1914.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913;

ALSO

OPERATION OF THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1908

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

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, 15th June, 1914.

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

There was an increase in the number of prisoners received during the year, but this was due to abnormal conditions prevailing during a portion of the year, and not to a general increase of crime. The daily average throughout the year shows a decrease on that of 1912.

The expenditure shows an increase over last year, but this is principally due to developmental work at Invercargill, Waikeria, and Addington, increase of staff in connection therewith, purchase of necessary plant, and expense of transfer of prisoners to these prisons. The credits received, however, show a considerable increase—£7,382, as against £5,431 last year.

The work of providing for more up-to-date prison buildings has been steadily pressed forward, and additions at Auckland and Invercargill have been completed. Further additions to these prisons are in hand. A number of improvements in the more unsuitable buildings—notably at Lyttelton, where the removal of the female prisoners to Addington has enabled the female wing to be converted for the use of prisoners sentenced to reformative treatment, and the separation of waiting-trial prisoners and debtors—have been carried out. This is a distinct improvement on the conditions hitherto prevailing at this prison. At Waikeria the work of erecting the new building is well in hand, and the first section should be completed in about twelve months' time. At Wellington the accommodation for single officers has been greatly improved.

The question of the profitable employment and payment of prisoners is one that is often referred to by prison critics, and as it may appear that nothing is being done it may not be out of place to again refer to this subject. As has often been said before in the Prison Reports, necessity of avoiding competition with free labour cannot be disregarded. Without remunerative labour, either to the State or as a return from commercial industries, there can be but little extension in the direction of the payment of wages to prisoners, and the matter is one that must be approached with extreme caution if an undue burden is not to be placed on the general taxpayer. A beginning has been made in the case of habituals and reformative prisoners, but until sufficient remunerative employment can be found it is well to hasten slowly.

It may, however, be fairly claimed that at no time in the history of prison administration in the Dominion has the profitable employment of prisoners been so great as at the present time.

In this connection reference may be made to the work being done at Invercargill, Waikeria, and the tree-planting camps.

At Invercargill a concrete-block-making industry has been established, and blocks are being made for public buildings and for sale to the public for private dwellings. Vegetable-gardening is being carried on, and the produce is sold to the public. A large reclamation scheme is being carried out for the Borough Council by prisoners under the supervision of the Gaoler, who has been practically responsible for the whole work. The work has included bridge-building, dredging, and the various works incidental to such an undertaking. The total area reclaimed is about 2,000 acres. The return to the Department for the prisoners' labour will be the acquirement of an area of 650 acres of first-class farm land which, it is stated by those in a position to judge, will be worth at least £20 an acre, and this land will be utilized as a prison farm for

the training of youthful offenders—surely a profitable work, both to the State and to the individual prisoners engaged in the work.

At Waikeria, where the Department has some 1,500 acres of land, the first prison farm in New Zealand has been established, and, although only a short time has elapsed, some 300 acres have been cleared and brought into cultivation. Concrete-block making has also been started there, and the prison and farm buildings will be built by prison labour with blocks made on the spot, there being a large quantity of splendid material available in the river bounding the property. Blocks will also be supplied for the erection of the main buildings of the Mental Hospital, which will be located not very far away.

The acquirement of an area of farm land in Canterbury, on which an up-to-date prison can be built to replace the unsuitable building at Lyttelton, will afford further opportunity for the extension of the policy decided upon of providing for the employment in agricultural pursuits of prisoners, who are mostly derived from the unskilled class; and the training of youthful offenders in an occupation which will enable them to obtain suitable employment on their release.

The prisoners at the tree-planting camps are doing work which will ultimately be of great value to the community, but it is, of course, not immediately remunerative. Its value from a reformative point of view is recognized.

There is, however, a large proportion of prisoners—what may be called the floating prison population, persons who are continually in and out of prison on short sentences, many of them derelicts—for whom it will always be difficult to find profitable employment. In time, however, something may be done even for these.

It is from the prison farms that the best results may be expected, and, properly directed and carried on, these institutions will without doubt in time become more than self-supporting and relieve the community of a large portion of the cost of maintenance of prisoners, who, like the poor, will, I am afraid, be always with us.

Staff Matters.—I regret that, owing to his duties as Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals requiring his whole attention, Dr. Hay has found it necessary to relinquish the position of Inspector of Prisons. Dr. Hay took a keen interest in the welfare of the prisons, and his retirement from the position of Inspector will be generally regretted by the Prison service. I desire to take this opportunity of placing on record the appreciation of the Department of the very valuable advice and assistance which his special knowledge of institutional management has enabled him to give during the time he was connected with the prisons.

The prisons staff has continued to show a praiseworthy desire to co-operate in improving the prison system, and I have to thank the Gaolers and officers generally for their loyal assistance in this direction.

C. B. JORDAN,
Under-Secretary.

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

SIR,— Department of Justice (Prisons Branch), Wellington, 12th May, 1914.

In submitting the thirty-third annual report on the prisons of the Dominion, I must of necessity confine myself to what will amount to little more than a continuation of the statistics published in previous years, and a brief *résumé* of the work of the year that has just concluded, as the recent date of my appointment to the office of Inspector of Prisons precludes a general review of the operations of the Department during 1913.

From Table A it will be seen that in spite of the industrial troubles that disturbed the Dominion towards the end of the year the daily average of prisoners confined in our gaols was below that for 1912. The departmental figures prove, however, that the majority of the commitals took place too late in the year to materially affect the average for the whole period. The actual position is, perhaps, more clearly shown by the statistics in Table No. 1 (Prison Population).

PRISON POPULATION.

The following table shows at five-yearly intervals, and also for the past three years, the number of persons in prison per 10,000 of the general population:

No. 1.

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	1,025,406	873	8·51
1912	1,052,627	866	8·22
1913	1,084,662	919	8·47

The decrease in the number of serious crimes as evidenced by the length of the sentences imposed, which was remarked upon in last year's report, still continues. The gradual reduction that has taken place from year to year is well illustrated by the table given below (No. 2), which is compiled from Table A of the statistics accompanying this report:—

No. 2.

Prisoners received during the Year sentenced to	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
One year's hard labour and upwards, and habitual criminals	411	390	434	412	291	214	157	141
Three months' hard labour and under one year	741	739	651	740	604	501	442	494
Criminals for reformative detention only	..	..	..	..	..	68	53	76
Total number received for sentences of three months and over	1,152	1,129	1,085	1,152	895	783	652	711

From the above table it will be seen that, although the daily average for 1913 was still slightly higher than that for 1911, the total number of prisoners received into the various prisons for periods of three months and upwards was considerably less in the later than in the earlier year. The increase in the number of minor offences referred to in last year's report still continues, the figures supplied by the Government Statistician in Table A showing that the total number of prisoners received for simple imprisonment and for sentences of under three months was 3,555 for 1913, as against 3,313 for 1912, and 3,116 for 1911.

Like last year's figures, the above table again indicates the fluctuation of the prison population, and emphasizes the impossibility of arriving at any definite conclusion as to the reasons for the increase or decrease of the number of prisoners for any particular period when analysing statistics of past years.

Habitual Criminals and Prisoners sentenced to Reformative Detention.

As in previous years, the statistics in regard to the administration of the Crimes Amendment Act will be published in the annual report of the Prisons Board.

Tree-planting Prisons.

The reports of the Acting-Gaolers in charge of the tree-planting camps at Kaingaroa and Waipa show that this branch of prison-work has been satisfactorily carried on during the year.

As forecasted in last year's report, the camp at Hanmer was closed in October, and the prisoners and officers were transferred elsewhere.

Payment for Tree-planting.—The recommendation contained in the 1913 report that the Department should be given a financial credit for this work has been given effect to, the amount paid by the Forestry Department for the period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1913, being £1,998 3s. 11d. The assessment of the value of the work has been made by the officers of the Forestry Department, and the arrangement is giving satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

It is hoped in the immediate future to give a larger number of prisoners the benefit of employment at tree-planting by arranging transfers from the town prisons to Kaingaroa, where there is sufficient hut accommodation for some additional men. As the Waipa camp is set apart for first offenders, the daily average there cannot be increased in the same way.

Employment of Prisoners.

The question of the proper employment of prison labour was dealt with exhaustively in last year's report. Suffice it to say that the agricultural policy then laid down is being continued, and will be prosecuted more vigorously as soon as sufficient labour can be spared from the work of erecting the necessary prison buildings at Waikeria and elsewhere. It is understood that an area of land suitable for prison purposes will soon be available in the Canterbury District, and when this is taken over by the Department it should not be long before agricultural work is provided for a large percentage of the prison population of the South Island.

Prison Buildings.

Auckland.—The Gaoler's report shows that the foundations of the south-wing extension, in which provision is being made for a prison hospital, schoolroom, officers' quarters, and store, in addition to a number of new cells, are now almost ready, while the west and south wings have been completed.

New Plymouth.—No alterations or additions to this building have been made during the year, but some much-needed repairs to the floors of the cells have been carried out.

Napier.—The departmental recommendation regarding this building not having been carried out, steps should be taken to place the female wing in proper repair. The question of rebuilding or transferring to another site should receive early consideration.

Wellington.—The condition of the older part of this building has been referred to in previous reports, and the general position fully set out. Steps have been taken to provide adequate accommodation for the single officers, the quarters previously set apart for their use having been cramped and inconvenient.

Lyttelton.—If a new site has been found for a prison at a reasonable distance from Christchurch this building will eventually be abandoned, and beyond the small expenditure involved in fitting up the old female wing for the reception of reformative, unconvicted, and trial prisoners, and debtors, the cost of maintaining the Lyttelton Prison buildings has been kept as low as possible.

Dunedin.—Since the last annual report was written this prison has been reduced in size by the closing of one of the wings and the utilization of the greater part of the old female wing for male prisoners. The alterations involved have been carried out by the Public Works Department.

Invercargill.—Considerable progress has been made with the erection of a further extension to the Invercargill Prison buildings.

Gisborne.—Steps are being taken to commence the erection of a high enclosing fence or wall round the gaol property, as recommended last year. Hollow concrete blocks of prison manufacture will probably be the material used.

Palmerston North.—As it has been decided to close this police gaol, the contemplated improvements will not be carried out.

Greymouth.—The gaol buildings at Greymouth are in good repair, and have required no expenditure during the year.

Progress during the Year.

