

1913.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1912;

ALSO

OPERATION OF THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1908

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

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

The UNDER-SECRETARY, Department of Justice, to the Hon. the MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice, Wellington, 31st July, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to present the report of the Inspector of Prisons and the Deputy Inspector for the year ended 31st December last, together with extracts from the Gaolers' reports and the annual prison statistics.

C. B. JORDAN.

The INSPECTOR OF PRISONS and the DEPUTY INSPECTOR to the UNDER-SECRETARY FOR JUSTICE.

SIR,—

Department of Justice (Prisons Branch), 29th July, 1913.

We have the honour to submit the thirty-second annual report on the prisons. The changes that have taken place since the presentation of the first report, in 1881, in the daily average of prisoners, the expenditure on the prison system, and the variation in the gross cost per head during the period between 1880 and 1913 are interesting, and are tabulated hereunder :—

No. 1.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Gross Cost per Head.	Daily Average.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
	£	£ s. d.			
1881	31,295	43 2 1	631·66	94·37	726·03
1886	32,048	53 18 9	521·25	73·05	594·30
1891	23,984	52 2 8	402·72	57·29	460·01
1896	26,486	47 3 3	505·22	56·37	561·59
1901	28,506	45 16 10	559·81	62·04	621·85
1906	34,811	47 8 7	654·58	79·33	723·91
1911	44,494	51 10 10	799·08	64·18	863·26
1912	46,134	50 5 2	853·82	64·07	917·89

EXPENDITURE.

The growth in the expenditure between 1906 and 1911, as shown by the above table, is accounted for by the fact that until the year 1910 the expenditure on tree-planting camps and on police and minor gaols was not included in the expenditure tables. Taking into account the increased cost of management, transport, rations, &c., caused by the establishment of the tree-planting camps, the rise in the cost per head is comparatively small. If the practice adopted in earlier years is followed, and the expenditure on police and minor gaols (£2,274) for 1912 deducted from the grand total (£46,134), the cost per head would be reduced to £48 18s. 3d. As a set-off against the expenditure there is a gradual increase in the credits, the total amount received by the Department during the year ended the 31st December last being £5,431. When this is deducted from the total expenditure it lowers the net cost per head to £44 6s. 6d.

Although £5,431 may be regarded as a substantial return from certain branches of prison-work, it by no means represents the total value of the prison labour engaged in various directions. In tree-planting alone, for which no credit is transferred, the value of the work done during the year is assessed at £3,256. The reclamation-work being carried on at Invercargill is of considerable value, and will result in the Department obtaining a very substantial asset in a few years' time. The development of the Waikeria property is also adding materially to its value; while the additions being made to different prisons, and much of the other work that is being done, enable the Department to effect a large saving in the general expenditure. A very large amount of prison labour has been utilized in connection with defence-works, and the maintenance and supervision of the prisoners so employed entails a considerable expenditure, for which the Department receives no financial credit. All these matters must be taken into consideration when dealing with the question of the cost of prisons. In fact, if the Prisons Department received an adequate financial credit from the other Departments for which it provides labour, the annual charges against the Prisons Department for the maintenance and supervision of prisoners would be reduced by many thousands of pounds, and the burden of cost would be properly debited to the votes of the Departments for which the work was done.

PRISON POPULATION.

The following table shows at five-yearly intervals the number of persons in prison per 10,000 of the general population :—

No. 2.

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.	Persons actually in Prison on 31st December.	Number of Persons in Prison per 10,000 of Population.
1881	500,910	690	13.77
1886	589,386	625	10.60
1891	634,058	534	8.42
1896	714,162	550	7.70
1901	787,656	713	9.05
1906	908,726	891	9.80
1911	1,125,406	873	8.51

This table, like the first, shows the fluctuation of the prison population. It is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the underlying causes governing the increase or decrease of offences as shown by the total number of prisoners in the gaols during different periods. During the year under review (1912) the daily average in prison was 54.63 greater than in 1911, while the figures for 1912 were the same as those for 1910. It will be noted on reference to Table A of the statistics that there has been a substantial decrease in the number of committals for serious crimes, judged by the length of the sentences imposed, compared not only with 1911, but with previous years. The table below gives the figures back to 1906 :—

No. 3.

Prisoners received during the Year sentenced to	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
One year's hard labour and upwards, and habitual criminals	411	390	434	412	291	214	157
Three months' hard labour and under one year	741	739	651	740	604	501	442
Criminals for reformatory detention only ..	..	..	..	..	..	68	53
Total number received for sentences of three months and over	1,152	1,129	1,085	1,152	895	783	652

From this table it will be seen that, judged by the standard of the length of the sentences imposed, there has been a steady decrease in the number of serious crimes (including in the category sentences of as little as three months, and reformatory detention), and that the increase in the daily

average of prisoners for the year has therefore been mainly caused by the increased number of minor offences. This will be seen on further reference to Table A for 1911 and 1912, from which it appears that in 1911 the total number of prisoners received for simple imprisonment and for sentences of under three months was 3,116, while in 1912 it was 3,313.

A study of No. 1 table shows that the most marked feature of the figures quoted is the decrease in the number of female prisoners, the daily average falling from 94·37 in 1881 to 64·07 in 1912. The lowest point in the descending scale was reached in 1897—viz., 48·5. Between 1897 and 1907 (80·03) the figures were again in the ascending scale, but since the latter year until 1912 there has been a decrease in the daily average of 15·33. The reduction in the average number of female prisoners from 94·37 per day in 1881 to 64·07 in 1912, although the population of the country practically doubled in that time, is somewhat remarkable, and, whatever the predisposing causes may have been, there is no doubt that there is now less crime among the women of the country than in earlier years, and very few of the female prisoners are of an essentially criminal character.

The figures with regard to the male prisoners show a gradual growth of the daily average from year to year, but this increase is by no means commensurate with the increase in our general population. The average number of male prisoners confined in our prisons during 1912 shows an increase of 54·74 per day over the previous year, but this is partly accounted for by the fact that the prison population was augmented by the incarceration of 69 men in one of our prisons for the non-payment of fines in a certain industrial dispute, and partly, as already pointed out, to the increase in the number of minor offences. This may be taken as an illustration of the fact that a sudden increase in the number of prisoners in any one year does not necessarily mean a proportional increase of crime, although in after-years when the statistics are published in the blue-books without explanation or comment such an interpretation is naturally placed upon them.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND PRISONERS SENTENCED TO REFORMATIVE DETENTION.

The complete statistics regarding the administration of the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, are set out in the annual report of the Prisons Board, and there is therefore no necessity to republish them in this report.

The Board expressed an opinion upon the difficulty of classifying and treating reformative prisoners, because of the latitude which the Courts had given to the interpretation of the class of persons it was intended, under the Crimes Amendment Act, to segregate under this form of sentence. The difficulty is certainly felt by the administration, in that the sentence cannot be accepted as a primary classification, there being no line of demarcation in criminal character between many reformative and hard-labour prisoners, and, in some cases, even habituals.

The number sentenced to reformative detention has therefore exceeded estimates, and their character and the nature of their crimes has precluded their being grouped together provisionally without injustice to the more hopeful.

TREE-PLANTING.

The utility of the tree-planting camps, both from the point of view of the prison administration and from the importance of afforestation to the State, has passed beyond question, and it will be of interest to give a brief survey of the work done since their initiation.

The first camp was established at Waiotapu on the 1st February, 1901; on the 5th September, 1902, a camp was established at Hanmer; on the 1st May, 1903, a camp was established at Dumgree, in the Marlborough District; and on the 1st August, 1903, a camp was established at Waipa, Rotorua.

The camp at Dumgree was closed in 1908, the value of the work carried out in that locality being £2,365; and the work at Hanmer is nearing completion.

The following is a statement of the total work done at the various camps:—

No. 4.

Tree-planting Prison.					Number of Trees planted.	Acres cleared (approximate only).
Waiotapu (now Kaingaroa)	..	..	..	..	19,020,031	6,923
Waipa	..	..	..	..	4,970,620	1,799
Dumgree	..	..	..	..	503,975	75
Hanmer	..	..	..	..	4,358,331	1,448
Totals	..	..	..	..	28,852,957	10,245

The total value of this work, as estimated by the officers of the Forestry Department, is £41,575. Though it may be impossible to estimate the future commercial value of the trees that have been planted, it will be recognized that they provide the State with a very considerable asset. Apart from the economic value of the work, the camps are recognized by the Prison authorities as being of very great value from a reformative standpoint, and as affording an opportunity of removing well-behaved prisoners from town prisons.

The camp at Waipa is a model of what can be done by well-directed prison labour. The camp at Hanmer has also been admirably kept, and the camp at Kaingaroa is being put into excellent order.

It is hardly necessary to say that the maintenance of prisoners in a number of small prisons is more costly than in large, properly equipped institutions; but with the completion of the prisons now in course of construction, and the segregation of prisoners in these prisons, the cost of maintenance and supervision should decrease rather than increase, and the saving made will in time recoup the expenditure now being incurred—not to mention the better facilities for finding profitable employment for the prisoners.

Payment for Tree-planting.—As the value of the tree-planting operations to the Forestry Department can be readily estimated, the question naturally arises as to whether the whole cost of providing labour for the work should be charged against the Prisons vote. The expense of maintaining prisoners and officers in the camps is necessarily higher than it is in the central prisons, and results in the undue expansion of the annual cost of carrying on the prisons of the Dominion. Not only is this the case, but as the Department will presently be paying a small wage to the “reformatory-detention” prisoners who are engaged upon this work, it certainly appears that the time has arrived when the Forestry Department should give the Prisons Department a financial credit, and so recoup the outlay that is taking place. A recommendation to this effect is contained in the report of the Forestry Commission, and it is hoped that an equitable adjustment will now be made between the two Departments.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

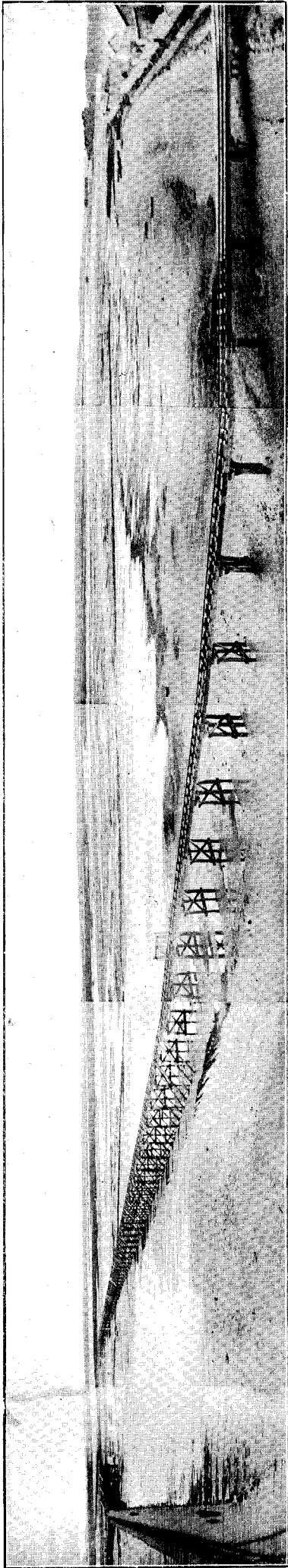
The undoubted advantage from all points of view of employing prison labour “in the open” has been thoroughly demonstrated by the successful working of tree-planting operations since the initiation of the system at Waiotapu in 1901; and for some time past it has been felt that a definite extension of the scheme to include all classes of agricultural work should be attempted. It was clear, however, that any enlargement of the system must be on definite and permanent lines, and, in order to attain this object, a sufficient area of land was acquired, as stated in last year’s report, within easy distance by road of the Town of Te Awamutu. The intention of the Department is to erect on this site a well-equipped and up-to-date prison which shall be conducted on reformatory lines.

While it is not intended to discount the value of industrial work in prisons, it is considered that in a country like New Zealand the natural outlet for what might almost be termed surplus labour is in the country and not in the towns. When under efficient supervision prisoners become inured to hard work, learn to handle the implements of husbandry, and to accustom themselves to general-farming routine. On their release they can readily take up a similar class of work without that feeling of inferiority to their fellows that might be experienced by the imperfectly trained tradesman. It is with this object in view that the prison at Waikeria is being established, and although the first draft of prisoners was sent there so recently as July of last year, much solid work has already been done, and the men who have been released appear to have found little difficulty in obtaining suitable work. From a public point of view this has a very important bearing, as it tends to prevent the aggregation of prisoners in the cities and towns, where, partly for lack of adequate equipment for earning their living, and partly owing to their return to their former environment, they often revert to crime.

At the time of writing it is only twelve months since the initial operations at Waikeria by prison labour were undertaken, and the number of prisoners sent there up to the present has necessarily been limited; yet quite a transformation in the appearance of the property has taken place: two miles and a half of drains have been cut; over four miles of fencing erected; 120 acres cleared, ploughed, and in grass; 24 acres cropped; 9 acres ploughed for oats; 50 acres cleared only; 21 acres ploughed a second time; the boundaries of the property cleared for fencing; 2,000 trees planted; a vegetable-garden of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres established; road access provided; and many other matters attended to that have assisted materially in improving the estate. In addition to the general development of the property, which has been carried out on lines approved by Mr. P. McConnell, Manager of the Ruakura Experimental Farm, a number of necessary buildings have been erected by the officers and prisoners, including a second cell-house to accommodate an additional twenty prisoners. The excavation of the site for the permanent prison structure is also well under way, and it should not be long before everything is in readiness for the foundations of the central wing of the building. The prison is to be built of concrete blocks, and the work of making the blocks in a building specially erected for the purpose has been commenced. There being an ample supply of suitable sand and gravel in the Mangatutu Stream, which forms the eastern boundary of the property, this form of construction can be carried out cheaply and effectively. The whole work will be done by prison labour under the supervision of an officer of the Public Works Department.

