44	1	2,482	618	90	58	341	101	2,957	778

Table D.
AGES of PRISONERS received during the Year 1891, and CAUSES of their DETENTION.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Milford Sound.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Under 10 years :												
Felony	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Misdemeanour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor offences	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9
Debt or lunacy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 years :												
Felony	10	10	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	7	33
Misdemeanour	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Minor offences	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	7	18
Debt or lunacy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years :												
Felony	24	16	5	4	18	..	2	6	13	2	19	109
Misdemeanour	3	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	8	20
Minor offences	24	17	2	..	18	1	..	2	6	..	13	82
Debt or lunacy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
20 to 25 years :												
Felony	23	15	1	9	25	7	..	2	31	5	20	138
Misdemeanour	7	..	3	3	3	5	1	3	11	1	10	47
Minor offences	45	25	2	3	48	..	..	9	19	..	31	182
Debt or lunacy	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	7	13
25 to 30 years :												
Felony	22	9	2	6	22	4	2	5	21	7	28	128
Misdemeanour	6	2	4	5	5	10	1	3	14	..	17	67
Minor offences	54	31	2	3	68	5	..	16	54	..	52	285
Debt or lunacy	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	6	13
30 to 40 years :												
Felony	30	31	2	9	34	14	4	15	42	7	29	217
Misdemeanour	14	5	..	6	9	25	10	5	26	1	38	139
Minor offences	131	97	3	11	140	37	..	28	95	..	104	646
Debt or lunacy	..	4	..	5	2	6	4	2	5	..	13	41
40 to 50 years :												
Felony	30	15	1	2	26	10	2	6	21	3	14	130
Misdemeanour	8	1	5	5	5	20	10	1	13	..	39	107
Minor offences	140	60	4	15	88	43	..	25	28	..	103	506
Debt or lunacy	..	3	2	3	..	4	1	4	1	..	10	28
50 to 60 years :												
Felony	17	10	..	1	13	6	..	5	11	3	17	83
Misdemeanour	3	1	2	5	1	30	4	1	3	..	11	61
Minor offences	90	29	5	9	58	40	1	30	30	..	87	379
Debt or lunacy	1	5	..	3	3	1	1	1	2	..	11	28
60 years and upwards :												
Felony	13	2	..	..	5	6	3	1	6	..	5	41
Misdemeanour	1	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	5	..	2	16
Minor offences	58	6	3	1	21	10	..	8	16	..	28	151
Debt or lunacy	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	3	10
Summary :												
Felony	170	108	11	31	144	47	13	41	159	27	139	890
Misdemeanour	43	10	15	25	25	96	29	14	74	2	128	461
Minor offences	552	265	21	42	441	136	1	118	240	..	432	2,248
Debt or lunacy	1	14	3	15	5	14	7	11	14	..	52	136
Total	766	397	50	113	615	293	50	184	487	29	751	3,735

Table E.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the Year 1891.

Prisons.				Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland	..	..	..	63	19	47	6	206	172	316	197
Dunedin	..	..	..	39	8	25	11	62	116	126	135
Hokitika	..	..	..	4	2	4	1	3	2	11	5
Invercargill	..	..	..	4	1	13	1	16	13	33	15
Lyttelton	..	..	..	64	10	35	5	84	88	183	103
Napier	..	..	..	40	1	17	2	109	3	166	6
New Plymouth	..	..	..	12	1	3	1	5	5	20	7
Wanganui	..	..	..	15	3	10	2	60	11	85	16
Wellington	..	..	..	20	4	33	20	84	78	137	102
Milford Sound	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	3	..	12	..
Minor gaols	..	..	..	69	12	44	8	112	21	225	41
Total	..	..	..	335	61	235	57	744	509	1,314	627

Table F.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS for Five Years, 1887-91.

Year.				Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1887	..	..	..	479	77	291	57	776	508	1,546	642
1888	..	..	..	423	65	261	58	848	450	1,532	573
1889	..	..	..	388	72	252	68	769	409	1,409	549
1890	..	..	..	423	51	255	51	813	561	1,491	663
1891	..	..	..	335	61	235	57	744	509	1,314	627

Table G.
NUMBER of CONVICTS (Prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude) in the different Prisons.

