

1903.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902;

ALSO

## THE OPERATION OF "THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1886"

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

*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,—

Department of Justice, Prisons Branch, 1st May, 1903.

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

1. The system adopted two years ago of publishing extracts from the annual reports of the several Gaolers is continued, and their remarks and suggestions give grounds for consideration of the improvement and well-being of prisoners generally.

2. Notwithstanding the prosperous state of the whole colony during the past year, it is satisfactory to find that on the last day of the year there was a considerable decrease in the prison population as compared with the numbers in prison on the last day of the previous year. It is admitted by those well versed in these matters that when times are prosperous, as they certainly have been and still are in the colony, there is an increase in crime, and when money is plentiful criminals are also plentiful.

3. The previously adopted system of publicly tendering for supplies for use in the various prisons has been adhered to, the tenders being addressed to and opened by the several Visiting Justices, and their recommendations as to the acceptance or rejection of tenders have invariably been given effect to, and the absence of complaints as to the quality of the provisions supplied, as shown in the reports from the various Gaolers, proves that a wise discretion is exercised by the Visiting Justices in this important matter of selecting contracts.

4. There were 13 escapes during the year, as against 8 in 1901—viz., Hokitika, 4; Invercargill, 1; New Plymouth, 3; Wanganui, 4; and Wellington, 1. In the Hokitika and Wanganui cases, it was clearly shown that the four prisoners concerned had deliberately concocted a plot by joint action to overpower the officers and get away, which they succeeded in doing, but in these cases, as well as in the other five, the escapees were very soon recaptured.

5. It is needless to point out that where prisoners, either in the prison or out on the works, combine and determine to attack the officers simultaneously, and carry out their purpose, they must succeed in getting away, but they are invariably speedily brought back. A prisoner who, when outside at work, suddenly sees a chance of getting away and goes is not deserving of the same amount of punishment as those who have deliberately planned an escape or breakout, but I am inclined to think that Courts do not always, in trying escapees, fully consider the circumstances surrounding the cases. Other escapes or attempts no doubt arise from the desire of the prisoner to be brought before the open Court, where he is sometimes allowed to make a long rambling statement of supposed improper treatment, and as no rebutting evidence is taken, though often available at the time, the Press and public are only too ready to believe the prisoner's statement, and comment accordingly.

6. It is believed that the prisoners in this colony have more opportunities of making their complaints known than elsewhere, as every morning they can ask to see the Gaoler, surgeon, chaplain, the Visiting Justices, and myself, either privately or otherwise, but their sole object is to get what they term a "public inquiry," at which the Press must be present, simply to gain notoriety. It appears to me that if the Visiting Justices or Inspector, or both, are not competent to hold fair

and unbiassed inquiry into any matters prisoners may have to bring before them, then the sooner they are deposed and succeeded by more competent gentlemen the better for the Department. As far as my experience goes, a more painstaking, competent, and fearless class of persons could not be found for the duty than most of the present Visiting Justices. It must be borne in mind that the duties, though honorary, are at times extremely irksome and unpleasant.

7. In December, 1901, there were confined in the various prisons of the colony 713 persons, while in December, 1902, the numbers had dropped to 653, a decrease of 60 persons.

8. From Table A it will be seen that the health of prisoners has been excellent—the daily average of sick, 4·35 males and 2·47 females; a decrease in the males of 2·27, and a slight increase in the females of 0·97; as compared with the previous year.

9. Eight deaths occurred amongst prisoners during the past year—viz., 2 in Auckland, 1 in Invercargill, 1 in Lyttelton, 3 in Wellington, and 1 in Thames (Police Gaol). In each case a Coroner's inquest was held, in accordance with clause 46 of "The Prisons Act, 1882."

10. There were no executions during the past year.

11. From Table A it will be seen that at the commencement of the year there were 637 males and 76 females in custody, and at the close of the year there were 605 males and 48 females, a decrease of 32 males and 28 females. During the year 4,149 males and 614 females passed through the various prisons, as against 4,141 males and 729 females in the previous year; an increase of 8 males and a decrease of 115 females, or a total decrease of 107 prisoners.

12. During the past year the daily average number of prisoners in the different prisons has been 609·37 males and 58·92 females, an increase of 15·54 males and a decrease of 3·84 females.

13. From figures supplied by the Registrar-General, the population of the colony at the end of the year 1902 was 449,020 males and 402,052 females, a total of 851,072 persons, whilst on the same date the number of prisoners (males and females) was 653. The average percentage of prisoners according to population was 0·0767 as against 0·0859 in the previous year, a decrease of 0·0092.

14. During the year 1902 10 male misdemeanants in default of bail, and 39 males and 4 females supposed lunatics, were detained in the prisons; a decrease of 20 males and 1 female in the former, and 7 males and 3 females in the latter.

15. During the year 1902 524 males and 56 females were acquitted after remands, as against 511 males and 59 females in the previous year, an increase of 13 males and a decrease of 3 females.

16. From the figures given in Table B it will be seen that the prisoners were maintained last year at a gross cost of £46 1s. 10d., as against £45 16s. 10d. in 1901. The gross totals are made up as follows: Staff supervision, £28 16s. 10d., as against £29 7s. 5d.; maintenance, £19 16s. 7d., against £13 10s. 3d.; incidentals, £3 8s. 5d., as against £2 19s. 2d. Of the incidentals, £318 18s. 1d. is recouped to the Government—viz., Railway Department, £249 8s. 1d., and Post and Telegraph, £69 10s.

17. The slight increase in the gross expenditure is accounted for by the rise in prices both in provisions and wearing-apparel, and it is only due to the fact that there was a slight increase in the daily average of prisoners that the gross total expenditure per head was not more. As provisions are still higher this year than they were last, a still further increase per head per prisoner may be looked for this year.

18. As regards the educational attainments of prisoners, a reference to Table C shows that out of a total of 3,512 males and 538 females treated during the year 32 males were of superior education, 3,111 males and 477 females were able to read and write, 224 males and 37 females could read only, whilst 224 males and 37 females could neither read nor write.

19. It is interesting to notice from Table F that a comparison of the previously convicted prisoners sentenced during the past year with those sentenced five years ago—viz., in 1898—shows in those once convicted an increase of 35 males, in those twice convicted an increase of 40 males and 10 females, and in those thrice or oftener convicted an increase of 121 males with a decrease of 19 females.

20. Three children under the age of ten years were confined in the prisons of the colony last year, as against 1 in 1901. In those aged from ten to fifteen years there were 35, as against 19 in 1901; while in those aged from fifteen to twenty years there were 236, as against 252 in 1901; making a total increase of 2 in those under twenty years of age. I can only again reiterate what I have so often before written, that prisons are not fit places for children under ten years of age, even when in transit to an industrial school or under any other circumstances. However, when sent to prisons they are kept entirely separate from the adults, and every effort is made to reform them.

21. A reference to Table J shows that there were 161 punishments for offences in prison awarded last year, as against 117 in 1901, an increase of 44. Of these, 149 were minor prison offences, and were adjudicated upon by Visiting Justices; while 12 were more serious or aggravated offences, and after being first inquired into by Visiting Justices were sent to the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts. There can be no doubt that, owing to what prisoners were told by their friends and what appeared in the newspapers from time to time, considerable remissions were expected at coronation time, but—in my opinion, very rightly—none were granted, and the prisoners, probably feeling disappointed, committed acts of insubordination, which entailed punishments.

22. It is very satisfactory to be able to report that during last year there were only two subordinate officers reported as against seven in the previous year; the two cases referred to occurred in the Auckland Prison, and, being trivial (late for duty), were in each case met by reprimands.

23. Vacancies amongst the subordinate officers have been filled, mostly by men who have done good service for the colony in South Africa, and as they have been thoroughly grounded in dis-

cipline, subordination, &c., and as they maintain a high general level of intelligence and physique, they are proving themselves good officers.

24. As regards new prisons, a wing, giving accommodation for sixty prisoners, is now well on towards completion in Wellington, and when occupied will relieve the necessity of putting more than one prisoner in cells together. The new prison-site obtained in the suburbs of Invercargill is being drained and got ready for the new prison, which it is hoped will be begun ere long. A new small prison is much required at Gisborne, and when the Auckland prison wing now being pushed on with all speed is completed there should be ample accommodation for all prisoners of the colony for some years to come.

25. The tree-planting prison camp at Waiotapu has now got beyond an experiment, and is turning out a great success. There are at present 41 prisoners there and 4 officers. For the nature of the work done there, reference is directed to the extracts from the report of the Gaoler attached. There have been no punishments, and it has been only necessary to remove 3 prisoners for grumbling; while, on the other hand, there have been numerous requests to be sent there, and those prisoners who are there have certainly done good work. The class of prisoners suitable for such camp life is of course limited, but it is intended to establish shortly a similar establishment for a like purpose at Hanmer, which will take all suitable prisoners from Wellington and the South Island prisons, while Waiotapu can be made available for prisoners from the North Island with the exception of Wellington; and another party for tree-planting are likely to be sent to Somes Island this season.

26. As regards expenses at Waiotapu, which are not included in Table B, the prisoners were kept there at a gross annual cost per prisoner of £52 1s. 2d., made up as follows: Staff supervision, £23 4s. 11d.; maintenance, £21 8s. 8d.; incidentals, £7 7s. In the above no credit whatever is taken for the work performed, so that if the prisoners' labour was taken at 2s. 6d. per man per diem, which is considerably below its value, the amount of credit would be upwards of £900, which would reduce the net annual cost of each prisoner to about £14.

27. In a matter of this sort, however, it is not so much a matter of cost that has to be considered, as the good results tending towards reformation, and the separation of the better class of prisoners from the hardened criminals and from the attendant dangers. At a place like Waiotapu the work is not too hard, the climate is good, the prisoners do not mix up with the public, and the work does not in any way interfere with free labour. In a few years' time the work now being done, irrespective of the good it must do to the class of men located there, will be a very valuable asset to the Government of the day.