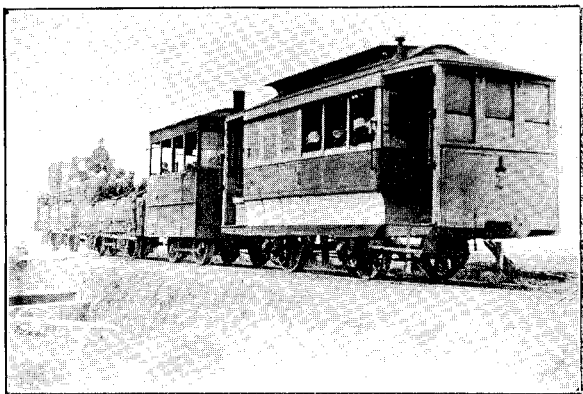
So far as the agricultural policy of the Department is concerned, a further development is taking place at Invercargill, where, as a return for the labour involved in building extensive walls and embankments for the purpose of reclaiming the wide Waihopai Estuary, the Invercargill Borough Council has agreed to transfer to the Prisons Department an area of 650 acres of land that at present forms part of the estuary. As soon as the initial work is completed the prisoners at Invercargill will be employed in bringing the land into cultivation, and a second agricultural institution will thus be established.

In pursuance of this policy it is proposed to obtain, if possible, an area of land in the Canterbury District to which the prisoners from Lyttelton Prison would be transferred. If this can be arranged it will mean a solid advance in the system of prison management and control in this country.



INVERCARGILL. RECLAMATION-WORKS.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AREA AFFECTED BY RECLAMATION NOW BEING CARRIED OUT BY PRISON LABOUR.

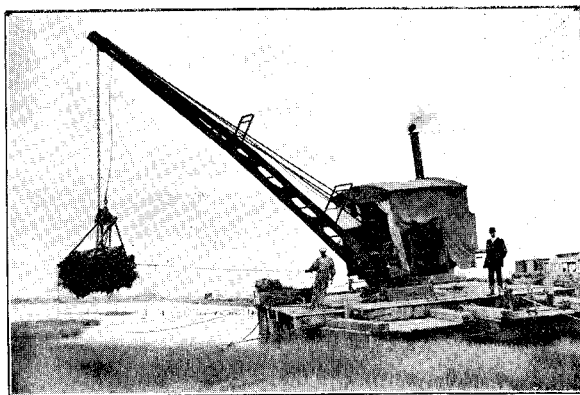
INVERCARGILL.—VIEWS OF RECLAMATION-WORK BEING CARRIED OUT ENTIRELY BY PRISON LABOUR.



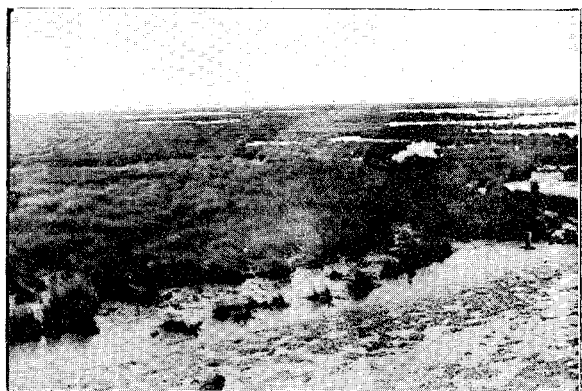
GANGS LEAVING FOR THE WORKS.



REMOVING "SPOIL," FOR FILLING.



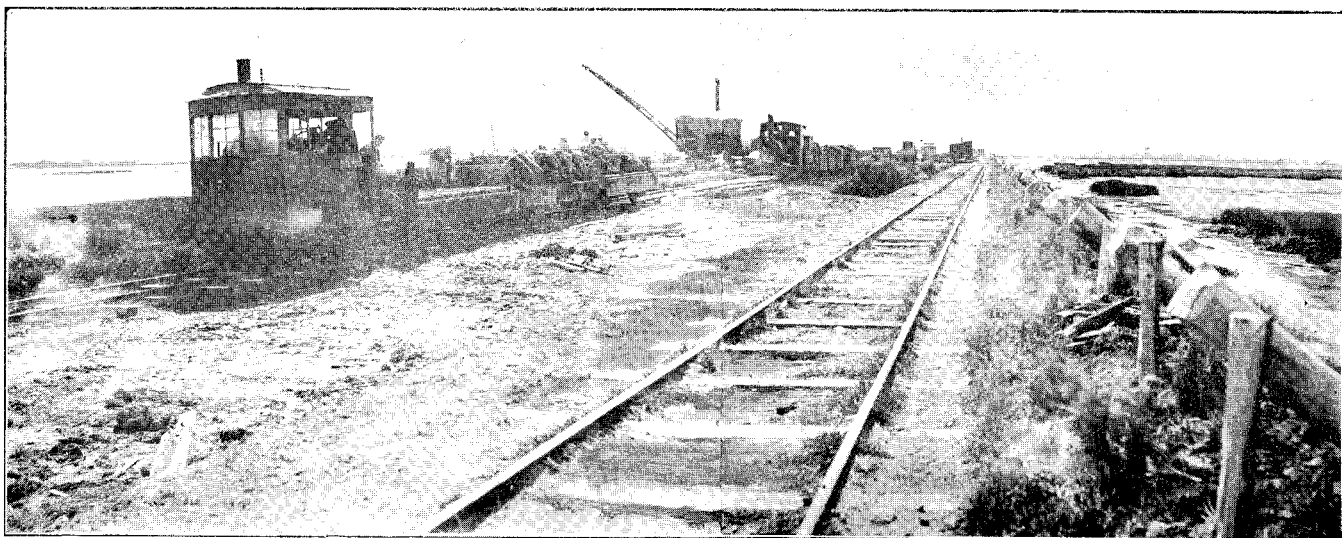
PRIESTMAN DREDGE AT WORK.



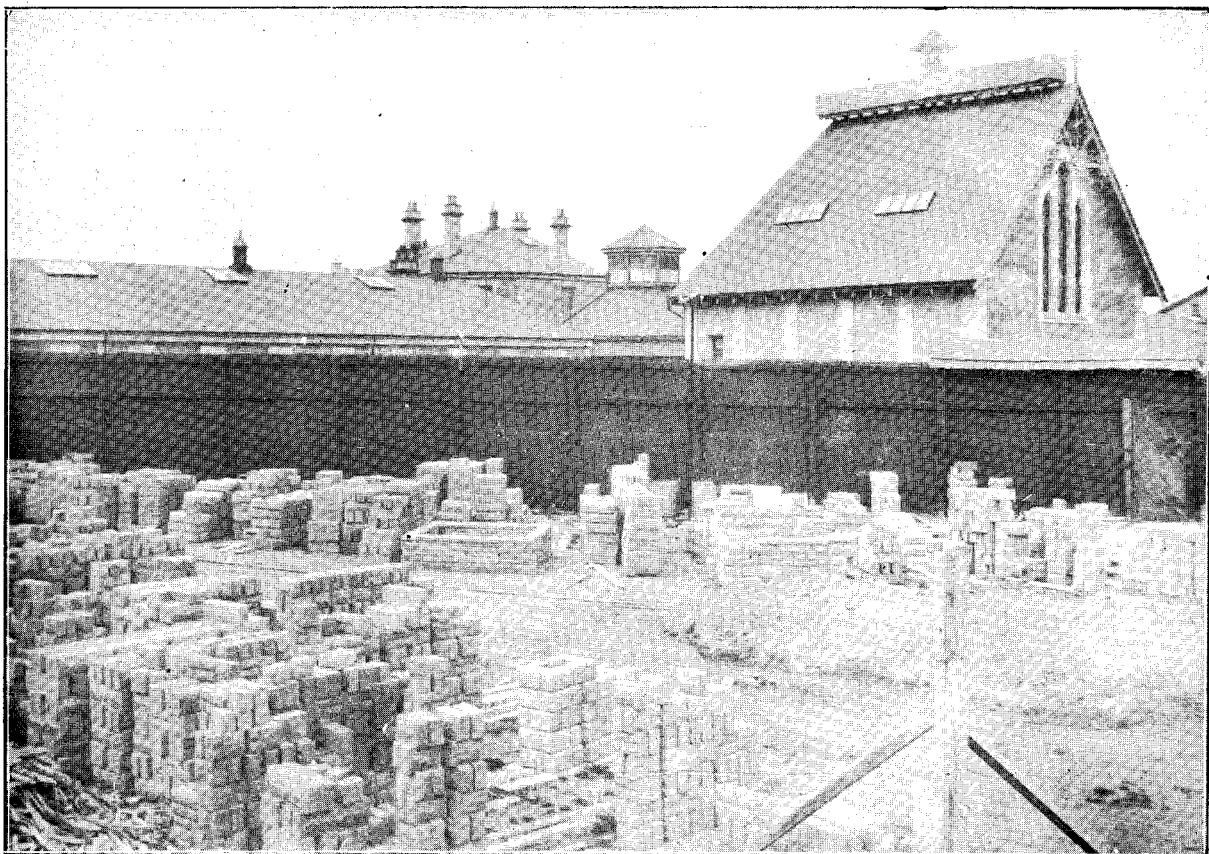
PART OF AREA THAT WILL BE DRAINED WHEN THE WORK IS COMPLETED.



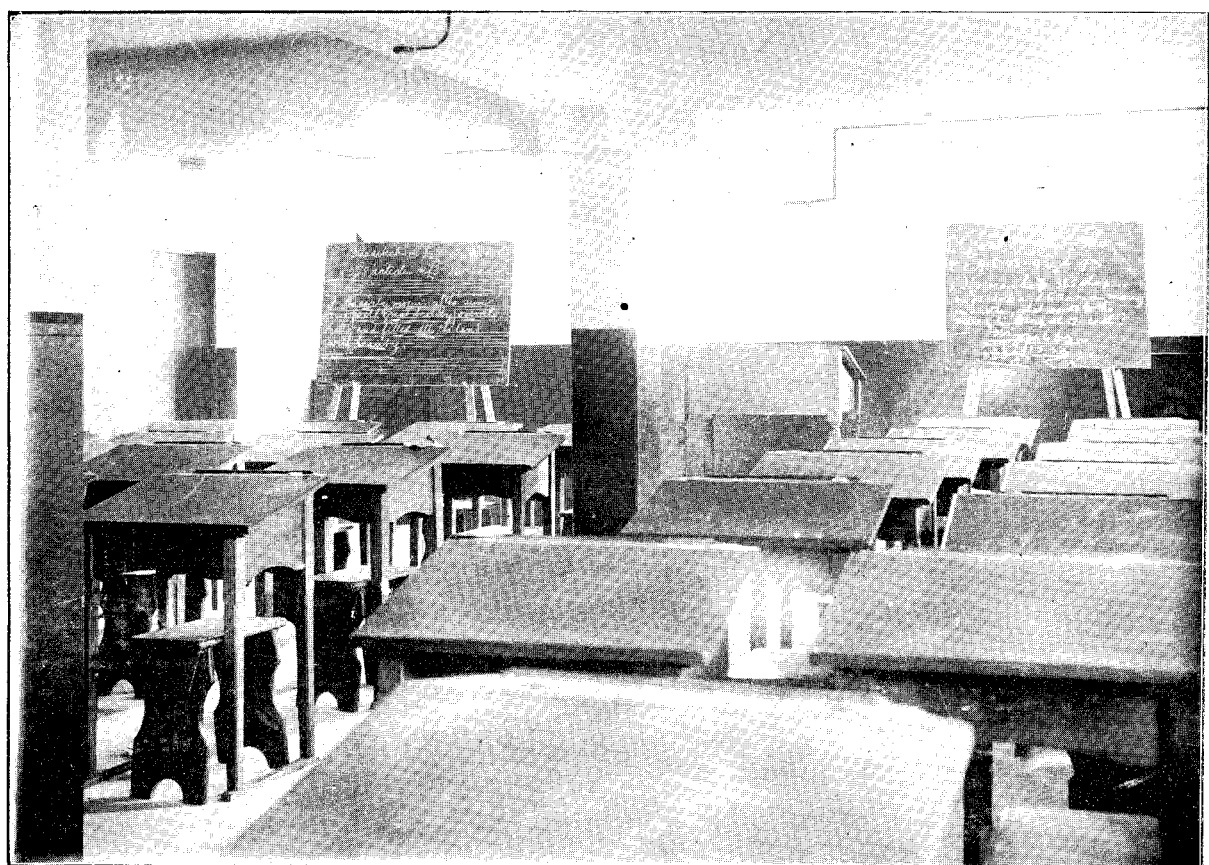
SECTION OF PRINCIPAL EMBANKMENT BEING CONSTRUCTED ON LINE OF OTATARA VIADUCT.



