

1894.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1893.

ALSO

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1893.

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

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

SIR,—

Justice Department, Prisons Branch, Wellington, 1st June, 1894.

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

I have periodically inspected the various prisons on the dates stated in the attached table marked J, and am glad to be able to report that, though my visits were unexpected, I have in every instance found the establishments clean and in good condition, every attention being paid to the sanitary arrangements, while the management is both effective and economical, and a state of discipline maintained that reflects credit on the gaolers and their officers.

2. It is with pleasure that I am again able to inform you that the First Offenders' Probation Act continues to work most satisfactorily, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is one of the most useful Acts that has ever been passed, and has saved many from becoming confirmed criminals.

3. As usual, the supplies for the various prisons have been publicly tendered for, and no complaints have been made, either by the several contractors or by the prison authorities. The long-established custom of all tenders being addressed to and opened by the several Visiting Justices has been strictly adhered to, and their recommendations as to the acceptance or rejection of tenders invariably adopted. This, while relieving the department from an immense amount of responsibility, throws the onus of selection on those gentlemen, who, from their local knowledge and surroundings, are the more competent judges of such important matters; and the absence of complaints as to the quality of the provisions, &c., proves that a wise discretion is exercised by the Visiting Justices in this matter of selecting tenders.

4. There was one case of prison-breaking during the year, at New Plymouth, where a prisoner awaiting trial, when in the exercise yard, scaled the wall, but was speedily recaptured. Two prisoners, when at work outside the prisons, at Wanganui and Lyttelton respectively, escaped, but were afterwards recaptured. In none of these escapes was blame attachable to the officers in charge, and the faulty boundary-fences at New Plymouth have since been made secure.

5. A reference to Table A shows that the health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good; the daily average of sick has been 5.99 males and 1.34 females, a decrease of 1.88 in the males and of 2.67 in the females, as compared with the previous year.

6. Three deaths occurred during the year: 1 in Auckland, and 2 in Wellington; in each case a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of death from natural causes returned.

7. One death sentence was passed during the year, and the execution carried out in due course, death being instantaneous.

8. From Table A it will be seen that at the commencement of the year 435 males and 42 females were undergoing imprisonment in the various gaols of the colony, while at its close there were 454 males and 48 females, giving an increase of 19 males and 6 females. In 1893, 3,512 males and 724 females passed through the various prisons, as against 3,302 males and 780 females during the previous year, a total increase of 154 in cases dealt with. This is presumably the result of the influx of population to the colony during the past year; but, as will be seen further on, there has been an actual decrease in the daily average of prisoners during the past year, which tends to prove that there has been no permanent increase of the criminal classes.

9. It is satisfactory to be able to report that during the past year the daily average number of prisoners in gaols has been 457·34 males and 54·72 females, a decrease of 11·81 males and an increase of 2·39 females, giving the substantial average decrease of 9·42 for the year as compared with 1892. The colony may therefore congratulate itself upon this complete denial of the oft-repeated statement that criminals were being imported to the colony. If such was the case, the daily average of prisoners must have increased long before this.

10. According to the figures supplied by the Registrar-General, the population of the colony at the end of the past year was 380,496 males and 333,762 females, a total of 714,258 persons; while the number of prisoners at the same date was 454 males and 48 females, or 502 persons; the average percentage of prisoners according to population was, therefore, 0·0702, an increase of 0·001 as compared with the previous year.

11. During the year 1893, 42 male misdemeanants in default, and 76 males and 15 females, supposed lunatics, were detained in the various prisons of the colony, a decrease in the former of 13, and an increase of 23 males with a decrease of 5 females in the latter. I observe with much satisfaction that this important question of sending supposed lunatics and persons suffering from *delirium tremens* for temporary detention in prisons is, at last, attracting considerable attention, and I hope the time is not far distant when the matter will be definitely settled, and provision made for the reception into suitable institutions of these unfortunate creatures. It is admitted on all sides that prisons are undoubtedly not the proper places for their incarceration; but, while public opinion is divided as to where such cases should be sent for treatment, a grave injustice is being done to the sufferers as well as to the prison officials. It is believed that the officials use their best efforts to alleviate the sufferings of these unfortunates, but they have neither the accommodation, appliances, or training necessary to enable them to successfully treat such maladies, which must only be aggravated by detention in prisons. From a reference to "The Lunatics Act, 1882," it appears that it was the intention of the Legislature that these cases should be treated in the local hospitals, as section 67 stipulates that hospitals shall provide wards for the temporary reception of lunatics; and section 6 of the same Act states that, in default of providing such wards for the temporary reception of lunatics, the Governor may order that no further payment shall be made of moneys voted out of the public revenue in any year in aid of such public hospital, or that such deduction shall be made therefrom as to the Governor shall seem just and reasonable; while the next section (69) provides that the Governor in Council shall make, alter, and rescind orders and regulations for the registration, treatment, dietary, and inspection of lunatics in any such wards, or for the discharge, transfer, or removal of lunatics therefrom; while the interpretation clause of the Act states that "Hospital" applies to such part only of any hospital as shall be devoted to the reception of lunatics. It seems therefore that there can be no misconception as to the intention of the temporary disposal of supposed lunatics; and, if that be so, the only query to be solved is, as to whether persons suffering from *delirium tremens* are or are not temporary lunatics.

12. With reference to prisoners undergoing sentences of penal servitude, there were at the close of last year in the several prisons 130 males and 6 females, a decrease on the previous twelve months of 6 males, with an increase of 4 females. In the Criminal Code Bill passed last session, it will be recollected that penal servitude sentences have been abolished.

13. During the past year 392 males and 36 females were acquitted or discharged after remands, as against 268 males and 36 females in 1892, an increase of 124 males.