28. It has been stated from time to time, both by individuals and the Press, that prisoners are not in any way being reformed in our gaols, and, further, that we are breeding and tutoring a class of criminals who must ere long be a source of danger to the community, but my experience goes to show that those who talk loudest about our prisons and their management are those who know the least about such matters and do not care to take the trouble to make themselves fully acquainted with the true state of affairs. Reference to the visiting-books at the various gaols show how few and far between are visits made by those who fancy they know all about the treatment of the inmates, and I here reiterate what I have before written and said—viz., it is a matter of regret amongst all the Department officials that taxpayers and other philanthropic persons do not visit and see for themselves the interior working of these establishments. It is not argued for a single moment that the system is perfect or all that can be desired, but it is argued, on the other hand, that our prisons are neither schools for crime nor places where the reformation of the inmates is overlooked and neglected.

29. Now, as regards the supposed increasing criminal class of the colony, it seems that a fair conclusion may be arrived at by taking the statistics for a decade, not because the years 1892 or 1902 were more favourable to either side of the argument, but simply because an aggregate of ten years is a fair period for comparison. Now, in 1892 we had a population of 692,426 persons, and the number of prisoners was 477, an average percentage of 0.069 prisoner to population. In 1902, with a population of 851,072 persons, the number of prisoners was 653, showing an average of prisoners to population of 0.0767, the slight difference in the percentage therefore being in 1902 0.0767, as against 0.0690 ten years previously—a very favourable comparison, even without looking into detail; but when it is remembered that a very large percentage of the 653 prisoners above referred to are new arrivals in the way of stowaways, that the identification of criminals is now very much better than it was ten years back, and consequently there is considerably less undetected crime nowadays, it is thought the comparison with ten years ago must be considered satisfactory from every point of view. Then take the average daily number in prisons: we find in 1892 593.83 males and 62.76 females, as against 609.37 males and 58.92 females in 1902, and as regards gross cost in 1892 it was £45 16s. 10d, as against £46 1s. 10d. last year, though it will be readily admitted that the cost of living in the colony now is at least one-third more expensive than ten years ago.

30. There can be no doubt that a very undesirable class of immigrants—viz., stowaways—are now constantly arriving in large numbers. When brought before the Courts they care little for a fine or a few days' imprisonment; but if after having paid the fine, or suffered the incarceration, they were sent back to whence they came by the next boat leaving the colony for the particular ports of embarkation, it is thought that it would be a cheap way for the colony to get rid of these undesirable characters, and would very soon put to a stop to stowing away altogether.

#### FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

A reference to Table K shows that 127 persons were placed on probation last year, as against 97 in 1901. Of these, 24 have satisfactorily carried out the conditions of their licenses, and been discharged; 6 were rearrested, and 97 still remain under the supervision of 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 £436 19s., of which £209 1s. has been actually paid, and there is every reason to suppose the balance will be paid by instalments as it becomes due. The approximate cost of keeping these offenders had they been sent to prison would have amounted to £4,523, which sum, added to the amount of costs, &c., actually paid in, represents a saving of £4,732 1s.

Of the 1,456 persons placed on probation since the introduction of "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886," 1,199 have been discharged after satisfactorily carrying out the conditions of their licenses, 91 have been rearrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 1 committed suicide, 1 died, 1 was sent to a lunatic asylum, 34 absconded, and 129 still remain fulfilling the terms of their licenses.

Some difficulty has been found from time to time in tracing probationers who may be constantly moving from place to place at certain seasons, such as shearing, harvest, and grass-seeding, but as a rule the Probation Officers manage to overcome the difficulty, and they one and all deserve considerable praise for the recommendations they make to the Courts and the zeal they evince in tracing and following up probationers till the conditions of probation have been complied with.

I have, &c.,

A. HUME,

Inspector of Prisons.

The Hon. the Minister of Justice.

## GAOLERS' REPORTS FOR 1902.

### AUCKLAND PRISON.

ALTHOUGH the number of prisoners received during the year was considerably less than that of the previous twelve months—viz., 717 males, 100 females, as against 819 males, 197 females—the daily average was again high, being 172·64 males, 14·9 females; a total of 187·54, against 192·22 in 1901.

The rations supplied by the contractors have been of a good quality; they are daily inspected by me or the principal warder in charge (generally by both), and frequently by one or other of the Visiting Justices and the Prison Surgeon. Complaints by the prisoners as to the quality or quantity of their food have been practically nil.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. C. La Roche, V.J., who for the last seventeen years devoted much time and attention to his duties as a Visiting Justice, which he carried out in an admirable manner. Another death has also deprived the service of a most useful officer, namely, Principal Warder Rutherford, who superintended the building of the new stone prison, and who, from his great knowledge of the work and his tact in the working of prisoners, was a very valuable officer.

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory, for although there was an increase in the number of cases treated as compared with 1901, there was no serious illness, the great majority being cases of influenza in a mild form. One man died, and one was accidentally killed; the former was undergoing a short sentence for vagrancy. He had been in a Home, but would not remain there, and after wandering about begging for some time he was sent to prison (where he had often been before). He was in a weak state on admission, and notwithstanding treatment gradually became worse, and died after a succession of epileptic fits. An inquest was held, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes." The second death took place at Fort Cautley Prison.

Taking the prisoners on the whole, their conduct has been very good. There were 29 punishments inflicted by the Visiting Justices during the twelve months now under review, but as several prisoners were punished more than once the actual number of individuals so treated was 19 only, out of 1,026 who were dealt with during the year. This appears to me to be the most fitting place in which to refer to an innovation which was made on the 26th June last—namely, the issue of tobacco to certain prisoners, with a view to improve their conduct and stimulate their industry. In my opinion it has not done either the one or the other, and it is unnecessary for me to say more here, as I have already reported fully my ideas on the subject.

I am pleased to be in a position to report favourably on the conduct and efficiency of the officers of this Prison. There has been an evident desire on the part of the staff to carry out their duties to the best of their ability, and they have succeeded well. There has been an entire absence of drunkenness, which is usually the cause of nine-tenths of the offences committed by men in any service. There were two cases of officers being a few minutes late for duty at first unlock, but neither of them, I feel sure, was wilfully done.

All the prisoners sentenced to hard labour have been kept fully employed, and an immense amount of good work has been done. The central wing of the new prison has advanced towards completion rapidly, and as it is urgently required it is to be hoped that equally rapid progress will be made this year. There is no doubt but that when this prison is complete it will be equal to any; its healthy site, isolation from dwellings, and inexhaustible supply of stone make it one of the most valuable prison reserves in the world. Stone-quarries are eminently suitable places for prison labour; there is no competition with free labour, and the cost of tools, &c., is less than in any other work.

Prison labour is still utilised on the fortification-works on and about Fort Cautley, also at Government House, Supreme Court, police barracks, and Magistrate's Court.

There have been no escapes, attempted escapes, or any other serious offences committed by prisoners.

The spiritual welfare of the prisoners is well looked after—two Protestant, one Roman Catholic, and generally one or more Maori services being held on Sundays. Clergymen and lay readers of various denominations visit regularly.

The Prison Library contains a large number of volumes, many of which are instructive as well as entertaining; thanks to the kindness of some of the Visiting Justices and their friends we often get fresh works. Nothing is more appreciated by the prisoners as a body than reading, and, in my opinion, nothing is likely to have a more elevating effect, so long as the reading-matter is wholesome.

#### *The First Offenders' Probation Act.*

There were placed on probation during the year in the Auckland district 25 men and 3 women—making, with 11 men and 1 woman who remained over on probation from the previous year, a total of 40 persons dealt with under this Act. Of this number 10 men and 2 women completed their terms, 5 men were transferred to other districts, 2 men and 1 woman were sentenced for thefts committed while on probation, and 19 men and 1 woman remain on probation on the 31st December.

The costs ordered to be paid amount to £119 17s. 6d., of which sum £70 4s. 6d. has been received. There are several sums overdue for periods of from nearly five years to over one year. One of the 19 men remaining on probation was arrested for theft on the last day of the year, and another has evidently absconded, as he has not reported himself and has disappeared from Auckland. One man was transferred to this district from Gisborne, but did not report himself to me on arrival here, and has not been heard of since. Several of those who completed probation during the year were only on probation for from one- to three-months terms, which are so short as to be absolutely valueless.

The conduct of some ex-probationers is so bad that had they been in prison instead of on probation many people would have pointed them out as awful examples of the “hardening and demoralising effects of imprisonment.”

I have again to thank the members of the Police Force for the invaluable assistance which they render to me in working this Act, for without such help it would be impossible for any man to carry out the duties of Gaoler and Probation Officer in Auckland in a satisfactory manner.

F. EGERTON SEVERNE,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

#### DUNEDIN PRISON.

I RECEIVED into custody during the year 309 males and 92 females, total 401.

One woman was sent to the Asylum for lunacy. She had often been in prison, and was generally noisy and erratic in her demeanour. Six women and 3 men were received during the year for medical treatment for excessive drinking. They were all discharged after remand.

No deaths occurred. No prisoner was sent to hospital for medical treatment, and the general health of the prisoners has been good during the year.

The female prisoner noted in my last year's report as located in the Benevolent Institution Infirmary is still there, and is visited by a prison matron weekly.

One boy (under sixteen) was admitted to one month hard labour, and was discharged on expiration of sentence.

In accordance with your instructions, a slightly increased scale of diet came into effect on the 1st September to prisoners on remand and awaiting trial, which, as it includes milk, is greatly appreciated.

I regret that I cannot report satisfactorily as to the conduct of the prisoners. Of 26 minor offences punished by the Visiting Justices, 9 were placed on periods of reduced diet, and 17 were deprived of portions of their remission, while three others were dealt with at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court for aggravated prison offences.