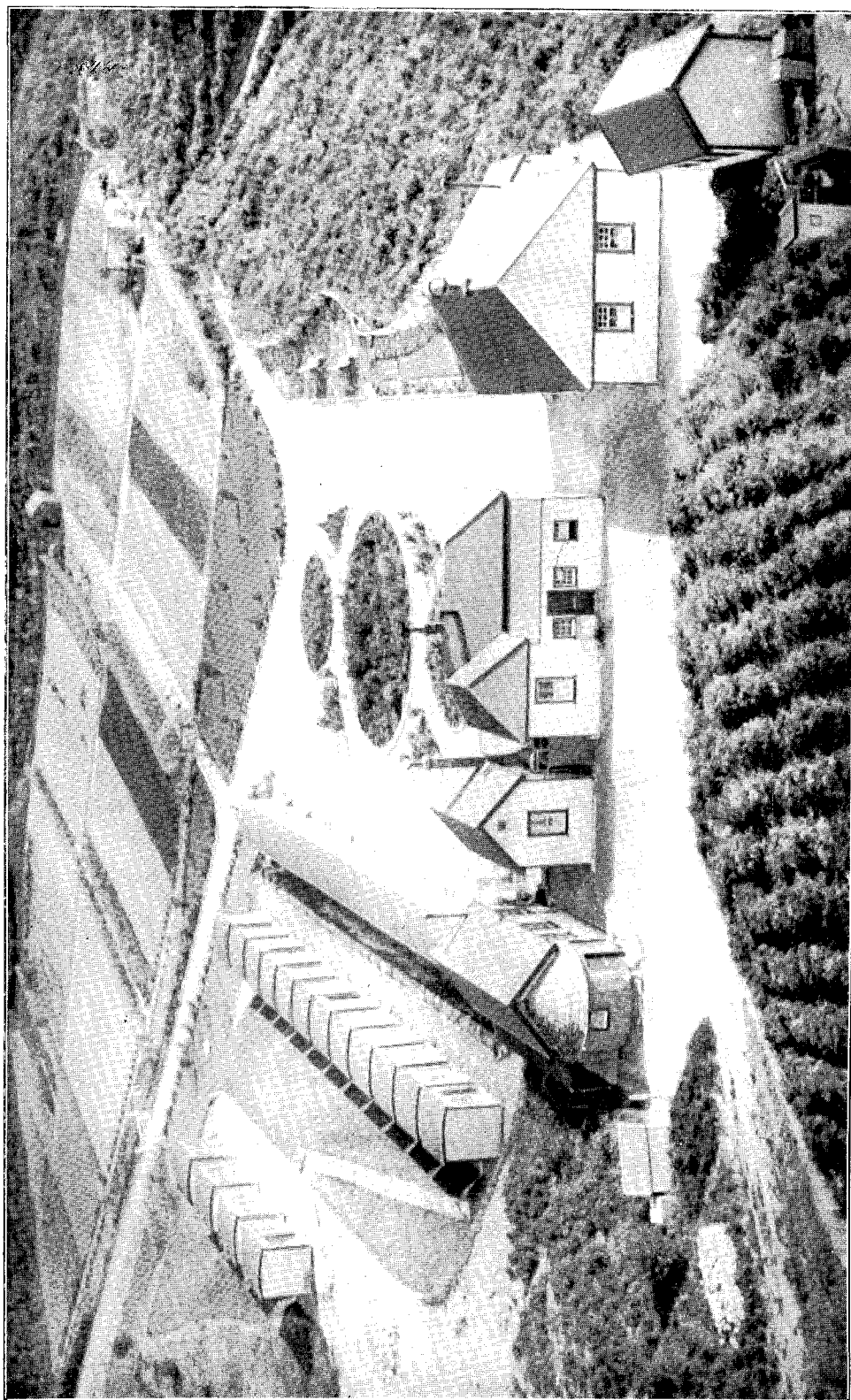
SECTION OF PRINCIPAL EMBANKMENT.—SURFACE VIEW.



INVERCARGILL PRISON.—CONCRETE-BLOCK MAKING: CONCRETE BLOCKS READY FOR DELIVERY.



INVERCARGILL PRISON.—SCHOOLROOM.



WAIPA PRISON CAMP, SHOWING VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDENS.

CONDITION AND SUITABILITY OF PRISON BUILDINGS.

Auckland.—The Mount Eden Prison, although built from plans that were prepared many years ago, still ranks as our leading penal prison. It is not built altogether in accordance with modern requirements, but it is secure and sanitary, and the general "lay out" of the structure is on sufficiently satisfactory lines. Unfortunately, there is no provision in the original design for adequate storage facilities, infirmary, and Medical Officer's room. There is an omission, too, that probably was not considered of any importance in the earlier days of prison-construction, but one that must be supplied at the present time when the reasonable comfort of the staffs of large public or private establishments is provided for as a matter of course, and that is the provision of dining and recreation rooms for the warders, not only at Mount Eden but in all our new prisons or in prisons where extensions are being made. A large room or hall is also required for educational instruction. To provide this additional accommodation it is proposed, if architectural exigencies permit, to alter the internal arrangements of the final wing of the building that is about to be erected, and by cutting out some of the cells in the original design to make room for the various utilities referred to. A number of cells and rooms in the main building that are now used, but serve very indifferently, for stores, officers' dining-room, kitchen, &c., will be made available for their original purpose when the new wing is completed. Another omission in connection with the construction of this prison was the failure to provide a hot-water supply, there being no hot water available even for bathing prisoners on reception. This is now being remedied, the Public Works Department having received instructions to instal a hot-water system forthwith.

New Plymouth.—This prison is in fair repair, and, with a few alterations and possibly some extension, can be made to serve its purpose as an "habitual criminals' prison" for some years to come.

Napier.—As has been pointed out in previous reports, this prison is hopelessly obsolete, and we can only reiterate the recommendations that have been made from time to time that the present site, which is one of the most valuable residential sites in Napier, should be sold and a part of the proceeds used to purchase an area for a smaller prison in a less prominent locality.

Wellington.—With the exception of the new brick wing the same may be said of the Terrace as of the Napier Prison buildings. The recent escapes have emphasized the unfitness of the structure and of the exercise-yards surrounding it for their present purpose, but without considerable expenditure it will be exceedingly difficult to make any improvement. At the present time the building and its surroundings, combined with the brickmaking-works at Mount Cook, are a constant source of anxiety to the officers of the prison and to the administration, and, to put the position plainly, the time has arrived when the Terrace Prison should be definitely "ended or mended." That is to say, the whole of the wooden structure should be pulled down and re-erected in brick on modern lines, or a smaller prison should be built on some suitable site in Wellington or its suburbs. The present area could be sold for residential purposes, and the proceeds of the sale used to defray the cost of erecting the new prison. The configuration of the present site does not lend itself to the laying-out of suitable exercise-yards, and this, in conjunction with the steep approaches, makes it desirable that another site should be selected if a building programme be decided upon.

Lyttelton.—With regard to this prison, the remarks made in the last annual report can only be repeated. Not only does the general design and lack of yard accommodation render any attempt at complete classification impossible, but the absence of sufficient suitable and remunerative employment makes the continuous location of a prison at Lyttelton a most expensive and unsatisfactory proposition. The utilization of the wing vacated by the female prisoners, on their transfer to Addington, for male prisoners undergoing reformatory detention, and for first offenders and those awaiting trial, will improve the position to a small extent, but it is merely a palliative and does not remove the necessity for acquiring a suitable site elsewhere upon the first favourable opportunity.

Dunedin.—Unlike the buildings at Wellington and Napier, the Prison at Dunedin is in thoroughly good repair, having been built in brick within comparatively recent years, but on an unsatisfactory site. There is no provision for employment except for a very limited number of prisoners, and in any case, the number of cells is far in excess of the requirements of the district, there being fifty-two cells on the male side and twenty on the female side to accommodate a daily average of 23·53 male and 1·28 female prisoners. The site is a valuable one, and, as recommended in the case of Napier and Wellington, the property should be disposed of and a much smaller prison erected in a more suitable locality.

Invercargill.—This is the most recently erected prison in the Dominion, and the building is being extended as our requirements demand. A new wing of two stories, comprising a hospital ward and accessories, warders' quarters, and a number of additional cells has just been finished, and a further extension is being taken in hand. Exercise-yards and other enclosures yet require to be completed, but as all the available labour is at present being concentrated on the Waihopai Estuary reclamation-works these matters must stand over. The whole of the buildings are in first-class order, and are well suited for the purpose for which they were erected.

Gisborne.—The Gaol at Gisborne is quite a modern structure, having been completed and occupied in 1911 only. It comprises Gaoler's quarters, nine male and three female cells, with the necessary day-rooms, bathrooms, and other conveniences, with internal exercise-yards covered over with expanded metal. While the Gaol buildings are convenient in every respect the property is at present enclosed merely by a post-and-wire fence, and, as the Town of Gisborne is extending in this direction and settle

ment is rapidly increasing in the neighbourhood, it is important that the erection of a high enclosing fence or wall should be proceeded with at an early date. This Gaol is only used for prisoners serving sentences of three months and under, and even within that limit a transfer is effected if a prisoner appears likely to become dangerous.

Greymouth.—This is a recent building replacing the old Hokitika Prison. It has accommodation for six male and two female prisoners. It stands in the same category as Gisborne in regard to the prisoners confined there, being limited to those with sentences of three months and under three months.

Palmerston North.—This is a police-gaol, but owing to the central position of the town it is used more frequently than any other police-gaol in the Dominion. The building is of wood, and the greater part of it has been in existence for a considerable time. The arrangement of the cells and yard is bad, and, when funds permit, a more modern structure should be provided.

Police-gaols.—The police-gaols that were visited during the year were in sufficiently good repair for the class of prisoners confined in them. The Police-gaol at Picton requires to be rebuilt, and a vote having been taken for this purpose, the work will be put in hand at an early date.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

The development of the prison system is necessarily gradual, as is also the provision of new and more modern buildings to replace those that have become obsolete or those that have been built in unsuitable localities. Still, since the last annual report was written two important departures have taken place in the general system of prison management—viz., the commencement of farming operations at Waikeria and the opening of a prison for females at Addington.

Waikeria.—The development at Waikeria is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Addington.—The principal block of the Addington Prison, which is situated in an area of 10 acres of level land which is admirably adapted for gardening, was erected for its present purpose over thirty years ago, but was apparently vacated on the completion of the Lyttelton Prison. It was occupied as a Samaritan Home for women for many years, and reverted to its original purpose in May last, when the female prisoners from the Lyttelton Prison were transferred. Although the structure was erected for prison purposes it had never been completed, and in process of time had fallen into some disrepair. In addition to this it was surrounded by the prison buildings of a still earlier period, most of which were in a state of decay and had to be pulled down. The property had also to be enclosed with a high fence to shut it off as far as possible from the public, and the grounds required placing in order and preparing for gardening operations. The greater part of this work was carried out by prison labour supplied from Lyttelton under the supervision of officers from that Prison, and the result has been eminently satisfactory. Some expenditure will still be required to complete the main building, but the additions that are necessary are not of a very extensive character. The provision of this separate institution for women prisoners, who are as far as possible being drafted to Addington from all the other prisons, will enable the Department, by classification and other means, to deal more satisfactorily with female offenders than has hitherto been possible.

Regulations.—During the year the question of revising and modernizing the Prison Regulations has been dealt with, and a complete set of regulations drafted to replace those that have been in operation since November, 1883. They came into force on the 1st February, and are already having a good effect in bringing about uniformity in the management of the prisons of the Dominion. Regulations have also been prepared to carry out the intention of section 26 of the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, in regard to the payment of wages to habitual criminals and offenders and to prisoners undergoing sentences of reformatory detention. It is hoped that these regulations will be in full operation in August.

Probation Officers.—A further departure has been made recently by the appointment of gentlemen connected with the Prisoners' Aid Societies in each of the centres as Probation Officers under the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910. The probationers are required to report monthly to the Probation Officers, and they in turn report to the Department at stated intervals regarding the conduct, industry, and progress of the men under their charge. Formerly this work was carried out by the Gaolers, but although these officers carried out their duties satisfactorily, the fact of their holding the position necessitated the probationers calling at the gaols to report themselves, and for many reasons this was undesirable. In any case, the Gaolers are fully employed without having extraneous duties cast upon them. The five gentlemen who now hold the positions have all had long experience of social work, and the interests of the prisoners and of the Department should be safe in their hands.

Physical Drill.—The instruction of the prisoners in physical drill was commenced at Invercargill some time ago, and arrangements have recently been made for a class to be established at Auckland under the instruction of one of the staff. Similar arrangements will be made at other prisons when it is practicable to do so.

Education.—The system of evening classes for the prisoners having proved successful at Invercargill, preparations are now being made to carry out similar instruction at Auckland and Lyttelton. In both places matters have been much delayed owing to structural difficulties, but these are now

being overcome, and as soon as the necessary desks and other school furniture can be made classes will be commenced in the two large prisons mentioned. The accommodation at the Wellington Prison is too limited to enable us to find any available space for a schoolroom at present.

Buildings.

Auckland.—An additional wing of this Prison has been completed, the whole of the work being carried out by prison labour. An extensive enclosure has also been made by the erection of a high stone wall in order to provide further yard accommodation in view of the erection of the final wing of the prison, which is to be commenced shortly.

Invercargill.—An extension to this Prison has also been completed, and there is now accommodation for 100 prisoners.

Waikeria.—An additional cell-house to accommodate twenty additional prisoners, an implement-shed, and other buildings have been erected by the officers and prisoners since the end of the year.

Other Works.

The reclamation of the Waihopai Estuary at Invercargill by prison labour, which was commenced some time ago, has been carried on vigorously during the year, and the Gaoler's report shows that considerable progress has been made. As stated in the remarks regarding Waikeria, a large amount of valuable work has been done, while the departmental credits show that quarrying at Auckland, New Plymouth, and Napier, brickmaking at Wellington, industrial work at Lyttelton, matmaking at Dunedin, and concrete-block making and vegetable-growing at Invercargill have brought in revenue to the extent of over £5,000, which certainly makes an appreciable reduction in the cost of maintaining our prisons. An important and valuable class of work is also being carried on at the tree-planting camps.

Tree-planting at Point Halswell, Wellington.

By direction of the Minister of Justice tree-planting operations were extended to the neighbourhood of Wellington early in the current year, prison labour having been utilized to plant the bare, wind-swept hillsides of the Defence Reserve at Point Halswell with suitable trees. The work has been carried out on lines laid down by the Forestry Department, and it is hoped that in a few years' time the growth of the trees will be sufficient to make a marked improvement in the appearance of that part of the Miramar Peninsula. A number of short sentence prisoners from the Point Halswell Prison have been usefully employed in "pitting" and planting for some months past, and a certain amount of prison labour will be employed for some time to come in looking after the growing trees and planting others where they may be required.

STAFF.

