

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1904;

ALSO

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

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

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 June, 1905.

I have the honour to present this my twenty-fourth annual report on the prisons of the colony, together with the nineteenth annual report on the working of "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886," both of which, I venture to think, will be considered satisfactory when the surrounding circumstances are taken into account.

1. Extracts from the annual reports of the several Gaolers are, according to custom, attached to this document, and some of the suggestions contained therein are commented upon. It may be here pointed out that at no period since I have had charge of the Department (now twenty-four years) have the various gaols been in a more efficient state than at present.

2. I have during the past year visited the prisons as shown in Table I, and have carefully listened to and inquired into all complaints and requests made—which have been few—and, as a rule, have satisfied my interviewers. When it is taken into account that, besides my visits, the Visiting Justices are always ready to attend when required, it will be seen that it is impossible that an injustice could continue for any length of time without being discovered.

3. As heretofore, the supplies furnished by the different contractors for use in the town prisons have been obtained by public tender, on the recommendations of the Visiting Justices, and have given satisfaction; but a reference to Table B shows how different localities vary in prices, as remarked upon in paragraph No. 18. The supplies for the tree-planting prisons, which, owing to the isolated positions of the prisons, cannot be obtained by contract, are purchased at the lowest market rates, consistent with good quality.

4. There were 9 escapes during the year, against 3 in 1903: viz., 1 from Auckland, 3 from Wanganui, 3 from Wellington, and 1 each from Waiotapu and Waipa tree-planting prisons. In every case the escapees were speedily recaptured. The prisoner referred to in my last report as having got away from Taiaroa Heads Prison was, by the assistance of the finger-print system, discovered in New South Wales, and brought back to the colony.

5. It speaks well for the vigilance of the officers at the tree-planting camps, as well as for those who selected the planters, that more escapes have not been made from those camps, as the facilities for getting away are, of course, far greater than in town prisons.

6. The selection of prisoners for the tree-planting establishments is a matter of great difficulty and anxiety, but experience has proved that a careful study of disposition and temper is more important than a consideration of the offence for which imprisonment has been awarded. Of course, there are exceptions to every rule, and some of the quietest and best workers in a town prison are idle and rowdy when sent tree-planting; while, on the other hand, some of the idle and rowdy in a town prison prove quiet and good workers when sent tree-planting. On the whole, however, it must be admitted that the majority of those sent planting appreciate the attempts that are being made on their behalf to reform them, and show it by their work and conduct.

7. On the 31st December, 1903, there were confined in the various prisons of the colony 739 persons, while twelve months later there were 750, an increase of 11 persons. Though this increase is very slight, it is beyond a doubt that, owing to the flourishing state of the colony generally, criminals are flocking in from other parts of the world, and among them are some of the worst class of criminals. It would appear that there is not sufficiently restrictive legislation against admitting such dangerous persons to the colony.

8. During the past year the health of the prisoners has been good, as shown in Table A. The daily average on sick-list was 7.24 males and 2.26 females, an increase on the previous year of 0.11 males and 1.75 females. There was one case of enteric fever at Dumgree, but the patient was at once removed to the Blenheim Hospital, where he speedily recovered. The cause of the disease was attributed to eating watercress.

9. Five deaths occurred during the year—viz., 2 in Auckland, 2 in Wanganui, and 1 in Wellington. In each case a Coroner's inquest was held, in accordance with the Prisons Act, and the usual verdicts were returned.

10. There were no executions during the past year.

11. A reference to Table A shows that at the commencement of last year there were 677 males and 62 females in custody, and at the close of the year there were 678 males and 72 females, an increase of 1 male and 10 females. During the year 1904, 5,244 males and 665 females passed through the various prisons, as against 4,813 males and 626 females, an increase of 431 males and 39 females. It must be borne in mind, however, in considering these numbers that they include persons who, having been received many times during the twelve months, are counted several times. Many, again, have been in through being unable to pay fines; others, again, are included who are too aged and infirm to maintain themselves. It is needless to point out that none of the above-mentioned class can be, in any true sense of the word, termed "criminals," but merely tend to swell the figures and create an erroneous impression as to the criminal statistics of the colony.

12. During last year the daily average number of prisoners in the different prisons has been 707.57 males and 71.05 females, an increase of 33.72 males and 3.03 females. The largest increase was in Wellington—161, as against 133; while the largest decreases were in Lyttelton—107, as against 140; Dunedin, 48.58, as against 60.20; and Auckland, 190.84, as against 199.74.

