

1901
NEW ZEALAND.

THE POLICE FORCE OF THE COLONY

(ANNUAL REPORT ON).

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

The COMMISSIONER of POLICE to the Hon. the MINISTER of JUSTICE.

SIR,—

Police Department, Commissioner's Office, 7th May, 1901.

I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report on the Police Force of the colony (together with the criminal statistics) for the year ended 31st March last.

STRENGTH OF FORCE.

On the 31st March last the strength of the Force was 591 of all ranks, being an increase of 5 during the year. The total is made up as follows: Inspectors, 7; Sub-Inspectors, 4; sergeants-major, 2; sergeants, 54; constables, 504; detectives, 20. In addition to above, there were 4 police surgeons, 4 matrons, 20 district constables, 7 Native constables, and 86 horses.

For particulars of the ages, length of service, &c., of members of the Force, see appendices A, B, C, and D.

STATIONS.

New stations have been formed at Kaitaia, Mount Roskill Road (Auckland), Taihape, and Nightcaps, and district constables have been appointed at Hohoura and Panmure.

AUGMENTATIONS.

Augmentations have been made at: Auckland, 3; Gisborne, 1; Wanganui, 2; Wellington, 2; Manners Street, 1; Mount Cook, 1; Wellington South, 1; Reefton, 1; Cromwell, 1; and Gore, 1.

CASUALTIES.

The casualties (Appendix G) have been: Retired under the Police Provident Fund Act, 10; resigned, 12; died, 3; transferred to Justice Department, 1; transferred to Permanent Militia, 1; and services dispensed with, 2: total, 29. This is one less than in the preceding year.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

These statistics (Appendix E), which include all offences reported, are made up for the year ended 31st December last, and show an aggregate increase of 1,493 over the figures of the preceding year.

The principal increases are: Absconding from industrial schools, 25; assaults, indecent, 13; assault and robbery, 23; breaches of the peace, 140; deserting and failing to provide for wives and children, 104; deserting merchant vessels, 66; disturbing meetings and congregations, 27; drunkenness, 1,010; illegally on premises, 32; indecent exposure and behaviour, 20; lunacy, 48; malicious injury to property, 81; sly-grog selling, 91; sureties of the peace, 28; theft of cattle and horses, 19; theft by servants, 30; and vagrancy, 23.

The principal decreases are: Abusive and threatening language, 30; disobeying orders of Court, 29; failing to support parents and near relatives, 26; false declarations, 39; false pretences, 46; gaming offences, 65; neglected and criminal children, 36; obstructing and resisting police, 23; theft undescribed, 26; theft from dwellings, 29; and trespass, 57.

REMARKS ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The increase of 1,493 on the year, compared with the increases of the years 1897, 1898, and 1899, which were 546, 1,159, and 487 respectively, appears at first sight to be somewhat startling; but, as this increase is practically made up by the increases in the number of breaches of the peace (140), deserting and failing to provide for wives and children (104), deserting merchant vessels (66), disturbing meetings and congregations (27), drunkenness (1,010), lunacy (48), and sly-grog selling (91)—total, 1,486—all of which are offences of a light character, and come within the category of unpreventable offences, it does not reflect on the efficiency of the Police Force.

The best criterion of the efficiency or otherwise of a Police Force is the fall or rise respectively in the number of preventable offences, such as thefts of various kinds, burglary, housebreaking,

forgery, fraud, &c. During the past year there has been a net decrease of fifty-three on the figures of the preceding year in respect to the preventable offences above named, which tends to show that the Force, as a preventive body, has at least maintained the state of efficiency which existed during the year 1899.

For offences against the person the percentage of arrests, &c., to offences committed was 98·14, as against 97·65 in 1898 and 98·01 in 1899; and for offences against property the percentage was 70·86, as against 64·62 in 1898 and 68·19 in 1899; thus showing that, as a detective body, the Force has continued to improve.

Indecent and sexual offences, such as indecent assaults, bestiality, carnally knowing girls, attempted ditto, indecent exposure and behaviour, rape, attempted rape, and sodomy, show a net increase of thirty-seven, the figures being 269 for the year under review, against 232 for the preceding year. I trust, however, the exemplary punishment recently inflicted for outrages on girls of tender years will have a salutary effect.

DRUNKENNESS, ETC.

During the year the number of charges of drunkenness was 7,299, being an increase of 1,010 on the figures of the preceding year. This increase far exceeds that of any previous year, so far as the records show. The number contributed by each of the four principal centres was: Auckland, 1,289 (1,057 males and 232 females), against 1,145 in 1899; Wellington, 1,061 (842 males and 219 females), against 855; Christchurch, 720 (533 males and 187 females), against 568; Dunedin, 626 (511 males and 115 females), against 535.