The Gaolers and staff of the various prisons are complimented on their work during the year, and on the year's record for good conduct as evidenced by the small number of reports against officers. It is also satisfactory to find that we have a good class of man coming forward to fill the vacancies caused by retirements, &c., and that under existing conditions we have no difficulty in obtaining probationary warders up to the standard required by the Prison Regulations. This improvement in the supply of recruits is no doubt partly due to the fact that the salary scale was amended and improved as from the 1st January last. A general increase in the salaries of warders of all classes was provided, while the time taken for a salary in any class to rise to the maximum was much reduced.

GENERAL.

Health of Prisoners.—The amount of sickness in the prisons during the year has been comparatively small, the daily average number of prisoners on the sick-list, as shown by Table A, being only 14.05, as compared with 14.60 for 1911; while the "total number of days ill," as shown by the same table, was 5,138, as against 5,329 for the previous year.

- *Deaths.*—15 persons died in prison, as compared with 6 in 1911—7 at Auckland, 5 at Wellington, 1 at Dunedin, 1 at Napier, and 1 at Lyttelton.

Escapes.—During the year there were 10 escapes, against 8 in 1911—1 from Waiotapu, 1 from Waipa, 5 from Wellington, and 3 from Invercargill.

Punishments.—250 prison offences were recorded in 1912, against 171 persons, thus showing a considerable reduction as compared with 1911, when there was a record of 413 offences against 252 prisoners.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

Table J shows that 79 persons were placed on probation, as against 94 in 1911. Of these, 11 have so far satisfactorily carried out the terms of their licenses and been discharged, 2 have been rearrested, 5 absconded, and 61 still remain under the supervision of the Probation Officers.

The amounts ordered to be paid by the various Courts towards the costs of prosecution amount to £342 14s. 11d., of which the sum of £176 12s. 8d. has already been collected.

We have, &c.,

FRANK HAY,
C. E. MATTHEWS.

GAOLERS' REPORTS FOR 1912.

AUCKLAND PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Auckland, 21st January, 1913.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of this Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

I took charge of the Prison on the 30th January, 1912, on transfer from the Prison at Lyttelton.

At the commencement of the year there were 256 males and 22 females in custody. This number included 14 males who had been declared habitual criminals, and 35 who had been sentenced to reformatory treatment, of which latter 25 had a hard-labour sentence imposed in addition. Of the females, 4 were undergoing reformatory treatment, 3 of whom had a hard-labour sentence imposed.

During the year 1,669 males and 139 females were received, of whom 17 males were declared habitual criminals, 27 were ordered to be detained for reformatory treatment in addition to a hard-labour sentence, while 1 habitual and 5 for reformatory treatment were received from other prisons. Of the females received, 2 were for reformatory treatment.

During the same period 1,674 males and 142 females were discharged or otherwise disposed of, viz.: Males—On remission, 108; at expiration of sentence, 1,182; acquitted and after remand, 208; transferred to other prisons or to the Police, 108; habituals transferred to New Plymouth when definite sentences expired, 9; to Mental Hospital, 4; debtors, 14; on probation, 26; released on recommendation of Prisons Board, 8; died, 6; committed suicide, 1. Of the females discharged, 12 were on remission, 101 at expiration of sentence, 26 acquitted and after remand, 1 on probation, 1 on recommendation of Prisons Board, and 1 undergoing reformatory treatment was transferred to the Mount Albert Industrial School.

There were remaining in custody at the end of the year 251 males and 19 females, 22 males being habitual criminals and 50 for reformatory treatment. Of the females remaining in custody, 4 are for reformatory treatment.

Four of the deaths alluded to took place at the Auckland Hospital and two at the Prison, one of the latter being the result of an accident caused through a plank falling on the prisoner's head. An inquest was held in each case, and verdicts returned in accordance with the medical evidence.

One prisoner serving a long sentence hanged himself in his cell, being found in the early morning, when the cell was unlocked, suspended from the ventilator by one of his hammock-ropes, life being extinct. He had done the deed so quietly that the prisoners confined in cells on either side of him did not hear the faintest noise; and there was nothing in his demeanour to suggest that he would be guilty of such a rash act. The usual inquest was held, and a verdict returned that deceased committed suicide by hanging.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, the majority of them being amenable to discipline. There were 72 punishments during the year against 50 prisoners, 69 of the cases being for minor offences, which were dealt with by the Visiting Justices, while 3 were for aggravated offences, and were dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate. Thirty-seven prisoners were punished once and 13 more than once. When it is taken into consideration that one-third of the prisoners in the Dominion are located in the Auckland Prison, there being a daily average of 362.24 for the year, the punishments cannot be said to be excessive. There were no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. Although there has been a daily average of 8.86 on the sick-list, this is accounted for by several of the cases being chronic, 1 prisoner being laid up the whole year, and several others for a good portion of the year. There were 11 admissions into the public Hospital for various ailments, and 2 still remain in that institution.

The contractors for prison supplies have carried out their contracts in a most satisfactory manner. Complaints as to rations are practically non-existent, although one hears murmurs at times about the monotony of the diet. The food is certainly good, but I consider it should be more varied. This could be done with little, if any, additional expense.

The bulk of the prisoners are employed quarrying and stone-cutting. About 80 are daily employed outside the Prison, quarrying and splitting stone, to be sent into the stone-cutting yard, there to be dressed ready for the builders. A large number of prisoners, all serving long sentences, are employed in this yard, which is situated within the Prison. The majority of them work well, some taking more than a passing interest in their work. When it is taken into consideration that none have done stone-cutting or building before coming to prison, it is surprising to see the work that can be carried out under competent instructors. The whole of the Prison has been built by prison labour, and the work will compare favourably with that done by competent tradesmen.

A stone-crusher plant is attached to the quarry, road-metal from which is supplied to various local bodies and others requiring it. Old men who are useless for other work are put breaking road-metal. There is a ready sale for all metal that can be turned out. The revenue for road-metal and rubble for the year totalled £1,051 5s. 4d.

Other industries, such as blacksmithing and plumbing, in connection with stone-cutting and building, also bootmaking and tailoring, are carried out in the Prison. These classes of employment give work to a good number of prisoners, who may on discharge, if they so desire, put the knowledge they have acquired into practical use.

The west wing of the Prison has now been completed, also a portion of the south wing. Both have been roofed, and all cells occupied except four, for which doors and locks have yet to be provided. The locks have to be imported, and there has been a delay in obtaining them. The sanitary arrangements have been completed, and all that remains to be done is the joinery-work around the balconies, and a portion of the outside walls to be pointed.

Before the building of the remaining portion of the south wing can be proceeded with it will be necessary to have another yard for the stone-cutters to work in, as when this wing is extended to its full length the cartway into the present yard will be cut off. The yard now being used for stone-cutting purposes will, when the wing is finished, be laid out as an exercise-yard similar to the one now in use. This additional yard is much needed for classification purposes. I have already brought this matter under your notice, and am ready to commence the work of wall-building as soon as it is authorized.

There is no hot-water service for bathing at this Prison. This is a matter of great inconvenience, and one that requires attention. Neither the Gaoler's residence nor warders' cottages are provided with a hot-water service.

I am pleased to be in a position to report favourably on the conduct and efficiency of the officers of the Prison, many of whom are a credit to the service. There was only one punished during the year, which I consider very satisfactory to record, seeing that there is a staff of thirty-eight officers attached to the Prison. I regret to state there has been a good deal of sickness amongst the staff, and we have been deprived of the services of several for considerable periods. Some changes have also taken place and new appointments been made. Two who were taken on as acting-warders with a view to permanent appointment were found unsuitable, and their services were dispensed with.

The spiritual welfare of the prisoners has been well looked after. The Prison Chaplain and laymen visit the Prison at least once a week, and services are held every Sunday.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT AND CRIMES AMENDMENT ACT.

At the beginning of the year there were 17 males on probation and 5 released habitual criminals. During the year 18 males and 1 female were placed on probation by the Supreme Court, and 9 males by the Magistrate's Court, while 3 males and 1 female were received on transfer from other districts. Seven males and 1 female, undergoing reformatory treatment, were released on probation from this Prison, and 5 males were received who had been discharged from other prisons, while 3 males and 1 female, habitual criminals released on probation from New Plymouth Prison, also came to reside in this district, making a total of 67 males and 4 females dealt with.

Of those placed on probation by the Court, 9 completed their terms satisfactorily, 18 were transferred to other districts, 3 absconded, one of whom was arrested and sentenced for another offence, and subsequently sentenced to three years' reformatory treatment for breaking the terms of his probation; the others have not yet been located. Six of those undergoing reformatory treatment and released on license were transferred to other districts; 2 habituals were again convicted and sentenced, and had their licenses cancelled; 1 female released from reformatory treatment on the recommendation of the Prisons Board committed two subsequent offences, and, in addition to having her license cancelled, was sentenced to another term of four years' reformatory treatment. The numbers reporting at the end of the year were 19 males and 2 females on probation from Courts, 5 males released from reformatory treatment, and 6 males and 1 female discharged habitual criminals, making a total of 30 males and 3 females.

To give some idea of the work to be done by the Gaoler at this Prison in administering the Probation Act, I may state that no fewer than 111 probation reports were prepared for the Courts during the year, in addition to correspondence when transferring probationers to other districts. A report on each person placed on probation by the Court has to be forwarded to the Justice Department, and a report on each probationer monthly. This takes up a considerable portion of the Gaoler's time, and interferes with other duties of equal importance.

I have to thank the members of the Police Force of all ranks for the valuable assistance they have rendered me, without which it would be impossible for me to carry out the duties of Probation Officer.

I have, &c.,

A. W. IRONSIDE,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

DUNEDIN PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Dunedin, 17th January, 1913.

I have the honour to forward my annual report on the working of this Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1912, together with the usual return of expenditure, &c.

The number of prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1912, was 29 males and 3 females, total, 32. During the year 225 males and 26 females were received, which represents 216 males and 21 females, total 237 individual persons. Discharged during the year, 233 males and 27 females, total 260, being a decrease of 8 males and 1 female compared with the number received the previous year, 1911.

I was transferred here as Gaoler of this Prison, and assumed my duties on the 14th June, 1912.

During the year 2 prisoners were declared habitual criminals in addition to hard-labour sentences, 4 were sentenced to various terms of reformatory treatment, 1 was sentenced to a term of hard labour and in addition a term of reformatory treatment.

The health of the prisoners during the year has been good, the daily average on the sick-list being 0·71. Three prisoners were sent to the District Hospital during the year, one with self-inflicted injuries, who died one hour after being admitted to that institution; one was suffering from heart-disease, who, after being treated, was returned to the Prison to complete his term of imprisonment; the other one, who was suffering from Hodgkin's disease, and was in the Hospital at the commencement of the year, owing to a recurrence of the disease was readmitted to the District Hospital, and is still in that institution.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been good. There were 4 punishments for minor breaches of the Prison Regulations, which were dealt with by Visiting Justices; 3 were sentenced to bread and water, and 1 to forfeiture of marks.

The industry of prisoners during the year has been good. Prison labour ceased at Tairaroa Heads fortification-works on the 20th January, 1912, consequently a number of the prisoners were transferred to other prisons. The principal employment at this Prison is making coir mats, for which there is a ready sale. The prisoners are also employed in keeping the prison, court, and police-station grounds in order. Female prisoners are employed at washing and laundry-work and keeping their division clean.

Divine service is conducted each Sunday by Mr. F. G. Cumming, the Prison Chaplain, or a clergyman or some member of one of the churches.

One probationary officer was dismissed during the year for misconduct.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT AND CRIMES AMENDMENT ACT.

There were 4 males and 1 female on probation at the commencement of the year; 1 was received on transfer from another district; 4 males were placed on probation by order of the Courts; and 1 reformatory-treatment prisoner was placed on probation by the Prisons Board: total, 11. Two males completed their probation satisfactorily; 1 male failed to comply with the terms of his probation license, and was sentenced for theft to a term of imprisonment with hard labour; 4 males and 1 female were transferred to other districts: total, 8: leaving 3 males on probation on the 31st December, 1912.

I have, &c.,

H. McMURRAY,

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

HANMER SPRINGS PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Hanmer Springs, 4th January, 1913.

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1912, and also to forward the usual returns, expenditure, &c.

There were 28 prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1912. Twenty-eight males were received and 27 discharged during the year, the average number in custody being 25·35.

Seven prisoners were transferred during the year, 1 to the reformatory prison at Invercargill, and 6 to Lyttelton Prison. Five of these latter had been reported for minor prison offences, and were generally unsuitable for this place; the other one was transferred for medical treatment.

With the few exceptions mentioned above, the conduct of prisoners has been very good, and the work done on the plantations exceeds, on the average, that of any previous year. This is the more satisfactory considering that work was at a standstill for seven consecutive weeks as a result of the very severe winter, which was the worst experienced here for many years.

The general health of prisoners has been very good. There was practically no sickness, except of a slight nature, during the year; the daily average on the sick-list was only 0·12.

The rations have been of the very best quality, and regularly supplied. However, owing to the very wet season, the potato crop in the prison-garden was a failure, consequently it was found necessary to purchase haricot beans and potatoes, the latter having been very expensive; which, together with the high cost generally of provisions at Hanmer, accounts for the slight increase of expenditure for rations.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell, Presbyterian minister, who has conducted Divine service at this Prison for a number of years, has recently retired, and will be sorely missed by the prisoners not only while serving their sentences, but after their discharge. Mr. Campbell very seldom failed to attend on Sundays, no matter how rough the weather was. He was a true friend to prisoners, always meeting them on their discharge, and assisting them with money and other means, as well as procuring them employment. Since Mr. Campbell's retirement Divine service has been conducted by different ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

I wish to place on record the assistance rendered by the Forestry Department, and to thank them for the work done for this Prison, whereby much ready money has been saved and expenses curtailed. Mr. Morrison, Nurseryman in Charge, carted all firewood for use of the prison-camp, which is a big item, especially so during last winter, when coal could not be purchased except at a very high figure, consequently the firewood was very acceptable.

One officer was transferred during the year from Dunedin to this Prison to fill a vacancy.