Prisons.						31st December, 1890.	31st December, 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	47	48	1	..
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	..	3
Hokitika	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..
Lyttelton	..	..	..	..	..	34	27	..	7
Napier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
New Plymouth	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Wanganui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	43	46	3	..
Milford Sound	..	..	..	..	..	33	32	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	171	167	7	11
Net decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Table H.
CRIMES of PRISONERS sentenced to PENAL SERVITUDE or HARD LABOUR for Twelve Months and upwards during the Year 1891.

Arson	..	..	..	3	Larceny as a bailee	..	..	..	1
Assault with intent to rob	..	..	..	2	Larceny from a dwelling	..	..	..	14
Assault causing bodily harm	..	..	..	6	Larceny from the person	..	..	..	9
Breach of Customs Act	..	..	..	1	Manslaughter	..	..	..	1
Bigamy	..	..	..	1	Murder	..	..	..	2
Burglary	..	..	..	3	Obtaining goods by false pretences	..	..	..	7
Carnally knowing	..	..	..	1	Perjury	..	..	..	1
Coinage offences	..	..	..	1	Rape	..	..	..	1
Embezzlement and fraud	..	..	..	4	Robbery	..	..	..	1
Forgery and uttering	..	..	..	21	Robbery with violence	..	..	..	7
Horse- and cattle-stealing	..	..	..	4	Sodomy	..	..	..	1
Housebreaking	..	..	..	11	Vagrancy	..	..	..	4
Indecent assault	..	..	..	4	Wounding	..	..	..	2
Insulting language	..	..	..	1					
Larceny not otherwise described	..	..	..	17	Total	..	..	..	134
Larceny, accessory to	..	..	..	3					

Table I.

VISITS of the VISITING JUSTICES to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1891.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Auckland:													
Joseph Newman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. La Roche	5	4	4	2	4	6	6	4	4	3	6	4	52
T. Thompson, M.H.R. ..	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	14
R. W. Moody	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
P. F. De Quincey	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	16
M. Niccol	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	8
Dunedin:													
C. H. Carew, R.M.	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	5
G. G. Russell	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
W. L. Simpson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
G. Fenwick	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	6
Dr. Hislop	2	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	16
W. Elder	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	7
W. Thomson	..	1	1	2	..	2	3	..	..	2	2	..	13
H. Gourley	..	..	2	2	3	2	..	1	1	2	2	3	18
J. Logan	2	3	1	3	2	3	6	1	2	6	1	3	33
Hokitika:													
Hon. J. A. Bonar, M.L.C. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
J. Bevan	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
M. J. Mandhl	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Invercargill:													
Thomas Perkins	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	5
William Todd	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
H. Feldwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
R. F. Cuthbertson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Lyttelton:													
R. Westenra	4	3	3	4	5	2	3	5	4	4	1	2	40
H. Allwright	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	11
R. Beetham, R.M.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Napier:													
J. Anderson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
H. S. Tiffin	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
E. Lyndon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	13
New Plymouth:													
R. Parris	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	2	..	1	10
H. Weston	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4
R. Trimble	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4
Wanganui:													
E. N. Lifferton	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	12
F. A. Krull	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	7
G. Carson	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	9
A. J. Parsons	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4
Wellington:													
J. R. Blair	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	13
J. Mackay	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
J. G. Butts	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
P. F. De Quincey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
C. C. Graham, R.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5

Table J.

VISITS of the INSPECTOR to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1891.

Prisons.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Auckland	6, 8, 10, 19	..	..	..	3, 4, 5, 8	..	..	..	..	..	29	7, 8
Dunedin	..	..	11, 14, 18, 19	..	26, 27, 29, 30	..	..	..	..	14, 16, 20, 21, 22	..	..
Hokitika	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill	..	..	16, 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	15, 16	..	..
Lyttelton	..	..	12, 23, 24	..	..	3	..	..	..	10, 29, 30	..	..
Napier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13, 14
New Plymouth	3	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Wanganui	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Wellington	..	14	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	19	..