14. On reference to the financial table, marked B, it will be seen that the prisoners were maintained last year at a gross cost per head of £51 19s. 11d., as against £49 15s. 9d., and at a net cost of £37 2s. 8d. as against £36 4s. 5d. in 1892. The gross costs are made up as follows: Staff supervision, £35 3s. 9d.; maintenance, £13 10s. 11d., and incidentals, £3 5s. 3d. This increase is accounted for by the large daily average decrease of 9·42, and is therefore observable in the staff supervision, while the maintenance and incidentals remain much the same. As long as the daily average of prisoners decrease, and the smaller prisons still require to be kept open, there must be a corresponding increase in the expenses of supervision, as unless there is a very material decrease in any one prison it is impossible to reduce the number of officers. The gaolers give every possible assistance in keeping down the expenses, and, considering the number of prisoners awaiting trial, remand, default, sick, lunatics, who are unable to work and therefore give no return for their support, a net cost of £37 2s. 8d. per head cannot be considered in any way excessive or extravagant.

15. The receipts and credits for prison labour, road metal, bricks, &c., amounted last year to £7,421 9s. 6d., as against £6,899 15s. 6d. in the preceding year, giving an increase of £521 6s.

16. Table C shows that, out of the prisoners who passed through the various gaols last year, 2,656 males and 530 females were able to read and write, 92 males and 60 females could read only, while 329 males and 92 females could neither read nor write.

17. It is interesting to note from Table F that a comparison of previously-convicted prisoners sentenced during the past year with those sentenced five years ago—namely, in 1889—shows an increase of 3 males and a decrease of 30 females in the once-convicted, a decrease of 24 males and 34 females in the twice-convicted, with an increase of 37 males and 53 females in the thrice or oftener convicted; this, if it indicates anything, goes to prove what has been before reported, that the reformation of persons who have been twice or oftener convicted, especially females, is quite hopeless, and in their cases the only alternative appears to be to make the sentences as rigorous as possible, and not to relax the regulations in their favour under any circumstances.

18. Attention is called to Table D, from which it is somewhat encouraging to find that during the past year only 6 infants under the age of ten years have been confined in the prisons of the colony, as against exactly double that number in the previous year; but these are six too many, and the mistaken practice of sending such children to prison should cease. It is clear that imprisonment can do no good in reforming these infants; it is admitted that compulsory detention

and deprivation of liberty are, to a certain extent, punishments; but the deterrent effect is entirely lost by the impossibility of being able to enforce the ordinary rigours of prison life in the case of children; and no matter how much gaolers may strive, and they certainly do their best, to keep children while in their charge free from contact with the other and older prisoners, there cannot but be a certain amount of association with them, which does incalculable harm; while in these infant minds the horrors of prison bars and bolts are blunted, and when released they have, during the rest of their career, the stigma of gaol-birds attached to their names.

As regards the question of juvenile offenders, there appears now to be a very strong feeling amongst practical authorities against every form of child imprisonment; extending as far as even remanding children to prisons, on the grounds, amongst others, that it destroys their self-respect, in itself an evil of the gravest kind, and, further, that it tends to ruin their chances in the labour-market for life.

In the majority of cases of crimes committed by children, the parents and not the children are in reality the guilty parties, who should be punished for neglect in not looking after their offspring. It is thought that, in the majority of these cases of youthful offenders, some suitable corporal punishment would be a good substitute for this objectionable imprisonment. Many persons are shocked at the idea of corporal punishment, because they associate it only with "flogging"; but the severity of the lash is one thing, while the use of the birch as a substitute for gaol is quite another. This question deserves more consideration from many of the benevolent than it has yet received. It is felt that no unbiassed person will deny that corporal punishment is a strong deterrent, or again, perhaps for some of the minor offences, a heavy fine inflicted on the parents, where neglect of their children is shown, would also prove a deterrent. At any rate it is thought necessary to bring this matter again prominently forward, in order that, if possible, the pernicious and highly injurious system of sending infants to prison may be discontinued. By a further reference to Table D, it will be seen that in those aged from ten to fifteen years there were last year 47, as against 48 in 1892; while those between fifteen and twenty years were 196, as against 198 in the previous year: giving a total decrease of 9 for last year of those under the age of twenty years.

19. The total number of punishments awarded last year for prison offences was 154, as against 245 in 1892. Of these, 148 were for minor offences which were adjudicated upon by the Visiting Justices; while the remaining 6, being serious or aggravated prison offences, after first being investigated by the Visiting Justices, were reheard and decided upon in open Court. It will be remembered that the year before last there was an increase of 97 of these prison offences, while last year there was a decrease of 91, which clearly proves the correctness of the statement contained in last year's report, that these increases or decreases are somewhat difficult to account for, unless it is that at times there appears to be an epidemic of offences which lasts for a short time, and then things settle down quietly again. As regards the year just passed, though there has been such a substantial decrease in prison offences, the discipline has in no wise suffered, nor has it been relaxed, but the Visiting Justices, by their punctual and judicious action, have often, perhaps, nipped in the bud or prevented much misconduct.

20. The number of offences committed by prison officers last year was nine, including one case of intoxication, as against seven offences in 1892. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the prison officers generally, who carry out their arduous duties in a very satisfactory manner, and, while they show a considerable amount of tact and impartiality in working the prisoners under their charge, I am glad to be able to report that the majority of them are not blind to the fact that reformation is one of the objects of imprisonment. The prison officers as a rule are selected from men serving in the Permanent Militia, and, though the hours are long and the work naturally monotonous and trying, there are a large number of applicants whenever a vacancy occurs.

21. The prisoners at the four centres have been principally employed, as heretofore, at fortification work during the past year, and the District Engineers appear to be well satisfied with both the quantity and quality of the labour performed. This work is very suitable for prisoners, as it saves the taxpayers' pockets, and, at the same time, places the prisoners in isolated localities away from public gaze, and where their friends are unable to interfere with them or tempt them with prohibited articles. The militia quarters also make suitable and healthy temporary prisons. At Auckland, the building of the much required new prison makes good progress, and during the past year the females have moved into their new quarters, vacating the obsolete and vermin-infected old wooden buildings. The grounds at Government and Admiralty Houses, Auckland, have been kept in order with prison labour, and valuable work has been done for the Mount Eden Domain Board at Mount Eden; while the prisoners have improved and made the rifle-range perfectly serviceable. At Wellington, in addition to the fortification work, a good deal of road-making has been done, and the usual manufacture of bricks, drain-pipes, &c., has been continued. At Lyttelton, the fortification works at Ripa Island have been well nigh completed, and good work and extensive improvements have been done for the Stock Department at the quarantine station at Quail Island. At Dunedin, the prisoners have almost exclusively been employed improving and making the Maori Kaik Road. This work was much needed, but could not be carried out by the local Road Board for want of funds, and will be a great boon to the settlers. At Nelson, good work has been done on the Rocks Road; while at New Plymouth the prisoners have been employed, and have made good progress, in repairing the breakwater. At Napier, the police-barracks have been much improved by the erection, by prison-labour, of a concrete retaining-wall, which is now completed.