The officers have carried out their duties in a most excellent manner.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the prisoners during the year, viz.: Area cleared, 300 acres; pits dug, 424,035; trees planted, 643,865; also, forming roads, building culverts, grubbing fire-breaks, &c., erecting boundary-fences, harvesting, and general maintenance-work.

I have, &c.,

W. AYLING,

Acting-Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Invercargill, 30th January, 1913.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of this Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

At the beginning of the year there were 61 males and no females in custody; 104 males were received. The number of individual prisoners received locally was 77, there having been 3 admitted twice, and 24 were received on transfer from other prisons.

There were no lunatics received during the year: 4 males were received for medical treatment, and were discharged on expiration of remand on medical officer's certificate. It is satisfactory to note that the system of sending lunatics and persons suffering from the effects of drink to the public Hospital instead of to the Prison still obtains at Invercargill. This local arrangement continues to work satisfactorily and to the benefit of all concerned.

The conduct of the permanent officers has been good, and they have carried out their duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

The quality of rations supplied has been good. As I have before stated, the system adopted during recent years of purchasing in bulk has proved highly satisfactory, besides being more economical.

The conduct of the majority of the prisoners has been very good. There were 22 minor offences committed, which were dealt with by the Visting Justices either by forfeiture of marks or a period of bread-and-water diet. One prisoner (an old offender) was charged with damaging prison property, and was sentenced to fourteen days on bread and water, and to forfeit marks equal to six months' remission of sentence, by the Stipendiary Magistrate in open Court.

The Crimes Amendment Act continues to work satisfactorily, and as its provisions become better known even better results may be expected. In connection with the above I would strongly recommend that the Prisons Board should sit at this Prison at least once a year; by doing so the members could personally interview each prisoner, and thus gain an insight into the character of each applicant for release. This should materially assist the Board in coming to a decision, and should prove more satisfactory to the prisoners concerned, as in such case they would have an opportunity of stating their case to the Board personally, and even should the Board not see fit to grant them their release it must be conceded that a fair and impartial hearing would be given to their application.

Three youths attempted to escape during the year, but were recaptured by prison officers within a few minutes of the attempt and returned to prison. One received twelve months' and the remaining two six months' additional imprisonment.

The various works in connection with prison-extension are progressing favourably. During the year an additional wing capable of accommodating 38 prisoners and 7 single officers, also a prison hospital with dispensary and isolation ward, have been completed, and are now ready for occupation. This additional accommodation has been urgently required, and I feel certain that no scheme of reform can be properly administered unless suitable buildings are provided. A proper system of classification is urgently needed, and now that the new wing has been completed there should be no difficulty in introducing a proper scheme.

There are at present 40 youths in this Prison undergoing various terms of reformatory treatment, whose ages range from seventeen to twenty-five years. Many of those youths have never been kept under proper parental control, and in their cases the control of home influence has been wanting. It has therefore been found necessary to place them under forcible control, with the double object of the protection of society and the reformation of the offender. In order to accomplish this it is necessary that the term of detention should be a fairly long one. Habits of industry and self-control cannot be taught in a few months' time. This aspect of the question is worthy of consideration.

The manufacture of concrete blocks for building purposes still continues. The whole of the prison buildings are being erected in this material, and the Public Works Department, I am pleased to say, are now using them extensively. Now that timber is becoming so scarce and costly this form of building-material should be more extensively used. Blocks to the number of seventy thousand were manufactured during the year. This industry is rapidly increasing, and will continue to do so.

The work of reclaiming 2,450 acres in the Estuary mud-flats is being steadily pushed on. During the year considerable advance has been made, but much better progress would have been possible had it not been for the fact that the Public Works Department, owing to the decayed condition of the timber forming the structure, found it absolutely necessary in the interests of safety to close the bridge until repairs were effected. This work occupied about three months,

during which time the work of construction had to be suspended. Wet and windy weather also caused considerable delay, as did also the difficulty of procuring a suitable plant. These difficulties having been successfully overcome, no further trouble need be anticipated. The work is of considerable magnitude, and involves the use of a large amount of labour and machinery. At the present time the plant consists of two locomotives, fifty wagons, one Priestman dredge and pontoons, one steam-crane, one steam pile-driver, one motor-launch, and several barges. About three miles of railway-track is being used, including loop lines and sidings. During the year 8,000 tons of rubble has been deposited along the line of embankment, about one mile of which has been formed, leaving a little over half a mile to be still built. Rubble and bags of clay (twenty thousand of the latter have been used during the year), together with sand, piles, and fascines, are the materials principally used. The daily average of sand and clay moved amounts to about 400 tons. Now that the new wing has been completed and additional labour become available the work should progress rapidly towards completion. The bridge giving access to the prison farm-area now being reclaimed has been completed, and a tramway-line laid thereon. When this area, amounting to 650 acres, becomes available, it should prove a very valuable asset to the Prisons Department, besides providing useful and profitable employment for a large number of prisoners.

The system of transferring youthful first offenders to this Prison still continues. A large proportion of the prisoners confined in this Prison are first offenders, and with few exceptions are under twenty-five years of age. Many of them require both a mental and physical training. This is being attended to. A schoolroom capable of seating over seventy pupils has been built, school being held on three evenings during the week, from 6.10 p.m. to 8 p.m. The average attendance numbers forty. The usual standards are observed, and every prisoner under the age of twenty-five is obliged to attend until he can pass the Fifth Standard. After this his attendance becomes optional; but in the majority of cases such youths continue to attend, and some of them are now going up for the Sixth Standard certificate. There cannot be any doubt regarding the value of the work being done, and the results fully justify your action in appointing a properly qualified public-school teacher to give the necessary tuition. In this connection I would suggest that arrangements be made for holding an examination yearly, and that an Education Board Inspector be examiner. In the event of a prisoner passing the usual certificate could be issued. The results, besides being of use to the Prisons Board, should remove any doubt as to the value of the work being done. The system of allowing prisoners showing special ability an opportunity of continuing their studies through the medium of the International Correspondence School still continues, and is being attended with markedly good results.

During the year 8 prisoners were discharged on probation on the recommendation of the Prisons Board. In this respect there is need for more efficient control after release on probation. During the first few months after release, kindly supervision is necessary; this should be provided by the State, and should prevent many again lapsing into crime.

Great difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining a suitable class of officers. It is pleasing to note that a considerable increase in the rate of pay has been made. Employment outside, however, is still plentiful and wages high, and the life of a prison officer is not sufficiently attractive to induce men with the necessary qualifications to apply. In this connection I would suggest that an effort should be made towards securing the services of a number of competent tradesmen to act as instructing warders. It is very important that this should be done. The services of such men should prove of great benefit to the Department, and materially assist in the carrying-out of many works which it is now impossible to undertake with any prospect of success.

Divine service continues to be held every Sunday. The ministers of the various denominations, assisted by the City Missionary and Mr. James Crawford, attend in rotation. The Roman Catholic prisoners have services once a month. The Rev. Dean Burke also holds classes for Roman Catholic youths. The Salvation Army officers also attend monthly.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

At the beginning of the year there were 6 males on the Probation Register of this district. During the year 5 males were placed on probation and 1 received on transfer from another district, making a total of 12 males dealt with. During the year 3 completed their terms satisfactorily, and 3 were apprehended and each sentenced to a term of hard labour for having failed to comply with the conditions of probation.

I have, &c.,

M. HAWKINS,

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

LYTTELTON PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Lyttelton, 28th January, 1913.

I have the honour to submit to you the following report upon this institution for the past year, ended on the 31st December, 1912, and also to forward the usual returns—statistics, expenditure, &c.—for the same period.

I was appointed Gaoler of this Prison in June last, and entered upon my duties in that capacity on the 17th of the same month.

There were in confinement on the first day of the year under review 128 males and 10 females; 583 males and 81 females were received, making a total of 802 prisoners dealt with. The numbers received represent 511 and 63 individual prisoners, 54 and 12 of the respective sexes having been recommitted from two to six times.

The total number of prisoners discharged was 572 males, 76 females, leaving in custody on the last day of the year 139 and 15 of the respective sexes. The daily average number of prisoners was 149·13, as against 136·51 in the previous year, an increase of 12·62. The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time was 177, and the least number 127.

The number of habitual criminals in custody (11) and received (3) declared, and 1 on transfer, during the year was 15, all males. Upon the expiry of the definite portion of their sentences 7 were transferred to New Plymouth, leaving 8 here at the close of the year.

Reformative-treatment prisoners dealt with during the same period numbered 35 (males 32, females 3). Receipts accounted for 11 males and 2 females; the discharges were 15 males, inclusive of 2 released on probation; leaving 20 males and 3 females in this class on the 31st ultimo.

The quality of rations issued to prisoners was excellent, resulting in no complaints being made. The several firms supplying material for manufacture and other articles to the Prison gave every satisfaction.

The health of prisoners generally was very good, some 61 cases of sickness, mostly of a trifling nature, being recorded. Five prisoners (3 females and 2 males) were sent to the Christchurch Hospital for medical treatment. The females were suffering from cirrhosis of liver, cellulitis of left hand, and appendicitis respectively. The term of imprisonment of two of them expired while there; the third one was cured, returned to the Prison, and discharged when her sentence expired. Of the two male prisoners sent there, one died some three weeks after being admitted. A post-mortem examination and inquest was held, the Coroner recording a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, that death was due to pyæmia. The second one is still an inmate of that institution, suffering from tubercular disease of the dorsal vertebræ.

The daily average sick was 1·75. Two prisoners on the sick-list for 242 and 72 days respectively were mainly responsible therefor. One remand female, an epileptic, was sent to the Mental Hospital, as also were two male prisoners who had developed suicidal tendencies. On examination they were found to be of unsound mind. One was returned to the Prison cured after a detention of four months and a half; the other one is still undergoing curative treatment.

There were no aggravated prison offences, nor was there any escape or attempt thereat. There were, however, 258 breaches of the Prison Regulations against 158 prisoners, all minor offences, dealt with by the Visiting Justices. The number does not compare favourably with that of the preceding year, and was in a great measure due to some 80 prisoners acting in concert to defy authority and refusing to work. The ringleaders and those who took a more or less prominent part, 28 in number, were punished. The cases against offending prisoners were disposed of as follows: Sentenced to bread-and-water diet, 35; the same with forfeiture of marks, 13; to forfeiture of marks, 16; cautioned, 94. Except for the foregoing, prisoners, generally speaking, were fairly well behaved, and their industry, with a few exceptions, satisfactory.

Prisoners employed in the workshops turned out very good work, both in quantity and quality, under the supervision of the shoemaker and tailor warders. In the tailors' shop, where 14 prisoners were daily at work, 5,589 articles of clothing, &c., and in the shoemakers' shop, with a daily average of 7 prisoners, 1,242 pairs of boots and slippers, were made; much repairing was also done in each of these shops. I attach hereto a return of articles manufactured therein, and some of the repairs effected. Good work was also done by the matmakers, carpenters, tinsmith, and blacksmith.

For the Lyttelton Borough Council prisoners were employed quarrying, breaking road-metal, dressing stone for wall-building purposes, and erecting a massive retaining-wall on the Simeon Quay roadway near the tunnel-mouth, to be, when completed, about 5 chains in length and 35 ft. in height. A party of prisoners was also at work for the Defence Department painting the interior of the Artillery Barracks, completing the drainage-work there, excavating, quarrying, &c., dressing stone for retaining-walls, and on occasion, when required, painting and doing other work at Fort Jervois Battery, Ripa Island. The female prisoners, as heretofore, were employed at laundry-work, sewing, knitting, and keeping their division clean.

Divine service was held every Sunday, and thanks are due to the ministers of the several denominations and others attending to the spiritual needs of prisoners; to Mr. Smail, agent of the Prisoners Aid Society, for his indefatigable efforts to befriend, find employment for, and in many other ways assist prisoners on discharge; also to several donors of books and magazines to the prison library.

The conduct of officers and the manner of discharging their various duties was, generally speaking, fairly satisfactory. The services of one temporary officer were dispensed with, as he was wanting in tact and discretion in dealing with prisoners.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT AND CRIMES AMENDMENT ACT.

I have nothing to report, as there were no probationers on the register of this district during the year.

Under the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, 2 male reformatory-treatment prisoners were released from imprisonment to probation; 1 was permitted to leave the Dominion, and 1 was transferred to another district. Three others reported themselves on transfer from elsewhere; of these, 1 satisfactorily fulfilled the conditions of his release for the required term, and 2 were transferred to other districts. Two male habitual criminals reported their arrival on transfer; 1 failed to carry out the conditions imposed upon him, was arrested, and is now serving a sentence for another offence, and 1 left New Zealand during last month with the consent of the authorities. At the close of the year none were on the books of this probation district.

I have, &c.,

T. R. POINTON,

Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

NAPIER PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Napier, 23rd January, 1913.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of this Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

In custody on the 1st January, 24 males and 1 female; received during the year, 227 males and 13 females; discharged, 234 males and 14 females; leaving in custody at the end of the year 17 males and no females.

The health of the prisoners has been good. A number of cases of helpless drunkenness have been received for medical treatment: it was found necessary to send three of these to the District Hospital. One was received in a very bad condition, having been brought a distance of fifty miles by rail, whilst there was a hospital within five miles of the arresting station. This man died during the night. Another of the same having attempted suicide by cutting his throat, received from the same station: this man, with the others, finally recovered. I consider that if it is necessary to send these men to the Hospital when they are received at the Prison the same should apply when they are arrested, and would give a better chance of recovery.

There were 4 punishments by the Visiting Justice for minor breaches of discipline.

The provisions have been of good quality and regularly supplied by the various contractors.

The conduct of the officers is very satisfactory, and the following changes on the staff took place: Two officers were transferred and two received from other prisons. One probationer, having passed a satisfactory examination, was taken on the staff permanently.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

There was 1 male on probation at the commencement of the year, 1 completed his term, 6 males were placed on probation, 3 males were received from and 5 transferred to other districts, leaving 4 still carrying out the conditions of their license.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED A. GIDEON,

Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, New Plymouth, 17th January, 1913.