The reports of the Gaolers indicate that fair progress has been made in the various works being carried out by prison labour, particularly at Invercargill, Waikeria, and Auckland.

Waikeria.—The work of preparing a site for the central wing of the new Waikeria Prison, which involved some very extensive excavations, has now been completed, the foundations of the building have been laid, and it is anticipated that the first wing will be ready for occupation in March next.

Auckland.—The progress made in regard to buildings and other works at this prison is fully set out in the Gaoler's report.

Addington.—A vegetable-garden has been established at the Addington female prison, with satisfactory results, a surplus being available for Lyttelton. The yards and grounds have now been cleared of old buildings and other debris, and the high fence has been extended to the Poulsen Street frontage, to enclose the whole of the property. The whole place is now in excellent order, and when the small administrative block, for which plans are being drawn, is provided, the institution will be complete in every respect.

Rotoaira Prison Camp.—In accordance with directions received from the Minister of Justice, preparations are now in progress for the establishment of a camp on the Waimarino Plains, about four miles from the Waimarino Railway-station, with the object of forming a new road from Waimarino to Tokaanu. As it will be necessary to remove the camp from time to time as the work proceeds, the proclaimed prison area has been given the same name as the road that is being constructed—viz., "Rotoaira."

Regulations.—The regulations required under the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, were gazetted on the 1st August last. They apply particularly to prisoners who have been declared habitual criminals or offenders, or who have been sentenced to terms of reformative detention. The chief feature of the regulations in so far as the last-named prisoners are concerned is the provision of a small weekly wage for those whose work warrants it. Up to the present time the system has worked well, and has proved a useful incentive to the prisoners, both in regard to the quantity and quality of their work and to their general conduct. If the same satisfactory position continues, an extension of the scheme might be undertaken, and its application to hard-labour prisoners considered. Only a very limited number of the men employed under these regulations availed themselves of the right to send their earnings to their wives or families.

Probation Officers.—The appointment of gentlemen outside the Prison and Police services to act as Probation Officers under the Crimes Amendment Act has worked satisfactorily, and it will probably be necessary before long to make similar appointments in some of the country districts if suitable men can be found for the purpose.

Physical Drill.—The extension of instruction in physical drill to the Auckland Prison during the year has proved an undoubted success. The prisoners selected for the squads evince a considerable interest in the work, and their condition and general demeanour are much improved by the various exercises, which are carried out both singly and collectively in a very creditable manner. The work carried on at Invercargill in this direction is also very well done, and the wardèrs in each place who act as instructors are worthy of commendation.

Education.—The evening schools at Auckland and Invercargill are being well and efficiently carried on. The Auckland school was started in November last, and the experiment is proving satisfactory, all the prisoners selected for school-work appearing to be much interested in their lessons, and none of them having given the slightest trouble during school hours. As the work of instruction became too onerous for one prison officer, an experienced schoolmaster has recently been engaged to carry on the classes, with a prison officer as his assistant.

General Work.

As previously stated, the position with regard to the various works being carried on by the Department is fully dealt with by the Gaolers in their reports, and I do not propose to deal with the matter on the present occasion.

Staff.

The Gaolers, Acting-Gaolers, and their staffs have rendered efficient service during the year, and my thanks are due to them for the assistance they have given me in my work.

There have been three retirements of officers on superannuation since the last report was written—viz., Messrs. T. R. Pointon, Gaoler at Lyttelton; J. Coyle, Gaoler at New Plymouth; and Principal Warder Fuller, of Napier. They were all officers of long service, and performed valuable work for the Prisons Department during their many years of office.

Mr. Coyle's retirement was caused through ill health, and I much regret to say that he succumbed to the illness that incapacitated him immediately after he relinquished the duties of his position.

General.

Health of Prisoners.—A reference to the second division of Table A indicates that the daily average number of prisoners on the sick-list was slightly higher for 1913 (15·47) than for 1912 (14·05), but this is partly accounted for by the fact that a number of the prisoners were ill on admission, and had therefore to be treated in the public or prison hospitals. There appears to have been no sickness arising from preventible causes within the prisons themselves.

Deaths.—Ten persons died in prison during 1913, as compared with 15 in 1912—1 at Auckland, 1 at New Plymouth, 2 at Wellington, 1 at Addington, 3 at Lyttelton, 1 at Dunedin, and 1 at Invercargill.

Escapes.—There were 10 escapes during the year, exactly the same number as in 1912—4 from Kaingaroa, 1 from Waipa, 3 from Wellington, 1 from Auckland, and 1 from Opotiki Police Gaol.

First Offenders' Probation Act.

Table J shows that 136 persons were placed on probation, as against 79 in 1912. Of these, 22 have so far satisfactorily carried out the terms of their licenses and been discharged, 4 have been rearrested, 4 absconded, and 106 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 £495 13s. 10d., of which the sum of £287 11s. 9d. has already been collected.

I have, &c.,
C. E. Matthews.

EXTRACTS FROM GAOLERS' REPORTS FOR 1913.

AUCKLAND PRISON.

Sir,— H.M. Prison, Auckland, 18th March, 1914.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

At the commencement of the year there were 251 males and 19 females in custody, 22 of the males being habitual criminals and 50 for reformative treatment.

During the year 1,698 males and 129 females were received, of whom 11 males were declared habitual criminals, 23 were ordered to be detained for reformative treatment in addition to a definite sentence, 32 to reformative treatment only, while 10 males undergoing reformative treatment were received from other prisons, and 2 habituals, again convicted, had their licenses cancelled.

During the same period 1,690 males and 132 females were discharged or otherwise disposed of, viz.: Males on remission, 74; at expiration of sentence, 1,165; admitted to bail, 20; acquitted and after remand, 232; transferred to other prisons, 103; handed to Police, 11; habituals transferred to New Plymouth when definite sentences had expired, 13; debtors, 17; on probation, 32; to Mental Hospital, 8; released on the recommendation of the Prisons Board, 9; died, 1; committed suicide, 1; to Burnham Industrial School, 2; to Weraroa Training Farm, 1; Takapuna Industrial School, 1.

On the female side, 8 were discharged on remission and 84 at expiration of sentence, 5 were transferred to Addington, 2 to Mental Hospital, 32 acquitted after remand, and 1 admitted to bail.

There were remaining in custody at the end of the year 259 males and 16 females, 22 of the males being habitual criminals and 67 detained for reformative treatment.

The prisoner who committed suicide was on remand, and there was nothing in his appearance or manner to indicate that he required any special supervision. He was found in the early morning hanging from one of the bars of his cell-window, life being extinct. The usual inquest was held.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good. Although there were no fewer than 14 admissions to the district Hospital during the year—viz., 11 males and 3 females, one male having been admitted twice—several of these were ill from various causes when admitted to prison, and the Surgeon recommended their removal to the Hospital.

Any cases of sickness treated in the prison were mostly of a mild nature. The daily average on the sick-list was 10, this large number being accounted for by a few chronic sufferers from rheumatism, heart trouble, &c., who are unable to work and are under the Surgeon's care.

The conduct of the prisoners as a body has been excellent. There have, as a matter of course, been exceptions, but when it is seen that 2,097 prisoners were dealt with during the year, and that there were only 40 actual punishments against 19 individuals, it must be admitted that the result is very satisfactory—34 punishments for minor offences and 6 for aggravated offences. One prisoner was punished 13 times, being also convicted and warned several times. He positively refuses to do any work or even take in his food, and in consequence has to be kept altogether apart from other prisoners.

There was one escape of a prisoner, employed in one of the outside working parties. He was recaptured within two hours, and, as punishment, received six months' hard labour. There were three attempted escapes from within the prison, which were dealt with by a Stipendiary Magistrate under section 24 of the Prisons Act.

A brutal assault by two prisoners serving long sentences was committed on a warder and a prisoner, with a view to rendering them incapable of resistance, with intent to facilitate their own escape. Both have since been sentenced at the Supreme Court to three years in addition to the sentences they were serving.

The bulk of the prisoners have, as usual, been employed in quarrying, stone-dressing, and building.

To enable the remaining portion of the south wing to be completed, a wall has been erected enclosing an area of 259 ft. by 55 ft., to be used as a stone-cutting yard, as the new wing will cut off the cart-way into the yard at present used. The wall referred to is 18 ft. high, and contains 13,200 superficial feet of masonry. Had it been built by contract it would have cost at least £1,600, but being built by prison labour the value is computed at £920, although the actual cost is only £70—viz., the price of lime and cement. Sheds and workshops have been erected, and the yard is now ready for occupation. The present stone-cutting yard can, for some time, be used as a working-place for prisoners undergoing reformative detention, thus keeping them apart from other prisoners.

A hot-water service for bathing purposes—a long-felt want—is being installed. The work was commenced some months ago, but delays occurred in obtaining the necessary appliances. I am, however, glad to say the work will be completed at an early date.

The foundations of the south-wing extension are nearly completed, and building will be commenced as soon as the revised plans are received.

During the year the finishing-touches have been given to the west and south wings, the corridor of the latter being now used as a schoolroom, where some thirty prisoners receive instruction on three evenings a week, one of the staff acting as schoolmaster. The school was only started in November last, so that it is rather early to form an opinion as to results. The prisoners, however, appear to take a keen interest in their lessons, and express a desire to learn.

Physical drill for prisoners was also started in July last, where all under thirty years take part. A capable prison officer acts as instructor, and the bulk of the prisoners attending drill are emphatic in their praises of its good effects. The proficiency they have attained, more especially in Swedish drill, is highly creditable.

The conduct of the staff, on the whole, has been satisfactory, the only carelessness shown being on the part of junior officers, who do not always seem to be alive to their responsibilities.

First Offenders' Probation Act.

At the commencement of the year there were 19 males and 2 females on probation, exclusive of those released under the Crimes Amendment Act.

Twenty-one males were placed on probation by the Supreme Court and 11 by the Magistrates' Court, while 8 were received on transfer from other districts, making a total of 59 males and 2 females. Of these, 18 males and 2 females completed their probation satisfactorily, 3 males were sentenced for failing to comply with the conditions of their release, 2 absconded, and 18 were transferred to other districts, leaving a balance of 18 males reporting at the end of the year.

Five prisoners released from reformative treatment, also 6 males and 1 female habitual criminals, reporting at the close of last year, were placed under the charge of Mr. William Brakenrig, who was appointed Probation Officer under the Crimes Act, 1910.