13. From figures supplied by the Registrar-General, the population of the colony, including Maoris, at the end of the year 1904 was 477,104 males and 423,578 females, a total of 900,682 persons; whilst on the same date the number of prisoners was 750, the average percentage of prisoners therefore, according to population, was 0.0832, as against 0.0844 in the previous year, a decrease of 0.0012.

14. During the year 1904 9 male misdemeanants in default of bail and 39 males and 8 females, supposed lunatics, were detained in the prisons, an increase of 5 in the former and a decrease of 3 males, with an increase of 1 female, in the latter. It is to be regretted that such subjects as supposed insane patients are still sent to prisons for treatment.

15. During the year 1904 553 males and 30 females were acquitted after remand, as against 506 males and 30 females in the previous year, an increase of 47 males.

16. As regards awaiting-trial and remand prisoners, comments are made from time to time to the effect that the system of dealing with these persons is utterly and entirely wrong; that they are kept in their cells twenty hours out of the twenty-four; are fed on half-rations, and, in fact, are much worse treated than the convicted prisoner; but persons so reasoning lose sight of the following facts: First, that a *prima facie* case has already been made out against them; second, that, in the majority of cases, they have the option of obtaining bail or being placed on probation in lieu of being sent to prison; third, that they or their friends can provide food in lieu of the gaol rations; fourth, that they can volunteer to work, and when at work they are fed on the same scale of rations as are issued to hard-labour prisoners.

17. A reference to Table B shows that the prisoners were maintained last year at a gross cost of £48 9s. 6d. per capita, as against £47 14s. 4d. in 1903. The gross totals are made up as follows: Staff supervision, £30 3s. 3d., as against £28 5s.; maintenance, £15 2s. 1d., as against £15 17s. 6d.; incidentals, £3 4s. 2d., as against £3 11s. 10d. Of the incidentals, £338 3s. 2d. is recouped to the Government—viz., Railway Department, £268 13s. 2d., and Post and Telegraph Department, £69 10s.

18. As an exemplification of the different prices in various localities, referred to in paragraph 3, it will be noticed in Table B that in Auckland a daily average of 190.84 prisoners were fed for £1,184, while in Wellington it cost £1,588 to feed a daily average of 161. Again, in Napier a daily average of 38.13 were fed for £296 16s. 2d., while in Wanganui it cost £401 18s. to feed a daily average of 31.70 prisoners. During the past year the whole of the tin cell-utensils have been replaced by enamel ware, which is considered for sanitary reasons better and more cleanly; but the substitution has, of course, swelled the annual expense. It was also necessary to increase the staff at some of the prisons; but, considering the increase there has been in the cost of living in the colony generally, it will be admitted that economy, consistent with efficiency, has been observed.

19. As regards the expenses of prisoners at tree-planting prisons—which are not included in Table B—at Waiotapu, where there were 6 officers and 61 prisoners, the gross annual cost per prisoner was £45 15s. 2d., made up as follows: Staff supervision, £15 17s. 11d.; maintenance, £21 6s.; incidentals, £8 11s. 3d. At Dumgree, where there were 3 officers and 36 prisoners, the gross cost was £34 12s. 11d., made up as follows: Staff supervision, £8 0s. 11d.; maintenance, £20 13s. 7d.; incidentals, £5 18s. 5d. At Hanmer, where there were 3 officers and 22 prisoners, the gross cost was £47 18s. 7d., made up as follows: Staff supervision, £19 12s. 5d.; maintenance, £21 7s. 5d.; incidentals, £6 18s. 9d.; and at Waipa, where there were 3 officers and 19 prisoners, the gross cost was £37 5s. 11d., made up as follows: Staff supervision, £9 10s. 2d.; maintenance, £14 8s. 8d.; incidentals, £13 7s. 1d. The Dumgree accounts are for eight months and Waipa for five months, those prisons having been opened on the 1st May and 1st August respectively. There are at present 15 officers and 146 prisoners employed tree-planting.

20. As regards the educational attainments of prisoners, Table C shows that out of a total of 4,567 male and 603 female prisoners received during the year, 18 males were of superior

education, 4,200 males and 556 females were able to read and write, 91 males and 8 females could read only, whilst 258 males and 39 females could neither read nor write.

21. A comparison of the previously convicted prisoners, as shown in Table F, sentenced during last year with those sentenced five years ago—viz., in 1900—shows in those once convicted an increase of 159 males and 11 females, in those twice convicted an increase of 116 males and 10 females, and in those thrice convicted an increase of 417 males with a decrease of 67 females.