N.B.—Visited Mount Cook and Port Hallsell once a week when in Wellington.

Table K.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1891.
AUCKLAND PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J. H.	Insulting language to his officer	Warder Denison ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
C. W.	Disrespect to his officer ..	Warder O'Donohue ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
A. McL.	Being in possession of a prohibited article	Asst.-Warder Watty..	" ..	To forfeit 12 marks.
D. B.	(1.) Ditto	Asst.-Warder Foreman	R. W. Moody, V.J. ...	1 day bread and water.
	(2.) Threatening language to his officer	Warder Chilton ..		
A. McL.	Purloining a pipe ..	Asst.-Warder Ainslie		
C. R.	Aiding a fellow-prisoner in commission of an offence	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. R.	Insulting language to his officer	Warder Coffey ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
T. F.	Disrespect to his officer ..	Warder Gideon ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	"
T. F.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Ainslie	" ..	"
J. G.	Refusing to work ..	Warder Chilton ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. G.	Being in possession of a prohibited article	Asst.-Warder Foreman	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	To forfeit 6 marks.
C. R.	Insulting language to his officer	Warder O'Donohue ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
C. R.	Profane language and threatening his officer	Warders Crook and O'Donohue	" ..	"
A. R.	Disrespect to her officer	The Matron ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
A. McN.	Insulting language to his officer	Warder Chilton ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
A. W.	Ditto	" ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
J. R.	Insulting language to a fellow-prisoner	Warder O'Donohue ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. R.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Pl.-Warder Robinson	" ..	1 day bread and water.
J. G.	Idleness	Pl.-Warder Rutherford	" ..	2 days bread and water.
C. R.	Disobedience	Asst.-Wrd. McMurray	" ..	1 day bread and water.
C. R.	Insulting language to the Gaoler	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
A. McN.	Disobedience	Asst.-Wrd. McMurray	" ..	1 day bread and water.
M. K.	Disrespect to his officer ..	Pl.-Warder Rutherford	" ..	To forfeit 8 marks.
J. W.	Refusing to go to work ..	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
T. F.	Disobedience	Warder Russell ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. W.	Communicating with fellow-prisoner without leave	Asst.-Wrd. McMurray	" ..	1 day bread and water.
T. M. F.	Wilfully damaging door of his cell	Asst.-Warder Bethune	" ..	"
C. B.	Ditto	" ..	" ..	"
R. J.	Threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Wrd. McMurray	" ..	2 days bread and water.
C. T.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	" ..	1 day bread and water.
J. W.	Disorderly conduct ..	Warder Chilton ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	"
J. W.	Insulting language to his officer	" ..	" ..	"
C. T.	Ditto	Warder Coffey ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	"
T. F.	Insulting and threatening language to a fellow-prisoner	Warder Ryan ..	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	2 days bread and water and to forfeit 48 marks.
C. R.	Refusing to work and using threatening language	Warder Treacy ..	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
C. R.	Malingering	Pl.-Warder Woolley ..	J. Giles, R.M. ..	"
A. McC.	Disobedience	The Gaoler ..	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	Ditto, and to forfeit 48 marks.
J. McA.	Whistling in his cell ..	Warder Ryan ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
A. B.	Smoking in his cell ..	Pl.-Warder Woolley ..	W. Niccol, V.J. ..	To forfeit 6 marks.
A. B.	Being in possession of a prohibited article	" ..	" ..	"
F. S.	Smoking in his cell ..	" ..	" ..	"
F. S.	Being in possession of a prohibited article	Warder O'Donohue ..	" ..	"
A. F.	Insulting language to his officer	Night-watchman ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
G. P.	Refusing to go to work ..	Pl.-Warder Woolley ..	" ..	"
A. F.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
H. P.	Refusing to go to work ..	" ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
H. P.	Disobedience	" ..	" ..	Ditto, and to forfeit 12 marks.
F. S.	Refusing to go to work ..	" ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.