Of those undergoing reformative treatment, the sentence of 1 expired, 2 received a sentence for other offences and had their licenses cancelled. Of the habituals, 3 were granted their discharge, 1 male and 1 female had their licenses cancelled, and the other 2 are still reporting to Mr. Brakenrig.

I again desire to thank the members of the Police Force for the valuable assistance they have given me in carrying out the duties of Probation Officer. Although I have been relieved somewhat by Mr. Brakenrig taking over the supervision of those released under the provisions of the Crimes Act, still my time is fully occupied with the administrative duties of the prison, which are increasing year by year, and it is impossible for me to give the attention to the working of the First Offenders Act that it really requires.

I have, &c.,

A. W. Ironside,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

KAINGAROA PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Kaingaroa, 16th January, 1914.

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for the year ended the 31st December, 1913, and also to forward the usual returns, expenditure, &c.

I took over charge of this prison on the 29th April, 1913, on transfer from Hanmer Springs Prison.

There were 35 prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1913. Twenty-seven males were received during the year; 18 males discharged on expiration of sentence; 12 males released on probationary license; and 8 males transferred to the prison at Auckland; in custody at the end of year, 24 males: daily average, 29·96.

The health of the 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 0·20, and this number was mainly due to 2 prisoners who were on the sick-list for seventeen and eleven days respectively.

Two prisoners escaped and 2 attempted to escape during the year; all were smartly recaptured by prison officers, and sentenced to additional terms of imprisonment. One prisoner who was charged with inflicting a wound was taken before the Magistrate at Rotorua and sentenced to further imprisonment.

With the exception of the 5 prisoners mentioned above, the conduct of the prisoners has been excellent, and the work done on the plantation has been very satisfactory, in view of the distance of the tree-planting operations from the camp.

The rations supplied to the prisoners have been of the very best quality, consequently no complaints have been made.

A new filter has been purchased for use of the prison, and the water used for drinking purposes is now filtered before being supplied to the prisoners.

The Prisons Board met here on two occasions during the year. The Board interviewed and examined all prisoners sentenced to reformative detention, and subsequently recommended the release (on probationary license) of 11.

During the past two years the expenditure at this prison has been somewhat heavy. This has been mainly due to the cost of new buildings, fixtures, and other requirements. Fourteen acres of land have also been cleared, cultivated, and manured. This should yield an abundance of vegetables and winter feed for the pigs and sheep. The prison is now complete, and in future, with economical management, the expenditure should be much curtailed.

The Rev. Percy Davis, Church of England minister, who has conducted Divine service at this prison for the past two years, has been transferred to Hawke's Bay. The vacancy, however, has been filled by the Rev. J. L. Greer, who attends here on the first Sunday in every month. The Roman Catholic prisoners have service once a month, conducted by the Rev. Dean Lightheart.

The officers have carried out their duties in a very creditable manner.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the prisoners during the year, viz.: Pits dug, 1,538,335; trees planted, 1,609,750; trees lined out into nursery lines, 168,973; also forming fire-breaks, clearing, and general maintenance-work. Total area cleared and planted during the year, 591 acres.

I have, &c.,
W. AYLING,
Acting-Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

WAIKERIA PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Waikeria, 31st December, 1913.

I beg to submit my report upon the working of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

There were 18 prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year; during the year 47 prisoners were received and 26 were discharged: leaving 39 in custody at the end of the year. The daily average was 25·23. All the prisoners were males.

The accommodation at the beginning of the year consisted of one cell-house containing twenty cells. This accommodation was increased by the building, with prison labour, of another cell-house of twenty cells, so that at the end of the year there was accommodation for 40 prisoners. A further extension is being made by the fitting-up of ten two-cell huts. When these are finished the accommodation will have a capacity for 60 men.

The health of the prisoners has been very good, and we have not had to treat any but minor ailments. Owing to the smallpox outbreak and the fact that there were fatalities within a short distance of the prison, all the officers and the prisoners were vaccinated. Several of the men were non-effective for a few days afterwards.

The behaviour of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good. The parenthesis disappears when it is remembered that the institution is a prison. The work of the prisoners has been very good. No men are sent here except those supposed to be able to stand the strain of heavy work, consequently it is possible to maintain a high average standard of work. We have no short-timers and no derelicts: the men have therefore time to settle down to the work and to get into a good stride.

About the middle of the year the work of excavating the site for the permanent building was commenced. In order to complete this work from start to finish some 60,000 yards of clay is to be removed. It is a big work, but more than justified by the excellence of the site to be obtained. It is centrally situated; stands 230 ft. above the sea-level; is well drained on all

sides; commands a fine, extensive view; and, owing to the fact that a high hill rises sharply to the south-east, an inexhaustible supply of water, with a pressure of 50 lb., is available at a small cost for installation.

Excavating is not work that makes a good showing, but our tallies give an average of 12 tons of clay dug down and shovelled into trucks per day per man. In about three weeks the ground will be ready for the foundations of the first wing of the prison to be commenced.

During the autumn 120 acres of grass were sown. The "strike" was a good one, and now there are 100 sheep and 53 head of cattle grazing in the paddocks, besides 12 horses.

The potato-crop was a good average yield, but owing to the blight it had to be dug rather early. The oats cut out well.

The Duncan heavy swamp-plough has proved a great success. Land upon which manuka 20 ft. high was growing twelve months ago is now carrying oats, swedes, and mangels, and all crops are looking well. Stumps 13 in. across were turned out by this plough without any difficulty. By this means the ground was brought under cultivation a season earlier than could have been the case otherwise.

The crops sown during this year consist of—oats, 30 acres; swedes, 10 acres; mangels, 3 acres; potatoes, 6 acres.

Fencing and subdividing was carried on.

Divine service, both for Protestants and Roman Catholics, was held every Sunday.

I delivered several lectures to the men upon topical subjects; and Principal Warder Down delivered a course of instruction on pipe and drain laying. The probationary warders were coached for their examinations, and lectures on penology were delivered to the staff.

Two probationary officers were retired for default. With these exceptions, the staff has worked with zeal and ability.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington. J. L. A. KAYLL.

WAIPA PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Waipa, 19th January, 1914.

I have the honour to forward annual returns and report of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

There were in custody on the 1st January, 1913, 20 males; received during the year, 34 males; discharged on expiration of sentence, 21 males; reformative-detention prisoners released on probation on recommendation of Prisons Board, 7; transferred to other prisons, 2 males; in custody at end of year, 24 males.

There was one punishment for a minor breach of the Prison Regulations, which was dealt with by a Visiting Justice. One prisoner escaped from custody, but was speedily recaptured and sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment.

The health of the prisoners has been good, there being only 2 cases of sickness of over forty-eight hours' duration.

The rations supplied to prisoners have been of good quality.

The officers have performed their duties satisfactorily.

Divine service was conducted on the first Sunday of each month by a Church of England minister from Rotorua.

The following is a summary of the work done by the prisoners during the year: Clearing for tree-planting, 190 acres; pitting, 640,450; planting, 51,000; formation of road and paddock; clearing growth amongst trees; maintenance of roads and fire-breaks; planting blanks, 253,350; general repairs to buildings.

List of trees planted: *Larix europaea*, 50,000; *Pinus Laricio*, 249,525; *Douglasii*, 4,000; *Sequoia sempervirens*, 825: total, 304,350. Value of work done, £959 15s. 4d.

I have, &c.,

GEO. ANDERSON,

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington. Acting-Gaoler.

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, New Plymouth, 12th January, 1914.

I have the honour to report herewith on the working of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

There were 53 males in custody at the commencement of the year, 45 of whom were habituals. During the year 95 males, 34 of whom were habituals, and 4 females were received. At the end of the year there were in custody 44 males (39 of whom were habituals) and no females.

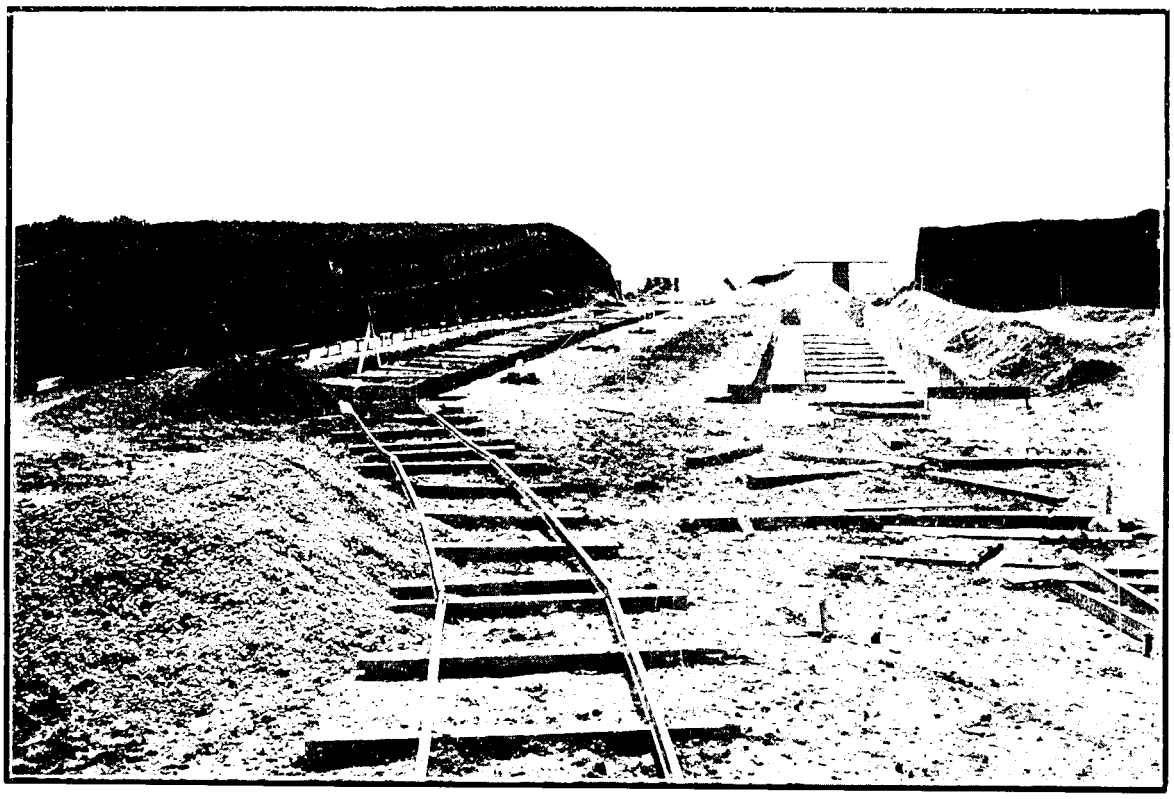
The Prisons Board visited once during the year, and recommended the release of 39 habituals on probation. Employment was found for all those released who required it.