22. A reference to Table J shows that there was an increase of prison punishments—viz., 121, as against 106 in 1903. Of these 113 were minor offences and dealt with by the Visiting Justices, while 8, being aggravated prison offences, were dealt with in the Supreme and Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts. The percentage of prisoners punished was only 2.23, which again goes to prove that we are getting the maximum amount of discipline and efficiency with a minimum amount of punishment.

23. There were 7 reports against subordinate officers last year, as against 2 in the previous year—viz., Auckland, 1, late for duty; Invercargill, 1, absent from duty; Wellington, 4, neglect of duty, gross neglect, insubordination, absent from night duty; Waiotapu, 1, assaulting a prisoner. With the above-mentioned exceptions, the conduct of the officers has been satisfactory, and the interest they have shown in their duties commendable.

24. As regards new prisons, a female-prison wing is much required in Wellington, and as there are a large quantity of bricks stored at Mount Cook, the expense should not be very great. The present wooden wing is out of date, and should be pulled down. Married officers' quarters are required at Auckland, Wellington, and Lyttelton; but as regards Dunedin, there is, unfortunately, no ground available near the prison. A new prison is required at Gisborne, as pointed out last year, as that district is fast increasing in population. The new building at Mount Eden is progressing very satisfactorily, and it bids well to shortly be one of the best prisons in the Australasian Colonies. The ground for the foundations of the new prison at Invercargill is ready and drained.

25. House-rents having gone up so much of late years in the four chief centres of the colony, it is quite impossible for an officer with a family to get anything like the accommodation he requires for the annual house allowance of £20. It is also essential that officers should live adjacent to the prison to which they belong, which can only be accomplished by building quarters where sites are available.

26. The question of indeterminate sentences has received considerable attention, and it is thought that the time for legislative action to deal with the few real habitual criminals with which this colony is cursed has not yet arrived; meanwhile the way is being gradually paved by educating public opinion in the matter. The indeterminate-sentence system seems to favour too much of the ticket-of-leave system, which, it is to be hoped, will never be introduced into this colony. The principal difficulty in the indeterminate-sentence system is: Who is to be vested with the authority of determining when a prisoner has reformed sufficiently to admit of his being released with safety to the public? The prison authorities can be the only competent judges, and they can only form their opinions on persons who are not exposed to temptations such as drink, gambling, and the like, but who if so exposed might relapse at any moment. As stated before, there are very few real habitual criminals in the colony who are never safe out of gaol, and our Prisons Acts admit of His Excellency the Governor, on your recommendation, granting a special remission at any time to such prisoners as it seems desirable to deal with in that way. No prisoners should be liberated on special remissions without being recommended by the gaol authorities, who should be satisfied that there is employment ahead for such released persons.

27. The recommendation of the Wellington Gaoler, that the Stipendiary Magistrates should hear all aggravated prison offences within the prison-walls with open doors, the Press reporters present, instead of taking the offenders and a crowd of witnesses to the Court, is worthy of consideration, and, no doubt, if the Gaolers applied to the Stipendiary Magistrates to hear the case in the gaol it would be favourably considered, and it is quite within the meaning of the Prisons Act. Some of the witnesses who are taken to open Court against their will resent it very much, and it is thought they have reasonable grounds for complaint.

28. I regret I am constrained to admit that I agree with the Wellington Gaoler's suggestion that flogging should be legalised for insubordinate and mutinous conduct in prisons. Last year in Lyttelton Prison, and this year in Auckland Prison, there were outbreaks that never would have occurred had flogging been permitted; but there are just a few, recent arrivals, in the various prisons that corporal punishment alone will curb, and whose only real complaint is that they cannot escape, and it is wonderful how easily they lead others away. If it was once known that the cat could lawfully be used, I believe many of these undesirables would choose some other country to reside in when released.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

A reference to Table K shows that 91 persons were placed on probation last year, as against 110 in 1903. Of these 25 have satisfactorily carried out the conditions of their licenses and been discharged, 1 was rearrested, 1 absconded, and 64 still remain under the supervision of Probation Officers.

The amount of costs ordered to be paid by the various Courts before whom these offenders were brought was £202 5s. 6d., of which £103 19s. has been actually paid, and there is every reason to suppose the balance will be forthcoming when due. The approximate cost of keeping these offenders had they been sent to prisons would have amounted to £3,820, which sum added to the amount of costs actually paid shows a saving of £3,917 19s.