22. As regards new prisons, I very much regret to have to again report that no determination has yet been arrived at in reference to Dunedin, and I can only add to what I have already said on this matter, that the present ancient and obsolete buildings will simply collapse before long, unless immediate and decided action is taken. It is believed that the opposition of the few who opposed building on the present site is now removed, and it is hoped in the cause of humanity alone a new building will at once be sanctioned and commenced. The prison at Mount Cook is now at a stand-

still, but, as the building is urgently required to replace the Terrace Gaol, it is hoped that there will be no further delay in building a kitchen, and arranging for the drainage and lighting, which would enable the building to be utilised.

23. It is argued that the prison system in this colony as now carried out does not reform or deter those who come within its range. Whatever truth there may be in this argument is due solely to the want of proper accommodation, as pointed out by the last paragraph, which prevents the proper separation of the younger in crime from those who have spent the greater portion of their lives in gaols. To properly carry out a classification system, it is imperative that each prisoner should have a separate cell, and so prevent moral contagion and opportunities of rebellious combination. The separation of criminals from each other lies at the very basis of the best systems, both as a means of reformation and deterrence. If there is any one thing on which prison reformers agree, it is that prisoners should associate as little as possible with each other. Aside from its deterrent effect, separate imprisonment has the advantage of removing any fear of a prisoner becoming any more depraved than he already is; and he is far more likely, when left to his own reflections, to be improved by exhortations from good men than he would be among a lot of congenial companions. It must be clearly understood that the cellular system here advocated does not mean "solitary" confinement, but merely a separation from evil companions. This system, though costly at first, has been found ultimately most economical, both by the diminution of crime and by the enabling shorter sentences to be substituted, with more both of reformation and deterrence than long periods of associated criminal detention; but a system such as this cannot be carried out at present, owing to the want of accommodation in the different localities.

24. In support of this contention for the cellular system, a few remarks from the Howard Association Report may not be out of place: "Every year's experience, both at Home and abroad, confirms the wisdom of separating prisoners from evil association." The official report of one of the largest prisons in England states, "As the result of much observation, no cases have here occurred which would lead to the conclusion that separate confinement as now conducted acts deteriorously either on mind or body." The *Bulletin* of the French Prison Society contains a report on the cellular prisons of Holland, which says: "The cell remains to be *par excellence* the most repressive and reformatory punishment. It promotes the amendment of a large proportion of offences. As to habitual criminals in particular, separation deprives them of their chiefly-prized boon, the admiration which they obtain in associated prison life, where their very pre-eminence in crime renders them the objects both of fear and admiration amongst other prisoners contaminated by their fatal influence."

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

A reference to Table L shows that fifty-nine persons were placed upon probation last year, as against fifty-one in 1892. Of these, twenty-five satisfactorily carried out the conditions of their licenses and were discharged; three were re-arrested and committed to prison; three absconded; and twenty-eight still remain under the supervision of the Probation Officers, completing their respective terms of probation.

The amount of costs ordered to be paid by the various Courts before whom these offenders were brought was £266 14s. 1d, of which £165 2s. 1d. has been actually paid, the greater portion of the remainder being paid by instalments as it becomes due. The approximate cost of keeping these offenders, had they been sent to prison, would have been £1,425, which, together with the amount of costs actually paid, gives a saving of £1,587 2s. 1d. to the colony.

Of the 558 persons placed on probation since the Act came into force in October, 1886, 469 have been discharged, after satisfactorily carrying out the terms of their licenses; twenty-nine were re-arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment; two have died; while fifteen have eluded the vigilance of the Probation Officers, and forty-three still remain on probation.

This Act continues to work most satisfactorily, and has done much to mitigate the evils of contamination by giving first offenders a chance of reforming which they could never get if once sent to prison; but, as regards prisoners awaiting trial, it is thought the Act is not so fully taken advantage of as it might be in the cases of persons of good character. The whole question of prisoners awaiting trial is beset with difficulties; for, while some of these persons are certainly guilty, others are as certainly innocent, and the often unduly prolonged delay between their committal and trial makes it impossible, with the present limited accommodation in the awaiting-trial portions of the gaols, to carry out proper separation, which is more essential with this class of prisoners than with others. When it is recollected that some at least of these persons are detained only on account of their poverty, and consequent inability to find bail, it is thought that considerable advantage, without much risk, would be gained by placing those against whose character nothing bad is known under the operation of the Probation Act, while awaiting trial,—provided, of course, that the offences with which they stand charged are those to which the Act applies. In support of the statement as to so few persons awaiting trial being placed on probation, the following return of all such prisoners placed under the Act since its introduction is published: In the year 1886, 1 person; 1887, 1 person; 1888, 2 persons; 1890, 6 persons; 1893, 1 person: total in eight years, 11 persons.

I have, &c.,

A. HUME, Inspector of Prisons.

Table A.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS in the Colony, and their Disposal, for the Year ending 31st December, 1893.