The health of the prisoners has been good. There were 3 admissions to the Hospital, all very old men, one of whom died there. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death from natural causes.

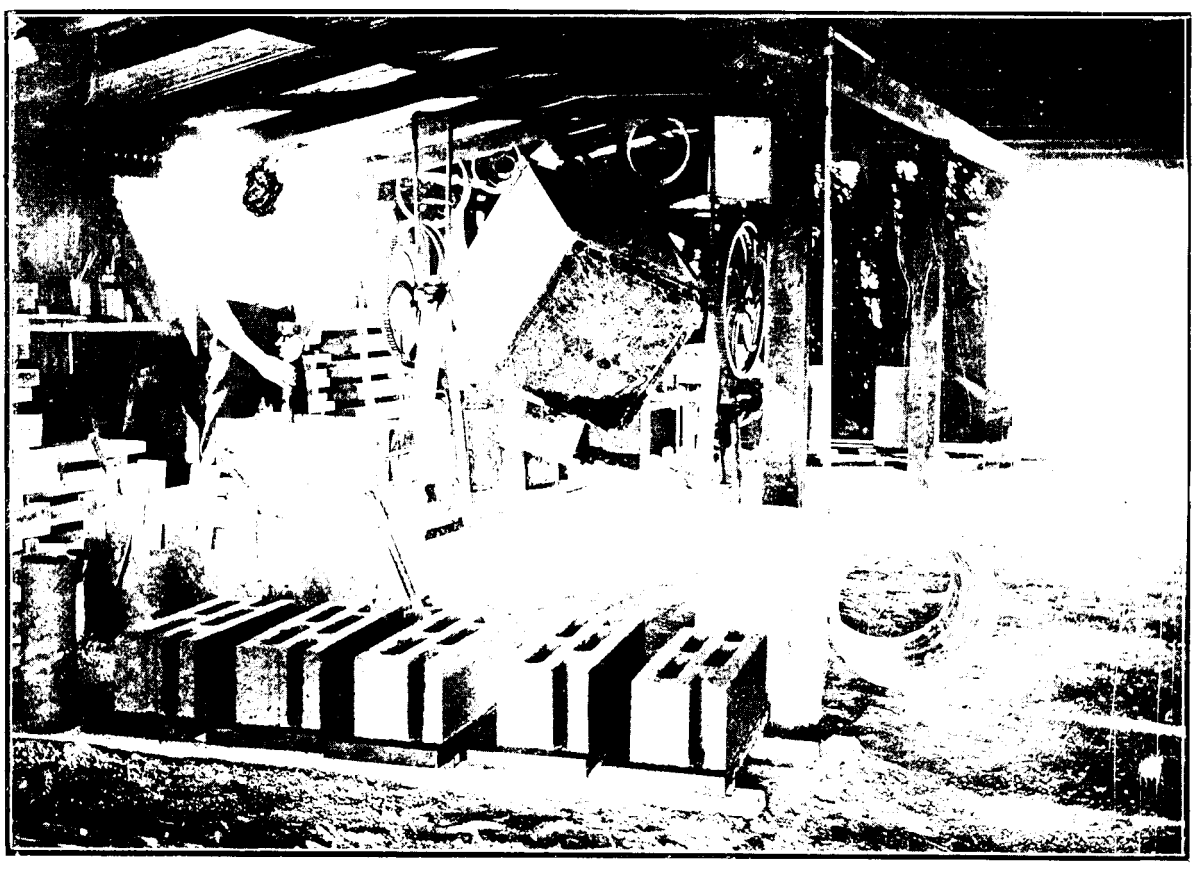
The conduct of the prisoners has been good, only 3 men being punished for minor prison offences.

WAIKEREA.

WAIKEREA

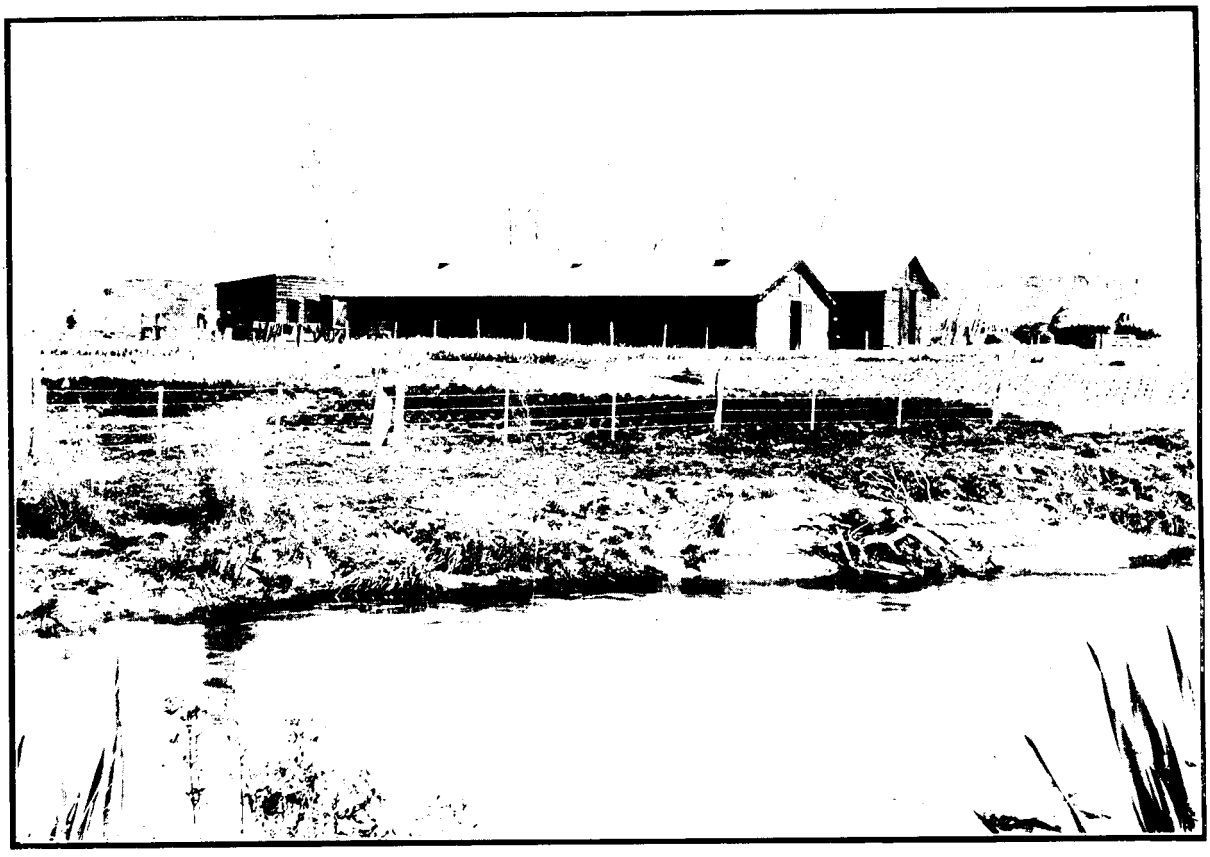


Waikeria Site.



Waikeria Block-house.

Waikeria.



Waikeria Cell-houses.

The rations supplied have been of good quality. The prisoners have been employed principally in quarrying, the revenue derived from the sale of metal and gravel obtained from this source being £644.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

There was 1 youth on probation at the commencement of the year. He carried out the conditions satisfactorily, and was discharged. Two males were placed on probation during the year, and were transferred to other districts.

I have, &c.,
J. COYLE,
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

NAPIER PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Napier, 24th January, 1914.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

There were 17 males and no females in custody on the 1st January, 1913. During the year 268 males and 9 females were received, while 259 males and 9 females were discharged, leaving 26 males in custody on the 31st December last.

The health of the prisoners has been good. One male prisoner was removed to the district Hospital, and one who developed insanity was transferred to the Porirua Mental Hospital.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners has been good, there being only 6 cases requiring punishment, all for minor offences.

The provisions supplied by the various contractors have been of excellent quality.

The conduct of the staff has been satisfactory. Two officers were transferred and 2 received on transfer from other prisons.

THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

On the 1st January, 1913, there were 4 men on probation. Nine were placed on probation during the year and 1 received on transfer from another district. Six were transferred to other districts, 4 completed their terms satisfactorily, leaving 4 reporting at the end of the year.

I have, &c.,
A. A. GIDEON,
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

WELLINGTON PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Wellington, 12th March, 1914.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

There were in custody on the 1st January, 1913, 157 males and 22 females, a total of 179; 1,425 males and 245 females were received during the year: total, 1,670, of which 140 were received twice, 42 thrice, 29 four times, 44 five times and upwards.

During the year 1,403 males and 250 females were discharged; 62 males were transferred to tree-planting or other prisons; 7 males and 1 female were sent to the public Hospital, and were returned after treatment; 1 male undergoing treatment at the end of last year was returned after an operation had been performed, but had to be sent again soon afterwards to the Hospital for further treatment; 3 males and 1 female were transferred to the Mental Hospital at Porirua; 3 females declared to be habitual criminals were transferred to Addington Prison. There were 2 deaths during the year—both males—1 committed for medical treatment, who was found on examination to be suffering from a fracture of the skull, died on the following day; the other was in an advanced state of phthisis when received. Inquests were held and verdicts returned in each case in accordance with the medical evidence.

Two males escaped from the prison, but were recaptured on the following day. One of the same men escaped again when exercising in the yard, and was recaptured within a few hours. Both prisoners were subsequently dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and sentenced to further terms of imprisonment.

The health of prisoners has been good, very few cases of illness of a serious nature occurring.

The rations supplied have been of good quality. On one occasion complaint was made as to the quality of the bread ration, but independent tests proved the bread wholesome.