Of the 1,657 persons placed on probation since the introduction of "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886," 1,421 have been discharged after satisfactorily carrying out the conditions

of their licenses, 94 have been rearrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 1 committed suicide, 2 died, 1 was sent to a lunatic asylum, 36 absconded, and 102 remain fulfilling the terms of their licenses.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a percentage of 85.75 have done well, while only a percentage of 2.17 have eluded the vigilance of the Probation Officers and police and escaped, which speaks for itself. The Auckland Gaoler says it is not in any sense a deterrent Act, and requires the most careful administration, which to a certain extent is correct; but it is a reformatory and humane Act, giving those placed under it a chance of redeeming the first false step. That it has received, as it requires, the most careful administration is proved by results, and the consensus of opinion of Courts generally now appears to be, "The better it is known the more it is approved of"; and I take this opportunity of thanking those Gaolers and police who are Probation Officers for the assistance given and the discretion they have observed in their recommendations to the Courts.

I have, &c.,

A. HUME,

Inspector of Prisons.

GAOLERS' REPORTS FOR 1904.

AUCKLAND PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Auckland, 16th January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the annual return for this Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

The number of prisoners received during the twelve months was 1,029 males, 128 females, or a total number of 1,157, this being an increase of 249 males and 22 females on the number received in 1903. I believe the above total (1,157) to be the largest ever received in this prison in any one year.

The daily average was 176 males, 15 females, total 191; which is nearly 9 per diem less than in 1903. The reason for the lower daily average (notwithstanding the great increase in the number of prisoners received) is to be found in the fact of so many prisoners being sent to tree-planting camps.

The conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good; but the punishments show an increase of nearly double those of last year, there having been 39 cases punished by Visiting Justices and Stipendiary Magistrates, but the actual number of individual prisoners dealt with was 24 only out of 1,341, several having been punished from two to four times each. A number of the worst-conducted men are ex-prisoners from Australia and elsewhere. Another cause of increased punishment is that all prisoners whose conduct at the tree-planting camps is so bad that they cannot be retained there are transferred to this prison; therefore all the worst prisoners are here, while those whose behaviour is better are drafted away.

There have been some attempts to escape. One prisoner, serving a month, ran from the quarry, but was immediately recaptured. The other cases were more serious, as they were endeavours to break out of the cells, made by long-sentence prisoners, and which might have been successful but for the vigilance of the officers on night duty. These cases were dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrates in open Court, and offenders all punished.

The officers, as a body, have performed their duties satisfactorily; but, as I have before remarked, all men are not suited for this work, which requires great tact, self-control, and even temper.

The work done during the year has been of a most satisfactory nature. The central wing is now nearly ready for occupation by prisoners, and four bedrooms for single warders have been completed; the front portion of the wing comprising the administrative part of the prison and the chapel is now being pushed on as rapidly as possible. A large quantity (2,094 cubic yards) of road-metal has been supplied to the Railway Department and to various local bodies, but double as much could have been disposed of (and is wanted) but for the inability of the Railway Department to supply trucks. Twenty prisoners have been continuously employed at the fortification-works at Fort Cautley, and the Supreme Court and Police Barracks have been cleaned and grounds put in order by prison labour. The total value of the labour: Cash receipts, &c., amount to £5,068 10s.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good, although the daily average on the sick-list is much greater than that of the previous year, this apparently anomalous result being caused by the bad health of two men, one of whom was suffering from phthisis when convicted, and who has been on the sick-list during the whole year. In the District Hospital another similar case was treated, and those two are responsible for the far greater portion of the illness. There were two deaths only, one of which was a case of suicide by hanging, the other being from natural causes. Inquests were held in each case, and the verdicts returned in accordance with the medical evidence. When one considers the state of health of many prisoners on admission, worn out by drink and dissipation, the wonder is that there is not a far larger percentage of illness and death. In my opinion, this prison is one of the most healthy places in the world; the drainage and sanitary arrangements are perfect; the site being of volcanic formation, no water lies on the surface; half an hour after the heaviest downpour of rain the soil is quite dry; and, owing to its elevation above the sea-level and isolation from other dwellings, the surrounding air is perfectly pure. Another circumstance in this connection is the unusually large size and thorough ventilation of the cells. I know of no single cells in any prison which can compare with these in this respect.

A matter which closely affects the health of prisoners is their diet, and I can safely say that the food, both as regards quality, quantity, and cooking, is excellent. It is frequently inspected by one or other of the Visiting Justices, by the Inspector on his visits, and daily by myself or the Chief Warder—in fact, generally by both.