As stated in my previous reports, I think the increase in the number of charges of drunkenness is attributable to the continued prosperity of the colony, the increase in foreign-going shipping, and the continued increased activity of police in clearing the streets of intoxicated persons.

The total number of arrests for drunkenness on Sundays in the four principal centres during the year was 172, against 166 in 1899, an increase of six. These arrests were divided as follows: Auckland, 25 (22 males and 3 females), against 39 during the preceding year; Wellington, 54 (43 males and 11 females), against 46 during the preceding year; Christchurch, 45 (36 males and 9 females), against 29 for the preceding year; Dunedin, 48 (42 males and 6 females), against 52 for the preceding year. The foregoing figures indicate that the law with respect to Sunday-trading, especially in Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, is still infringed to a considerable extent, and, as stated in my former reports, this will continue to be so as long as the law remains in its present state.

I reiterate the remarks made in former reports on the question of the law being amended on the lines of "The Intoxicating Liquors Act, 1872," in force in England, which renders any person, who is neither a lodger nor *bonâ fide* traveller, found on the premises during prohibited hours liable to a prosecution.

During the year there were 242 prosecutions against publicans throughout the colony, resulting in eighty-one convictions, against 260 prosecutions and 108 convictions in 1899. They were distributed as follows: Auckland District, 50, with eighteen convictions; Napier, 14, with two convictions; Wanganui, 41, with ten convictions; Wellington, 20, with thirteen convictions; Greymouth, 32, with sixteen convictions; Christchurch, 46, with eight convictions; Dunedin, 39, with fourteen convictions. The percentage of convictions to prosecutions during the year fell to 33·47, against 40·19 in 1898 and 41·53 in 1899.

SLY-GROG SELLING.

There were 169 prosecutions for sly-grog selling during the year, resulting in 107 convictions, and fines amounting in the aggregate to £1,351 4s. were imposed, as against eighty-two prosecutions, forty convictions, and fines amounting to £432 during the preceding year.

The difficulties experienced in former years in obtaining evidence in sly-grog cases still maintain, and it is only by very considerable expenditure, and having recourse to methods which are repugnant alike to a large majority of the public, the police, and those who assist the latter, that the necessary evidence to warrant prosecutions has been obtained. My remarks under this heading in last year's report still apply in their entirety.

GAMING OFFENCES.

There were 155 prosecutions under the gaming laws during the year, resulting in ninety-six convictions, against 220 prosecutions and 179 convictions during the preceding year. Great difficulty is still experienced in dealing with the illegal "tote" betting men under the existing law. As you are aware, a Bill amending the gaming laws has been before Parliament for several sessions, but has not been passed into law.

Until the police are given power to arrest without warrant betting-men found following their avocation in the streets or other public places, those "pests to society" will continue to flourish. The law in England gives this power, and it works well. The Courts of the colony hold that betting at "tote" odds must be absolutely proved before a conviction can follow. On the other hand, certain Magistrates condemn the police if they seek to make bets themselves, or procure other persons to do so, with a view of obtaining the necessary evidence, on the ground that by so doing they become *particeps criminis*. It will therefore be seen that it is practically impossible for the police to deal effectively with the incitement to gamble afforded by the presence in the streets of the walking "tote" man. If the police had power to arrest without warrant, then the memoranda, &c., which these betting-men must necessarily carry with them would be seized and used as evidence.

I now find the telephone is largely resorted to by the betting-men in carrying on their illegal calling; and many of the so-called private billiard-rooms are little else than gambling-places. Although "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1900," section 404, gives the local authorities power to pass by-laws for the regulation of these billiard-rooms, nothing has yet, so far as I am aware, been done in that direction; consequently these places are still under no restrictions whatever as to closing, &c., with the result that many young men, much to their detriment, are inveigled into these rooms, and kept there until the small hours of the morning, associating with *spielers* and other undesirable *habitués*, who subsist on following race-meetings during the daytime and frequenting billiard-rooms at night.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

The amending Act of last session has been found to work well, except section 6, which gives the right to claim trial by jury for offences punishable by imprisonment for any term exceeding three months. I do not think the Legislature, when passing this section, realised that persons charged under sections 24 (obscenity), 27 (idle and disorderly persons), and 28 (rogues and vagabonds) of "The Police Offences Act, 1884"; section 159 (selling liquor without a license after second conviction) of "The Licensing Act, 1881"; and other somewhat similar offences, could under the section in question claim to be tried by a jury. Under this section a sly-grog seller at present stands committed for trial at the next Auckland Supreme Court sessions; and in another case a man charged with drunkenness and using obscene language originally claimed the right to be tried by a jury, and the Stipendiary Magistrate would have had no alternative but to commit the case to the Supreme Court had not the man subsequently withdrawn his claim.