The conduct of prisoners generally has been good. Punishments for breaches of regulations were more numerous than in previous years, due to concerted action on the part of a few agitators. These were charged, and dealt with by a Visiting Justice, who punished them by inflicting fines, forfeiture of marks, and sentencing them to terms of bread and water.

Brickmaking at Mount Cook was still the principal industry, and at the Terrace boot-making, gardening, &c., were carried on as usual. The females were employed at laundry, knitting, and other suitable work. At Point Halswell, in addition to the usual work for the Defence Department, tree-planting has been carried on, and about 131,300 trees, principally pines, were planted and are doing well, although the continual dry weather after the planting was unfavourable to their growth.

Two officers were reported for neglect of duty, and punished, one by a fine, and the other —a probationer—by dismissal.

Divine service was held every Sunday by the several denominations, and on Christmas and New Year days special services were held by the Salvation Army officers and band.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT AND CRIMES AMENDMENT ACT.

On the 1st January there were 15 males on probation, and during the year 17 males were placed on probation for periods of from six months to three years; 3 males and 1 female were received on transfer from other districts; 9 males were discharged, having completed their period of probation; 11 males were transferred to other districts; and 3 absconded or otherwise failed to report: leaving 11 males and 1 female on probation at the end of the year.

I have to thank the Police Department for the assistance rendered me in locating probationers who were negligent in complying with the terms of their license.

In June last a special officer was appointed to deal with prisoners released on probation in accordance with the regulations under the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, and several men so released and reporting to me were transferred to his charge.

I have, &c.,
J. C. SCANLON,
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

ADDINGTON PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Addington, 17th February, 1914.

I have the honour to submit to you the report of the Matron of the prison for females at Addington upon the working of that institution for the year ended on the 31st December, 1913, together with returns of expenditure, &c.

I have &c.,
T. R. POINTON,
Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Addington, 24th January, 1914.

I have the honour to submit the following report on this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

The prison was reopened for reception of female prisoners on the 17th April, 1913, on which date I assumed charge, receiving on transfer from the Lyttelton Prison 15 female prisoners; received since, 63, of whom 10 were transferred from other prisons, 9 readmitted from two to three times, and 59 discharged: leaving in custody on the last day of the year, 19.

The daily average was 21·68, the greatest number in confinement at one time 28, and the least 14.

The number of habitual criminals and reformative-detention prisoners dealt with were 3 and 8 respectively; 1 habitual criminal and 6 reformative-detention prisoners have been discharged on probationary license, leaving in these classes at the end of the year 2 and 2 respectively.

The health of the prisoners was good, there being only 4 cases of sickness during the year, and one of these was of a trivial nature; 2 cases were sent to the Christchurch Hospital, where 1 died.

The daily average on the sick-list was 0·04.

Rations supplied were of good quality, and no complaints have been made.

The prisoners were employed in cleaning, sewing, knitting, washing, and repairing the clothing for the Lyttelton Prison, and keeping the grounds in order.

Divine service was held every Sunday, and thanks are due to the Rev. Canon Bean, Mr. Smail, the Salvation Army, and others for attending to the spiritual needs of the prisoners; and also to the donors of books and magazines for the prison library.

I regret to record the death by accident of Warder C. F. Morgan, gate officer; also the retirement of Assistant Matron Miss Evans, owing to ill health.

The Gaoler, Mr. Pointon, visits frequently, inspecting, advising, and directing work, &c., in and about the prison.

I have, &c.,
F. MAHER, Matron.

The Gaoler, Addington Prison.

LYTTELTON PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Lyttelton, 20th January, 1914.

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report upon this prison, together with returns of expenditure, &c., for the year just ended.

There were in confinement on the 1st January, 1913, 139 males and 15 females; the numbers admitted during the year were 555 males and 17 females: making a total of 694 males and 32 females dealt with.

Discharges during the twelve months numbered 571 males and 32 females; of the latter, 15, the total number in custody on the 17th April ultimo, were on that date transferred to the prison for females at Addington. There were in custody on the 31st December last—Males, 123; females, nil.

Habitual criminals (3), the definite portion of whose sentences had expired, were transferred to the New Plymouth Prison; and reformative-detention prisoners to the number of 11, inclusive of 2 females, were, on the recommendation of the Prisons Board, released from imprisonment on probationary license and transferred to other districts, leaving 8 and 11 of the respective classes here at the close of the year; 3 of the latter are still serving the hard-labour portion of their sentences.

Two hard-labour prisoners, and 1 on remand for medical treatment, having shown unsoundness of mind, were removed to the Mental Hospital, and their terms of imprisonment expired while there.

There were 3 deaths—2 males at the Christchurch Hospital, and 1 at the Casualty Ward, Lyttelton, the last the result of an accident. An inquest was held in each case. In the first two, verdicts were returned that death was due to natural causes; and in the last, that death was due to an accident, no blame being attachable to any one.

One male prisoner was executed, death being instantaneous.

The greatest number of both sexes in confinement at any one time was 160; the least number, 116; and the daily average, 132·05—males, 127·34; females, 4·71.

The health of the prisoners, generally speaking, was very good; most of the cases of sickness, 27 of which exceeded forty-eight hours in duration, were of a minor and trifling nature; 3 males and 1 female were sent to the district Hospital during the year.

On the whole, the conduct of prisoners was good, and the degree of industry, with exceptions, satisfactory.

The Visiting Justices punished 21 males and 4 females for the commission of various minor prison offences. There were no escapes, attempts to escape, or aggravated prison offences to record.

All articles of diet supplied by the contractors were of excellent quality; complaints in connection therewith from prisoners were nil.

Prisoners were employed, as in the previous year, for the Lyttelton Borough Council and the Defence Department, at the Artillery Barracks and Ripa Island, quarrying, stone-dressing, stone-breaking, wall-building, and much other miscellaneous work.

A party of 10 prisoners was stationed at Addington Prison for females for some months, effecting repairs and alterations thereto, and generally putting the premises in good order, subsequently pulling down many old buildings, cleaning away the debris, and putting the extensive grounds in order, and planting the whole outside-prison area with vegetable seeds and plants. A word of praise is due to officers and prisoners alike for the good work accomplished there.

Alterations and repairs to the wing here, vacated by the female prisoners, are nearing completion, and it will soon be ready for occupation by unconvicted prisoners, those under sentences of reformative detention, and debtors, there being ample provision for the separation of these three classes from one another and from the ordinary hard-labour prisoners.

Excellent work has been done by those prisoners employed in the prison workshops at bootmaking, tailoring, &c.

Generally speaking, the officers carried out their duties fairly satisfactorily.

Sunday services were held as heretofore by representatives of the different religious denominations.

THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT AND CRIMES AMENDMENT ACT.

There were no first offenders on the register of this probation district at the beginning of the year, and none were placed on probation by the local Courts during the twelve months.

Under the Crimes Amendment Act, 9 male and 2 female reformative-detention prisoners were released on probationary license on the recommendation of the Prisons Board. With the exception of 1 male—permitted to leave the Dominion for the United Kingdom—all were transferred to other districts, as also was 1 male on the books at the commencement of the year. One male received on transfer from another district was subsequently transferred elsewhere.

In July the only 2 males on this register at that time, and included in the transfers noted above, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Probation Officer at Christchurch appointed in that month under the Crimes Act for persons released from imprisonment under the provisions of the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910.

I have, &c.,

T. R. POINTON,

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington. Gaoler and Probation Officer.

HANMER SPRINGS PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Lyttelton, 24th April, 1914.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Hanmer Springs Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

I took charge of the prison on the 23rd April, 1913, and carried on until the closing of the camp, on the 4th November, 1913. There were 22 prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year, 1 was received during the year, 5 prisoners undergoing reformative detention were released on probation by the Prisons Board, 8 were discharged, and 10 transferred to other prisons.

The usual work was carried out for the Forestry Department, but owing to the camp being closed before the end of the year a summary of the work done is not included in this report.

I have, &c.,

D. BLAIN,

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington. Acting-Gaoler.

DUNEDIN PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Dunedin, 12th January, 1914.

I have the honour to forward my annual report on the working of this prison for the year ending the 31st December, 1913, together with the usual returns of expenditure, &c.

The number of prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1913, was 21 males and 2 females: total, 23. During the year 343 males and 27 females were received, being an increase of 118 males and 1 female, compared with the number received during the year 1912; and 348 males and 28 females were discharged; 5 males were sentenced to reformative detention, in addition to 5 who were in custody at the commencement of the year. Of this number, 2 were released on probation and 8 transferred to other prisons.

The health of the prisoners during the year has been good, the daily average on the sick-list (0·56) being a slight decrease compared with the previous year, 1912. Two prisoners were sent to the district Hospital during the year, one of whom was afterwards returned to the prison and subsequently died.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been good, 5 persons receiving nine punishments for minor breaches of the prison regulations.

The industry of the prisoners during the year has been good, the principal employment being the making of coir mats, for which so far a ready sale has been found. The prisoners were also employed in cleaning the police-station and keeping the Supreme Court and prison grounds in order, while the Gaoler's and officers' quarters, the church, and the administrative rooms of the prison were calcimined and cleaned by prison labour.

The conduct of officers during the year has been good.

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.

I have to thank Mr. F. G. Cumming, the Rev. V. G. Bryan King, and Mr. John Wilkinson, solicitor, for kindly contributing books and magazines for the prison library.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

There were 3 males on probation at the commencement of the year; 7 males and 1 female were placed on probation by order of the Courts; 6 males and 1 female were received on transfer from other districts: total, 18. Of this number, 8 completed their probation satisfactorily, 5 were transferred to other districts, and 1 absconded: total, 14, leaving 3 males and 1 female on the probation register of this district on the 31st December, 1913.

PROBATIONERS UNDER THE CRIMES AMENDMENT ACT, 1910.

There were 2 reformative-detention prisoners placed on probation from this prison; 2 reformative-detention and 1 habitual criminal were received on transfer from other districts: total, 5. One completed his term satisfactorily, 2 were transferred to another district, 1 was arrested for failing to comply with the conditions of his license, and 1 (the habitual criminal) absconded. There were no probationers reporting on the 21st July, 1913, when Mr. F. G. Cumming, agent for the Patients' and Prisoners' Aid Society, was appointed Probation Officer under the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910.

I have, &c.,

H. MCMURRAY,

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington. Gaoler and Probation Officer.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

SIR,— H.M. Prison, Invercargill, 12th May, 1914.