The spiritual welfare of the prisoners is well looked after by numerous clergymen and lay readers. There are three or four services held every Sunday (including one for Maori prisoners only), and the prison choir is a really good one, in which the members take a great interest.

A number of male prisoners, both European and Maori, have become very expert at various trades—shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and tailors—some young Maoris having learned boot-making thoroughly; others use the sewing-machine, cut out and make shirts, &c., which compare favourably with those manufactured elsewhere. I may here mention the case of two boys who two years ago were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for a series of fire-raising, one of which caused a loss of about £10,000. At the time some people thought that the sentences were too severe, and that it would have been more advisable to send the offenders to an industrial school, because prison treatment would “harden” them. The relatives of one of the boys held similar views; but now, after two years, these people have changed their opinions. When convicted, and for a long time after, these boys were incorrigible. Dwarfed both physically and mentally, they were uncontrollable and mischievous; now they have developed into strong healthy youths, their gain in height, weight, &c., having been quite out of the common. They are civil and obedient, capable of doing good work, take a great interest in their studies (mathematics, &c.), and are, I venture to say, in every way quite equal to the majority of boys of their age. All this shows the erroneous idea held by people who know absolutely nothing about prison life, but are misled by the parrot-cry of “manufacturing criminals,” “hardening natures,” &c., as applied to prisons. In my opinion, people are criminals before they come to prison; if not, they should not be there at all. Of course, the above-mentioned boys have been kept apart from adult prisoners, but even if they had not been so separated there is not much evil that the average street arab can learn from any one that he does not already know. Very few institutions are perfect, and I quite admit that our prisons are not among that few; but I do say that they do not “manufacture” criminals. I go further, and say that a good percentage of those that pass through them are benefited by their punishment; but I think that the chief aim should be to deter others from committing crime, and this cannot be done by making prisons too attractive. If the prisoner is better off than the free man, then the object of imprisonment is defeated. The great danger of the present day is the apparent sympathy for criminals and excuses for crime shown by well-meaning but—on this subject—ignorant people. Crime throughout the civilised world is increasing, and nowhere more alarmingly than in those countries where the greatest efforts have been made to make the criminal’s lot an easy one. The men who founded and built up this splendid colony went through infinitely harder experiences than any prisoner in New Zealand, both as regards food and clothing, and, as to hard work, there is no comparison. The vast majority of people in prison will not work unless they are compelled to do so; idleness, drink, and gambling are the great factors which fill our prisons. All experienced prison officers could suggest improvements in the system, but that means increased expenditure. The idea of reforming any large percentage of prisoners is futile, and the latest attempts to attain that object by granting extra indulgence and weakening of the bonds of discipline is absolutely certain to end in failure, and to augment the evil which it is intended to cure. In a previous report I drew attention to a great cause of the increase of crime—viz., the absurdly short sentences passed on habitual criminals and vagrants. Men and women are continually committed for terms of a few days or months who, while free, are simply plague-spots to the community, corrupting the youth of both sexes. Short sentences for these people are laughed at by them, and are looked upon as nice periods of rest, during which they are medically treated, get good food, are cleaned, and are then ready to start with renewed vigour their career of crime and dissipation; and because these people are not reformed by these proceedings the prisons are blamed. I say, deliberately, that nothing short of the longest sentences allowed by law is likely to effect the slightest good in such cases; even that would probably not reform many, but they would be out of harm’s way, they would be more careful not to again commit themselves, and, above all, the knowledge that such sentences were awaiting them would deter others from entering on a similar course.

The total expenditure during the past twelve months was slightly higher than for the previous year, and consequently the cost per head shows a similar small increase; but the latter is caused simply by the reduced daily average number of prisoners, which was brought about by the transfer of a large number of prisoners to the tree-planting camps.

The contractors for prison supplies have continued to carry out their contracts in a very satisfactory manner; the quality of the various articles has been sustained, and in no case has any complaint by prisoners (and they have been remarkably few) been justified upon investigation.

The First Offenders’ Probation Act.

At the commencement of the year there were 15 males and 4 females on probation. There were 30 males and 5 females placed on probation during the twelve months, and in these cases costs and restitution to the amount of £49 5s. 7d. were ordered to be paid, of which sum £20 1s. 1d. has been received. Four probationers were transferred to this district from other places. Three men absconded, one of whom is now undergoing a sentence in another prison for a fresh offence. One male and 1 female committed crimes while on probation, for which they are now in prison here. There now remain 22 males and 5 females still on probation. This Act requires the most careful administration; it is not in any sense a deterrent Act, and anything like an indiscriminate admission to probation would make it a direct encouragement to crime to those who were inclined or tempted in that direction. I am happy to say that in this district the Court exercises

the utmost care in dealing with cases under the Act. I again thank the police of all ranks for the valuable assistance I have received from them, and without which it would be quite impossible for me to carry out my duties.