State of the Prisons.	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lytelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.	Grand Total.
IN PRISON 1ST JANUARY.													
Debtors ..	M. ..	F. ..	M. ..	F. ..	M. ..	F. ..	M. ..	F. ..	M. ..	F. ..	M. ..	F. ..	
Lunatics ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
For trial, on remand, and <i>in transitu</i>	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Sentenced to—													
Penal servitude ..	37 ..	11 ..	.. ..	2 ..	31 ..	2 ..	5 ..	2 ..	.. ..	46 ..	.. ..	136 2	
One year's hard labour and upwards	17 ..	2 ..	1 ..	2 ..	19 ..	4 ..	8 ..	4 ..	.. ..	19 ..	.. ..	77 4	
Three months' hard labour and upwards	25 ..	5 ..	4 ..	5 ..	23 ..	5 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	25 ..	.. ..	102 23	
Under three months' hard labour	11 ..	1 ..	1 ..	3 ..	12 ..	12 ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 1	6 ..	10 ..	60 8	
Simple imprisonment ..	8 ..	4 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 2	
Total ..	99	23	7	16	89	39	17	10	13	105	17	435	42
RECEIVED.													
Debtors ..	4 ..	9 ..	.. ..	1 ..	5 ..	3 ..	.. ..	3 ..	6 ..	4 ..	5 ..	40 ..	
Lunatics ..	2 ..	3 ..	1 ..	13 ..	1 ..	6 ..	.. ..	5 ..	9 ..	1 ..	32 ..	73 15	
For trial, on remand, and <i>in transitu</i>	56	45	.. ..	19 1	66	45	32	33	21	112	187	616	49
Sentenced to—													
Death ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	1 ..	
Penal servitude ..	11 ..	6 ..	1 ..	2 ..	21 ..	6 ..	2 ..	8 ..	2 ..	38 ..	6 ..	43 4	
One year's hard labour and upwards	22 ..	8 ..	2 ..	2 ..	86 ..	36 ..	2 ..	5 ..	13 ..	66 ..	30 ..	368 101	
Three months' hard labour and upwards	66	39	16	17	86	19	5	11	74	386	256	1,671	484
Under three months' hard labour	322	137	72	65	256	183	5	2	14	386	101	1,671	484
Simple imprisonment ..	11	18	.. ..	2 2	7 ..	9 ..	2 1	1 1	4 ..	6 ..	88	151	24
Total ..	495	265	93	121	451	289	42	67	130	573	605	3,077	682
Total for year ..	594	288	99	137	540	328	59	77	143	678	622	3,512	724
DISCHARGED.													
Debtors ..	3 ..	9 ..	.. ..	1 ..	5 ..	4 ..	.. ..	3 ..	6 ..	4 ..	6 ..	41 ..	
Lunatics transferred to asylums	4 ..	4 ..	1 ..	9 ..	.. ..	6 ..	1 ..	4 ..	8 ..	1 ..	26 ..	64 15	
Acquitted after remand ..	42	31	.. ..	20	51	36	2 1	9 2	1 1	92	109	392	36
On remission of sentence ..	65	18	1 ..	12 ..	56 ..	19 ..	9 1	10 ..	4 2	63 ..	.. ..	262 18	
On expiration of sentence ..	374	163	90	79	318	208	11	15	90	376	328	1,994	587
On bail or probation ..	2 ..	17 ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	5 ..	2 1	1 ..	2 ..	43 ..	2 ..	31 1	
Transferred to other prisons or police	11	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	19 ..	16 ..	8 ..	24	.. ..	139	269	19
Executed ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	
Died ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	
Committed suicide ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	
Total ..	503	247	92	121	434	297	38	50	135	581	610	3,058	676
In prison at end of year ..	91	6	7	16	106	31	21	27	8	97	12	454	48
Total for year ..	594	288	99	137	540	328	59	77	143	678	622	3,512	724
Greatest number of both sexes at one time	132	63	15	25	123	50	28	34	19	135	.. ..	.. ..
Least number of both sexes at one time	95	28	3	9	89	20	14	7	4	94	.. ..	.. ..
Daily average ..	96.68	11.16	8.30	16.00	95.84	34.20	22.35	21.84	8.87	105.00	12.00	457.34	54.72
Prisoners ill 48 hours or more	74	26	2	8	47	9	8	11	4	13	5	206	76
Prisoners admitted to hospital	63	1	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	74	5
Daily average on sick list ..	2.02	0.38	0.10	0.41	1.68	0.10	0.13	0.29	0.21	0.16	0.40	5.99	1.34