SECOND-HAND SHOPS.

The remarks in my previous reports under this heading still apply. Many of these shops are little else than places for the disposal of stolen property. I trust an attempt will be made during the ensuing session to reintroduce and pass into law the Bill which was before Parliament in 1896.

I also draw attention to the remarks of Inspector Cullen on this subject, and indorse them in their entirety.

"INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1896."

During the year there were 548 registered homes throughout the colony, representing 872 infants, against 565 homes and 883 infants in 1899, and 553 homes and 829 infants in 1898.

Twenty-six deaths occurred in the homes during the year, against fifty-four in 1899 and twenty-seven in 1898, being equal to 29.81 per thousand last year, against 61.15 per thousand in 1899 and 32.57 in 1898. The mortality throughout the colony of infants under four years of age (the age to which the Act applies) for the year was 28.9 per thousand, almost equal to the mortality in the homes. This is very satisfactory, in view of the fact that the infants in the homes are all reared artificially, and are in the majority of cases the illegitimate offspring of very young mothers, many of whom, for obvious reasons, are not over-anxious that the infants should survive birth.

Eleven licensees were prosecuted during the year for breaches of the Act, of whom nine were convicted, and three licenses were cancelled.

CONDUCT OF MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.

During the past year the conduct of the members of the Force has, on the whole, been very good. Serious breaches of the regulations, especially in relation to drink, are now of very rare occurrence indeed. The young men taken into the Force during the past two years, direct from private life, are almost without exception very well behaved, and give promise of making good police officers. The men are nearly all either natives of the colony or came here when very young.

TRAINING DEPOT, CANDIDATES, ETC.

The training depot established in December, 1898, continues to work well. Since its establishment 134 recruits have been admitted thereto, of whom 117 passed through and were appointed constables, while seventeen have been discharged from the depot before completing their training, for various reasons. Of the 117 appointed constables, 105 are still serving in the Force, the remaining twelve being accounted for as follows: Resigned voluntarily on application, 8; resigned to proceed with contingents to South Africa, 2; dead, 1; and compulsory resignation, 1.

Owing to the extension of the city in the Newtown district, the whole of Mount Cook Police-station is now required for the police doing duty there, consequently provision will have to be made for carrying on the training depot. I have been in consultation with the architect of the Public Works Department, who advises that the necessary accommodation for the training depot, quarters for a married sergeant, and increased cell-accommodation, both of which are also much needed at Mount Cook, can be provided by additions to the present buildings. An estimate of the cost is being prepared with a view of having it included in the forthcoming estimates.

The Police Force appears popular as a means of livelihood with the young men of the colony. During the year ended 31st March last forty-five men were enrolled to fill vacancies—five from the Permanent Militia, and the remainder from private life. During the same period the names of ninety-three applicants from private life were placed on the list of candidates, which already included several hundred who applied during preceding years.

In filling vacancies men of the best education and physique, all other things being equal, are selected. As regards education, the candidates cannot, as a whole, be considered to rank very high, very few of them indeed, when first applying for appointment, being able to pass an examination equal to that of the Fourth Standard in the public schools of the colony. By careful selection, however, those admitted to the training depot are, after a month's training, generally able to pass

a Fourth Standard examination, in addition to answering a special set of questions appertaining solely to police matters, upon which they have been instructed. Unless they do pass this examination they are discharged from the depot.

The most common causes of failure to pass the medical examination are varicose veins in the legs and slight heart affections, both, no doubt, attributable in a great measure to over-exertion at football, cycling, and other athletic exercises.

POLICE PROVIDENT FUND.

The present state of the above-named fund is far more satisfactory than was anticipated when the Bill authorising its establishment was before Parliament in 1899.

During the year ended the 31st March last the receipts, including $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on accumulated capital, amounted to £6,769 9s. 10d., the expenditure for same period being £840 14s. 11d., leaving a balance in favour of the fund on the year's working of £5,928 14s. 11d., which, added to the balance (£3,256 17s. 5d.) brought forward from the previous year, gave a total capital on the date named of £9,185 12s. 4d. To this amount can now be added the balance (about £850) in favour of the fund from the March and April contributions, thus making the present capital of the fund, after seventeen months' working, a little over £10,000. This very satisfactory result is largely owing to many members of the Force who are entitled to retire not thus far having availed themselves of their right to do so.

At present there are on the fund—one ex-Inspector, four ex-sergeants, and seven ex-constables; and the contributions, as provided by the Act, have been returned to seven members who have died, or for some reason have left the service.