I have the honour to report on the working of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

At the beginning of the year there were 61 males and no females in custody. One hundred and seventy males and 3 females were received during the year. The number of prisoners received locally was 109 males and 3 females; transferred from other prisons, 55 males; convicted at distant Courts and sent direct to Invercargill, 6 males: total, 173. Remaining in custody at the end of the year, 96 males.

There were no lunatics received during the year. Twelve males, however, suffering from the effects of drink were received for medical treatment, and one of these was afterwards committed to Seacliff Mental Hospital by order of the Stipendiary Magistrate. The remainder were, I am sorry to say, treated within the prison and discharged in the usual way when recovered. It is with regret that I state that the practice of sending persons suffering from the effects of drink to prison for so-called curative or medical treatment has again been revived at Invercargill. For many years past it has been the custom to treat such cases in the public Hospital, but latterly this has to a large extent been discontinued. On at least one occasion there were no less than three such cases located in the prison at the same time, and as there is no padded-cell accommodation at the prison great difficulty was experienced in dealing with them. At one time it was proposed that a padded room should be provided at the gaol, but as it was recognized that the Hospital and not the gaol was the proper place in which to treat such cases, an extra padded room was provided at the Hospital instead, the Government bearing the cost of same. Such cases should not be treated in a prison, as it is grossly unfair to all concerned. Should the practice continue, however, it will be necessary to have a padded room added to the prison without delay.

The conduct of the permanent officers has been good, and I am pleased to say that they have proved themselves most efficient, and have carried out their onerous duties in a highly satisfactory manner. I consider the officers attached to this prison are a credit to the Service. One probationary warder's services were dispensed with, he having proved unsuitable; while another was severely reprimanded for failing to carry out his duties in a satisfactory manner.

The quality of the rations supplied by the contractors has been uniformly good, and consequently there has been a total absence of complaints.

The conduct of the majority of the prisoners has been good, but punishments consistent with a proper standard of discipline had on a number of occasions to be meted out.

The Crimes Amendment Act still continues to work satisfactorily. The system of payment of a small wage to prisoners undergoing reformative detention is proving of great benefit, as the knowledge that they are in a position to earn something for themselves against the time of their release acts as an incentive towards doing their best. The fact that they may be called upon to forfeit a portion of the amount so earned also tends to act as a deterrent against wrongdoing, and materially assists in maintaining a higher degree of discipline than was possible under the old system. The Act has now passed beyond the experimental stage, and provided the various Gaolers see that it is properly administered in their respective prisons great good should result.

Two hard-labour prisoners attempted to escape from the prison-works during the year, but both were recaptured within a few minutes of the attempt. Two other prisoners made a determined attempt to escape from the prison by endeavouring to overpower the officer on night duty and so gain possession of the keys. The officer, although seriously injured about the head, managed to prevent his assailants from gaining possession of the keys, and with great presence of mind threw the keys out of a cell-window. Both prisoners were brought before the Supreme Court. One received a sentence of five years' hard labour, and the other twelve months' hard labour and twelve months' reformative detention, the sentences to take effect at the expiration of the sentences they were then serving.

The work of prison-extension still continues. The new south wing, capable of accommodating 38 additional male prisoners, has been occupied, also a thoroughly up-to-date hospital wing containing six beds, and, in addition, an isolation ward with two beds for infectious cases has been completed. Attached to this wing, quarters with all necessary conveniences for five additional single officers have been provided, thus bringing the prison still further up to date. A further addition to the prison is now well in hand, and should be ready for occupation in about twelve months from date. This will provide accommodation for another 84 prisoners—78 males and 6 females—with quarters for a matron. This additional accommodation is much needed, as, besides assisting in relieving the congestion existing at other prisons, it will provide the opportunity for the introduction of a proper system of classification, without which it would be difficult to arrange on a proper basis.

There are at present over 60 youths in this prison undergoing various terms of reformative treatment: nearly all of these are first offenders and under the age of twenty-five years. The remainder—about 30—have been sentenced to various terms of hard labour. These also, with few exceptions, are first offenders and under twenty-five years of age.

During the year 28 prisoners were released on probation on the recommendation of the Prisons Board. There cannot be any doubt but the system of granting release on probation, with good conduct, is sound. The fact that a youth knows that in the event of his not continuing to conduct himself in a proper manner on release he will inevitably be returned to prison certainly has a steadying influence and tends to keep him in the right path. As the result of careful observation I have come to the conclusion that it is advisable, whenever possible, to make it a condition of release that the person so released should, during the period of his probation, obtain work in and remain in the country and keep away from towns. By so doing the chances of his lapsing are greatly reduced. In nearly every case of a recommittal the temptations of a town life have been the cause.

During the year Mr. McLean, City Missionary, took over the duties of Probation Officer under the provisions of the Crimes Amendment Act. Mr. McLean is well fitted for the position, and is of great assistance to those placed under his care. It is upon a prisoner's release that he most needs a friend and counsellor.

Divine service continues to be held every Sunday. All the ministers of the various denominations, assisted by the City Missionary, attend in rotation. The Roman Catholic prisoners have service once a month. The Rev. Dean Burke also conducts a class of instruction for Roman Catholic youths every Tuesday evening. The officers of the Salvation Army hold monthly services on Sunday afternoons. On the whole, the spiritual welfare of the prisoners is being well attended to.

The general health of prisoners has been good. Owing to the large amount of machinery used in connection with the reclamation-works, coupled with the inexperience of many of the prisoners, accidents of a minor nature are of frequent occurrence. During the year, however, only one accident of a serious nature occurred. In this case I regret to state that a prisoner employed on the trestle bridge by some means lost his footing and fell into the water, which was flowing swiftly, and in a few seconds was swept away and drowned before a boat could reach him. The usual inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

The manufacture of concrete blocks for building purposes still continues. The whole of the prison buildings are being constructed of this class of material. The wireless station at Awarua, also the large new drill-hall at Invercargill, have been built of concrete blocks, about 15,000 being used in these two buildings alone. This number is equivalent to 350,000 bricks. Blocks to the value of several hundred pounds have also been supplied to private contractors.

The demand for this class of building-material is increasing yearly. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the sand and shingle required, on several occasions work having to cease owing to lack of materials. The Department has now arranged for the building of a suitable lighter, thus enabling us to supply our own requirements, which will effect a considerable saving on the cost of production.

During the year considerable progress has been made with the reclamation-works at present being carried out by the Department for the Invercargill Borough Council. This work has been one of considerable difficulty. Now, however, success is assured, and all parties concerned are agreed that, now that the main embankment has been completed, the greatest difficulty has been overcome, and that by the end of 1914 an area of valuable land, amounting to 2,460 acres, should be available. 650 acres of this area will become the property of the Department. The main embankment from Otatara to Invercargill Jetty has been completed, the distance being one mile and a half, and of a width of 44 ft. on top, carrying a road and tramway. The average height of the embankment is 16 ft., and over 300,000 cubic yards of material was used in its construction. A second Priestman dredge was obtained during the year, and no expense is being spared by the Borough Council in order to facilitate the early completion of the work.

The system of transferring youthful prisoners to this prison still continues, nearly the whole of whom are first offenders and under the age of twenty-five. On the completion of the new north wing there should be accommodation at Invercargill for all the youthful first offenders in the Dominion. There cannot be any difference of opinion regarding the wisdom of this course. After thirty years' experience of prison-administration I have no hesitation in stating that the system in force some years back of the indiscriminate herding-together of youthful first offenders with old and hardened criminals was pernicious in the extreme, and no trouble or expense should be spared in the providing of means whereby youthful offenders would be entirely removed from the contaminating influence of old and hardened offenders.

The prison school has had a very successful year, over 40 pupils attending for two hours on three evenings per week. As the result of careful observation I find that our most troublesome class of prisoners are almost invariably those who have little or no education, and it is really surprising to find that a very small percentage of youthful prisoners are, on reception, capable of taking anything in excess of Third Standard requirements, while quite a number have to be placed in the First and Second Standards, and some are quite unable to read or write. Quite a number of youths have been punished during the year for inattention at school, and the wisdom of making attendance at school compulsory has been fully proved. Those most in need of schooling are the most unwilling to be taught. As the work is increasing I would recommend that an assistant teacher be added to the school staff.

The instruction of prisoners in physical drill continues. There are two classes of 30 and 35 prisoners respectively held on two evenings weekly. The Swedish system is taught, and the officer in charge, who is a competent drill-instructor, is certainly to be complimented upon the high state of efficiency to which he has brought his pupils. Those attending are divided into two classes. All begin in No. 2 Class, and promotion to No. 1 depends upon the progress made in No. 2. A spirit of rivalry is thus created. All pupils attending school and drill are dressed in white drill suits, with white canvas shoes, and, in accordance with your instructions, no prison brand appears on the clothing worn at school or drill. This has a distinctly pleasing effect, and is much appreciated by those concerned. The fact of holding the school and drill classes in the evenings is one of considerable importance, for the following reasons: As I have before stated, practically the whole of the inmates of this prison are under the age of twenty-five, and to shut them up in their cells for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four with practically nothing to occupy their minds would not be conducive to their welfare either mentally, morally, or physically. Under the system in force at Invercargill this is entirely avoided. School is held on three evenings per week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; drill classes are held on Thursdays and Saturdays; and classes for religious instruction on Tuesdays. It thus follows that Sunday evening is the only period of rest. This is as it should be—useful, profitable, and interesting employment during the day, and in the evenings opportunity for mental, moral, and physical improvement. The majority of the inmates appreciate and take advantage of those opportunities, but there remains a minority who have a most decided objection to such a course, and those most in need of improvement are the most strenuous objectors; but when it becomes a question of going to school or drill, or undergoing a period of punishment, the very worst of the objectors quickly, in fact invariably, succumb. In connection with this matter I should like to recommend that the system be extended in the direction of providing an entertainment in the form of an address or lecture, with perhaps a number of musical items interspersed—say, once a quarter. Provided the lecturer understood his business and the subject was sufficiently interesting, I have no fear as to the result, especially if it were made a proviso that only those who could show a clean record for the previous month would be permitted to attend. Anything that tends to broaden the mind and quicken the intelligence should be encouraged and carefully cultivated. It is the deadly dull monotony of prison life that tends to blight and kill. The system of permitting prisoners who have passed the Fifth Standard an opportunity of continuing their studies through the medium of the International Correspondence Schools still continues, and it is really surprising the progress that some are making. In each case the cost of tuition has been borne by the prisoners themselves, the amount being, at their request and with the permission of the Department, deducted from their earnings. A number of prisoners have also taken advantage of the provision made whereby a portion of their earnings can be made payable to wives or mothers, and as the amount standing to the credit of each individual prisoner increases the opportunity of assisting those who are dependent on them will be more largely availed of. When a youth voluntarily requests that the larger portion of his earnings

be paid over to his mother or other dependant it indicates that he at least has taken an important step in the direction of reform. The system of the payment of wages is already bearing good fruit.