DUNEDIN PRISON.

E. M.	Damaging prison property	Asst.-Wdr. Armstrong	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
E. M.	"	Warder Blatchford ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
E. M.	"	Asst.-Warder Glover..	" ..	2 days bread and water.

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1891—continued.

HOKITIKA PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
A. B.	Idleness and disorderly conduct	Warder Brownie ..	J. Bevan, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
A. B.	Idleness	" ..	" ..	"

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

W. L.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Knight	W. Todd, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
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LYTTELTON PRISON.

T. K.	Obscene and insulting language to his officer	Instructing - Warder Prendergast	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. G.	Refusing to work ..	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	"
N. McN.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder Hawkins	" ..	2 days bread and water.
N. McN.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder Browne	" ..	1 day bread and water.
W. D.	Refusing to go to work ..	Warder White ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
N. McN.	"	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
E. R.	Destroying prison property	Asst.-Warder Hawkins	" ..	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. W.	Fighting	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	" ..	"
W. K.	"	" ..	" ..	"
G. H. D.	Idleness, quarreling with fellow-prisoner, and insolence to his officer	" ..	" ..	To forfeit 72 marks.
E. R.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
W. K.	Ditto	" ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
E. R.	Disfiguring the walls of his cell	Warder Clarke ..	" ..	To forfeit 72 marks.
W. P. S.	Making false statement against the Gaoler	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
C. L.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and damaging prison property	The Matron ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
C. L.	Disobedience and using threatening language to her officer	" ..	" ..	"
C. L.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	The Matron ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
C. L.	Threatening and abusive language to her officer	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
C. L.	Ditto	" ..	" ..	"
K. M.	"	Asst.-Matron Martin	" ..	1 day bread and water.
K. M.	"	The Matron ..	" ..	"
K. M.	"	" ..	" ..	"
G. H. D.	Wilfully destroying his clothes	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	" ..	To forfeit 18 marks.
J. J. M.	Disobedience	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	To forfeit 36 marks.
J. W.	Damaging prison property	Asst.-Warder Theobald	" ..	1 day bread and water.
P. J.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Inst.-Wdr. Prendergast	" ..	"
J. W.	Fighting	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
W. H.	In-olent language to his officer	Warder White ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
W. W.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	" ..	"
J. H. L.	Refusing to go to work ..	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	H. Allwright, V.J. ..	"
J. T.	Threatening language to his officer	Asst. Warder Joyce ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. F.	Obscene and insulting language to his officer	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	" ..	To forfeit 42 marks.

NAPIER PRISON.

P. McC.	Idleness	Asst.-Wdr. McNamara	E. Lyndon, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
G. K.	Secreting a knife on his person	Pl.-Warder Nicholson	" ..	"
W.	Refusing to work ..	Warder Forsythe ..	J. Anderson, V.J. ..	"

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

J. S.	Malingering	Pl.-Warder Fuller ..	R. Parris, V.J., and H. Weston, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. S.	Obscene and threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Wolner ..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	"

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1891—continued.
WANGANUI PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
W. J. S.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer	The Gaoler	E. N. Lifferton, V.J...	1 day bread and water.
J. S.	Wilful mismanagement of work	Asst.-Wdr. McWilliams	A. Tuke, R.M. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. S.	Preferring a false charge against his officer	"	"	7 days bread and water.
C. B.	Disobedience	The Gaoler	G. Carson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
C. B.	"	"	"	"
C. B.	Insulting language to a fellow-prisoner	"	"	"
W. J. S.	Disobedience	Asst.-Wdr. McWilliams	E. N. Lifferton, V.J...	"
W. J. S.	Disrespect to the Gaoler ..	The Gaoler	"	"
W. J. S.	Disobedience	Asst.-Wdr. McWilliams	"	"
R. N.	Insulting language to his officer	Asst.-Wdr. O'Sullivan	"	"
A. D.	Ditto	The Gaoler	G. Carson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
F. J.	Disobedience	"	E. N. Lifferton, V.J...	1 day bread and water.
C. W. H.	Communicating with a fellow-prisoner without leave	"	"	2 days bread and water.
J. B.	Disobedience	"	A. J. Parsons, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.