Since the Act came into force the Government has saved the sum of £4,131 18s. 1d. in the form of compassionate allowances, which would, no doubt, have been paid had the fund not existed.

STATIONS, ETC.

The following new buildings have been completed during the year: Gisborne—Sergeant's quarters, office, and quarters for single men; Feilding—Station; Invercargill—Station and barracks; Nelson—Police gaol and Gaoler's quarters; Westport—Sergeant's quarters; Queens-town—Sergeant's quarters; Arrowtown—Station; Hamilton—Station and sergeant's quarters; Blenheim—Stable; Rangiora—Stable; Upper Hutt—Lock-up; and Cheviot—Lock-up.

Extensive repairs, additions, renovations, &c., have been carried out, or are at present in hand, at numerous other stations.

New stations are much required at Kihikihi, Mangaweka, Waiuku, Raglan, Te Awamutu, Ormondville, Denniston, Methven, Akaroa, and Waikouaiti; sergeants' quarters at Waihi, New Plymouth, Oamaru, and Gore; lock-up at Hawera; lock-up and stable at Kimbolton; washhouse and stable at Manaia; constable's quarters at Naseby; lock-up and stable at Invercargill; offices and lock-up at King Street, Dunedin; additional rooms for use of probationers, sergeant's quarters, and additional cells at Mount Cook; library and additional rooms at Lambton-quay.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

For strength and distribution of the Force see Appendix F.

Owing to the increase of population, especially in the four principal centres, the gradual opening-up of the back country by settlement, the close settlement of large estates, the great advance in the gold-dredging industry, and the increase of shipping at the various ports, continual demands are being made for the establishment of new police-stations, or an increase in the number of men at existing stations, and I consider an augmentation of two sergeants and fifteen constables is necessary to meet the legitimate demands of the public.

COST OF POLICE, ETC.

A return is herewith annexed (Appendix H) giving the proportion of police to population, and the cost of police per inhabitant, in each of the Australian States and in this colony, from which it will be seen that New Zealand has one policeman to every 1,381 of the population (against one to every 1,359 during the preceding year), at a cost of 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head (against 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. during 1899); while the Australian States range from one policeman to every 1,030 of the population, at a cost of 4s. 2d. per head, in South Australia, to one policeman to 389 of the population, at a cost of 12s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head, in Western Australia.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Extracts from the annual reports of the Inspectors in charge of districts are annexed. There is nothing calling for special comment in those reports.

I have, &c.,

J. B. TUNBRIDGE,

Commissioner of Police.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

INSPECTOR J. CULLEN, AUCKLAND, WAIKATO, AND BAY OF ISLANDS.

The conduct of the Force has been very satisfactory during the year just ended.

I regret to say that sly-grog selling is still carried on briskly in the King-country, notwithstanding the fact that there were 104 prosecutions for this offence during 1900, as against fifty-one during 1899. Defendants who have been previously convicted of this offence now claim the right to be tried by a jury, under the provisions of section 6 of the Indictable Offences Summary Jurisdiction Amendment Act of 1900, and have been committed for trial to the Supreme Court accordingly. I feel sure that the Legislature never intended the provisions of the section quoted to apply to sly-grog selling.

There is urgent necessity for the passing of an Act for the licensing of second-hand dealers and compelling them to keep proper books, which should be open to the inspection of the police at any time within reasonable hours. Many of the second-hand dealers are well-known receivers of stolen goods, and do their utmost to frustrate the efforts of the police in bringing offenders to justice. Instances have come under the notice of the police where articles that were worth £4 or £5 were sold to dishonest second-hand dealers for as many shillings. The worst feature about these second-hand dealers is that they purchase stolen goods from small boys, as well as from grown-up thieves of both sexes.

The single constables stationed in the city have now settled down to barrack-life in the very fine new quarters that were finished early last year. They have a good billiard-table (provided by the men themselves), a well-appointed billiard-room, a library containing about seven hundred good readable volumes, and a large well-lighted reading-room, apart altogether from the billiard-room, where a good selection of the leading magazines and illustrated and other papers are kept and subscribed for by all the single men and a good few of the married ones.

INSPECTOR T. O'BRIEN, NAPIER AND EAST COAST DISTRICT.

Sly-grog selling does not exist in this district. Licensed publicans, with very few exceptions, conduct their premises in a very satisfactory manner, particularly as regards Sunday-trading.

It is gratifying to note that a clause has been inserted in the Maori Councils Act of last session empowering such Councils to make by-laws for regulating the proceedings of *tohungas*, and the punishment of persons who practise on the superstition or credulity of the less enlightened portion of the Native race. Those *tohungas* have in the past done a vast amount of harm by their improper practices.