I would suggest that arrangements be made towards securing the services of competent tradesmen to act as trades instructors. A sufficient number of skilled tradesmen should be attached to the staff of each prison to ensure the proper carrying-out of the various works upon which prisoners may be employed, and at the same time teaching them how to earn an honest livelihood when released. Provision has been made for giving effect to this under the new regulations, and it is to be hoped that ere long such a system will be in active operation, thus promoting efficiency and at the same time effecting a considerable saving in the upkeep of the various institutions concerned.

First Offenders' Probation Act.

At the beginning of the year there were 2 males on the Probation Register for this district. During the year 15 males and 1 female were placed on probation. Of these, 9 males were transferred to other districts; 4 males completed their terms satisfactorily, leaving 4 males and 1 female still on the register. One male probationer was arrested and sentenced to a further term of twelve months' probation for failing to observe the conditions of his release.

I have, &c.,
M. Hawkins,
Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

Table A.

PRISON ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS.

TABLE SHOWING ACCOMMODATION, NUMBER OF PRISONERS, ETC., AT THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF THE DOMINION DURING YEAR 1913.

Name of Prison.	Number of Persons for whom there is Accommodation.						Number of Persons at Beginning of Year.			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.		Total.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Auckland	284	35	40	..	324	35	251	19	270	1,698	129	1,827	1,690	132	1,822	259	16	275
Waipa	33	..	..	..	33	..	20	..	20	34	..	34	30	..	30	24	..	24
Kaingaroa	58	..	..	..	58	..	35	..	35	27	..	27	38	..	38	24	..	24
Waikeria	40	..	..	..	40	..	18	..	18	47	..	47	26	..	26	39	..	39
New Plymouth ..	55	4	..	..	55	4	53	..	53	95	4	99	104	4	108	44	..	44
Napier	7	3	59	5	66	8	17	..	17	268	9	277	259	9	268	26	..	26
Wellington	100	2	110	32	210	34	157	22	179	1,425	245	1,670	1,403	250	1,653	179	17	196
Hanmer*	40	..	..	..	40	..	22	..	22	1	..	1	23	..	23	..	..	..
Addington	..	31	..	6	..	37	..	..	..	..	78	78	..	59	59	..	19	19
Lyttelton	148	31	9	4	157	35	139	15	154	555	17	572	571	32	603	123	..	123
Dunedin	52	20	..	..	52	20	21	2	23	343	27	370	348	28	376	16	1	17
Invercargill	91	1	4	3	95	4	61	..	61	170	3	173	135	3	138	96	..	96
Minor prisons ..	75	21	67	11	142	32	14	..	14	890	37	927	869	36	905	35	1	36
Totals ..	983	148	289	61	1,272	209	808	58	866	5,553	549	6,102	5,496	553	6,049	865	54	919

Name of Prison.	Greatest Number in Prison at One Time.			Least Number in Prison at One Time.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Sickness.												
										(a.) Greatest Number ill at any One Time.			(b.) Admission to Hospital during Year.			(c.) Number of District Prisoners ill on One or more Occasions, with Number of Occasions, Total Number of Separate Illnesses, Total Number of Days, and Daily Average on Sick-list.							
																Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Seven Times.	Number of Separate Illnesses.	Total Number of Days ill.	Daily Average on Sick-list.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.								
Auckland	275	25	300	234	12	246	256·14	18·48	274·62	20	4	24	11	3	14	98	20	4	3	1	169	3,972	10·61
Waipa	26	..	26	17	..	17	20·63	..	20·63	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	11	0·03
Kaingaroa	37	..	37	23	..	23	29·96	..	29·96	2	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	14	71	0·19
Waikeria	40	..	40	16	..	16	25·23	..	25·23	5	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	13	63	0·17
New Plymouth ..	61	1	62	42	..	42	56·00	0·02	56·02	3	..	3	3	..	3	9	..	1	..	..	12	678	1·86
Napier	41	..	41	16	..	16	26·80	0·90	27·70	1	..	1	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	7	60	0·16
Wellington	192	29	221	126	9	135	149·02	19·06	168·08	2	1	3	7	1	8	27	4	..	..	..	25	120	0·30
Hanmer*	22	..	22	3	..	3	11·90	..	11·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Addington	..	28	28	..	14	14	..	21·68	21·68	..	1	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	4	104	0·28
Lyttelton	143	17	160	116	..	116	127·34	4·71	132·05	5	2	7	3	1	4	24	3	..	..	..	30	306	0·81
Dunedin	39	2	41	12	..	12	21·85	0·95	22·80	2	..	2	2	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	6	209	0·57
Invercargill	96	..	96	60	..	60	80·09	..	80·09	5	..	5	3	..	3	15	3	1	..	..	24	165	0·45
Minor prisons ..	73	2	75	5	..	5	21·73	0·75	22·48	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	15	0·04
Totals	1,045	104	1,149	670	35	705	826·69	66·55	893·24	49	8	57	31	7	38	203	31	8	3	1	308	5,774	15·47

* Hanmer Prison was closed on 4/11/13.

Table A1.

TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR 1913.

—	Auckland.		Waipa.		Kaingaroa.		Waikeria.		New Plymouth.		Napier.		Wellington.		Hanmer.*		Addington.		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.	M.	F.	
(a.) In prison at beginning of year—																													
Sentenced to—																													
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 reformative treatment ..	16	3	6	..	16	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	9	..	..	..	7	2	4	..	31	..	..	..	114	5	119
Total criminals in prison under sentence	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 respective prisons ..	251	19	20	..	35	..	18	..	53	..	17	..	157	22	22	..	..	..	139	15	21	2	61	..	14	..	808	58	866
In transitu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in custody on 1st Jan., 1913	251	19	20	..	35	..	18	..	53	..	17	..	157	22	22	..	..	..	139	15	21	2	61	..	14	..	808	58	866
(b.) Prisoners received during the year—																													
Sentenced to—																													
Simple imprisonment	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	27	..	5	..	13	..	133	..	133
Under three months' hard labour	987	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	116	7	1,035	196	..	..	..	26	244	8	162	15	20	1	473	25	3,057	365	3,422
Three months' hard labour and under one year	127	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	55	..	111	31	..	..	..	11	43	6	30	1	16	1	44	..	433	65	498
One year's hard labour and upwards ..	53	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	35	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	5	2	4	..	17	..	128	9	137
Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under conviction for sentence	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	23	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	1	15	1	28	3	123	7	130
Criminals for reformative treatment only ..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	23	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	9	..	10	1	73	3	76
Total new criminals received	1,274	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	193	7	1,248	231	..	..	..	41	308	14	235	19	69	3	585	29	3,947	449	4,396
For trial or on remand	358	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	55	1	148	13	..	..	..	11	162	2	76	8	42	..	214	4	1,074	63	1,137
Total received for criminal offences ..	1,632	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	1	248	8	1,396	244	..	..	..	52	470	16	311	27	111	3	799	33	5,021	512	5,533
Debtors	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	14	..	3	..	35	..	103	..	103
Lunatics	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	26	10	36
Total new persons received	1,650	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	4	266	9	1,400	245	..	..	..	52	482	16	325	27	114	3	849	37	5,150	522	5,672
On transfer or *in transitu* (including habitual criminals sent to reformatory)	48	..	34	..	27	..	47	..	31	..	2	..	25	..	1	..	..	26	73	1	18	..	56	..	41	..	403	27	430
Totals received at respective prisons ..	1,698	129	34	..	27	..	47	..	95	4	238	9	1,425	245	1	..	..	78	555	17	343	27	170	3	890	37	5,553	549	6,102

* Hanmer Prison was closed on 4/11/13.

Table A1—*continued.*

TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR 1913—*continued*

	Auckland.		Waipa.		Kaingaroa.		Waikeria.		New Plymouth.		Napier.		Wellington.		Hanmer.*		Addington.		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.	M.	F.	
(c.) **Discharged during the year—**																													
On expiration of sentence, not including habitual criminals or prisoners sentenced to reformative treatment	1,241	92	21	..	18	..	12	..	33	..	166	7	1,142	228	8	..	..	41	360	12	215	16	45	1	461	24	3,714	421	4,143
On bail or probation	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	..	53	1	..	..	..	1	16	..	17	1	19	1	28	2	198	7	205
Died	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	9
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Absconded and not retaken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Released on recommendation of Prisons Board	9	..	7	..	12	..	9	..	39	..	..	..	13	1	5	..	..	7	9	2	2	..	28	..	..	..	128	10	143
Total criminals discharged to freedom	1,302	93	28	..	30	..	21	..	77	..	177	7	1,210	230	13	..	..	49	389	14	235	17	93	2	489	26	4,051	438	4,502
Acquitted and after remand	236	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	..	67	11	..	..	..	6	92	3	68	8	21	..	102	2	624	62	686
Total persons discharged to freedom	1,538	125	28	..	30	..	21	..	78	..	214	7	1,277	241	13	..	..	55	481	17	303	25	114	2	591	28	4,675	500	5,188
Debtors	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	11	..	2	..	36	..	105	..	105
Lunatics transferred to mental hospitals	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	34	9	43
Total persons discharged from prison	1,553	127	28	..	30	..	21	..	89	3	229	7	1,286	242	13	..	..	55	493	17	314	25	116	2	642	31	4,814	509	5,336
Transferred to other prisons or police	127	5	2	..	8	..	5	..	15	1	30	2	117	8	10	..	..	4	75	15	34	3	19	1	227	5	682	44	691
Totals discharged from respective prisons	1,690	132	30	..	38	..	26	..	104	4	259	9	1,403	250	23	..	..	59	571	32	348	28	135	3	869	36	5,496	553	6,027
(d.) **In prison at the end of year—**																													
Sentenced to—																													
Simple imprisonment	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	22	..	22
Under three months' hard labour	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	10	..	..	..	2	6	..	3	1	1	..	21	1	110	16	125
Three months' hard labour and under one year	47	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	15	..	30	5	..	..	..	4	31	..	7	..	14	..	2	..	150	12	162
One year's hard labour and upwards	140	7	20	..	23	..	25	..	2	..	3	..	62	..	..	..	..	9	68	..	1	..	29	..	..	..	373	16	389
Habitual criminals in reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	42	2	44
Criminals receiving reformative treatment	18	..	4	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	88	3	91
Total criminals in prison	242	12	24	..	24	..	39	..	42	..	20	..	149	16	..	..	..	19	114	..	12	1	92	..	27	1	785	49	834
For trial or on remand	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	30	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	4	..	8	..	80	5	85
Total in prison for criminal offences	259	16	24	..	24	..	39	..	44	..	26	..	179	17	..	..	..	19	123	..	16	1	96	..	35	1	865	54	919
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in prison	259	16	24	..	24	..	39	..	44	..	26	..	179	17	..	..	..	19	123	..	16	1	96	..	35	1	865	54	919
In transitu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in custody at respective prisons	259	16	24	..	24	..	39	..	44	..	26	..	179	17	..	..	..	19	123	..	16	1	96	..	35	1	865	54	919

* Hanmer Prison was closed on 4/11/13.