The general behaviour of the prisoners was not good. The idea of special release at coronation time was very prevalent amongst the prisoners, and tended to keep them in a state of excitement, detrimental alike to industry and discipline, and culminating—as they saw the time arriving, and no appearance of any prisoner about to be discharged—in expressed open contempt and disrespect; and in spite of the coronation dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, and the granting of the daily indulgence of smoking, with a weekly issue of tobacco, the conduct of the prisoners at Taiaroa Heads Prison became as near revolt as it was possible to be, so much so that, in my opinion, it became absolutely necessary to immediately remove the supposed ringleaders, and upon their transfer to Dunedin, and subsequent removal, matters somewhat quieted down, but a feeling of unrest and an insolent demeanour has been (and still is in some of the often-convicted prisoners) very apparent. The passing-by of trivial offences daily and leaving them unpunished is, as I have previously reported, highly detrimental, and is simply sowing the seeds of discord and of more serious offences.

No Visiting Justices were appointed during the year. There are 11 now serving at Dunedin (one having been struck off during the year by ceasing to be a Justice of the Peace). Of these, 7 are on the visiting rota, and are detailed for attendance at the prison weekly.

Two female Official Visitors have been appointed.

The discipline staff consists of one Principal Warder and 12 warders, also a Matron and an Assistant Matron.

Of the male staff 4 warders have been transferred to other prisons, and 4 others received in their places, 3 of whom consist of returned troopers.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory, but a new hand has much to learn to become an efficient prison officer. It is not because a man has served the State in some other capacity

that he is fit for the prison service. However, they are young men who have joined, and if their heart is in their work all may be well, but it needs a lot of tact to deal firmly with prisoners, and yet to run the work smoothly.

Medals for long service and efficiency have been issued to three of the male staff during the year.

*The First Offenders' Probation Act.*

Serving on probation, 31st December, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	5
Received on transfer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Committed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	13
Transferred to other districts	...	...	...	...	...	3
Absconded	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged—sentence expired	...	...	...	...	...	5
						9
Remainder on probation	...	...	...	...	...	4

The benefits of this Act are not granted as freely as formerly, and very few persons here are now placed on probation. The tendency of the Amendment Act of 1898 is not beneficial. No person in this district has been placed on probation since August, 1902.

One probationer absconded during the year—being a seafaring man a situation as mate was obtained for him, and matters appeared to go smoothly, but the night prior to the vessel sailing it was reported that he had deserted from the ship. He had £4 to pay, and an endeavour was made by him to obtain an advance from his employer to settle the same, but as he did not succeed, evidently fearing he would be prevented from leaving New Zealand till the amount owing was paid, he secreted himself on board till the vessel was clear, and thus escaped to New South Wales.

In all cases in which this Act has been in operation in my district every endeavour has been made to work it in the interests of the probationer concerned, and I am pleased to say generally with a satisfactory result.

S. C. PHILLIPS,  
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

**HOKITIKA PRISON.**

ELEVEN males and 1 female were in custody at the beginning of the year. The total number of all classes received was 60 males and 6 females, making a total of 71 males and 7 females dealt with. Of these numbers 50 and 5 of the respective sexes were discharged, leaving 21 males and 2 females in custody at the end of the year.

The daily average was—males 15·96, females 0·96, and of both sexes 1692.

Recommittals were 8 in number, 2 being females.

The health of the prisoners generally was good; 2 men, one suffering from rheumatism, the other from asthma, were several times sick and incapacitated from work, and were mainly responsible for the daily average number on sick-list being 0·21.

The contractors for rations and other supplies gave every satisfaction; the goods received were of excellent quality; on this score there were no complaints from prisoners. For breaches of the prison Regulations, all minor offences, 8 prisoners were brought before the Visiting Justice and dealt with as follows: 1 admonished, 1 sentenced to a short period on punishment diet, a second was similarly treated, with an additional forfeiture of marks, and in the case of the remaining 5 sentence was deferred pending future good conduct.

Four prisoners, I regret to say, escaped from the works on the 3rd November. On the second day thereafter one was rearrested, and on the following day, the other three were taken into custody. Each was sentenced to a further term of imprisonment at the District Courts.

Prisoners were employed much as in the preceding year. At the Westland Hospital, Cass Square, the Supreme and Magistrate's Courts, and Customhouse, the grounds were kept in order; the rifle range was cleared of a thick growth of gorse, improvements were made to the markers' butts, a flagstaff erected, and the fences put in order. A further length of the shallow Rush Road was formed and metalled. The Prison and quarters were kept in a supply of firewood, cut and brought in from the Reserve.

I may here state that the supply of firewood on the reserve is well-nigh exhausted, and arrangements for procuring it elsewhere will have to be made in the near future. I propose to make inquiries *re* this matter, and will report in due course the result thereof. Work performed in the Prison garden was considerable: the potatoes and vegetables supplied as rations to prisoners during nearly ten months were grown therein, and a moderate saving effected thereby. At the Prison a considerable portion of the northern boundary-wall was taken down and re-erected with new material. On the eastern side the wall was heightened some 5 ft. in two places where party-walls intersect. New platforms for water-tanks were made, and repairs generally attended to. The old fence round the Matron's quarters was replaced with a new one, and a large shed erected for the storage of root-crops, straw for bedding, &c. Prisoners with few exceptions have worked fairly well, a drone or two with working-parties being nearly always in evidence.

One warder was transferred elsewhere, as also was one probationary warder on completing his six months' service and passing his examination. Three officers were received from other prisons on transfer; they are still on the strength of this staff; but a fourth one is much needed, especially when the number and class of prisoners undergoing sentences here is taken into consideration.

I regret to say that with two of the officers, owing to repeated differences, there was not that pull-together spirit so necessary for the welfare, good order, and discipline of the Prison.

At this Prison, where the staff is small, one great drawback is the distance from the Prison the married officer is compelled to reside, and the consequent difficulty of communication with him in case of emergency or should necessity arise. As you are aware, there are no Prison quarters for married officers, neither are there houses within even a reasonable distance from this procurable as residences. The house occupied by the Matron contains seven rooms, and if a smaller one was erected for her, adjacent thereto, say, three rooms with lean-to, which should be large enough for requirements, that now occupied by her would be available and very suitable for the married warder. The necessary expenditure would not be great, and the saving to the Department of lodging-allowance would in a short time recoup the outlay.

*The First Offenders' Probation Act.*

At the end of the year there were no probationers on the Register of this district. Those dealt with during the year were as follows: One was discharged, having completed the term satisfactorily; one was placed on probation and transferred to another district.

T. R. POINTON,  
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

THE number of prisoners in custody at the commencement of the year was 23 males, no females; the number received was 131—viz., 119 males, 12 females; number discharged, 125 males, 11 females; number remaining at the end of the year, 17 males, 1 female.

There were 22 males, 2 females, received on remand; 5 males, 1 female, were sentenced; 17 males, 1 female, discharged. There were also 11 lunatics remanded—viz., 10 males, 1 female; 3 males and the 1 female were discharged, 7 males were committed to the Lunatic Asylum.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners continues to be very good. They are, as usual, working for the Corporation, building bridges and making improvements in the reserves. They still continue to give every satisfaction.

One prisoner, sentenced to six months' hard labour on the 6th June, was suffering from an internal complaint. Five days after his admission he was removed to the Hospital, where he died on the 9th July. Another prisoner, serving twelve months in default of sureties, was also sent to the Hospital, suffering from chronic rheumatism. He remained there for twenty-eight days. The health of the prisoners has been excellent throughout the year.

During the year 5 prisoners were punished for eight minor prison offences, one prisoner being credited with half the number. A prisoner awaiting trial volunteered to work. He escaped from the prison-works, and was recaptured within an hour of his dash for freedom. Great credit is due to the officer for the promptness and zeal he manifested in following up the escaped prisoner, which led to the speedy recapture of the escapee.

Rations are supplied by contract. They were of good quality; no complaints.

There has been no change in the staff during the year. The conduct of the officers has been good; they performed their duties very satisfactorily.

The 26th June was observed as a Prison holiday. All the prisoners were given a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, as much as they could eat, and those who were smokers were also supplied with 1 oz. of tobacco, which was very much appreciated. After the 26th prisoners sentenced to three months' hard labour and upwards who are smokers are allowed 1 oz. of tobacco per week. They have their smoke in the yard after their midday meal. This indulgence is working very satisfactorily in this Prison. The prisoners seem more contented; there is not that hankering after tobacco now. If a prisoner's conduct or industry is not satisfactory, the bare threat that his tobacco will be stopped has the desired effect. I recommend that this indulgence be continued.

On the 1st January, 1902, there was 1 prisoner on probation, 7 were received during the year, and 1 discharged, leaving 7 probationers at the end of the year. All are doing well.

J. H. BRATBY, Gaoler.

LYTTELTON PRISON.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my report on the working of this Prison for the year ended the 31st December, 1902.

Received, 638 males and 113 females; discharged, 648 males and 116 females; leaving a balance of 119 males and 9 females in custody at the end of the year.

The male prisoners were employed at the Sumner Road defence-works and at Sticking Point. The latter work has proved to be of a substantial nature, as it has withstood heavy seas during the past year. Two warders' cottages have been erected on the vacant section, and are now occupied. All the work in connection with these cottages has been carried out by prison labour. Female prisoners were employed in washing, &c.

The conduct of some of the prisoners has been very bad. On one occasion a prisoner, who was guilty of gross misconduct and was punished by the Visiting Justice, on his being taken to the solitary division assaulted a warder who reported him, and was assisted by two other prisoners. The warder's eyes were blackened and his tooth broken. For this offence the prisoners were tried before the Stipendiary Magistrate, who fined them marks equivalent to six months' remission of their respective sentences. On a second occasion one of the prisoners who had been punished for the first assault on the warder, with the assistance of a fellow-prisoner made a more determined attack, using a knife, but before they could do any serious injury to the warders they were dis-

armed. For this offence they were brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate, who ordered them to be kept in close confinement in irons for seven days, and to forfeit marks equivalent to twelve months' remission of their respective sentences.