Table B.
EXPENDITURE under the different Heads of Service for the Year ending 31st December, 1893.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Total.
Daily average number of { Male prisoners. { Female	96-68 11-16	38-28 8-30	6-28 2-11	16-00 1-80	95-84 12-42	34-20 1-40	22-35 0-59	21-84 0-24	8-87 2-59	105-00 13-00	445-34 53-91
Total	107-84	46-58	8-39	17-80	108-26	35-60	22-94	22-08	11-76	118-00	499-25
HEADS OF SERVICE.											
Staff:											
Salaries and allowances	£ s. d. 3,755 16 8	£ s. d. 1,810 11 0	£ s. d. 802 10 0	£ s. d. 614 10 0	£ s. d. 3,213 7 4	£ s. d. 919 8 0	£ s. d. 475 8 4	£ s. d. 808 12 6	£ s. d. 518 11 0	£ s. d. 3,681 5 5	£ s. d. 16,600 0 3
Uniforms	275 14 10	84 17 10	18 15 6	27 14 8	203 8 0	45 16 8	19 8 4	37 18 10	20 2 0	234 6 0	968 2 8
Total	4,031 11 6	1,895 8 10	821 5 6	642 4 8	3,416 15 4	965 4 8	494 16 8	846 11 4	538 13 0	3,915 11 5	17,568 2 11
Cost per prisoner	37 7 8	40 13 10	97 17 9	36 1 7	31 11 2	27 2 3	21 11 5	38 6 10	45 16 1	33 3 8	35 3 9
Maintenance:											
Rations	865 17 8	294 0 8	113 6 8	115 13 10	748 9 6	272 2 0	255 11 7	284 0 11	98 4 8	713 16 8	3,761 4 2
Fuel and light	195 14 2	79 9 10	58 15 9	43 10 9	211 15 10	58 8 8	44 0 0	44 2 4	70 11 3	235 0 3	1,041 8 10
Bedding and clothing	184 13 0	114 9 7	.. ..	34 12 8	326 18 1	65 7 4	44 13 5	124 14 3	17 10 7	293 11 7	1,206 10 6
Medicines and medical comforts	113 5 10	30 2 10	9 2 4	1 4 1	41 12 2	25 15 1	4 11 6	25 12 6	11 4 3	102 3 7	364 14 2
Furniture	19 10 2	44 2 0	14 15 0	.. ..	26 4 0	18 17 1	7 0 0	11 11 6	2 9 6	5 9 8	149 18 11
Soap, cleaning materials, &c.	81 17 5	8 9 4	13 6 2	1 17 2	62 10 11	8 4 7	5 7 5	0 7 3	9 15 5	46 10 11	238 6 7
Total	1,460 18 3	570 14 3	209 5 11	196 18 6	1,417 10 6	448 14 9	361 3 11	490 8 9	209 15 8	1,396 12 8	6,762 3 2
Cost per prisoner	13 11 0	12 5 1	24 13 11	11 1 3	13 1 10	12 12 1	15 14 11	22 4 3	17 16 9	11 16 8	13 10 11
Incidental:											
Rates, rent, &c.	40 12 0	.. ..	.. ..	14 0 0	52 0 0	7 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	90 6 0	204 8 0
Conveyance of officers and prisoners	40 4 5	60 6 2	.. ..	3 7 8	105 13 9	13 5 6	11 1 0	45 2 0	37 10 4	89 12 10	406 3 8
Tools, materials, &c. .. ..	.. ..	0 3 3	.. ..	2 19 11	45 1 2	.. ..	2 0 6	.. ..	21 5 6	62 14 4	134 4 8
Gratuities to prisoners on discharge, &c.	288 14 10	48 10 7	21 6 9	34 7 11	84 11 9	86 14 8	53 7 8	15 2 2	42 12 8	209 6 1	884 15 1
Total	369 11 3	109 0 0	21 6 9	54 15 6	287 6 8	107 10 2	66 9 2	60 4 2	101 8 6	451 19 3	1,629 11 5
Cost per prisoner	3 8 6	2 6 9	2 10 10	3 1 7	2 13 1	3 0 5	2 17 11	2 14 6	8 12 6	3 16 7	3 5 3
Gross total cost	5,862 1 0	2,575 3 1	1,051 18 2	893 18 8	5,121 12 6	1,521 9 7	922 9 9	1,397 4 3	849 17 2	5,764 3 4	25,959 17 6
Gross cost per prisoner per annum	54 7 2	55 5 8	125 7 6	50 4 5	47 6 1	42 14 9	40 4 3	63 5 7	72 5 4	48 16 11	51 19 11
Deduct:											
Cash received for maintenance	243 6 9	17 15 3	.. ..	139 1 2	118 10 5	4 16 2	1 9 0	20 0 0	2 9 2	110 15 7	638 3 6
Work for other departments, &c.	2,200 2 10	417 7 9	.. ..	123 0 0	1,882 6 1	.. ..	528 0 5	.. ..	6 12 0	1,605 16 11	6,763 6 0
Total	2,443 9 7	435 3 0	.. ..	262 1 2	2,000 16 6	4 16 2	529 9 5	20 0 0	9 1 2	1,716 12 6	7,431 9 6
Net total cost	3,418 11 5	2,140 0 1	1,051 18 2	631 17 6	3,120 16 0	1,516 13 5	393 0 4	1,377 4 3	840 16 0	4,047 10 10	18,598 8 0
Net cost per prisoner per annum	31 14 0	45 18 10	125 7 6	35 9 11	28 16 6	42 12 0	17 2 7	62 7 5	71 9 10	34 6 0	37 2 8

Table C.

EDUCATION of PRISONERS received during the Year 1893.

Prisons.	Superior Education.		Read and write.		Read only.		Unable to read.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland	11	..	393	125	12	19	79	42	495	186
Dunedin .. .. .	..	..	230	79	5	4	30	10	265	93
Hokitika .. .. .	..	..	35	10	1	1	3	1	39	12
Invercargill	2	..	104	11	..	..	15	3	121	14
Lyttelton	7	..	387	113	17	10	40	14	451	137
Napier	9	..	236	12	20	3	24	2	289	17
Nelson	3	..	30	3	..	1	9	..	42	4
New Plymouth .. .. .	..	..	59	7	2	..	6	..	67	7
Wanganui	2	..	107	14	6	5	15	1	130	20
Wellington	6	..	504	128	9	15	54	6	573	149
Minor gaols	5	1	526	27	20	2	54	13	605	43
Total	45	1	2,611	529	92	60	329	92	3,077	682

Table D.

AGES of PRISONERS received during the Year 1893, and CAUSES of their DETENTION.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Under 10 years :												
Felony	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor offences .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 years :												
Felony	5	6	1	3	5	1	..	..	3	..	10	34
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5
Minor offences	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	4	10
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years :												
Felony	25	14	3	3	21	7	2	6	2	19	17	119
Misdemeanour	5	..	1	6	3	6	..	..	1	2	4	28
Minor offences	19	6	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	3	15	58
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
20 to 25 years :												
Felony	24	16	..	2	20	15	..	13	10	37	20	157
Misdemeanour	4	1	2	10	5	15	..	4	1	8	21	71
Minor offences	30	25	2	..	25	1	1	..	5	27	16	132
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	7
25 to 30 years :												
Felony	25	17	2	1	21	9	10	7	2	31	18	133
Misdemeanour	6	3	6	8	6	16	..	2	1	19	10	77
Minor offences	66	37	1	4	44	9	2	..	8	68	32	271
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	11
30 to 40 years :												
Felony	52	27	2	3	33	19	11	8	14	65	21	255
Misdemeanour	13	6	4	19	10	36	2	6	3	23	30	152
Minor offences	112	50	1	5	99	19	4	..	20	150	97	557
Debt or lunacy	1	3	..	3	2	2	..	3	8	2	11	35
40 to 50 years :												
Felony	23	29	2	6	23	9	..	5	7	34	19	157
Misdemeanour	4	2	5	20	9	35	9	4	4	17	19	128
Minor offences	99	62	2	9	104	26	1	..	25	107	123	568
Debt or lunacy	5	2	..	5	1	1	..	1	7	2	4	28
50 to 60 years :												
Felony	16	3	4	4	17	11	1	4	3	10	6	79
Misdemeanour	5	1	7	6	6	22	2	1	1	11	17	79
Minor offences	88	26	1	8	76	16	..	..	8	53	49	225
Debt or lunacy	1	3	..	3	1	2	..	3	..	1	11	25
60 years and upwards :												
Felony	9	4	2	..	4	3	1	2	4	..	7	36
Misdemeanour	3	..	3	..	3	6	..	1	1	4	3	24
Minor offences	38	10	..	4	32	11	..	..	11	29	35	170
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	7	15
Summary :												
Felony	181	116	16	22	144	74	25	45	45	196	118	982
Misdemeanour	40	13	23	69	42	137	13	18	12	84	108	564
Minor offences	453	217	7	30	396	85	8	..	78	437	375	2,086
Debt or lunacy	7	12	..	14	6	10	..	11	15	5	47	127
Total	681	358	51	135	588	306	46	74	150	722	648	3,759

Table E.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the Year 1893.