Table B.

DETAILS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF EACH PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1913.

—	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hanmer.*	Invercargill.	Kaingaroa.	Lyttelton.	Addington.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Waipa.	Waikeria.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Totals.
Daily average number of prisoners (Male)	256·14	21·85	11·90	80·09	29·96	127·34	..	26·80	56·00	20·63	25·23	149·02	21·73	826·69
Daily average number of prisoners (Female)	18·48	0·95	..	..	..	4·71	21·68	0·90	0·02	..	..	19·06	0·75	66·55
Totals	274·62	22·80	11·90	80·09	29·96	132·05	21·68	27·70	56·02	20·63	25·23	168·08	22·48	893·24
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and allowances	7,097	1,318	443	2,585	857	3,981	392	1,052	1,420	602	891	5,094	1,188	26,920
Uniforms	99	15	12	50	28	59	10	21	34	6	19	59	..	402
Clothing, bedding, &c.	621	8	..	555	154	380	232	24	156	70	231	597	29	3,057
Fuel, light, water, sanitation, &c.	798	135	14	200	71	566	78	168	220	11	57	541	263	3,122
Gratuities and payments to prisoners	173	9	18	80	59	89	41	11	223	22	22	93	8	848
Medicines and medical comforts	285	7	8	41	8	106	13	13	49	5	7	91	53	686
Rations	2,493	184	260	652	485	1,393	197	287	481	316	448	1,215	698	9,109
Tobacco	201	14	11	58	20	106	..	13	47	12	29	134	..	645
Incidental expenses, including tools and materials	568	58	29	599	241	88	66	35	233	148	984	469	10	3,528
Travelling-expenses and conveyance of prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,261
Totals	12,335	1,748	795	4,820	1,923	6,768	1,029	1,624	2,853	1,192	2,688	8,293	2,249	51,578
Deduct—														
Cash received	1,087	98	..	281	14	142	..	133	644	65	..	..	..	2,464
Credits from other Departments	375	..	386	463	842	375	..	..	..	769	..	1,708	..	4,918
Totals	1,462	98	386	744	856	517	..	133	644	834	..	1,708	..	7,382
Net total cost	10,873	1,650	409	4,076	1,067	6,251	1,029	1,491	2,209	358	2,688	6,535	2,249	44,196

* For ten months.

Table C.

TABLE SHOWING THE OFFENCES AND DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Offences.	Superior Education.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Unable to read.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the person—										
Convicted on indictment	..	..	108	2	..	..	..	..	108	2
Summarily convicted	..	..	107	2	..	..	1	..	108	2
Offences against property—										
Theft and deceit	3	..	611	27	2	..	7	..	623	27
Mischief	..	..	31	3	..	..	1	..	32	3
Miscellaneous—										
Vagrancy	..	..	243	92	2	1	8	6	253	99
Drunkenness	2	1	929	61	9	1	15	4	955	67
Others	2	..	879	43	7	..	18	1	906	44
Totals	7	1	2,908	230	20	2	50	11	2,985	244

Table D.

TABLE SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUSIVE OF MAORIS) RECEIVED INTO PRISON DURING THE YEAR 1913, 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	24	..	32	..	162	5	12	1	57	6	327	13	267	5	881	30
Scotland	9	..	10	..	31	..	2	..	28	4	128	6	98	6	306	16
Ireland	6	..	15	..	41	3	5	..	34	21	159	14	80	5	340	44
New Zealand	49	2	36	1	313	14	11	1	95	59	205	24	319	25	1,028	126
Australian States	13	..	10	1	43	5	1	1	20	6	60	6	55	2	202	20
Other British possessions	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	8	4	15	..	31	5
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Other countries	7	..	4	..	29	..	1	..	15	1	67	..	68	1	191	2
At sea	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	1
Totals	108	2	108	2	623	27	32	3	253	99	955	67	906	44	2,985	244
Ages—																
Under 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 and under 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 and under 15 years	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
15 and under 20 years	8	..	1	..	54	3	..	1	1	4	1	..	43	1	108	9
20 and under 25 years	19	..	16	1	103	2	5	1	16	3	43	1	136	3	338	11
25 and under 30 years	24	1	23	..	120	1	8	..	38	13	102	3	166	6	481	24
30 and under 40 years	27	..	45	1	203	10	11	..	92	32	328	23	285	14	991	80
40 and under 50 years	15	..	18	..	93	5	3	1	48	26	240	23	151	8	568	63
50 and under 60 years	9	1	2	..	30	2	5	..	30	14	155	12	79	5	310	34
60 years and over	6	..	3	..	19	4	..	..	28	7	86	5	46	6	188	22
Totals	108	2	108	2	623	27	32	3	253	99	955	67	906	44	2,985	244
Totals, 1912	65	4	81	3	554	14	28	2	247	53	725	51	1,106	90	2,806	217

* It must be remembered that drunkenness is punished more by fine than by imprisonment, so that the figures in the prison 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 1913, 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	13	..	12	1	14	..	3	1	49	2
Summarily convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	6	..	14	1	6	..	36	1
Offences against property—																		
Theft and deceit	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	2	59	2	61	1	110	8	38	1	313	14
Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	6	..	1	..	11	1
Vagrancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	3	20	11	46	26	13	15	95	59
Drunkenness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	1	25	2	91	13	76	8	205	24
Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	1	28	1	62	3	56	5	110	10	63	5	319	25
Totals	..	..	..	..	1	1	81	7	172	10	183	20	391	58	200	30	1028	126
Totals, 1912	..	..	..	..	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	33·68	1911	2,877	28·35
1908	3,009	31·84	1912	3,023	29·10
1909	3,159	32·51	1913	3,229	30·22

Table G.

TABLE SHOWING DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1913, AND SENTENCED TO REFORMATIVE TREATMENT OR DECLARED HABITUAL CRIMINALS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SENTENCES.

Original Sentence.	Also Sentenced to Reformative Treatment for a Period not exceeding																						Declared Habitual Criminals.		Totals.	
	6 Months.		12 Months.		18 Months.		2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.					
	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.
Reformative treatment only	3	..	16	..	7	..	24	2	9	..	2	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	71	3
Under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 week and under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1 month „ 3 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 months „ 6 „	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	1
6 „ „ 9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..
9 „ „ 12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
1 year „ 2 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	22	..
2 years „ 3 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	13	..
3 „ „ 4 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4 „ „ 5 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
5 „ „ 7 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
7 „ „ 10 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
10 „ „ 12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
12 „ „ 15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 „ „ 20 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	3	..	19	..	7	..	33	2	18	..	4	1	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	32	2	133	5

Table H.

VISITS OF THE VISITING JUSTICES TO THE LARGER PRISONS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Auckland—													
E. C. Cutten, S.M.	6	5	2	3	..	2	4	2	..	2	2	1	29
F. V. Fraser, S.M.	1	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	15
Hon. W. Beehan, M.L.C.	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	10
W. McCulloch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
J. H. Hannan	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Waipa—													
R. W. Dyer, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Kaingaroa—													
R. W. Dyer, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Plymouth—													
A. Crooke, S.M.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
A. Ahier	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
D. Berry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
H. Weston	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Napier—													
J. S. Large	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	8
Wellington—													
W. G. Riddell, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
E. Arnold	5	1	4	5	4	3	6	4	..	2	8	5	47
Colonel A. Hume	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
J. R. Blair	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
Addington—													
H. W. Bishop, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
T. A. B. Bailey, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Dunedin—													
H. Y. Widdowson, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
J. R. Bartholomew, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
J. Ankle	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Invercargill—													
G. Cruickshank, S.M.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	7
W. Scandrett	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
F. G. Stone	6	1	..	..	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	.	29

Table I.

RETURN OF PRISON OFFENCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Prison.	Offences.			Total Offences.	Number of Prisoners punished.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
	Against Officers.	Disobedience of Orders, and Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regulations.			
Addington	..	..	..	..	..	78
Auckland	5	22	30	57	19	2,097
Dunedin	5	4	6	15	5	393
Hanmer	..	..	..	..	..	23
Invercargill	16	35	31	82	32	234
Kaingaroa	1	1	1	3	2	62
Lyttelton	18	16	36	70	25	726
Napier	3	4	3	10	6	294
New Plymouth	1	5	5	11	3	152
Waikeria	..	..	..	..	..	65
Waipa	1	1	..	2	1	54
Wellington	3	25	16	44	32	1,849
Totals	53	113	128	294	125	6,027

Table J.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1908.

AGES AND TERMS OF PROBATION OF OFFENDERS PLACED UNDER THE ACT DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Ages.	Four Months and under.	Six Months.	Nine Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
" 15 " 20 "	3	6	1	20	1	6	4	41
" 20 " 25 "	1	9	..	19	..	3	5	37
" 25 " 30 "	3	4	..	13	3	1	..	24
" 30 " 40 "	2	2	..	11	1	1	2	19
" 40 " 50 "	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	9
" 50 " 60 "	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
60 years and upwards	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Totals	11	23	1	73	5	12	11	136

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