On the whole, the conduct of the men has been good, and a feeling of contentment seems to exist amongst them. There have been no deaths or dismissals, four resignations, and one resignation under the terms of the Police Provident Fund Act.

INSPECTOR R. J. GILLIES, WANGANUI AND WEST COAST DISTRICT.

An increase in crime must be expected owing to the rapid progress of settlement and increase in population throughout this wonderfully progressive and fertile district, and I anticipate that it will be found necessary in the very near future to considerably increase the number of police in this district, as several new stations will require to be opened, and some of the present stations will have to be increased.

The licensing laws have been well enforced during the year, and there is a marked improvement in the way in which licensed houses are being conducted throughout the district.

I consider that the conduct of the members of the Force as a whole has been good, and the numerous duties have been faithfully performed.

The Police Provident Fund continues to give satisfaction, but I would like to point out that the large percentage which has to be paid comes heavy on the men; hence I would strongly urge that each member of the Force may be allowed a suit of uniform a year.

INSPECTOR P. PENDER, WELLINGTON AND MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.

The amendment of the law in respect to dealing with persons charged with indictable offences who desire to plead guilty, provided for in "The Indictable Offences Summary Jurisdiction Amendment Act, 1900," has, so far as I can see at present, proved very beneficial; no less than ten such cases have been dealt with here that would otherwise have been tried at the ensuing sitting of the Supreme Court, at great expense to the country. At the same time I think it would be advisable for the Crown to be represented by the Crown Solicitor in the Supreme Court when such offenders come up for sentence, and I have specially reported in that direction.

The police buildings in the district are all in fair order, and no expenditure of consequence will be required during the ensuing year. The barracks at Mount Cook are proving inadequate, and further accommodation for the training depot is required. Several more cells are also needed at this station.

The training depot continues to do good work, and has been conducted to my entire satisfaction. Fifty-four men have passed through during the year, forty-five of whom have been permanently enrolled in the Force.

INSPECTOR E. MACDONELL, NELSON AND WESTLAND DISTRICT.

During the latter half of the present year there has been a number of offences of a serious nature investigated and dealt with. There were no less than five charges of abortion and accessories thereto, and, although all the cases appeared to be very strong, juries would not convict.

Complaints were made of sly-grog selling in the southern portion of Westland, and successful steps were taken to detect same, resulting in three convictions; two fines of £2 each (with costs of Court) were inflicted, while the third was convicted and discharged—the result being an expenditure of about £30 in detecting and prosecuting, while the fines amounted to £4 and costs of Court only.

I am pleased to say that members of the Force, on the whole, conducted themselves well, and appear to have carried out their various duties in a satisfactory manner.

INSPECTOR J. W. ELLISON, CHRISTCHURCH AND NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping in check an undesirable class of criminals, owing to decisions given by the Bench here that evidence of such individuals habitually consorting with other thieves and prostitutes by day and night would not be admitted in prosecutions for vagrancy. The result was that Christchurch received a large addition of such criminals, with a proportionate increase in thefts and similar offences. However, after considerable difficulty and continuously watching certain individuals, a few of them were successfully prosecuted for vagrancy without introducing evidence such as is objected to, and some others were convicted of thefts and similar offences. This had a certain check on them, but the evil still exists to some extent, thus demonstrating the advisability of amending the law, respecting which a special report was made.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness. This is in some measure due to the general prosperity during the year, and partly to vigorous action of the police in clearing the streets of intoxicated persons.

Out of 653 persons arrested in Christchurch for drunkenness 403 were known to be old offenders.

The Indictable Offences Summary Jurisdiction Amendment Act of 1900 has been a great success. Already many accused persons have taken advantage of it to plead guilty, and be sent to the Supreme Court for sentence.

The conduct of the police of the district has been, as a rule, good. A few individual members have not been very energetic or zealous.

INSPECTOR W. S. PARDY, DUNEDIN, SOUTHLAND, AND LAKES DISTRICT.

The gold-dredging industry is still very active, and, although several companies have gone into liquidation, still dredges continue to be built.

A number of successful prosecutions in sly-grog cases have taken place in the Clutha district, also in other parts of this district. The successful prosecution of sly-grog sellers in the prohibited district is still accompanied by the greatest difficulty, owing to sympathy expressed by the local residents, and the odium attached to witnesses for the prosecution in such cases.

The conduct of sergeants, constables, and detectives during the year has been satisfactory, and they have been zealous and attentive to their duties.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the AGES of MEMBERS of the FORCE on 31st March, 1901.