There were two attempts at prison-breaking during the year. In one instance the punishment was a forfeiture of 1,500 marks by the Stipendiary Magistrate. On a second occasion three prisoners who attempted to break out of the Prison were tried at the Supreme Court, Christchurch, and on being found guilty were sentenced one to four months and two to two months each.

I think that instead of sending prisoners who commit aggravated prison offences to be tried in open Court, it would be just as effectual if they were tried within the Prison by a Stipendiary Magistrate with reporters present. The last time I had occasion to take prisoners to be tried in open Court, the prisoners charged requested the attendance of no less than fifteen of their fellow-prisoners as witnesses for their defence. I feel satisfied that if these cases were tried in the Prison there would be less aggravated prison offences.

The health of the prisoners has been good, there being 108 cases of sickness, equalling a daily average of 1.07 males and 0.63 females. One case was sent to the public Hospital. One death occurred in the Prison. Two males and one female were sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

The supply of rations has been very satisfactory during the year, such supplies being always tendered for.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, not one case of misconduct reported to you during the year.

*The First Offenders' Probation Act.*

One probationer from 1901 completed his term of probation, and paid the amount ordered by the Supreme Court during the present year.

M. M. CLEARY,  
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

NAPIER PRISON.

IN compliance with instructions contained in Circular Memorandum No. 1900/8, I have the honour to report on the working of this Prison for the year ended the 31st December, 1902.

In custody on the 1st January, 24 males and 2 females; received during the year, 197 males and 28 females; discharged, 179 males and 26 females; in custody on 31st December, 1902, 42 males and 4 females.

The conduct of the prisoners was good. There were 11 punishments for minor prison offences; six of these offences were committed by two prisoners, who made up their minds to give trouble.

There was little sickness amongst the prisoners. One man received from the country, sentenced to fourteen days, was found to have erysipelas in the head, and was sent to the Napier Hospital. Another who was on remand for medical treatment had gangrene of the foot, and was sent to the Hospital. All the others who were received for medical treatment were treated by the Gaol Surgeon, and in a few days were discharged cured.

The rations were good, and there were very few complaints. The giving of tobacco to prisoners is of assistance in maintaining discipline so far as this Prison is concerned. The milk in the tea is much appreciated.

The prisoners have been employed on quarrying, stone-dressing, and stone-breaking. A substantial stone retaining-wall has been built to prevent slips from grounds of Native Girls' School. The fire service is complete, and arrangements are being made for lighting the cells with gas. The old wooden fence round the female-yard has been strengthened and repaired. The Supreme Court House has been attended to. There have been no reports against officers, who, in spite of long hours, do their duty cheerfully. Service has been held on Sunday mornings, and at 2 p.m. a class is held for Maoris. The Gaol Surgeon comes when called on, besides his regular visits, and the Visiting Justices make weekly visits.

*The First Offenders' Probation Act.*

I have the honour to report that on the 1st January, 1902, 4 males and 1 female were reporting themselves at the Napier Prison. Four males and 1 female were placed on probation during the year. Two males were received from other districts. Two males and 2 females finished their terms satisfactorily. Four males were transferred to other districts, leaving 2 males still reporting themselves here. One male got permission to join one of the contingents, and went to South Africa; he still owes 16s. Another man who cannot be found finished his two years in June last, but he still owes £3 15s. A man who was placed on probation for three years, and was to pay £20 costs of prosecution by Supreme Court, 16th September, 1901, was transferred to Wairoa. He had paid £12 10s. up to November last, when he was committed for trial on a charge of breaking and entering. There are still 2 males reporting at Napier.

MICHAEL FLANNERY,  
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

IN compliance with Circular Memorandum No. 1900/8, of the 1st December, 1900, I have the honour to report that on the 1st January, 1902, there were 19 male prisoners in custody here, 18 of whom were at hard labour, and 1 awaiting trial. The awaiting-trial prisoner was subsequently found not guilty at the Supreme Court, and discharged.

During the year 120 males and 6 females were received, an increase of 18 males and 2 females on the preceding year. Forty-nine males and 2 females were sentenced to hard labour, 4 males and 1 female to simple imprisonment. Twenty-seven males and 2 females were received on remand,



and were subsequently discharged at the several Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts, with the exception of 1 female, who is now on bail awaiting trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court here. Six males were received for trial, and acquitted at the Supreme Courts; 16 males were received on transfer from other prisons; whilst 6 passed through *en route* to Waiotapu Prison. One male prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in default of sureties to be of good behaviour, but was found on examination to be of unsound mind, and was committed to the Porirua Asylum. Eight male lunatics were received, of whom 5 were, after medical examination, committed to the Asylum. The others were discharged at the Supreme Courts. Four males were admitted to probation during the year, and are so far carrying out the terms of their probation license satisfactorily. Four boys, the youngest of whom was only eleven, and the eldest thirteen years of age, were received on remand. Two of these were for breaking and entering, 1 for theft of money, and an unfortunate little fellow as a neglected child. They were all committed to the Industrial School. After your repeated protests against the sin of these infants being located in prison, be it for ever so short a time, it is quite useless for me to add my protest, however strongly I may feel on the matter. Five males pleaded guilty to various charges at the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts, and were forwarded to Auckland for sentence. Three males were received for curative treatment, and were handed over to the police at the expiration of their remand, cured at least for the time or until they indulge in another drinking-bout. In the case of one male prisoner tried at the Supreme Court in October last, and found guilty of arson, the jury returned a verdict that the prisoner was of unsound mind when he committed the deed, and the Judge ordered that he be kept in strict custody in the Porirua Asylum until the pleasure of the Colonial Secretary be made known. He was accordingly removed to the Asylum. Forty-six males and 5 females completed their hard-labour sentences, and were discharged. Eleven males earned their remission and accompanying gratuities and were released. Two others were discharged on special remission on account of failing health. One was, on the Prison Surgeon's recommendation, removed to the District Hospital, where he was under special treatment for some time, the Prison Surgeon and Hospital Doctor agreeing that he was suffering from tumour on the liver. The other man was in an advanced state of consumption. The Prison Surgeon considered that this man was a danger to the other prisoners, and on his recommendation he was released on special remission.

The general health of the prisoners (with the exception of the two referred to) has been excellent throughout the year.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners generally has been good, with a very few exceptions.

There were two escapes from the works, and one attempted escape; the first two were recaptured after a few days, and sentenced to further terms of imprisonment.

The prisoners have been employed during the year, principally in the quarry, getting stone for broken metal for concrete walls, and gravel for sale. The quarry is somewhat difficult to work in the winter time, owing to the best quality of gravel being below the level of the creek which runs by its side. Besides what has been used in the construction of the concrete pillars of the gates and division-walls, I have been enabled to supply the Borough Council and private customers with a considerable amount of metal and gravel, so that if a gang of good quarrymen were kept constantly at work in the pit with proper appliances it could be made a good paying concern. The prisoners have kept the reserve on Marsland Hill, the rifle range, and Supreme Court grounds in order, and levelled and dug the grounds around the new quarters built for the sergeant of police. The interiors of the east and south corridors and cells have been painted with a dado of 4 ft. 2 in., adding considerably to the comfort and appearance of the Prison. The plastering and pointing of the boundary-wall has been completed, and satisfactory progress made with the division-walls. A set of very substantial as well as ornamental gate-posts have been erected at the entrance to the Prison-grounds and the Gaoler's quarters. This forms a very effective entrance, and reflects great credit upon the officers who designed and erected it. His Excellency the Governor visited and inspected the Prison and prisoners' rations, and was pleased to say that it was the cleanest and best-kept country gaol that he had ever visited.

The rations throughout the year have been of first-class quality. There has not been one complaint by the prisoners, or indeed any one, and both visitors and Visiting Justices have frequently tested the quality of the supplies. The contract for meat was considered too high, and was only accepted for three months, to enable other arrangements to be made. I was fortunate in being able to arrange a contract with a butcher in Waitara to supply the meat at a very much more reasonable figure than was wanted by the local butchers.

There being no contract for drugs from any of the local chemists, arrangements were made to have the drugs forwarded from Wellington. These arrangements have answered satisfactorily, the cost being less than one-fourth of what it would have been if the drugs had been purchased locally.

One innovation during the year has been the issuing of pipes and tobacco for exemplary conduct and industry to prisoners sentenced to three months' hard labour and upwards. This indulgence has, in my opinion, had a very salutary effect on those who are fortunate enough to participate in it. I find that the prisoners dread the loss or suspension of their tobacco more than any other punishment one can inflict. The one mistake is that it should be issued to a prisoner before the Gaoler has had time to satisfy himself that the prisoner is by exemplary conduct and industry entitled to it.

The conduct and efficiency of the officers have been good.

#### *The First Offenders' Probation Act.*

This Act continues to work satisfactorily, although I am sorry to say that occasionally some undeserving individual is allowed to participate in its benefits. One case in particular came under my notice—a prisoner was admitted here on remand, who, under an assumed name, had managed to worm himself into the good graces of the Probation Officer of a country district, with the result

that he was released on six months' probation. On reception here, however, he was recognised by one of the officers who had known him in one of the South Island prisons; and, on looking up the *Police Gazette*, I was astonished to find that the man had no less than fourteen previous convictions recorded against him. This only goes to prove how careful one requires to be before recommending probation.

B. S. O'BRIEN, Gaoler.

#### WAIOTAPU PRISON.

I HAVE the honour to forward this the second annual report of this Prison.

The year just closed was very satisfactory, the work done by prisoners being good and to the entire satisfaction of the Forester in charge of the tree-planting.