I have the honour to report herewith on the working of this Prison for year ending the 31st December, 1912.

There were 61 males, of whom 38 were habituels, and 2 females, habituels, in custody at the commencement of the year. Received during year, 135 males, including 30 habituels, and 9 females, including 1 habitual. Discharged, 143 males, including 23 habituels, and 11 females, including 1 habitual; and 2 transferred to Wellington. In custody at end of year, 53 males, 45 of whom are habituels; no females.

The Prisons Board met here twice during the year, and recommended the release of habituels as above, on condition that approved employment was procured for them. This was done in every case. Three were allowed to go to their friends. Quite a number of these men are doing well, and giving satisfaction to their employers.

The health of prisoners has been good. There was one admission to the Hospital.

The conduct of prisoners has been good. There were 18 cases punished, principally for minor offences; 1 for attempting to break out of gaol.

The rations and meat have been of good quality, and an abundance of vegetables has been supplied from the prison-garden.

The prisoners have been employed principally in the quarry. The revenue for the year was £706 19s. 8d., and December accounts outstanding amount to £119 16s. 9d.

I regret to have to record the death of the late H. S. Fitzherbert, S.M., and a Visiting Justice, during the year.

The conduct of the staff during the year has been satisfactory.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

There was 1 youth on probation at the beginning of the year. He carried out the conditions in a satisfactory manner, and was discharged. One young man was placed on probation during the year. He is still on the list, and doing well.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

I have, &c.,
J. COYLE,
Gaoler.

KAINGAROA PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Kaingaroa, 13th January, 1913.

I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the working of this Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1912, together with the usual annual returns.

There were in confinement on the 1st January, 1912, 29 males; received during the year, 35 males; discharged on expiration of sentence, 16 males; released after reformatory detention, 10 males; transferred to another prison, 3 males; in custody at the end of the year, 35 males: daily average, 35.44 males.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good, there being 12 cases of sickness over forty-eight hours during the year, 4 individuals requiring medical attention. In one instance it was found necessary to remove the prisoner to the Sanatorium Hospital, Rotorua, for treatment, as it was thought to be an early case of general paralysis, but after a few days' treatment there the prisoner was sufficiently recovered to be removed to Auckland Prison for observation.

One accident occurred during the year, by a prisoner chopping off his left thumb at the first joint while splitting firewood, necessitating an operation to have the injured thumb amputated at the second joint. The wound has now completely healed, and the prisoner is again able to perform his usual labour.

The conduct of the prisoners, on the whole, has been very satisfactory, there being 10 reports against 7 prisoners. Three of the offenders were punished by the Visiting Justice by loss of marks, 1 received an additional sentence for escaping from legal custody, 1 was sentenced to an additional term of reformatory treatment for damaging prison property. The remaining cases, being of a trivial nature, were met by the offenders losing their good-conduct privileges for the time being.

The prisoners were removed from the Waiotapu Prison to Kaingaroa on the 15th November last, and are now employed on the new area. In addition to the usual plantation-work as summarized hereunder, parties have been employed in the erection of Forestry Department buildings, residence for the Acting-Gaoler, stable for prison horses, installation of water-supply and drainage system, removal of prison buildings from Waiotapu Prison and re-erection at this Prison.

The expenditure and cost per prisoner shows an increase for the year, and is due to the removal of the Prison and erection of new buildings. The various food-supplies have been of good quality.

The conduct of the staff generally has been good, three officers being transferred to and from the Prison to meet the requirement of the service.

Summary of year's plantation-work: Pitting, 50,000; tree-planting, 1,126,825; replanting failures, 266,075; clearing for tree-planting and general maintenance, road-making, clearing around young trees, clearing fire-breaks, and repairing tools.

I have, &c.,
W. T. LEGGETT,
Acting-Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

WAIPA PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Waipa, 8th January, 1913.

I have the honour to report on the working of this Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1912.

There were 24 males, including 1 for reformatory detention, in custody at the commencement of the year; received, 25 males; transferred, 8 (this includes 1 transferred to Auckland for medical treatment, and 1 for escaping); discharged, 21; in custody at the end of the year, 20 males.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and, with two exceptions, their conduct has been excellent. One prisoner, for attempting to send letters out of the camp, was punished by having all his special marks cancelled. One prisoner escaped from the Prison. He was recaptured and sentenced at the Magistrate's Court, Rotorua, to two years' hard labour and transferred to Auckland.

The rations have been of the best quality and regularly supplied. Several alterations have been made to the buildings, and a dairy has been built. A boat has been built at the camp to convey the prisoners to and from the island to work. Several acres are under cultivation, and the camp is kept well supplied with vegetables.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

Following is a summary of the year's work: Clearing for tree-planting, 115 acres; pitting, 597,700; planting, 589,950; formation of fire-break, 97 chains; clearing growth amongst trees; planting blanks, 149,325; clearing growth on fire-breaks; repairs to roads.

List of trees planted: *Larix europaea*, 242,675; *Pinus laricio*, 463,400; *Douglasii*, 28,275; *Eucalyptus*, 4,500; *Sequoia sempervirens*, 150; *Pinus teocote*, 275: total, 739,275. The value of the work done is £935.

I have, &c.,

J. DOWN,

Acting-Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

WELLINGTON PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Wellington, 22nd January, 1913.

I have the honour to forward annual returns and report of this Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

There were in custody on the 1st January, 1912, 148 males and 22 females; total, 170. 1,156 males and 188 females were received during the year; total, 1,344, an increase of 131; 175 males and 39 females were received twice and upwards. The actual individual admissions were 997 males and 128 females; total, 1,125. In custody, 31st December, 157 males and 22 females; total, 179.

During the year 1,147 males and 188 females were discharged or otherwise disposed of; 39 males were transferred to tree-planting or other prisons; 3 males on reformatory treatment were released on probation, on recommendation of the Prisons Board. Six males were sent to the public Hospital for treatment; 3 died there; 1 short-sentenced man whose time expired whilst there was discharged from custody; 1 was returned, having attempted to escape; and 1 is still there undergoing treatment. Three males were transferred to the Mental Hospital at Porirua. There were 5 deaths during the year, 2 at the Prison, and 3 at the Hospital as before noted. In each case a post-mortem examination and inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence returned.

The sending to prison of persons suffering from delirium tremens is not satisfactory, as there is no accommodation or means for treating such cases, which require attention; and the officers, though doing their best, have not the training necessary for dealing with such a class of prisoners.

Three males escaped from the works at Mount Cook and 2 from Point Halswell, but were recaptured within a short period.

The health of the prisoners has been good, few cases of serious illness occurring. The rations supplied have been of good quality, the contractors in each case giving every satisfaction. The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, punishments for breaches of regulations being few.

Brick and tile making at Mount Cook is still carried on, the main party of prisoners being employed at this work. At Point Halswell a number of men are employed on works for the Defence Department, and, in accordance with instructions from the Hon. the Minister of Justice, arrangements are now completed for tree-planting on the peninsula. At the Terrace, bootmaking, gardening, &c., are carried on as usual. Females are employed at laundry-work, knitting, and repairing the clothing of prisoners.

I regret to record the death, in June last, of Warder J. E. O'Shea; he was an efficient and trustworthy officer, and performed his duties with tact and ability. One officer having reached the age-limit was retired on superannuation. Several changes have taken place in the staff during the year, many officers having been transferred to and received from other prisons. Several probationary warders, having passed their examinations, were placed on the permanent staff.

Divine services were held every Sunday by the various denominations. Permission having been granted by the Department of Justice, Adjutant Bray, Salvation Army, with the Army band, visited the Prison and played selections of sacred music on several Sundays; this was greatly appreciated by the inmates, as was also an entertainment on Christmas Day for the females, provided through the kindness of Mr. E. Arnold, Visiting Justice.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT AND CRIMES AMENDMENT ACT.

On the 1st January there were 12 males on probation; 14 males were placed on probation, and 3 males and 1 female received on transfer from other districts during the year; 2 males and 1 female were discharged, having completed their period of probation satisfactorily; 10 males were transferred to other districts; 2 males absconded: on probation, 31st December, 15 males. One male habitual criminal, released on probation from New Plymouth Prison, was transferred to the district and is doing well.

I have, &c.,

J. C. SCANLON,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

Table A.
TABLE SHOWING ACCOMMODATION, NUMBER OF PRISONERS, ETC., AT THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF THE DOMINION DURING YEAR 1912.

Name of Prison.	Number of Persons for whom there is Accommodation.					Number received during Year.			Number discharged or transferred.			Number in Prison at End of Year.		
	In Separate Cells for One Prisoner.		In Wards or Cells for more than One Prisoner.			Beginning of Year.			Number transferred.			Number in Prison at End of Year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Auckland ..	303	35	53	..	356	256	22	278	1,669	139	1,808	1,674	142	1,816
Waipa Valley ..	33	..	..	..	33	24	..	24	25	..	25	20	..	20
Waioapu ..	58	..	..	..	58	29	..	29	35	..	35	35	..	35
Waikeria ..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	22	..	22	18	..	18
New Plymouth ..	55	4	..	..	59	61	2	63	135	9	144	143	..	143
Napier ..	7	3	..	..	10	24	1	25	227	13	240	234	14	248
Wellington ..	100	2	110	32	210	148	22	170	1,156	188	1,344	1,147	188	1,335
Hammer ..	37	..	..	..	37	28	..	28	34	..	34	22	..	22
Lytelton ..	148	27	9	6	157	128	10	138	583	81	664	572	76	648
Dunedin ..	52	20	..	..	72	29	3	32	251	26	260	233	27	260
Invercargill ..	55	1	2	..	57	61	..	61	104	..	104	61	..	61
Minor prisons ..	53	16	116	23	169	24	1	25	1,023	34	1,057	1,033	35	1,068
Totals ..	921	108	349	66	1,270	812	61	873	5,232	490	5,722	5,236	493	5,729
												808	58	866

Name of Prison.	Greatest Number in Prison at One Time.		Least Number in Prison at One Time.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners.		Greatest Number Ill at any One Time.		(b.) Admission to Hospital during Year.		Sickness.						(c.) Number of Distinct Prisoners ill on One or more Occasions, with Number of Occasions, Total Number of Days, and Daily Average on Sick-list.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Five Times.	Number of Separate Illnesses.	Total Number of Days Ill.	Daily Average on Sick-list.	
	Op.	Do.	Op.	Do.	Op.	Do.	Op.	Do.	Op.	Do.	Op.	Do.	Op.	Do.	Op.	Do.	Op.	
Auckland ..	344	23	367	255	277-00	302-24	17	11	..	..	100	16	5	4	1	168	3,235	8-86
Waipa Valley ..	26	..	26	15	20-71	20-71	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	0-00
Waioapu ..	43	..	43	28	35-44	35-44	3	1	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	21	92	0-25
Waikeria ..	20	..	20	6	17-60	17-60	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	184	0-50
New Plymouth ..	76	3	79	44	60-22	61-86	2	1	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	11	242	0-66
Napier ..	34	4	38	15	25-90	27-50	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	0-01
Wellington ..	175	32	207	144	151-46	172-72	8	6	..	..	34	11	4	..	..	68	246	0-67
Hammer ..	32	..	32	20	25-35	25-35	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	44	0-12
Lytelton ..	165	12	177	127	136-22	149-13	6	3	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	37	640	1-75
Dunedin ..	34	3	37	18	23-53	24-81	4	3	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	14	259	0-71
Invercargill ..	70	..	70	53	60-80	60-80	3	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	14	101	0-29
Minor prisons ..	101	6	107	7	21-05	21-19	5	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	87	0-23
Totals ..	1,120	83	1,203	732	855-28	919-35	53	25	3	28	224	40	9	5	1	356	5,138	14-05

Table A1.
TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR 1912.

	Auckland		Waipa Valley		Waikato		Waikariri		New Plymouth		Napier		Wellington		Hawke		Lyttelton		Dunedin		Invercargill		Minor Prisons		Totals		Grand Totals			
(a.) In prison at beginning of year— Sentenced to— Simple imprisonment .. Under three months' hard labour .. Three months' hard labour and under one year .. One year's hard labour and upwards .. Habitual criminals in reformatory .. Criminals receiving reformatory treatment .. Total criminals in prison under sentence .. For trial or on remand .. Total in prison for criminal offences .. Debtors .. Lunatics .. Total persons in respective prisons .. <i>In transitu</i> .. Total persons in custody on 1st Jan., 1912 ..	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	4	2	37	7	37	7	10	21	15	1	20	2	23	1	136	20	28	115	10	27	3	61	13	11	746	56	802	70		
	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	6	101	12		
	37	7	37	7	37	7	10	21	15	1	20	2	23	1	136	20	28	115	10	27	3	61	13	11	746	56	802	70		
	139	10	139	10	139	10	10	21	15	1	20	2	23	1	136	20	28	115	10	27	3	61	13	11	746	56	802	70		
	15	1	15	1	15	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	80	1	81	1		
	232	20	232	20	232	20	58	2	58	2	23	1	136	20	28	115	10	27	3	61	13	11	746	56	802	70	802	70		
	23	2	23	2	23	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	65	5	70	5		
	255	22	255	22	255	22	61	2	61	2	24	1	148	22	28	128	10	29	3	61	13	24	1	811	61	872	61	872	61	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	256	22	256	22	256	22	61	2	61	2	24	1	148	22	28	128	10	29	3	61	13	24	1	812	61	873	61	873	61	
	256	22	256	22	256	22	61	2	61	2	24	1	148	22	28	128	10	29	3	61	13	24	1	812	61	873	61	873	61	
(b.) Prisoners received during the year— Sentenced to— Simple imprisonment .. Under three months' hard labour .. Three months' hard labour and under one year .. One year's hard labour and upwards .. Death .. Criminals for reformatory treatment only .. Total new criminals received .. For trial or on remand .. Total received for criminal offences .. Debtors .. Lunatics .. Total new persons received .. On transfer or <i>in transitu</i> (including habitual criminals sent to reformatory) .. Totals received at respective prisons ..	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	98	1	98	1	98	1	5	2	5	2	2	2	15	1	15	1	34	1	7	13	2	13	13	13	176	3	179	3		
	954	71	954	71	954	71	28	1	28	1	112	3	840	135	28	244	37	102	17	28	2	546	16	2	854	280	3,134	280		
	78	17	78	17	78	17	13	35	13	35	6	119	32	119	32	61	15	21	4	8	23	23	23	370	74	444	74	444	74	
	25	3	25	3	25	3	8	2	8	2	2	2	33	4	14	12	2	1	1	7	7	22	22	146	9	155	9	155	9	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	2	10	..	8	..	2	2	1	19	..	3	..	..	51	2	53	2	53	2
	1,155	92	1,155	92	1,155	92	55	1	55	1	153	9	1,017	172	28	351	57	132	21	64	64	607	16	3,597	368	3,965	368	3,965	368	
	453	47	453	47	453	47	46	2	46	2	71	4	103	16	..	193	22	86	5	39	39	321	11	1,312	107	1,419	107	1,419	107	
	1,608	139	1,608	139	1,608	139	101	3	101	3	224	13	1,120	188	28	544	79	218	26	103	103	928	27	4,909	475	5,384	475	5,384	475	
	15	3	15	3	15	3	8	5	8	5	2	2	9	..	..	10	4	1	1	1	1	32	..	80	6	80	6	80	6	
	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	2	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	18	..	29	6	35	6	35	6	
	1,626	139	1,626	139	1,626	139	112	8	112	8	227	13	1,129	188	28	556	79	223	26	104	104	978	28	5,018	431	5,499	431	5,499	431	
43	..	43	..	43	..	23	1	23	1	..	..	27	..	..	27	2	2	2	2	2	45	6	214	9	223	9	223	9		
1,669	139	1,669	139	1,669	139	135	9	135	9	227	13	1,156	188	28	583	81	225	26	104	104	1,023	34	5,232	490	5,722	490	5,722	490		

