

Instruction is given in,—

(a.) *Agricultural*:—

Draining,
Fencing (wire, rail, and live),
Fertilising,
Bringing in rough land,
Cropping,
Raising vegetables,
Cultivating fruit,
Bee-farming,
Shearing sheep, crutching, and dipping,
Milking,
Fattening cattle, sheep, and pigs,
Killing and dressing cattle, sheep, and pigs,
Treatment of diseases of cattle, sheep, and pigs,
Poultry-farming.

(b.) *Handicrafts*:—

Training in such handicrafts as are necessary for the economical working of a farm is given to all inmates. The training covers instruction in,—

(1.) *Blacksmithing*:—

Tying a wheel,
Riveting,
Sharpening and hardening a ploughshare,
Fitting and nailing on a horse-shoe, removing and changing shoes (not the making of a shoe),
Welding,
The use of the soldering-bolt,
The use of the stock and die.

(2.) *Carpentry*:—

General instruction in the uses of all ordinary tools used in carpentry, with special instruction in the use of the axe and adze.

General instruction in the suitability of different varieties of timber for different purposes.

(3.) *Miscellaneous*:—

The use of cement; how to lay concrete or rubble floor; how to lay bricks for small jobs; how to glaze; and how to mix and use paint.

Each course is complete in itself, and every prisoner graduates through such courses as will give him a thorough knowledge of one or more departments of farming. Every prisoner is supposed to have a satisfactory knowledge of all branches, so that, should he take up one definite branch in order to gain his livelihood, he is also able to conduct some other branch with profit, and thus vary his work and interests from those of his main pursuit.

All prisoners are required to master the handicrafts that are necessary for the successful undertaking of their branch of farming.

As some of the men may take up land in the backblocks, they are taught how to cook for themselves, how to preserve their health, treat minor ailments, and detect the presence of more serious ones.

Educational.—Instruction is given in the following branches of education:—

Arithmetic.—The keeping of accounts, calculation of interest, nature of simple financial transactions, and simple mensuration.

English.—How to speak and write correctly; how to correspond upon matters of business, and express one's thoughts on matters of general interest; how to understand and appreciate English standard authors.

THE INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.

When the Agricultural Reformatory is fairly established, the accommodation will be so extended as to allow for the establishment of a reformatory carried out on a purely industrial and educational system. The two reformatories will occupy the same site and be placed under the same administration, the difference being that some men will be applied to industrial tasks and others to agricultural. The industrial training provided for agricultural inmates will still be carried on. There will in fact be but one reformatory, having the two sides, the one industrial, the other agricultural.

FEMALE-INSTITUTIONS.

Provision is made for the setting-apart of one central prison for the detention of all females sentenced to imprisonment.

This building is divided into two main divisions, the inmates of the one division having no communication whatsoever with the inmates of the other division.

One division is conducted as a *reformatory*, and the other as a *prison* or *penitentiary*.