A sufficient area being cleared and pitted during the summer, planting commenced on the 4th June, and continued to the 26th September. From the 11th November to the 26th December 83,121 *Eucalyptus coriacea* (blue-gum) seeds, in plots, were sown on the tops of the hills between the Camp and Galatea Road. On the flat, extending from Prison Road to fence beyond Kerosene Creek: *Pinus ponderosa*, 56,253; *Pinus laricio*, 30,384; *Pinus strobus*, 8,686; alder, 1,936; *Pinus austriaca*, 166,431; *Abies douglasii*, 11,122; Spanish broom, 505; *Piptanthus nepaulensis*, 175; Lombardy poplars, 3,950; *Cupressus lawsoniana*, 1,996; *Pinus benthamiana*, 481; *Cordyline australis*, 201; pampas-grass, 146; mountain ash, 5,254; birch, 4,792: total, 295,390.

Clearing and burning off scrub before pitting for the plants: Amount cleared, 170 acres 3 roods 34 perches. All scrub is grubbed out by the roots. The number of pits dug for planting at 4 ft. apart was 301,893. The river by the Camp being choked with snags and toitoi, a number of men were employed in clearing the worst places, and thus enabling the water to flow freely. A road was formed through the reserve to Kerosene Creek, and a party is now employed forming another road to connect with Galatea Road on the western side of the Waiotapu River. The paddock above the Camp is now finished, and partly sown in grass. The very dry season has not been favourable to plant's or seeds. The small swamp near the Camp is now drained, and fenced with wire netting to keep out the hares, which are numerous and very destructive in the winter, when feed outside the plantation is scarce. We have grown all vegetables used for rations, and from present appearances the supply can be depended upon.

The health of prisoners is still good, and, with the exception of medical attendance for two accidents—one caused by a prisoner going too close to a wild horse when bogged, one the result of an old injury—there was no expenditure for medical aid or medicines.

The general conduct of prisoners was good, there being no punishments and few reports. The removal of two men to Auckland Prison had a good effect in checking grumbling caused by being required to work in damp weather during the planting season.

The conduct of the officers during the year has been good, they being steady, and carrying out their various duties in a satisfactory manner.

It being decided to increase the number of prisoners, the work of preparing the Camp for the extra huts for their accommodation was proceeded with; and, all being ready, the huts were sent out from Newmarket by train to Rotorua, and from there by wagon to the Camp, where they were put in position, and are ready for use. The extra cell-furniture, mattresses, &c., were made in Auckland Prison.

J. C. SCANLON,

Principal Warder and Acting-Gaoler.

#### WANGANUI PRISON.

THE number of prisoners received during the year was—males 161, females 14, total 175; as against 193 males and 15 females, total 208, last year; being a decrease of 32 males and 1 female. During the year 163 males and 13 females were discharged. On the 1st January, 1902, there were in custody 20 males and no females; on the 31st December the males numbered 19 and the females 1. The daily average throughout the year was 16.84 males, 1 female: total average, 17.84.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole was good, but as generally happens there were one or two very bad men who caused a lot of trouble, but these generally managed to keep clear themselves, making the bullets for the more ignorant and less criminal prisoners to fire.

The prisoners have worked exceedingly well, and not one case of idleness at work has been reported through the year; but the best proof of the way they have worked is to be found in the quantity and quality of the work done in Cook's Gardens, and except for necessary work about the Prison this has been their work throughout the year.

The health of the prisoners has been exceedingly good, there having been practically no sickness in the Prison except what was imported; and although the daily average was slightly over 1, this was made up by one prisoner transferred from another prison, and who was sick for over six months, and a woman received for three months with a bad arm, and who was just cured as she went out; a third case was that of a man who served two sentences of one month and two months, and was practically on the sick-list all the time, and there were the usual number of sick drunkards.

The rations have been excellent, and there have been no complaints except once, when the baker was trying to work off stale and sour bread, but this was promptly stopped, and he complained to the Minister without avail.

There have been several changes in the staff, and I am glad to say that another warder has been added to the strength. The conduct of the staff has been good, and although the two juniors have not been long in the service I had no reason to find fault with either their conduct or efficiency, whilst the Senior Warder, who replaced an officer retired through ill health, has proved of great assistance to us in improving the discipline and general character of the Prison.

I regret to say that there were four escapes at the beginning of the year, or, to be more correct, four prisoners escaped together by overpowering the officers and locking them in cells; but the addition of an extra officer to my staff, as also the greatly improved *personnel* of the staff, together with sundry improvements made in the Prison, will, I think, render any further attempts at escape as near as possible impracticable.

The issue of tobacco to prisoners undergoing sentences of three months and over has, I consider, been a very good innovation, or rather revival, but I think that it is to be regretted that the privilege is not extended to all those who would have seven clear days to serve after the next issue of tobacco succeeding their reception. I also think it would be wise to extend the privilege to the men waiting trial and who may be innocent, and on whose hands the time hangs very heavily. Some of these trial men also go to work and are industrious, and it would be a great encouragement to them if they were allowed a smoke with the others alongside of whom they work.

Eleven prisoners were punished by bread and water, an unusually large number for this Prison, but 8 prisoners at one time joined in a mild mutiny. They were promptly locked up, their tobacco stopped, were brought before the Visiting Justice, and 6 of them sentenced to forty-eight hours' bread and water. This was six months ago, and since that time we have had no trouble. In my opinion, the stopping of the tobacco has more effect than the bread and water, and since that occasion I have had no reason to exercise the power.

*The First Offenders' Probation Act.*

This Act still continues to work great good and very little wrong. During the year 5 fresh cases have been placed on probation, and 2 transferred from other districts. With one exception all have carried out their conditions faithfully, and all moneys ordered to be paid by the Courts as costs have been promptly paid, and there is not a single shilling owing. The one exception was that of a boy who committed another theft within a few weeks of his being placed on probation. He was again arrested and sent to the Industrial School.

R. T. NOBLE BEASLEY,  
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

WELLINGTON PRISON.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the year 1902 the conduct and industry of the prisoners has been good. There were 3 prisoners punished for Prison offences during the year. The health of the prisoners has been good. Two male prisoners sent to the District Hospital died there. One female prisoner died at this Prison. In all cases inquests were held, with verdicts of death from natural causes.

I have already reported that the issue of 1 oz. of tobacco weekly to deserving prisoners is giving satisfaction.

The prisoners were employed at brick and pipe making, and at the Point Halswell and Shelly Bay fortification-works. The men employed worked well, as they always do when under proper supervision.

There were no complaints about food.

The conduct of the officers has been good; none have been punished.

The excavations have been made for the new wing of sixty cells, and the contractor has put in the concrete foundations.

There was an attempt to escape by bolting from the labour gang on the way to the Prison, but the prisoner was promptly captured by Warder Bell.

The practice of prisoners when brought before the Court on charges of escape, &c., being allowed to make charges against the Prison and its officers, without rebutting evidence being heard, is detrimental to all discipline. All these bogus charges are hatched in the Prison. I may here state that the Chief Justice recently very promptly stopped a case of this kind at the Supreme Court. The prisoners can at all times make their complaints to the Visiting Justices, and also to you on your visits, and even to the Minister of Justice.

The Probation Act is still working in a satisfactory manner.

P. S. GARVEY,  
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

**Table A.**  
**NUMBER OF PRISONERS in the Colony, and their Disposal, for the Year ending 31st December, 1902.**

State of the Prisons.	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Inver-cargill.	Lytelton.	Napier.	New Ply-mouth.	Waiotapu.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Totals.	Grand Total.
<b>IN PRISON 1ST JANUARY.</b>													
Debtors .. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	M. ..	..
Lunatics .. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	F. ..	..
For trial, on remand, or <i>in transitu</i> ..	11 ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	13 ..	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	6 ..	8 ..	.. ..	47 ..	51
Sentenced to—													
Penal servitude .. ..	2 ..	1 ..	2 ..	11 ..	1 ..	7 ..	12 ..	24 ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	8 ..	9
One year's hard labour and upwards ..	124 ..	40 ..	4 ..	8 ..	55 ..	6 ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	90 ..	.. ..	369 ..	383
Three months' hard labour and upwards ..	18 ..	11 ..	8 ..	3 ..	31 ..	6 ..	3 ..	.. ..	8 ..	24 ..	.. ..	110 ..	141
Under three months' hard labour ..	26 ..	6 ..	1 ..	3 ..	26 ..	6 ..	3 ..	.. ..	5 ..	15 ..	1 ..	95 ..	119
Simple imprisonment .. ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	8 ..	10
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>713</b>
<b>RECEIVED.</b>													
Debtors .. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	10 ..	10
Lunatics .. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19 ..	39 ..	43
For trial, on remand, or <i>in transitu</i> ..	171 ..	74 ..	19 ..	24 ..	119 ..	52 ..	59 ..	.. ..	36 ..	145 ..	173 ..	877 ..	953
Sentenced to—													
Death .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Penal servitude .. ..	63 ..	32 ..	1 ..	3 ..	15 ..	13 ..	5 ..	20 ..	15 ..	38 ..	2 ..	202 ..	211
One year's hard labour and upwards ..	61 ..	32 ..	21 ..	26 ..	91 ..	29 ..	10 ..	.. ..	15 ..	104 ..	13 ..	988 ..	86
Three months' hard labour and upwards ..	396 ..	166 ..	50 ..	53 ..	405 ..	101 ..	34 ..	.. ..	92 ..	387 ..	281 ..	1,893 ..	357
Under three months' hard labour ..	21 ..	5 ..	1 ..	2 ..	8 ..	2 ..	4 ..	.. ..	1 ..	9 ..	51 ..	103 ..	6
Simple imprisonment .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>4,050</b>
<b>Total for the year ..</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>4,763</b>
<b>DISCHARGED.</b>													
Debtors .. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	8 ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	10 ..	10
Lunatics transferred to asylums ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	2 ..	14 ..	28 ..	.. ..	.. ..	19 ..	3 ..	40 ..	48
Acquitted after remand .. ..	95 ..	21 ..	12 ..	21 ..	89 ..	2 ..	13 ..	.. ..	31 ..	126 ..	69 ..	524 ..	580
On remission of sentence .. ..	79 ..	9 ..	6 ..	13 ..	52 ..	18 ..	46 ..	.. ..	4 ..	63 ..	1 ..	298 ..	315
On expiration of sentence .. ..	468 ..	84 ..	77 ..	80 ..	474 ..	111 ..	22 ..	.. ..	115 ..	486 ..	260 ..	2,273 ..	459
On bail or probation .. ..	22 ..	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	4 ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 ..	1 ..	63 ..	75
Transferred to other prisons or police ..	36 ..	26 ..	1 ..	1 ..	28 ..	32 ..	22 ..	3 ..	11 ..	44 ..	121 ..	329 ..	342
Died .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	7 ..	8
Executed .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>3,544</b>	<b>4,110</b>
<b>In prison at end of year ..</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>653</b>
<b>Total for year ..</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>4,763</b>
<b>Greatest number of both sexes at one time ..</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Least number of both sexes at one time ..</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Daily average ..</b>	<b>172.64</b>	<b>14.90</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>113.70</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18.90</b>	<b>23.82</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>119.10</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>609.37</b>	<b>58.92</b>
<b>Prisoners ill forty-eight hours or more ..</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>269</b>
<b>Prisoners admitted to hospital ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Daily average on sick-list ..</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>2.47</b>