Prisons.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland	52	4	37	6	188	151	277	161
Dunedin	26	4	24	2	74	77	124	83
Hokitika	3	..	6	2	10	5	19	7
Invercargill ..	10	1	4	..	19	7	33	8
Lyttelton	69	7	35	7	109	97	213	111
Napier	35	4	14	3	89	4	138	11
Nelson	4	..	..	1	1	..	5	1
New Plymouth ..	5	..	2	1	3	..	10	1
Wanganui	16	3	10	3	33	12	59	18
Wellington	105	12	43	8	127	99	275	119
Minor gaols	66	7	53	1	155	10	274	18
Total	391	42	228	34	808	462	1,427	538

Table F.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS for Five Years, 1889-93.

Year.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1889	388	72	252	68	769	409	1,409	459
1890	423	51	255	51	813	561	1,491	663
1891	335	61	235	57	744	509	1,314	627
1892	411	50	191	38	794	509	1,376	597
1893	391	42	228	34	808	462	1,427	538

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

Prisons.						31st December, 1892.	31st December, 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Auckland .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	37	32	..	5
Dunedin .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	1	..
Hokitika .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..
Lyttelton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	32	36	4	..
Napier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Nelson .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	4	..
New Plymouth ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	7	..
Wanganui .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	46	33	..	13
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	138	136	17	19
Net decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Table H.
CRIMES of PRISONERS sentenced to PENAL SERVITUDE or HARD LABOUR for Twelve Months and upwards during the Year 1893.

Arson	2	Larceny as a bailee	4
Assault with intent to rob	5	Larceny from the person	4
Assault with intent to do bodily harm ..	2	Larceny from a dwelling	6
Abortion, procuring	1	Malicious damage	1
Bestiality	1	Murder, attempted	2
Bigamy	1	Obtaining goods by false pretences ..	5
Burglary	13	Placing obstacles on the railway ..	1
Conspiring to defraud	3	Rape	2
Embezzlement and fraud	5	Rape, attempted	5
Forgery and uttering	18	Robbery with violence	1
Horse- and cattle-stealing	20	Shooting at	1
Housebreaking	16	Vagrancy	1
Indecent assault	7	Wounding	1
Indecent exposure	4		
Indecent language	3		
Larceny not otherwise described	27	Total	162

Table I.

VISITS of the VISITING JUSTICES to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1893.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Auckland:													
C. La Roche	2	6	8
T. Thompson, M.H.R.	2	3	13
P. F. De Quincey	3	3	28
M. Niccol	2
Hon. W. McCullough, M.L.C.	4
T. H. White	41
J. H. Hannan	39
Dunedin:													
C. H. Carew, R.M.	4
E. B. Cargill	3
J. Logan	7
G. G. Russell	9
Dr. Hislop	22
W. Elder	24
H. Gourley	33
W. Thomson	19
J. R. Monson	1
Hokitika:													
J. Bevan	3
Invercargill:													
R. F. Cuthbertson	3
T. Perkins	3
W. Todd	2
Hon. H. Feldwick, M.L.C.	3
Lyttelton:													
R. Western	41
J. Hamilton	35
R. P. Lonargan	1
Napier:													
J. Anderson	16
E. Lyndon	20
Nelson:													
F. Trask	1
New Plymouth:													
R. Parris	17
H. Western	6
R. Trimble	8
D. Berry	3
Wanganui:													
E. N. Liffiton	15
F. A. Krull	7
G. Carson	8
Wellington:													
J. C. Martin, R.M.	14
C. C. Graham, R.M.	5
O. Willeston	4
J. R. Blair	1

Table J.

VISITS of the INSPECTOR to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1893.

Prisons.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Auckland	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24	..
Dunedin .. ..	..	..	..	..	24, 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	20, 21, 23, 24, 26
Hokitika .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	13, 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Lyttelton .. ..	..	..	..	..	20, 27, 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Napier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson .. ..	..	11, 13	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	14	..	..
New Plymouth	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Wanganui	11	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wellington	24	..	28	15	..	..	1, 16	4	1, 15	..	..	..

N.B.—Visited Mount Cook and Point Halswell once a week when in Wellington.