Ranks.	Under 25 Years.	Over 25 and under 30.	Over 30 and under 35.	Over 35 and under 40.	Over 40 and under 45.	Over 45 and under 50.	Over 50 and under 55.	Over 55 and under 60.	Over 60 and under 65.	Over 65 and under 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
Inspectors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	7
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Sergeants and Sergeants-Major	...	...	...	2	11	11	14	8	10	...	...	56
Detectives ... ..	...	...	5	3	4	1	5	1	1	...	...	20
Constables	31	109	114	44	70	59	45	21	10	1	...	504
Totals	31	109	119	49	85	65	69	30	22	1	1	591

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE of MEMBERS of the FORCE on 31st March, 1901.

Service.	In-spectors.	Sub-In-spectors.	Sergeants (including two Sergeants-Major).	De-tectives.	Con-stables.	Total.
Under 1 year	43	43
Over 1 year and under 2	55	55
" 2 years " 3	31	31
" 3 " " 4	35	35
" 4 " " 5	49	49
" 5 " " 6	15	15
" 6 " " 7	2	20	22
" 7 " " 8	1	14	15
" 8 " " 9	2	12	14
" 9 " " 10	1	8	9
" 10 " " 11	15	15
" 11 " " 12	2	16	18
" 12 " " 13	1	11	12
" 13 " " 14	7	7
" 14 " " 15	1	6	7
" 15 " " 16	1	8	9
" 16 " " 17	6	6
" 17 " " 18	15	15
" 18 " " 19	3	1	16	20
" 19 " " 20	1	26	27
" 20 " " 21	1	5	6
" 21 " " 22	4	1	21	26
" 22 " " 23	2	9	1	7	19
" 23 " " 24	6	2	10	18
" 24 " " 25 ...	1	...	5	...	7	13
" 25 " " 26 ...	1	1	2	...	10	14
" 26 " " 27 ...	2	...	1	...	10	13
" 27 " " 28	6	...	6	12
" 28 " " 29 ...	1	...	2	1	2	6
" 29 " " 30	1	3	...	2	6
" 30 " " 31 ...	1	...	4	1	9	15
" 31 " " 32	2	...	...	2
" 32 " " 33	3	...	3	6
" 33 " " 34	2	2
" 34 " " 35	1	...	1	2
" 35 " " 36
" 36 " " 37 ...	1	...	2	...	...	3
" 37 " " 38	1	...	...	1
" 38 " " 39	1	...	1	2
" 39 " " 40	1	...	...	1
Totals	7	4	56	20	504	591

APPENDIX C.

RETURN showing COUNTRIES of which MEMBERS of the FORCE serving on 31st March, 1901, are NATIVES.

Ranks.	Countries.													Total.
	New Zealand.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	Australia.	Holland.	Denmark.	India.	Germany.	France.	Channel Islands.	America.	
Inspectors ...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sub-Inspectors ...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sergeants, including Sergeants-Major	5	11	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Constables ...	187	71	177	25	1	31	1	1	3	3	...	2	2	504
Detectives ...	6	1	8	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	20
Totals ...	198	85	226	34	1	33	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	591

APPENDIX D.

RETURN showing RELIGIONS of MEMBERS of the FORCE serving on 31st March, 1901.

Ranks.	Religions.									Total.
	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Salvationists.	Episcopalians.		
Inspectors	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sergeants and Sergeants-Major...	26	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	56
Constables	203	180	91	20	4	2	1	3	504	
Detectives	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	20
Totals	243	218	100	20	4	2	1	3	591	

APPENDIX E.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES REPORTED, PERSONS APPREHENDED, and COMPARISON of CRIME during the Year ending 31st December, 1899, and Year ending 31st December, 1900.