**Table B.**  
EXPENDITURE under the different Heads of Service for the Year ending 31st December, 1902.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Total.
Daily average number of ( Male prisoners { Female ..	172.64 14.90	63.15 11.24	15.96 0.96	20.30 1.60	113.70 11.30	36.00 2.55	18.90 0.51	16.84 1.00	119.10 14.00	576.59 58.06
Total	187.54	74.39	16.92	21.90	125.00	38.55	19.41	17.84	133.10	634.65
HEADS OF SERVICE.										
Staff:										
Salaries and allowances ..	£ s. d. 4,111 11 5	£ s. d. 2,723 12 0	£ s. d. 598 8 4	£ s. d. 687 13 10	£ s. d. 3,095 2 5	£ s. d. 979 2 11	£ s. d. 936 13 4	£ s. d. 697 11 3	£ s. d. 3,785 6 6	£ s. d. 17,614 2 0
Uniforms ..	157 1 2	128 14 4	9 19 2	16 4 4	156 15 2	37 7 2	23 4 8	27 13 2	133 14 6	690 13 8
Total	4,268 12 7	2,851 6 4	608 7 6	703 18 2	3,251 17 7	1,016 10 1	959 18 0	725 4 5	3,919 1 0	18,304 15 8
Cost per prisoner ..	22 15 2	38 6 7	35 19 1	32 2 10	26 0 4	26 7 5	49 9 1	40 13 0	29 9 4	28 16 10
Maintenance:										
Rations ..	1,286 8 2	504 5 4	220 10 1	179 14 0	909 8 7	279 2 3	309 7 1	173 6 3	943 13 0	4,805 14 9
Fuel and light ..	238 14 10	97 4 3	25 9 0	73 5 11	300 11 1	75 13 4	80 10 2	96 6 10	366 3 10	1,353 19 3
Bedding, clothing, &c. ..	504 16 10	250 11 6	50 17 4	65 18 11	307 6 9	149 10 0	51 4 0	52 1 4	388 4 0	1,820 10 8
Medicines and medical comforts ..	45 3 8	30 0 10	6 4 10	..	36 13 8	27 2 9	16 8 0	28 2 4	59 4 7	249 0 8
Furniture ..	3 16 1	32 11 4	12 16 0	5 9 0	2 7 4	3 15 0	12 1 8	39 1 9	49 14 7	161 12 9
Soap and cleaning materials ..	38 5 7	24 7 0	3 16 2	4 19 3	68 11 4	8 10 5	6 15 2	9 9 1	30 3 1	194 17 1
Tobacco ..	53 18 0	20 19 7	7 9 9	7 10 0	38 19 0	12 2 11	7 14 0	4 1 0	39 3 9	191 18 0
Total	2,171 3 2	959 19 10	327 3 2	336 17 1	1,663 17 9	555 16 8	484 0 1	402 8 7	1,876 6 10	8,777 13 2
Cost per prisoner ..	11 11 6	12 18 1	19 6 9	15 7 8	13 6 3	14 8 5	24 18 8	22 11 1	14 2 2	13 16 7
Incidental:										
Rates, rent, &c. ..	67 18 0	..	..	7 0 0	39 0 0	37 8 9	17 10 0	..	80 7 4	249 4 1
Conveyance of officers and prisoners ..	132 11 5	84 9 9	64 4 11	6 4 3	63 11 9	21 2 6	53 4 2	60 12 2	242 16 0	728 16 11
Tools and materials for prison labour ..	116 14 5	2 5 5	7 2 10	..	61 8 0	60 0 7	4 4 4	14 10 0	170 11 6	436 17 1
Gratuities to prisoners on discharge, &c. ..	134 1 8	96 14 6	42 19 8	64 0 8	87 10 5	13 17 9	84 5 8	96 4 2	137 15 3	757 9 9
Total	451 5 6	183 9 8	114 7 5	77 4 11	251 10 2	132 9 7	159 4 2	171 6 4	631 10 1	2,172 7 10
Cost per prisoner ..	2 8 2	2 9 4	6 15 2	3 10 6	2 0 2	3 8 5	8 4 0	9 12 1	4 14 11	3 8 5
Gross total cost ..	6,891 1 3	3,994 15 10	1,049 18 1	1,118 0 2	5,167 5 6	1,704 16 4	1,603 2 3	1,298 19 4	6,426 17 11	29,254 16 8
Gross cost per prisoner per annum ..	36 14 10	53 14 0	62 1 0	51 1 0	41 6 9	44 4 3	82 11 9	72 16 2	48 6 5	46 1 10
Deduct:										
Cash received for maintenance ..	878 12 1	14 9 0	14 9 9	331 15 0	522 14 3	81 7 9	222 19 0	3 2 9	244 19 7	2,314 9 2
Work for other Departments, &c. ..	4,286 7 0	1,271 6 0	96 4 0	258 17 0	2,281 15 9	65 2 3	44 11 0	..	2,886 1 3	11,190 4 3
Total ..	5,164 19 1	1,285 15 0	110 13 9	590 12 0	2,804 10 0	146 10 0	267 10 0	3 2 9	3,131 0 10	13,504 13 5
Net total cost ..	1,726 2 2	2,709 0 10	939 4 4	527 8 2	2,362 15 6	1,558 6 4	1,335 12 3	1,295 16 7	3,295 17 1	15,750 3 3
Net cost per prisoner per annum ..	9 4 1	36 8 3	55 10 2	24 1 7	18 18 1	40 8 4	68 16 3	72 12 8	24 15 2	24 16 4

Table C.  
EDUCATION of PRISONERS received during the Year 1902.

Prisons.	Superior Education.		Read and write.		Read only.		Unable to read.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland.. .. .	7	..	659	82	8	5	43	13	717	100
Dunedin .. .. .	..	..	288	88	4	..	17	4	309	92
Hokitika .. .. .	..	..	54	6	..	..	6	..	60	6
Invercargill .. ..	5	..	99	9	5	..	10	3	119	12
Lyttelton .. .. .	2	..	615	96	4	5	17	12	638	113
Napier .. .. .	2	..	166	27	8	..	21	1	197	28
New Plymouth .. ..	3	..	103	4	5	..	9	2	120	6
Waioapu .. .. .	4	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	20	..
Wanganui .. .. .	..	..	143	13	7	1	11	..	161	14
Wellington .. .. .	2	..	622	139	6	3	50	1	680	143
Minor gaols .. .. .	7	..	347	13	97	10	40	1	491	24
Total .. .. .	32	..	3,111	477	145	24	224	37	3,512	538

Table D.  
AGES of PRISONERS received during the Year 1902, and CAUSES of their DETENTION.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Waioapu.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Under 10 years :												
Felony .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misdemeanour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Debt or lunacy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 years :												
Felony .. .. .	7	1	..	2	1	1	6	..	2	4	4	28
Misdemeanour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Minor offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5
Debt or lunacy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years :												
Felony .. .. .	39	15	..	4	31	9	4	1	11	20	22	156
Misdemeanour .. ..	4	1	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	15
Minor offences .. ..	12	6	..	..	6	1	1	..	2	18	15	61
Debt or lunacy .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
20 to 25 years :												
Felony .. .. .	59	40	6	8	42	7	19	3	14	41	32	271
Misdemeanour .. ..	12	5	6	7	13	5	..	..	..	18	6	72
Minor offences .. ..	49	18	..	10	42	8	3	..	10	78	38	256
Debt or lunacy .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
25 to 30 years :												
Felony .. .. .	50	32	4	7	34	6	13	6	18	37	25	232
Misdemeanour .. ..	19	5	4	8	21	9	2	..	..	13	4	85
Minor offences .. ..	63	31	2	6	57	11	..	..	18	54	46	288
Debt or lunacy .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4
30 to 40 years :												
Felony .. .. .	45	30	7	4	37	6	12	6	10	59	21	237
Misdemeanour .. ..	28	4	6	12	22	10	..	..	..	15	6	103
Minor offences .. ..	104	55	6	4	113	27	16	..	22	169	70	586
Debt or lunacy .. ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	9
40 to 50 years :												
Felony .. .. .	34	22	1	4	19	3	2	3	8	28	13	137
Misdemeanour .. ..	27	2	6	7	21	4	..	..	..	16	5	88
Minor offences .. ..	93	50	1	10	128	48	12	..	22	132	74	570
Debt or lunacy .. ..	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	14
50 to 60 years :												
Felony .. .. .	12	12	1	..	17	..	4	1	6	15	3	71
Misdemeanour .. ..	7	..	3	6	8	4	2	..	..	6	6	42
Minor offences .. ..	84	51	5	10	70	27	4	..	18	65	50	384
Debt or lunacy .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	9
60 years and upwards :												
Felony .. .. .	6	2	1	..	7	2	1	..	3	6	6	34
Misdemeanour .. ..	4	..	3	4	10	..	1	..	..	1	2	25
Minor offences .. ..	54	18	4	4	51	28	14	..	9	26	42	250
Debt or lunacy .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	7
Summary :												
Felony .. .. .	252	154	20	29	188	34	61	20	72	210	126	1,166
Misdemeanour .. ..	101	17	28	46	96	38	7	..	..	69	30	432
Minor offences .. ..	459	229	18	44	467	153	50	..	101	542	340	2,403
Debt or lunacy .. ..	5	1	..	12	..	..	8	..	2	2	19	49
Total .. .. .	817	401	66	131	751	225	126	20	175	823	515	4,050

Table E.

PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the Year 1902.

Prisons.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland .. .. .	81	8	41	3	235	66	357	77
Dunedin .. .. .	30	5	22	4	105	59	157	68
Hokitika .. .. .	3	1	1	1	9	1	13	3
Invercargill .. .. .	16	1	2	1	18	3	36	5
Lyttelton .. .. .	71	11	57	11	225	82	353	104
Napier .. .. .	24	..	26	..	76	24	126	24
New Plymouth .. .. .	11	..	7	..	16	2	34	2
Waioapu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui .. .. .	22	1	12	1	40	9	74	11
Wellington .. .. .	76	12	36	10	84	96	196	118
Minor gaols .. .. .	45	2	49	3	121	4	215	9
Total .. .. .	379	41	253	34	929	346	1,561	421

Table F.

PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED PRISONERS for Five Years, 1898–1902.

Year.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1898 .. .. .	344	41	207	24	808	365	1,359	430
1899 .. .. .	364	34	201	25	901	395	1,466	454
1900 .. .. .	354	38	217	26	1,018	458	1,589	522
1901 .. .. .	426	49	210	31	1,053	452	1,689	532
1902 .. .. .	379	41	253	34	929	346	1,561	421

Table G.

CRIMES of PRISONERS sentenced to HARD LABOUR for Twelve Months and upwards during the Year 1902.

Assault with intent to rob .. .. .	1	Larceny from the person .. .. .	4
Assault causing bodily harm .. .. .	9	Larceny from the dwelling .. .. .	21
Arson .. .. .	5	Making false statements .. .. .	2
Abortion, procuring of, &c. .. .. .	1	Malicious damage .. .. .	1
Bestiality .. .. .	1	Manslaughter .. .. .	2
Burglary .. .. .	8	Murder, attempted .. .. .	2
Carnally knowing, &c. .. .. .	4	Naval deserters .. .. .	2
Conspiring to defraud .. .. .	1	Obtaining goods by false pretences .. .. .	7
Embezzlement and fraud .. .. .	6	Perjury .. .. .	1
Feloniously receiving .. .. .	1	Rape .. .. .	1
Forgery and uttering .. .. .	19	Rape, attempted .. .. .	1
Horse and cattle stealing .. .. .	15	Robbery .. .. .	5
Horse and cattle shooting .. .. .	2	Robbery with violence .. .. .	7
Housebreaking, and possessing implements for .. .. .	26	Shooting at .. .. .	2
Incest .. .. .	1	Sodomy .. .. .	2
Indecent assault .. .. .	13	Vagrancy .. .. .	4
Insulting language .. .. .	1		
Larceny not otherwise described .. .. .	35	Total .. .. .	213

Table H.  
VISITS of the VISITING JUSTICES to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1902.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Auckland:													
Hon. T. Thompson, M.L.C.	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	12
C. La Roche ..	..	7	4	2	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	23
T. H. White ..	..	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	..	1	1	22
W. McCullough ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
J. H. Hannan ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	..	15
F. G. Clayton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
W. Beehan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	2	10
J. Savage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	4	4	19
Dunedin:													
W. Thomson ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	11	..	1	16
E. B. Cargill ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hon. Hugh Gourley, M.L.C.	..	13	5	10	7	11	9	1	1	1	8	7	77
R. Chisholm ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	6
A. G. Christopher ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
J. N. Brown ..	..	3	3	1	6	1	..	3	3	2	6	3	34
J. Muir..	..	7	8	8	10	9	13	13	13	8	12	4	118
J. Hyman ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hokitika:													
J. Bevan ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	2	12
Invercargill:													
J. Turnbull ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
W. Todd ..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	8
Hon. H. Feldwick, M.L.C.	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
T. G. Stone ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	5
R. F. Cuthbertson ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lyttelton:													
R. Westenra ..	..	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	24
J. Hamilton ..	..	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	6	4	5	5	52
W. W. Collins ..	..	2	..	3	1	3	4	..	..	3	..	1	17
J. A. H. Marciel..	..	3	2	4	4	5	4	4	5	6	5	6	53
Napier:													
J. S. Large ..	..	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	41
E. Lyndon ..	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	14
New Plymouth:													
H. Weston ..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
D. Berry ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
C. Ahier ..	..	1	3	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	12
E. Dockrill ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Wanganui:													
E. N. Liffiton ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	10
F. A. Krull ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
G. Carson ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
J. Thain ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	7
J. H. Keesing ..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	9
Wellington:													
E. Arnold ..	..	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	47
J. Lachman ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	6
W. E. Sansbury ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
H. Beauchamp ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	5

Table I.  
VISITS of the INSPECTOR of PRISONS to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1902.

Prisons.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	2, 3, 7, 17, 19, 20	..	..	..	..	23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30	..	..
Dunedin ..	..	6, 11	..	..	..	22, 23, 24, 25, 26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hokitika ..	..	..	16, 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17, 18, 19	13, 19, 20
Invercargill ..	..	8, 9, 10	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyttelton ..	..	4, 13, 14, 15	..	..	..	12, 13, 14, 16, 27, 28	..	7, 8, 11	..	..	..	..
Napier ..	26	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..
New Plymouth	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	..	..
Waiotapu ..	..	..	..	..	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	..	..	..	..	15, 16, 17, 18, 20	..	..
Wanganui ..	7, 8, 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Wellington ..	18	22	8, 29	5	24	..	12	2, 20, 21, 23	8, 19, 29	..	..	3



• Table J.

## PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1902.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
AUCKLAND PRISON.				
M. P.	Refusing to work ..	Warder Levin ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
S. L.	Fighting ..	" ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
S. L.	Damaging prison property ..	Pl. Warder Ironside ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
F. R. D.	Having prohibited articles ..	Warder Speight ..	" ..	"
S. L.	Disrespect to his officer ..	Warder Sweet ..	" ..	"
J. O'B.	Fighting ..	Warder McGill ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
A. P.	Threatening his officer ..	Warder Dineen ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
A. P.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner ..	Warder Levin ..	" ..	"
R. H.	Threatening his officer ..	Pl. Warder Ironside ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
J. H. R.	Having prohibited articles ..	" ..	" ..	"
S. L.	Fighting ..	Warder Dineen ..	Hon. T. Thompson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water
T. T.	" ..	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 12 marks.
T. T.	Threatening his officer ..	Warder O'Reilly ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
T. T.	Wilful mismanagement of work ..	Warder Gideon ..	" ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 18 marks.
W. D.	Damaging prison property ..	Pl. Warder Ironside ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
W. C.	Leaving the yard without leave ..	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. S.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison ..	Warder Cook ..	T. H. White, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. C.	Idleness ..	Warder Levin ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
A. T.	Disobedience of lawful orders ..	Warder Speight ..	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. C.	Wilfully tearing his jacket ..	" ..	W. Beehan, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
R. H.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner ..	Warder Cook ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	"
R. H.	Obscene language ..	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
H. H.	Insulting language to his officer ..	Warder Dineen ..	J. Savage, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
D. S.	Threatening his officer ..	Warder Molloy ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
F. G. A.	Obscene and threatening language ..	Warder Cook ..	J. Savage, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. W.	Having prohibited articles ..	Warder Johnston ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
M. W.	Disobedience of lawful orders ..	The Assistant Matron ..	W. Beehan, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
H. J. F.	Having prohibited articles ..	Warder Foreman ..	Hon. T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
H. J. F.	Communicating by letter with a fellow-prisoner ..	The Gaoler ..	Hon. T. Thompson, V.J., and F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	To forfeit 62 marks.
J. M.	Insubordination ..	Pl. Warder Gideon ..	Ditto ..	2 days bread and water.
H. J. R.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison ..	Warder Bethune ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	"

## DUNEDIN PRISON.

G. L.	Disobedience and insolence ..	Warder McMillan ..	J. N. Brown, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
A. H.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner ..	" ..	J. Muir, V.J. ..	To forfeit 84 marks.
H. W.	" ..	" ..	" ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
A. H.	Insolence ..	Warder Crook ..	J. N. Brown, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
C. J.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and disobedience ..	Warder Fuller ..	R. Chisholm, V.J., J. N. Brown, V.J., and W. Thomson, V.J. ..	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. G.	Refusing to work ..	Warder Braddell ..	J. N. Brown, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
J. G.	Attempting to assault his officer ..	Warder Crook ..	" ..	"
W. G.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison ..	Warder Fuller ..	R. Chisholm, V.J., J. N. Brown, V.J., and W. Thomson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
R. M.	Disobedience of lawful orders ..	" ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
J. C.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
J. McN.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
A. N.	Refusing to work ..	" ..	J. N. Brown, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
A. H.	Damaging prison property ..	Warder Crook ..	C. C. Graham, S.M. ..	7 days bread and water.
N. M.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer ..	Warder McMillan ..	J. N. Brown, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
C. B.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison ..	Pl. Warder Armstrong ..	R. Chisholm, V.J., J. N. Brown, V.J., and W. Thomson, V.J. ..	"
G. L.	Refusing to work ..	Warder Fuller ..	J. N. Brown, V.J. ..	"
A. H.	" ..	Warder Crook ..	" ..	"
A. H.	" ..	" ..	" ..	3 months extra probation.
D. McK.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner ..	Warder Fuller ..	R. Chisholm, V.J., J. N. Brown, V.J., and W. Thomson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
H. W.	Damaging prison property ..	Warder Parker ..	Hon. H. Gourley, V.J. ..	To forfeit 24 marks.
H. W.	Leaving his work without leave ..	Warder Treacy ..	J. N. Brown, V.J., and W. Thomson, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
H. W.	Wilful mismanagement of work ..	" ..	Ditto ..	"

Table J—continued.

## PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1902—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
DUNEDIN PRISON—continued.				
H. W.	Threatening language to his officer	Warder Treacy ..	J. N. Brown, V.J., and W. Thomson, V.J.	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
H. W.	Damaging prison property	Warder Crook ..	Hon. H. Gourley, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
E. McG.	Threatening language to a fellow-prisoner	The Matron ..	"	"
E. McG.	Personal violence to the matron	" ..	C. C. Graham, S.M. ..	7 days bread and water.
E. McG.	Fighting .. ..	" ..	Hon. H. Gourley, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
B. D.	" .. ..	" ..	"	"
W. H. S.	Destroying prison property and insulting language	Warder Parker ..	R. Chisholm, J.P., and T. Ross, J.P.	1 month hard labour.
F. B.	Unauthorised communication with a fellow-prisoner	Warder Glover ..	Hon. H. Gourley, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
D. J.	Ditto .. ..	" ..	"	"
M. W.	Wilfully disturbing the quiet of the prison and insulting language to the gaol surgeon	The Matron ..	"	3 days bread and water.
HOKITIKA PRISON.				
W. M.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Wrach ..	J. Bevan, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
W. M.	Threatening language to his officer	" ..	" ..	Ditto.
J. C.	Ditto .. ..	Warder Parlington ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
R. D.	Escaping from legal custody	The Gaoler ..	His Honour Judge Ward	3 months hard labour.
P. C.	" .. ..	" ..	"	"
P. J.	" .. ..	" ..	"	"
W. E. B.	" .. ..	" ..	"	"
INVERCARGILL PRISON.				
W. W.	Idleness .. ..	Warder Dickison ..	J. Turnbull, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. W.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Hawkins ..	" ..	"
G. C.	Wilful mismanagement of work	" ..	F. G. Stone, V.J. ..	"
J. W.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Dickison ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. W.	Threatening language and disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Hawkins ..	R. F. Cuthbertson, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
J. W.	Damaging prison property ..	Warder Anthony ..	F. G. Stone, V.J. ..	"
J. W.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Dickison ..	" ..	"
A. G.	Insulting language to his officer	" ..	" ..	"
LYTTLETON PRISON.				
A. M.	Idleness and obscene language	Warder Lodge ..	R. Westenra, V.J., and J. Hamilton, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
J. B.	Disobedience and threatening language	Acting Pl. Warder Manning	J. Hamilton, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
A. McW.	Insolence to surgeon ..	The Matron ..	" ..	"
H. R.	Refusing to work and threatening language	Warder Blatchford ..	R. Westenra, V.J., J. Hamilton, V.J., and J. A. H. Marciel, V.J.	To forfeit 48 marks.
W. G.	Obscene language ..	Warder Quartermain	J. Hamilton, V.J., and W. W. Collins, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
H. R.	Refusing to work ..	Pl. Warder Bell ..	Ditto .. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 48 marks.
H. G.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Quartermain	J. Hamilton, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
T. C.	" .. ..	" ..	" ..	"
A. W.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Spiers ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	"
W. McC.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Ching ..	" ..	"
M. F.	" .. ..	Warder Quartermain	" ..	"
T. R.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Pl. Warder Bell ..	R. Westenra, V.J., J. Hamilton, V.J., and W. W. Collins, V.J.	To forfeit 48 marks.
J. G.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Warder Lodge ..	Ditto .. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. W.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and disobedience of lawful orders	" ..	" ..	To forfeit 48 marks.
W. G.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Acting Pl. Warder Manning	J. Hamilton, V.J., and W. W. Collins, V.J.	"
J. F.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Pl. Warder Bell ..	Ditto .. ..	To forfeit 24 marks.

**Table J—continued.**  
**PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1902—continued.**

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
<b>LYTTELTON PRISON—continued.</b>				
W. H.	Refusing to work ..	Pl. Warder Bell ..	R. Westenra, V.J., J. Hamilton, V.J., and W. W. Collins, V.J.	To forfeit 48 marks.
C. McL.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Murray ..	Ditto ..	2 days bread and water.
E. D.	Obscene language ..	Warder Ching ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
D. G.	Being in possession of prohibited articles and disturbing the quiet of the prison	Warder Lodge ..	R. Westenra, V.J., and J. Hamilton, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
J. B.	Threatening language to his officer	Warder Ching ..	J. Hamilton, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 48 marks.
W. A.	Ditto ..	Warder Parker ..	J. Hamilton, V.J., and J. A. H. Marciel, V.J.	To forfeit 48 marks.
C. W.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Warder Blatchford ..	J. Hamilton, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
A. W.	Improper language to his officer	Warder Quartermain ..	R. Westenra, V.J., J. Hamilton, V.J., and J. A. H. Marciel, V.J.	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 48 marks.
H. G.	Refusing to work ..	Warder Parker ..	Ditto ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 48 marks.
R. W.	" ..	Warder Blatchford ..	R. Westenra, V.J., and J. Hamilton, V.J.	1 day bread and water.
T. W.	" ..	Warder Parker ..	R. Westenra, V.J., J. Hamilton, V.J., and J. A. H. Marciel, V.J.	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 48 marks.
C. W.	Damaging his cell-door ..	" ..	R. Westenra, V.J., and J. Hamilton, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
K. M.	Improper language ..	The Matron ..	J. A. H. Marciel, V.J.	1 day bread and water.
R. McK.	Refusing to work ..	Warder Quartermain ..	J. Hamilton, V.J., and J. A. H. Marciel, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
W. P.	" ..	" ..	Ditto ..	"
C. W.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
H. W.	Misconduct in church and disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Parker ..	" ..	"
C. H.	Insulting language to his officer	Pl. Warder Bell ..	" ..	"
H. A.	Refusing to work and disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Davies ..	J. Hamilton, V.J. ..	"
W. W.	Refusing to work and insulting language to his officer	Warder Blatchford ..	R. Westenra, V.J., J. Hamilton, V.J., and W. W. Collins, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
J. K.	Insulting language to his officer	" ..	Ditto ..	"
J. K.	Obscene language ..	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. K.	Insulting language ..	Warder Brien ..	" ..	"

**NAPIER PRISON.**

J. K.	Fighting on prison-works ..	Warder Cook ..	J. S. Large, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. C.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
R. P.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Roberts ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
J. K.	Idleness and disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Cook ..	" ..	"
J. C.	Obscene language ..	Warder Roberts ..	" ..	"
J. C.	Insulting language to his officer	" ..	" ..	"
A. M.	Fighting with a fellow-prisoner	Warder Cook ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. L.	Ditto ..	" ..	" ..	"
J. K.	" ..	Warder Nicholson ..	" ..	"
A. McA.	" ..	" ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
G. McC.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Roberts ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.

**NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.**

T. S.	Damaging prison property	The Gaoler ..	R. L. Stanford, S.M. ...	To forfeit 50 marks.
T. S.	Escaping from legal custody	" ..	His Honour Judge Conolly	3 months hard labour in addition to original sentence.
J. .	Refusing to work ..	Warder Lacey ..	E. Dockrill, V.J., and C. Ahier, V.J.	To forfeit 12 marks.
J. I.	" ..	" ..	Ditto ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
G. T.	Attempted escape from legal custody	The Gaoler ..	R. L. Stanford, S.M. ...	14 days close confinement in a cell.
R. McD.	Escaping from legal custody	" ..	His Honour Judge Conolly	1 year hard labour in addition to original sentence.
H. G.	Disobedience of lawful orders and threatening language	Warder Dollimore ..	H. Weston, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.

Table J—continued.

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1902—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
WAIOTAPU PRISON.				
Nil.				
WANGANUI PRISON.				
T. G.	Smoking in his cell ..	The Gaoler ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. R.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Warder Partington ..	J. Thain, V.J. ..	"
D. B.	Insulting language to his officer	The Gaoler ..	" ..	To forfeit 8 marks.
D. B.	Attempting to assault his officer	Warder Vincent ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	To forfeit 16 marks.
R. M.	Disrespectful language to his officer	Warder Partington ..	J. H. Keesing, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
G. C.	Threatening and obscene language	" ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
W. N.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Parkes ..	J. H. Keesing, V.J., and J. Thain, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. H.	"	" ..	Ditto ..	"
J. M.	"	" ..	" ..	"
T. C.	"	" ..	" ..	"
J. G.	"	" ..	" ..	"
J. T.	"	" ..	" ..	"
C. D.	Spreading false reports ..	The Gaoler ..	J. H. Keesing, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
WELLINGTON PRISON.				
N. F. W.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Warder Martin ..	J. Lachman, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
N. F. W.	Resisting his officer ..	" ..	" ..	To forfeit 84 marks.
G. H. R.	Obscene language ..	Warder Keany ..	H. Beauchamp, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
G. H. R.	Refusing to work ..	" ..	" ..	To forfeit 84 marks.
P. C.	Obscene language to his officer	Warder Martin ..	E. Arnold, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to stop tobacco for 14 days.
J. McC.	Escaping from legal custody	Warder Bell ..	W. R. Haselden, S.M. ..	6 months hard labour.

Table K.

"FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1886."

AGES and TERMS of PROBATION of OFFENDERS placed under the Act during the Year 1902.

Ages.				Four Months and under.	Six Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Total.
Under 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 years	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	6
" 15 " 20	..	..	..	8	6	24	1	..	39
" 20 " 25	..	..	..	12	8	11	1	..	32
" 25 " 30	..	..	..	3	6	9	1	1	20
" 30 " 40	..	..	..	5	2	9	..	4	20
" 40 " 50	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	8
" 50 " 60	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
60 years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	32	23	63	4	5	127

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