Table K.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1893.
AUCKLAND PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
H. R. S.	Making a false complaint against a fellow-prisoner	The Gaoler	T. Thompson, V.J., P. F. De Quincey, V.J., T. H. White, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
J. W.	Singing in his cell after lock-up	Asst. Warder Johnston	T. H. White, V.J. ..	"
W. H. B.	Talking in his cell, and insulting language to a fellow-prisoner	Warder Denison ..	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
N. W.	Disobedience of lawful orders	The Matron	T. H. White, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
A. D.	Insulting and threatening language to her officer	Asst. Matron Irvine ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
H. McC.	Refusing to work	The Gaoler	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. H. B.	Making unnecessary noise and using obscene language	Pl. Warder Flannery	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. G. S.	Purloining a fellow-prisoner's bread	Warder O'Donohue ..	T. H. White, V.J. ..	24 hours close confinement.
J. R. C.	Insulting and threatening language to a fellow-prisoner	The Gaoler	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
W. H. B.	Idleness, and disrespect to his officer	Warder Tracey	" ..	1 day bread and water.
E. B.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	The Gaoler	" ..	"
J. G.	(1.) Disobedience of lawful orders	Asst. Warder Kearny	} " ..	2 days bread and water.
W. Y.	(2.) Ditto	The Gaoler		1 day bread and water.
T. H.	"	Warder Denison ..	T. H. White, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. R.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	"	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	"
L. A. C.	Idleness	Pl. Warder Rutherford	" ..	"
W. Y.	Disobedience of lawful orders	The Gaoler	T. H. White, V.J. ..	"
J. G.	Disobedience of lawful orders and resisting his officer	"	" ..	3 days bread and water.
W. Y.	Disobedience of lawful orders	"	R. Bush, R.M. ..	5 days bread and water.
J. G.	"	"	" ..	"
T. H.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Warder Coffey	T. H. White, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
R. I.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst. Warder Harron	" ..	2 days bread and water.
M. R.	Disrespect to her officer ..	Asst. Matron Irvine ..	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. T.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer	Warder Tracey	T. H. White, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
T. H.	Making unnecessary noise in his cell	Asst. Warder Brien ..	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. R.	Making unnecessary noise in his cell, and insolence to his officer	Asst. Warder Johnston	T. H. White, V.J. ..	"
M. R.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Pl. Warder Rutherford	C. La Roche, V.J., W. McCullough	"
D. S.	Idleness	Warder Coffey	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	"
E. H.	"	"	" ..	"
J. G.	Disobedience of lawful orders and insolence to his officer	Pl. Warder Flannery	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. R.	Threatening language to his officer	Warder Gideon	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
D. S.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Chilton	" ..	1 day bread and water.
B. McK.	(1.) Disobedience of lawful orders and disrespect to Surgeon	The Matron	} J. H. Hannan, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
	(2.) Disobedience of lawful orders	"		"
H. T. E.	Refusing to work	Pl. Warder Woolley ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
W. H. R.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer	"	M. Niccol, V.J. ..	To forfeit 6 marks.
W. H. P.	Making a disturbance in dormitory, and insulting language to his officer	"	" ..	"
H. T. E.	Refusing to work	"	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
H. T. E.	"	"	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
W. D. H.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	"	" ..	1 day bread and water.

DUNEDIN PRISON.

J. D.	Idle and disobedient	Asst. Wrd. Armstrong	W. Elder, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. D.	"	Asst. Warder Glover ..	" ..	"
O. P.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Warder Rearden	" ..	"
O. P.	Obstructing his officer	"	" ..	1 day bread and water.
O. P.	Insulting language to his officer	"	" ..	"

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1893—continued.

DUNEDIN PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J. G.	Quitting his work without permission, and insulting language to his officer	Warder Connor ..	W. Elder, V.J., and H. Gourley, V.J.	2 days bread and water and to forfeit 84 marks.
J. G.	Noisy and insolent to his officer	Warder Rearden ..	Ditto	2 days bread and water.
J. G.	Insulting language to his officer	" ..	"	"
J. G.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer	Asst. Warder Glover..	"	"
J. G.	Ditto	Asst. Warder Vincent ..	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	"
J. G.	Disorderly and disobedient	Asst. Warder Vincent ..	"	"
J. G.	Threatening language to his officer	Asst. Warder Glover ..	"	"
O. P.	Disobedience, and refusing to work	" ..	W. Elder, V.J., and W. Thomson, V.J.	7 days bread and water.

HOKITIKA PRISON.

Nil.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

P. A. Q.	Disobedience of orders ..	Pl. Warder Hawkins	R. F. Cuthbertson, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
P. A. Q.	Refusing to work.. ..	" ..	"	"
R. H.	Disobedience of orders ..	" ..	W. Todd, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. K.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	" ..	H. Feldwick, V.J. ..	"
W. S.	Disobedience of orders ..	Asst. Warder Murray	T. Perkins, V.J. ..	"
J. L.	Insolent language to his officer	Pl. Warder Hawkins	H. Feldwick, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.

LYTTELTON PRISON.

E. A.	Fighting	Warder Walsh ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	To forfeit 48 marks.
J. McG.	"	" ..	"	To forfeit 24 marks.
E. A.	Refusing to work.. ..	Pl. Warder Reston ..	"	To forfeit 48 marks.
P. J.	Writing and sending away a clandestine letter	The Gaoler ..	"	"
M. B.	Idleness and abusive language to his officer	Asst. Warder O'Brien	"	3 days bread and water.
E. S.	Abusive language to her officer	The Matron ..	"	1 day bread and water.
A. F. S.	Obscene language to his officer	Asst. Warder Hawkins	"	"
C. L.	Insolence	Asst. Matron Dennehy	"	"
G. H. D.	Abusive language to a fellow-prisoner	Pl. Warder Reston ..	"	To forfeit 24 marks.
G. H. D.	Fighting on the works ..	Pl. Warder Bell ..	"	"
W. M.	"	Warder Skinner ..	"	To forfeit 48 marks.
W. J.	"	Warder Theobald ..	"	2 days bread and water.
W. J.	Disobedience of orders ..	"	"	1 day bread and water.
J. M.	Refusing to attend church-service	Pl. Warder Reston ..	"	To forfeit 48 marks.
N. O.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst. Warder Hawkins	"	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. M.	Wilfully breaking prison windows	Warder Manning ..	R. Beetham, R.M. ..	14 days close confinement and to forfeit 300 marks
K. M.	Insolence and refusing to obey orders	The Matron ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
T. D.	Refusing to go to work ..	Warder Theobald ..	J. Hamilton, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
K. M.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and using filthy language	The Matron ..	R. Westenra, V.J., and J. Hamilton, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
K. M.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and using abusive and threatening language	" ..	Ditto	"
W. O.	Refusing to go to work ..	Pl. Warder Reston ..	"	3 days bread and water.
W. P.	Abusive language to his officer, and striking him on the face with a shovel	" ..	R. Beetham, R.M. ..	15 days close confinement.
W. M.	Wilfully breaking his cell windows	" ..	"	7 days close confinement and to forfeit 1,000 marks.
T. D.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst. Warder Murray	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1893—continued.