WELLINGTON PRISON.

E. A.	Refusing to work.. ..	The Matron	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. McD.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst.-Warder Nelson	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
M. O'H.	Refusing to go to work ..	Pl.-Warder Millington	"	2 days bread and water.
T. G.	Disobedience and using insulting language to his officer	Warder George ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water and to forfeit 42 marks.
J. S.	Fighting	Pl.-Warder Priclor ..	"	To forfeit 42 marks.
G. A.	"	"	"	"
M. W.	(1.) "Disobedience; (2.) Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Pl.-Warder Millington	"	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 84 marks.
W. G.	Refusing to work	Asst.-Warder Scanlan	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
M. O'H.	Disobedience and insolence to the prison surgeon	Pl.-Warder Millington	"	To forfeit 42 marks.
G. A.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	"	"
J. S.	Ditto	"	"	"
E. J. K.	"	"	"	"
J. W.	"	Pl.-Warder Millington	"	To forfeit 84 marks.
W. A. N.	"	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	"	To forfeit 42 marks.
H. E.	Obscene language to his officer	Warder Meehan ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
H. E.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	"	1 day bread and water.
H. E.	Disobedience	Pl.-Warder Millington	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
H. E.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison..	Asst.-Warder Riddick	"	"
H. E.	Disobedience	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	"	"
M. W.	Threatening and insulting language to his officer	"	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 42 marks.
J. S.	Disobedience and disturbing the quiet of the prison	Pl.-Warder Millington	"	3 days bread and water.
J. McK.	Attempting to assault a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	"	1 day bread and water and to forfeit 24 marks.
J. S.	Obscene and threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Lacey ..	"	2 days bread and water.
J. M.	Refusing to work.. ..	"	J. F. De Quincey, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
F. A.	Threatening and obscene language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Levin ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. McK.	Ditto	Pl.-Warder Reardon..	"	2 days bread and water.
J. McK.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Warder Meehan ..	C. C. Graham, R.M. and V.J.	3 days bread and water.
J. McK.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder Scanlan	Ditto	"
J. P. C.	Threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Lacey ..	"	"
R. F.	Ditto	Pl.-Warder Millington	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
H. P.	"	Asst.-Warder May ..	"	"
H. E.	Creating confusion in the ranks	Pl.-Warder Reardon..	"	"
W. E.	Fighting	Asst.-Warder Murphy	"	"
C. L.	"	"	"	"
M. O'H.	Threatening and abusive language to his officer	Warder Richards ..	"	"

Table K—*continued*.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1891—*continued*.
WELLINGTON PRISON—*continued*.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
C. C.	Idleness and insubordinate language	Asst.-Warder Nelson..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
M. O'H.	Refusing to work.. ..	Pl.-Warder Millington	C. C. Graham, R.M. and V.J.	"
H. B.	Making frivolous complaints	The Matron ..	Ditto ..	1 day bread and water.
C. C.	Disobedience	Pl.-Warder Beardon..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
J. D.	Ditto	" ..	" ..	"
J. H.	"	" ..	" ..	"
J. McK.	"	" ..	" ..	"
A. R.	"	" ..	" ..	"

Table L.

"FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1886."

AGES and TERMS of PROBATION of OFFENDERS placed under the Act during the Year 1891.

Ages.	Three Months and under.	Six Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Waiting Trial.	Total.
Under 10 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
From 10 to 15 years	4	3	..	..	..	..	7
" 15 " 20 "	11	16	3	..	..	..	30
" 20 " 25 "	2	5	2	1	..	..	10
" 25 " 30 "	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
" 30 " 40 "	2	4	1	..	..	1	8
" 40 " 50 "	1	4	..	..	1	..	6
" 50 " 60 "	1	1	3	..	..	..	5
60 years and upwards	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Total	23	35	11	1	1	1	72

[*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, nil; printing (1,500 copies), £13 10s.]

Price 6d.]

By Authority: GEORGE DIDSBUY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1892