Table A1—continued.
TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR 1912—continued

	Auckland.		Waipa Valley.		Waikato.		Waikaria.		New Plymouth.		Napier.		Wellington.		Hawke.		Lyttelton.		Dunedin.		Invercargill.		Minor Prisons.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(c.) Discharged during the year—																											
On expiration of sentence, not including habitual criminals or prisoners sentenced to reformatory treatment	1,290	113	21	..	16	..	2	..	57	1	163	8	946	172	21	..	366	56	142	19	60	..	584	15	3,668	384	4,052
On bail or probation	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	1	26	1	..	..	13	..	9	1	4	..	27	..	137	4	141
Died	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	13
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abandoned and not retaken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Released on recommendation of Prisons Board	8	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total criminals discharged to freedom	1,351	115	21	..	26	..	2	..	84	2	171	9	980	173	27	..	382	56	153	20	72	..	613	15	3,882	390	4,272
Acquitted and after remand	188	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	49	4	64	14	..	..	98	16	52	3	25	..	73	7	583	72	655
Total persons discharged to freedom	1,539	141	21	..	26	..	2	..	118	4	220	13	1,044	187	27	..	480	72	205	23	97	..	686	22	4,465	462	4,927
Debtors	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	1	..	32	..	81	..	81
Lunatics transferred to mental hospitals	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	11	..	25	6	31
Total persons discharged from prison	1,557	141	21	..	26	..	2	..	129	9	222	13	1,055	187	27	..	494	73	211	23	98	..	729	22	4,571	468	5,039
Transferred to other prisons or police	117	1	8	..	3	..	2	..	14	2	12	1	92	1	7	..	78	3	22	4	6	..	304	13	665	25	690
Totals discharged from respective prisons	1,674	142	29	..	29	..	4	..	143	11	234	14	1,147	188	34	..	572	76	233	27	104	..	1,033	35	5,236	493	5,729
(d.) In prison at the end of year—																											
Simple imprisonment	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	15
Under three months' hard labour	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	26	5	..	..	6	1	4	1	..	..	10	..	71	7	78
Three months' hard labour and under one year	38	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	35	12	..	..	43	5	5	1	1	..	..	..	134	23	157
One year's hard labour and upwards	155	11	11	..	18	..	11	..	2	..	3	..	63	3	13	..	77	6	5	..	29	..	..	..	387	20	407
Habitual criminals in reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	45
Criminals receiving reformatory treatment	16	3	6	..	16	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	9	..	7	2	4	..	31	..	..	..	114	5	119
Total criminals in prison	234	19	20	..	35	..	18	..	49	..	14	..	145	21	22	..	137	14	20	2	61	..	10	..	765	56	821
For trial or on remand	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	12	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	42	2	44
Total in prison for criminal offences	251	19	20	..	35	..	18	..	53	..	17	..	157	22	22	..	139	15	21	2	61	..	13	..	807	58	865
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in prison	251	19	20	..	35	..	18	..	53	..	17	..	157	22	22	..	139	15	21	2	61	..	14	..	808	58	866
In transit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in custody at respective prisons	251	19	20	..	35	..	18	..	53	..	17	..	157	22	22	..	139	15	21	2	61	..	14	..	808	58	866

Table B.
DETAILS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF EACH PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1912.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hanmer.	Invercargill.	Kaingaroa.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Waipa.	Waikeia.*	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners	277.00 25.24	22.53 1.28	25.35 ..	60.80 ..	35.44 ..	136.22 12.91	25.90 1.60	60.22 1.64	20.71 ..	16.14 ..	151.46 21.26	21.05 0.14	853.82 64.07
Totals	302.24	24.81	25.35	60.80	35.44	149.13	27.50	61.86	20.71	16.14	172.72	21.19	917.89
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and allowances	6,401	1,904	545	2,112	938	3,806	966	1,346	589	20	4,357	1,320	24,574
Uniforms	233	42	29	43	34	141	14	59	34	13	149	5	796
Clothing, bedding, furniture, &c.	964	13	122	198	139	482	60	185	65	13	771	17	3,029
Fuel, light, water, sanitation, &c.	720	179	22	163	67	564	142	236	43	12	560	257	2,965
Gratuities	137	22	29	38	41	63	10	116	35	8	102	7	608
Medicines and medical comforts	212	4	1	87	23	94	13	52	2	5	89	52	634
Rations and tobacco	2,538	197	493	509	663	1,325	256	586	347	249	1,581	611	9,405
Incidental expenses, including tools and materials for prison labour and industries	25	19	31	468	225	36	2	23	164	..	795	5	1,793
Totals	11,280	2,380	1,272	3,618	2,130	6,511	1,463	2,603	1,279	*590	8,404	2,274	43,804
Travelling expenses and expenses of conveyance of prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,330
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,134
Deduct—													
Cash received	1,130	114	..	954	142	170	176	707	24	..	115	..	3,532
Credits from other departments	..	..	..	..	..	383	..	..	..	..	1,536	..	1,919
Totals	1,130	114	..	954	142	553	176	707	24	..	1,651	..	5,451
Net total cost	10,150	2,266	1,272	2,664	1,988	5,958	1,287	1,896	1,255	590	6,753	2,274	40,683

* For six months only.

Table C.

TABLE SHOWING THE OFFENCES AND DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, 1912.

Offences.	Superior Education.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Unable to read.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the person—										
Convicted on indictment ..	..	..	64	3	..	1	1	..	65	4
Summarily convicted ..	..	..	78	3	1	..	2	..	81	3
Offences against property—										
Theft and deceit ..	..	1	542	14	1	..	10	..	554	14
Mischief ..	..	..	27	2	..	..	1	..	28	2
Miscellaneous—										
Vagrancy ..	..	1	240	50	1	1	5	1	247	53
Drunkenness ..	..	6	692	51	3	..	24	..	725	51
Others ..	..	4	1,067	85	7	1	28	4	1,106	90
	12	1	2,710	208	13	3	71	5	2,806	217

Table D.

TABLE SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUSIVE OF MAORIS) RECEIVED INTO GAOL DURING THE YEAR 1912, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, BIRTHPLACE, AND AGE.

	Offences against the Person.				Offences against Property.				Miscellaneous.						Totals.	
	Convicted on Indictment.		Summarily convicted.		Theft and Deceit.		Mischief.		Vagrancy.		Drunkenness.*		Other Offences.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Birthplaces—																
England and Wales ..	17	1	22	2	122	2	5	..	49	8	206	7	303	11	724	31
Scotland	6	..	9	1	28	..	..	..	21	2	110	3	101	5	275	11
Ireland	4	..	3	..	23	1	4	..	30	10	119	14	87	9	270	34
New Zealand ..	27	3	29	..	264	9	15	1	87	27	168	18	427	59	1,017	117
Australian States ..	6	..	12	..	77	1	4	..	20	5	49	7	112	4	280	17
Other British possessions ..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	1	8	1	17	..	35	2
China	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	4	..	30	..
Other countries ..	4	..	6	..	31	1	..	1	13	..	64	1	53	1	171	4
At sea	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	1
Totals	65	4	81	3	554	14	28	2	247	53	725	51	1,106	90	2,806	217
Ages—																
Under 10 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 and under 12 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 and under 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
15 and under 20 years ..	2	..	2	..	51	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	67	..	123	5
20 and under 25 years ..	11	..	15	..	101	3	6	..	11	3	18	1	184	3	246	10
25 and under 30 years ..	8	..	18	1	125	3	4	..	23	5	87	5	172	13	437	27
30 and under 40 years ..	21	..	28	1	171	3	10	1	88	8	241	8	331	36	890	57
40 and under 50 years ..	14	1	14	1	69	3	4	..	56	18	162	19	177	19	490	61
50 and under 60 years ..	6	3	1	..	24	1	3	..	34	9	140	15	109	16	317	44
60 years and over ..	3	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	35	7	77	3	65	2	196	12
Totals	65	4	81	3	554	14	28	2	247	53	725	51	1,106	90	2,806	217
Totals, 1911 ..	65	6	79	3	525	24	36	2	252	79	902	72	780	52	2,639	238

* It must be remembered that drunkenness is punished more by fine than by imprisonment, so that the figures in the gaol tables do not represent the full number of persons punished for that offence.

Table E.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISTINCT NEW-ZEALAND-BORN CONVICTED PRISONERS OF EACH SEX (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1912, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES AND OFFENCES.

Offences.	Under 10.		10 and under 12.		12 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		25 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and upwards.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Offences against the person—																			
Convicted on indictment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	2	1	12	1	4	1	27	3	
Summarily convicted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	5	..	11	..	1	..	29	1	
Offences against property—																			
Theft and deceit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	75	2	61	3	76	2	16	1	264	9	
Mischief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	5	1	5	..	15	1	
Vagrancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	18	5	44	8	21	9	87	27	
Drunkenness ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	38	5	68	5	57	8	168	18	
Other offences ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	51	..	94	3	71	11	138	31	72	13	427	59	
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	92	4	197	7	197	25	354	48	176	32	1017	117	
Totals, 1911 ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	59	3	158	13	189	17	333	44	173	30	916	107	
Totals, 1910 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	75	3	199	9	249	35	331	51	182	28	1038	126	
Totals, 1909 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	66	4	174	15	236	28	298	53	192	28	968	128	
Totals, 1908 ..	..	..	1	..	5	..	71	4	190	17	203	24	287	43	118	22	875	110	
Totals, 1907 ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	79	5	181	23	213	33	256	44	113	19	844	125	
Totals, 1906 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	82	9	189	20	219	26	249	39	120	18	861	112	
Totals, 1905 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	8	172	25	196	27	195	38	99	17	739	115	
Totals, 1904 ..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	83	9	172	25	219	19	187	34	73	17	740	104
Totals, 1903 ..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	79	9	191	16	187	21	177	36	60	21	701	103
Totals, 1902 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	77	5	192	9	147	17	128	35	57	12	603	78	
Totals, 1901 ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	74	7	175	22	114	20	143	38	40	8	551	95	
Totals, 1900 ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	79	8	166	19	110	15	120	28	36	9	518	79	
Totals, 1899 ..	..	..	..	..	3	2	91	9	147	14	101	16	116	19	36	9	494	69	
Totals, 1898 ..	..	..	1	..	9	..	87	7	143	19	91	17	93	18	29	8	453	69	
Totals, 1897 ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	82	11	129	15	85	17	77	13	26	5	404	61
Totals, 1896 ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	100	11	120	7	105	19	67	15	18	7	414	59
Totals, 1895 ..	..	1	..	2	..	11	..	122	10	111	16	89	20	63	9	17	5	416	60
Totals, 1894 ..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	86	11	95	14	95	17	46	8	19	4	352	54
Totals, 1893 ..	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	76	10	78	12	74	15	42	5	25	6	307	48
Totals, 1892 ..	..	1	..	1	..	15	..	78	12	78	16	45	12	45	4	18	3	281	74

Table F.

TABLE SHOWING DISTINCT PERSONS IMPRISONED AFTER CONVICTION FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Mean Population.
1906	2,966	33.12	1910	3,242	32.66
1907	3,091	33.63	1911	2,877	28.35
1908	3,009	31.84	1912	3,023	29.10
1909	3,159	32.51			

Table H.