LYTTELTON PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
T. C.	Refusing to obey orders and using abusive and insulting language	Asst. Warder Oliver ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	To forfeit 60 marks.
W. M.	Disobedience of orders ..	Pl. Warder Reston ..	R. Westenra, V.J., and J. Hamilton, V.J.	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. M.	Wilfully and maliciously ..	" ..	Ditto ..	2 days close confinement and to forfeit 720 marks.
J. M.	breaking the prison windows	" ..	R. Beetham, R.M. ..	
R. J.	Fighting in the prison yard	" ..	R. Westenra, V.J., and J. Hamilton, V.J.	1 day bread and water.
W. S.	"	" ..	Ditto ..	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. McG.	"	Asst. Wdr. McWilliams ..	" ..	To forfeit 48 marks.
H. W.	Inciting prisoners to fight ..	Pl. Warder Bell ..	" ..	To forfeit 50 marks.
J. L.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst. Warder Hawkins ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
T. C.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner in church	Warder Manning ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 84 marks.
T. C.	Making use of threatening and abusive language	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water and to forfeit 48 marks.
J. T.	Disrespect to the Gaoler ..	The Gaoler ..	R. Westenra, V.J., and J. Hamilton, V.J.	To forfeit 50 marks and to have figure-of-eight handcuffs on for 2 hours.

NAPIER PRISON.

W. G.	Disobedience of orders ..	Asst. Wrdr. McNamara ..	J. Anderson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
R. P.	" ..	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
W. G.	Refusing to work ..	Pl. Warder Nicholson ..	C. Lyndon, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. G.	" ..	Warder Forsythe ..	" ..	"
W. G.	Insulting language to a fellow-prisoner	The Gaoler ..	" ..	"
J. P. S.	Using profane language ..	Asst. Wrdr. McNamara ..	J. Anderson, V.J. ..	"
J. M.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Pl. Warder Nicholson ..	C. Lyndon, V.J. ..	"
J. M.	Damaging prison property	" ..	" ..	"
M. A.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	The Gaoler ..	" ..	To forfeit 48 marks.
J. T.	Disobedience of orders ..	Warder Forsythe ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. M.	Secreting prohibited articles	Pl. Warder Nicholson ..	" ..	"
J. W.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
B. McK.	Insubordinate conduct ..	The Matron ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
M. McK.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
J. McC.	Insulting language to his officer	Pl. Warder Nicholson ..	J. Anderson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. W.	Idleness at work ..	Warder McNamara ..	C. Lyndon, V.J. ..	"
J. McC.	Insubordinate language and idleness	" ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
P. C.	Refusing to work ..	" ..	" ..	"
W. R.	Damaging his cell ..	The Gaoler ..	" ..	"
P. C.	" ..	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.

NELSON PRISON.

Nil.

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

J. W.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Pl. Warder Theobald ..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
R. W.	Escaping from legal custody	The Gaoler ..	W. Stuart, R.M. ..	30 days in irons.
H. S. B.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison, and insolence to his officer	Asst. Wrdr. Houlahan ..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	To forfeit 24 marks.
E. W.	Damaging prison property and using threatening language to his officer	Pl. Warder Theobald ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
E. W.	Inciting prisoners to insubordination	Warder Wolner ..	R. Parris, V.J., and D. Berry ..	To forfeit 84 marks.
S. McS.	Preferring false charges against prison officer	" ..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1893—continued.

WANGANUI PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
H. McM.	Idleness	The Matron ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. B.	Insulting language to a fellow-prisoner	Asst. Wdr. O'Sullivan	G. Carson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
L. N.	Disrespect to Matron ..	The Matron ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	To forfeit 12 marks.
W. B.	Disobedience of lawful orders	The Gaoler ..	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.

WELLINGTON PRISON.

A. R.	Refusing to work	Asst. Warder Murphy	C. E. Willeston, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
A. R.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	"	"	"
W. C.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst. Warder Nilsen ..	"	"
W. C.	Idleness	" ..	"	"
W. C.	Wilfully destroying prison property	" ..	"	"
G. T.	Idleness and insubordination	Asst. Warder Lacey ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	"
H. B.	Threatening language to the Matron, and disturbing the quiet of the prison	The Matron ..	C. C. Graham, V.J. ..	"
W. P.	Refusing to work	Asst. Warder Murphy	C. E. Willeston, V.J.	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 42 marks.
H. B.	Threatening language to the Assistant Matron, and inciting other prisoners to mutiny	Asst. Matron Martin	J. C. Martin, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
E. H.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Pl. Warder Millington	" ..	"
J. T.	Fighting, and having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst. Warder Shaw ..	" ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 42 marks.
A. F.	Fighting	" ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
W. M.	Obscene language and disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Meehan ..	" ..	"
W. M.	Ditto	Warder Riddick ..	" ..	"
D. McD.	Fighting, and having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst. Warder Lacey ..	C. E. Willeston, V.J.	"
J. C.	Fighting	" ..	" ..	"
H. S.	Assaulting his officer ..	Asst. Warder Nilsen ..	J. C. Martin, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. McG.	Disobedience of orders ..	Pl. Warder Millington	" ..	3 days bread and water.
H. B.	Creating a disturbance in the prison	Asst. Matron Martin	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. G.	Refusing to go to work ..	Asst. Warder Murphy	C. E. Willeston, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
J. G.	Threatening language and resisting the prison officers	" ..	" ..	"
J. McG.	Disobedience of orders ..	Pl. Warder Millington	J. C. Martin, V.J. ..	"
J. McG.	Threatening language to his officer and disobedience of orders	" ..	" ..	"
J. McG.	Disobedience of orders ..	" ..	" ..	"
R. M.	"	Asst. Warder Lacey ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
R. M.	Inciting other prisoners to disobedience	" ..	" ..	"
R. M.	Threatening language to his officer	" ..	" ..	"
J. W.	Refusing to work	" ..	" ..	"
G. T.	Having prohibited articles in his possession and disturbing the quiet of the prison	Warder Fuller ..	" ..	"
H. H.	Disobedience of orders ..	Pl. Warder Millington	" ..	"

Table L.

"FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1886."

AGES and TERMS of PROBATION of OFFENDERS placed under the Act during the Year 1893.

Ages.	Three Months and under.	Six Months.	Nine Months.	Twelve Months.	Two Years.	Waiting Trial.	Total.
Under 10 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 years	6	2	..	1	..	..	9
" 15 " 20 "	10	6	1	5	1	..	23
" 20 " 25 "	3	1	..	2	..	..	6
" 25 " 30 "	1	1	1	3
" 30 " 40 "	4	1	..	4	..	1	10
" 40 " 50 "	2	4	6
" 50 " 60 "	1	1
60 years and upwards	1	1
Total	28	11	2	16	1	1	59

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