Offences.	1899.	1900.										Increase.	Decrease.	
	Number of all Offences reported.	Number of all Offences reported.	Number of Offences in which Arrests or Summonses resulted.	Persons apprehended or summoned.						Total Number of Persons apprehended or summoned.	Number of Convictions amongst those committed for Trial.			
				Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.		Discharged.		M.		F.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.
Abandoning children	2	5	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	..
Abduction .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Abortion, procuring	3	6	6	1	5	..	..	..	6	..	2	3	..
Absconding from apprenticeship ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Absconding from bail .. ..	..	4	4	..	..	3	..	1	4	..	..	4	..
Absconding from industrial schools ..	68	93	76	..	..	73	1	2	76	..	..	25	..
Abusive and threatening language ..	306	276	274	..	..	159	23	79	274	..	..	..	30
Administering a noxious thing ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Armed, with felonious intent ..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arson	27	20	12	6	1	..	..	5	12	2	..	..	7
Arson, attempted	7	12	3	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	5	..
Assaults, common	788	807	800	3	..	480	23	263	791	1	..	19	..	
Assaults, indecent	41	54	52	36	..	3	..	13	52	21	..	13	..	
Assaults occasioning bodily harm ..	53	53	52	24	..	11	..	23	59	14	..	..	..
Assaults on bailiffs	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Assaults on police	100	102	101	..	..	85	5	10	101	..	..	2	..
Assaults and robbery	36	59	51	33	..	1	..	17	51	24	..	23	..	
Attempts to commit felony	5	4	4	2	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	1
Bankruptcy offences	15	19	19	15	..	1	..	2	19	6	..	4	..	
Being in possession of house-breaking implements ..	4	4	4	2	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..
Begging	26	18	18	..	..	14	2	2	18	..	..	..	8
Bestiality	5	4	3	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1
Bigamy	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Blackmailing, attempted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Breachers of the peace	360	500	497	..	..	416	17	70	505	..	..	140	..
Burglary, breaking into shops, dwellings, &c. ..	322	320	188	98	3	36	..	47	188	79	..	..	2
Carnally knowing girls	18	16	15	10	..	..	..	5	15	5	..	..	2
Carnally knowing, attempted ..	3	4	4	3	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	1	..
Casting away a ship	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cattle- and horse-stealing (see Theft).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle-maiming	4	9	6	2	..	3	..	1	6	1	..	5	..	
Coinage offences	8	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	5
Concealment of birth	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Conspiring to defraud	9	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
Conspiring to defeat the course of justice ..	..	4	4	1	2	..	..	1	4	1	..	4	..
Contempt of Court	6	6	6	..	..	5	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Cruelty to animals	168	173	173	..	..	126	1	46	173	..	..	5	..
Cruelty to children	1	6	6	..	..	2	2	1	6	..	..	5	..
Cutting and wounding	7	13	13	7	..	2	..	4	13	6	..	6	..	
Damaging police uniform	42	33	33	..	..	30	2	1	33	..	..	..	9
Defacing brands on stock	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deserting and failing to provide for wives and children ..	392	496	457	..	..	293	1	157	457	..	..	104	..
Deserters and stragglers from H.M. ships ..	69	65	40	..	..	40	..	..	40	..	..	..	4
Deserting merchant vessels	108	174	144	..	..	119	..	25	144	..	..	66	..
Deserting New Zealand Police ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Discharging firearms	36	55	54	..	..	44	..	10	54	..	..	19	..
Disobeying orders on board ships ..	57	65	65	..	..	57	..	8	65	..	..	8	..
Disobeying orders of Court and summonses ..	444	415	385	..	..	277	4	103	385	..	..	..	29
Disobeying terms of release under First Offenders' Probation Act ..	7	5	3	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	2
Disorderly and riotous conduct ..	320	323	321	..	..	266	18	36	321	..	..	3	..
Distillation offences	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Distributing obscene literature ..	5	6	5	..	..	3	..	2	5	..	..	1	..
Disturbing meetings and congregations ..	53	80	80	..	..	63	..	15	83	..	..	27	..
Drunkenness	6,289	7,299	7,298	..	..	6,319	903	67	7,298	..	..	1,010	..
Escaping from custody	8	15	15	11	..	4	..	..	15	11	..	7	..
Escaping from lunatic asylums ..	15	19	18	..	..	14	4	..	18	..	..	4	..
Failing to pay Chinese poll-tax ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Failing to support parents and near relatives ..	262	236	230	..	..	154	6	66	235	..	..	..	26
False declarations	48	9	9	..	1	4	1	3	9	..	..	..	39
False pretences	203	162	148	28	1	69	7	37	148	23	1	..	46	
Fish, illegally taking	27	35	35	..	..	27	..	10	37	..	..	8	..
Forcible entry .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Forgery and uttering	79	72	60	52	5	1	..	3	61	52	2	..	7	
Fortune-telling	2	13	13	..	..	1	8	..	13	..	..	11	..
Furious riding and driving	58	62	61	..	..	53	..	8	61	..	..	4	..
Game, illegally shooting	31	43	43	..	..	36	2	5	43	..	..	12	..
Gaming offences	220	155	155	..	..	96	..	57	155	..	..	..	65
Harbouring deserters from merchant vessels ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX E—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES REPORTED, PERSONS APPREHENDED, and COMPARISON of
CRIME during the Year ending 31st December, 1899, and Year ending 31st December, 1900 —
continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX F—continued.

RETURN showing the STRENGTH, &c., of the NEW ZEALAND POLICE FORCE—continued.