VISITS OF THE VISITING JUSTICES TO THE LARGER PRISONS DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Auckland—													
J. H. Hannan	4	4	4	3	1	2	3	5	4	3	1	1	35
Hon. W. Beehan, M.L.C. . .	5	1	6	3	5	2	5	..	3	..	4	4	38
Hon. T. Thompson, M.L.C. . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Dunedin—													
H. Y. Widdowson, S.M. . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
J. Aikle	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	8
R. Chisholm	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Invercargill—													
T. G. Stone	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	..	1	..	2	2	21
W. B. Scandrett	1	1	..	2	1	5	..	1	..	1	1	1	14
Lyttelton—													
W. W. Collins	3	1	3	7	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	32
J. A. H. Marciel	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	21
J. Garrard	..	2	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	10
C. Ferrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Napier—													
J. S. Large	1	4	5	4	6	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	24
New Plymouth—													
H. S. Fitzherbert, S.M. . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
H. Weston	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6
C. Ahier	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
E. Dockrill	..	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	8
Waiotapu—													
R. W. Dyer, S.M. . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4
Waipa—													
R. W. Dyer, S.M. . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	5
Wellington—													
E. Arnold	3	3	4	2	4	5	4	1	3	3	6	1	39
J. R. Blair	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Colonel A. Hume	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
W. G. Riddell, S.M. . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2

Table I.
PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1912.

No.	Offence.	Punishment.
AUCKLAND PRISON.		
1	Refusing to do the work ordered	2 days bread and water.
2	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water, and reduced 24 marks.
3	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	24 hours bread and water.
4	Writing a clandestine letter to another prisoner which contained improper suggestions	To be kept separate.
5	Assaulting his officer	7 days bread and water, and to lose marks equal to three months' remission of sentence.
6	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	1 day bread and water.
7	"	"
8	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water.
9	Idleness at work, deliberately breaking a stone, and using insulting language to an officer	"
10	Damaging prison property, and being in possession of prohibited articles	24 hours bread and water.
11	Damaging prison property	"
12	Writing a clandestine letter	3 days bread and water.
13	Purloining a lead-pencil from a room in the Supreme Court buildings	1 day bread and water.
14	Disobedience of orders	Fined 24 marks.
15	Threatening language towards his officer	"
16	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days " bread and water.
17	Writing a clandestine letter	"
18	Being in possession of prohibited articles	"
19	Fighting with a fellow-prisoner	Reduced 24 marks.
20	Disobedience of orders	1 day bread and water.
21	Using threatening language, and disrespect to his officer	"
22	Being in possession of prohibited articles	"
23	Using insulting language to a fellow-prisoner	Reduced 24 marks.
24	Defacing his cell-door	3 days bread and water.
25	Disobedience of orders	1 day bread and water.
26	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Fined 24 marks.
27	"	2 days bread and water.
28	Being in possession of prohibited articles, and disturbing the quiet of the prison	3 days bread and water.
29	Being in possession of prohibited articles	1 day bread and water.
30	Disobedience of orders	"
31	Threatening language to the officer	"
32	Insulting language to Prison Surgeon	2 days bread and water.
33	Being in possession of prohibited articles	1 day bread and water.
34	Damaging prison property	7 days close confinement in a light cell.
35	Being in possession of prohibited articles, and passing them on to another prisoner	2 days bread and water, and fined 24 marks.
36	Being in possession of prohibited articles	"
37	Making unnecessary noise by knocking on his cell-door	24 hours bread and water.
38	Disrespect to the Gaoler	"
39	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water.
40	Writing a clandestine letter intended to be conveyed out of the prison surreptitiously	"
41	Disobedience on the works	1 day bread and water.
42	Using obscene language to an officer	2 days bread and water.
43	Disrespect to the Prison Surgeon	"
44	Being in possession of prohibited articles	1 day bread and water.
45	Writing a clandestine letter with a view of passing it to his wife	3 days bread and water.
46	Insolence to an officer	"
47	Threatening an officer	"
48	Disobedience of orders	"
49	Resisting being searched	"
50	Using obscene language to an officer	"
51	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	"
52	Being in possession of prohibited articles	1 day bread and water.
53	Purloining a tin of tooth-powder, and having tinder in his possession	3 days bread and water.
54	Being in possession of prohibited articles	"
55	Carrying on a conversation with a fellow-prisoner under punishment	"
56	Singing in his cell	"
57	Disobedience of orders	"
58	Refusing to go to work	1 day bread and water.
59	Being in possession of prohibited articles	"
60	"	2 days bread and water.
61	Indecent behaviour	3 days bread and water.
62	Defacing a library-book	"
63	Refusing to go to work	"
64	Being in possession of prohibited articles	1 day bread and water.
65	Making unnecessary noise, using obscene language, and threatening an officer	3 days bread and water.
66	Refusing to work	24 hours bread and water.
67	Refusing to go to work	3 days bread and water.
68	Damaging prison property	2 days bread and water.

Table I—continued.

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1912—continued.

No.	Offence.	Punishment.
AUCKLAND PRISON—continued.		
69	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water, and fined 7 days' marks.
70	Leaving his place of labour without permission	1 day bread and water.
71	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water.
72	Using obscene language regarding the prison officers	"
73	Leaving his work without permission	"
74	Stealing cigarettes from the pocket of a civilian carter	"
75	Idleness	"
76	Being in possession of prohibited articles	"
77	Throwing a stone at a fellow-prisoner	"
78	Using obscene language to a Maori prisoner and fighting with him	"
79	Disobedience of orders	1 day bread and water.
80	Damaging prison property	3 days bread and water.
81	Smoking in his cell, being in possession of prohibited articles, and using obscene language to an officer.	24 hours bread and water.
82	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	"
83	Using obscene language to a fellow-prisoner	"
84	Damaging prison property	3 days bread and water.
85	Smoking in his cell, and being in possession of prohibited articles	2 days bread and water.
86	Damaging prison property	"
87	Damaging prison property, and being in possession of a clandestine letter	3 days bread and water.
88	Damaging prison property, and being in possession of prohibited articles	"
89	Making unnecessary noise, and refusing to obey an order	2 days bread and water.
90	Refusing to leave his cell, and resisting when being removed	"
91	Using personal violence to an officer of the prison	14 days bread and water in a light cell.
92	Damaging prison property	3 days bread and water.
93	Smoking in his cell	"
DUNEDIN PRISON.		
94	Leaving his work without permission	2 days bread and water.
95	Being in possession of prohibited articles	1 day bread and water.
96	Obstructing and resisting his officer	3 days bread and water.
97	Insubordinate conduct	Fined 24 marks.
HANMER SPRINGS PRISON.		
98	Absenting himself from camp, and having prohibited articles in his possession	To forfeit tree-planting marks, and transferred.
99	Ditto	Ditto.
100	Idleness on the works, and insolence to his officer	"
101	Malingering	"
102	Disrespect to an officer, threatening behaviour, and disobedience of orders	"
103	Breaking into an officer's hut and stealing therefrom	"
104	Refusing to do the work ordered	Fined 8 marks, and to forfeit tobacco for two weeks.
INVERCARGILL PRISON.		
105	Disobedience of orders	3 days bread and water.
106	Disrespect to his officer	"
107	Disobedience of orders	"
108	"	14 days bread and water.
109	Disrespect to his officer	3 days bread and water.
110	Being in possession of prohibited articles	"
111	"	"
112	Disorderly behaviour in his cell	"
113	Insulting language to his officer	"
114	Wilful mismanagement of work	"
115	Idle and negligent at work	3 days bread and water, and forfeit 42 marks.
116	Disobedience of orders	Ditto.
117	Disorderly behaviour in his cell	"
118	"	"
119	Idle and negligent at work	3 days bread and water.
120	Disobedience of orders	"
121	Threatening language to his officer	"
122	Smoking in his cell	"
123	Disobedience of orders	"
124	Insulting language to his officer	"
125	Disobedience of orders	"
126	Destroying prison property	14 days bread and water, and to forfeit marks enough to earn six months' remission of sentence.
127	Irreverent behaviour at Divine service	To forfeit 84 marks.
128	Idle and negligent at work	3 days bread and water.
129	Disobedience of orders	"
130	"	"
131	Idle and negligent at work	To forfeit 84 marks.

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1912—continued.

No.	Offence.	Punishment.
LYTTELTON PRISON.		
132	Being in possession of prohibited articles	To forfeit 42 marks.
133	"	To forfeit 84 marks.
134	Insolence, and using a filthy expression to his officer ..	48 hours bread and water.
135	Using threatening language to his officer ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
136	Using obscene and filthy language to his officer ..	2 days bread and water.
137	Threatening language and threatening conduct to his officer ..	" ..
138	Being in possession of prohibited articles ..	48 hours bread and water.
139	Refusing to go to work ..	2 days bread and water, and fined 42 marks.
140	"	" ..
141	"	24 hours " bread and water, and " fined 42 marks.
142	" (two charges) ..	2 days bread and water, and fined 42 marks on each charge.
143	"	2 days bread and water, and fined 42 marks.
144	"	" ..
145	"	2 days bread and water.
146	"	2 days bread and water, and fined 84 marks.
147	"	2 days bread and water, and fined 42 marks.
148	"	3 days bread and water.
149	"	2 days bread and water
150	" (two charges) ..	2 days bread and water, and fined 42 marks on each charge.
151	"	Ditto.
152	"	3 days bread and water, and fined 42 marks.
153	"	" ..
154	"	2 days bread and water.
155	"	" ..
156	"	24 hours bread and water.
157	"	2 days bread and water.
158	"	24 hours bread and water.
159	"	2 days bread and water.
160	"	3 days bread and water.
161	"	" ..
162	"	2 days bread and water.
163	"	" ..
164	"	" ..
165	"	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
166	"	2 days bread and water.
167	Disturbing the quiet of the prison ..	3 days bread and water.
168	Disobedience of orders ..	24 hours bread and water.
169	Committing a nuisance ..	" ..
170	Disturbing the quiet of the prison ..	" ..
171	"	" ..
172	"	2 days bread and water.
173	Using insulting language to an officer ..	1 day bread and water.
174	Damaging prison property ..	48 hours bread and water.
175	Being in possession of prohibited articles ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
176	Disobedience of orders ..	48 hours bread and water.
177	Being in possession of prohibited articles ..	24 hours bread and water.
178	Disturbing the quiet of the prison ..	" ..
179	Being in possession of prohibited articles ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
180	"	" ..
181	Trying to influence a fellow-prisoner to idleness ..	" ..
182	Insolence to his officer ..	" ..
183	Damaging prison property ..	48 hours bread and water.
184	Using obscene and insulting language to his officer ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
185	Refusing to obey the orders of his officer ..	" ..
186	Refusing to work, and using obscene language ..	" ..
187	Handing a light into a prisoner ..	48 hours bread and water.
188	Refusing to obey orders ..	" ..
189	Insolence ..	" ..
190	Using obscene language ..	" ..
191	Receiving a light from a prisoner ..	24 hours bread and water.
192	Using insulting and indecent language ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
193	Idleness at work ..	3 days bread and water.
194	Using insulting and filthy language ..	" ..
195	Leaving his work without leave ..	" ..
196	Using threatening and insulting language ..	" ..
197	Persistently refusing to do the work ordered ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
198	Using improper language to his officer ..	" ..
199	Being in possession of prohibited articles ..	" ..
200	Damaging prison property ..	" ..
201	Being in possession of a pair of trousers made out of a blanket ..	" ..
202	Damaging prison property ..	" ..
203	Disobeying the lawful orders of his officer ..	24 hours bread and water.
204	Wilful mismanagement of work ..	" ..
205	Using obscene and insulting language ..	" ..
206	Writing a letter surreptitiously ..	3 days bread and water.
207	Taking for his own use hot water specially ordered by the Prison Surgeon for other prisoners ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
208	Being in possession of prohibited articles ..	" ..
209	"	24 hours bread and water.

Table I—continued.
PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1912—continued.

No.	Offence.	Punishment.
NAPIER PRISON.		
210	Using insulting and threatening language to his officer ..	3 days bread and water.
211	Using obscene language to his officer	48 hours bread and water.
212	Idleness, and disobeying lawful orders	3 days bread and water.
213	Disobeying lawful orders, and using obscene language ..	"
NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.		
214	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water.
215	Attempting to communicate with female prisoners ..	Fined 40 marks.
216	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water.
217	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	"
218	Disobedience of orders	2 days bread and water.
219	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Fined 10 marks.
220	Disobedience of orders	"
221	"	3 days bread and water.
222	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Fined 20 marks.
223	Being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water, and fined 40 marks..
224	Using obscene language	2 days bread and water, and fined 20 marks..
225	Attempting to break out of prison	5 days bread and water.
226	Refusing to work	To pick oakum till further orders.
227	"	"
228	"	"
229	"	"
230	"	"
231	Disobedience of orders, and resisting his officer ..	3 days bread and water.
232	Disobedience of orders	"
233	"	"
234	Disobedience of orders, and refusing to work	"
KAINGAROA PRISON.		
235	Neglecting his work, and insolence to his officer ..	Fined 42 marks.
236	Profane cursing and swearing, and idleness on the works ..	Convicted and cautioned.
237	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Fined 24 marks.
WAIPA PRISON.		
238	Attempting to send letters out of camp	Special marks forfeited.
WELLINGTON PRISON.		
239	Using obscene and abusive language in the hearing of an officer	24 hours bread and water.
240	Idleness at his work, and disrespectful language to his officer	"
241	Using obscene and abusive language to an officer ..	Cautioned.
242	Fighting with a fellow-prisoner	Severely cautioned.
243	Using obscene and threatening language to an officer ..	3 days bread and water.
244	"	"
245	Using obscene language, and disturbing the quiet of the prison	Cautioned.
246	"	48 hours bread and water.
WAIKERIA PRISON.		
247	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Cautioned.
248	Having untidy cell	Tobacco stopped.
249	Insolence to officer	Tobacco stopped, and extra marks forfeited..
250	Attempting to escape	7 days bread and water.

Table J.
FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1908.
AGES AND TERMS OF PROBATION OF OFFENDERS PLACED UNDER THE ACT DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Ages.	Four Months and under.	Six Months.	Nine Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 15 " 20 "	4	2	..	9	1	3	4	..	23
" 20 " 25 "	..	3	..	12	3	4	6	..	28
" 25 " 30 "	..	2	..	5	2	2	1	..	12
" 30 " 40 "	..	2	..	6	1	1	..	..	10
" 40 " 50 "	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
" 50 " 60 "	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
60 years and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	4	9	..	37	7	10	12	..	79

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