Stations.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Detectives.	Probationers.	Total.	District Constables.	Native Constables.	Matrons.	Surgeons.
Nelson and West-												
land—												
Greymouth ..	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Ahaura	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Brunnerton	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Charleston	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Collingwood	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Denniston	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hokitika	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Kanieri	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kumara	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lyell	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Motueka	1	..	..	..
Nelson	1	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Okarito	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Reefton	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Richmond	1	..	..	..
Ross	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Seddonville	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Spring Grove	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stafford	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Takaka	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
The Port	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Westport	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1	..	..	5	35	..	..	41	2	..	..	..
Canterbury and												
North Otago—												
Christchurch ..	1	1	..	3	37	3	..	45	..	1	1	..
Addington	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Akaroa	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Amberley	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ashburton	1	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Belfast	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bingsland	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cheviot	1	..	..	..
Coalgate	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Culverden	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fairlie	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Geraldine	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glenavy	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hampden	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kaipoi	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Kaikoura	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kurow	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Leeston	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Linwood	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Little River	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lyttelton	1	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Methven	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
New Brighton	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ngapara	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oamaru	1	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Oxford	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Papanui	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Phillipstown	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pleasant Point	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rakaia	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rangiora	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
St. Albans	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sheffield	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Southbridge	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sumner	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sydenham	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Temuka	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Canterbury and N.												
Otago—contd.												
Timaru	1	7	1	9	..	..	..	..
Waimate	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Woolston	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1	1	..	9	99	4	..	114	1	..	1	1
Dunedin, Southland,												
and Lakes—												
Dunedin, Central	1	1	..	4	32	2	..	40	..	..	1	1
King Street	1	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Alexandra South	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Anderson's Bay	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arrowtown	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Balclutha	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bluff	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Board Bay	1	..	..	..
Caversham	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Clinton	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Clyde	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cromwell	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gore	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Green Island	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Half-moon Bay	1	..	..	..
Invercargill	2	7	1	..	10	..	..	..	..
Kaitangata	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lawrence	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lumsden	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mataura	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Middlemarch	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milton	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mornington	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mosgiel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Naseby	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Nightcaps	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
North-east Valley	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
North Invercargill	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ophir	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orepuki	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Otautau	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Outram	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Owaka	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Palmerston South	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Port Chalmers	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Queenstown	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ravensbourne	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Riverton	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Roslyn	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
St. Bathans	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
St. Clair	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
South Dunedin	1	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
South Invercargill	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tapanui	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Waikaia	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Waikouaiti	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Waitahuna	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Waitati	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Winton	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Woodhaugh	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wyndham	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1	1	..	14	99	3	..	118	2	..	1	1
Grand totals ..	7	4	2	54	504	20	..	591	20	7	4	4

APPENDIX G.

RETURN showing CASUALTIES in the NEW ZEALAND POLICE FORCE during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Retired under Police Provident Fund Act	..	..	..	..	..	10
Resignations	..	..	..	..	..	12
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	3
Transferred to Justice Department	..	..	..	..	..	1
Transferred to Permanent Militia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Services dispensed with	..	..	..	..	..	2
						29

APPENDIX H.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of POLICE to POPULATION and COST of POLICE per INHABITANT in each of the under-mentioned Places.

Place.	Proportion of Police to Population.	Cost of Police per Inhabitant.	Remarks.
		s. d.	
New Zealand ..	1 to 1,381	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Number of police, 591; net expenditure (<i>vide</i> Appropriation Account for year ended 31st March, 1901), £116,420 5s. 11d. Population, 816,290 (including Maoris).
Victoria ..	1 to 810	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Vide</i> Appropriation of Revenue, 1900-1901—viz.: Number of police, 1,477; vote, £268,364. Population, 1,195,874.
New South Wales ..	1 to 666	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Vide</i> Estimates of Expenditure, 1900-1901—viz.: Number of police, 2,045 (exclusive of 70 Native trackers); vote, £383,128. Population, 1,362,232.
South Australia ..	1 to 1,030	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Vide</i> Estimates of Expenditure for Year ending 30th June, 1901—viz.: Number of police, 352; vote, £76,487. Population, 362,595.
Queensland ..	1 to 584	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Vide</i> Estimates of Expenditure for 1899-1900—viz.: Number of police, 878 (exclusive of 10 supernumeraries and 120 Native trackers); vote, £173,698. Population, 512,604.
Western Australia ..	1 to 389	12 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Vide</i> Estimates of Expenditure for Year ending 30th June, 1900—viz.: Number of police, 469; vote, £110,186 2s. Population, 182,553.
Tasmania ..	1 to 776	4 2	<i>Vide</i> "Appropriation Act, 1901"—viz.: Number of police, 235; vote, £38,131 9s. 6d. Population, 182,508.

NOTE.—Populations are taken from preliminary census returns, 1901, except for Queensland and Tasmania, which are according to official estimates as on 31st December, 1899, no later information having been received.

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