FRAS. EGERTON SEVERNE,
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

DUMGREE PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Dumgree, 31st December, 1904.

I BEG to report that I took over charge of this Prison from P.W. Kearney on 14th November, and found everything in proper order.

Since then the prisoners have been regularly employed, digging pits, roadmaking, and removing weeds, &c., from around the young trees.

From prepared statistics I find that 177,000 trees were planted during the season, and subsequently 164,579 pits were dug; 50 chains of road has been formed; a wash-house and blacksmith's shop have also been erected.

With the exception of seven men, whom you promptly removed and replaced by others, the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

One man was discharged on remission of sentence.

The rations have been of the best quality and regularly supplied.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and they have zealously supported me in maintaining discipline.

EDWARD MURPHY, P.W.,
Acting-Gaoler.

DUNEDIN PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Dunedin, 22nd January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the year 1904 there were received 368 males and 74 females. The daily average was lower than it has been for many years.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good; there were only three prisoners punished for six minor offences. No aggravated prison offences occurred during the year.

The health of the prisoners continues to be good. There was one case of senile decay sent to the Hospital, and one for lunacy to the Asylum.

All able-bodied prisoners are employed at the Heads quarrying stone, breaking, and carpentering. I paid weekly visits. There were very few complaints.

Rations and other supplies were of good quality; the contractors carried out their contracts satisfactorily.

The prisoners' spiritual welfare has been well attended to by the chaplains. Regular Sunday services were held, assisted by divinity students and Dunedin gentlemen.

I regret to have to allude to the deaths of two Visiting Justices—viz., Dr. Hislop and E. H. Carew, Esq., S.M. Both gentlemen have officiated as Visiting Justices to the prison for many years.

The First Offenders' Probation Act.

On the 1st January, 1904, there were 6 prisoners on probation; 4 were committed during the year, 3 transferred to other districts, and 6 discharged, leaving 1 on probation at the end of the year.

J. H. BRATBY,
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

HANMER SPRINGS PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Hanmer Springs, 18th January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of this Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The prisoners carried out the following work: Dug 119,047 pits for trees, prepared 104,500 spots for acorns and 55,825 spots for trees in swamps, cleared 180 acres of scrub, erected 34 chains of rabbit-proof fence, erected a stable and chaff-house, constructed 39 seed-protecting frames, and planted the following varieties of trees: *Larix europea*, 33,975; *Pinus austriaca*, 62,375; *Pinus radiata*, 6,400; *Picea excelsa*, 44,725; *Alnus glutinosa*, 17,850; *Betula alba*, 2,950; *Eucalyptus pauciflora*, 4,250; poplars, 250; acorns, 130,400. Total number of trees and acorns, 303,175.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good. Four were sent back to Lyttelton—two for medical treatment, and two on account of misconduct.

The officers have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

A. W. ROBERTS, P.W., Acting-Gaoler.

HOKITIKA PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Hokitika, 22nd January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that for the past year ended the 31st December last nothing of any great importance has occurred in the management, discipline, &c., of this institution calling for more than a passing remark from me.

The shortening of the officers' hours of duty and hours of labour of prisoners, with which the year commenced, has been much appreciated by all concerned, and I am pleased to be able to state that there has been but little, if any, shortage of work under the new time-table.

Two officers—one warder and one Acting Principal Warder—were transferred from this to other prisons, and were replaced by others of the same rank. The conduct of the officers has been good, and, generally, they have carried out their duties satisfactorily.

Inclusive of those prisoners in custody on the 1st January instant, 90 of both sexes were dealt with during the twelve months. Of this number 78 were discharged. The largest number in custody at one time was 31, the smallest number 12, and the daily average a fraction over 20 prisoners. One debtor was received; no lunatics. Two males and one female suffering from alcoholism were admitted for curative treatment. All paid the costs of maintenance, &c., as ordered by the Court.

The general health of prisoners has been good. There were no admissions to hospital. One male prisoner serving a sentence of three months for vagrancy, having shown symptoms of mental derangement, was medically examined, pronounced insane, and was transferred to the local Asylum by direction of the Colonial Secretary. One long-sentence prisoner was transferred to another prison. He had an affection of the eyes, and it was deemed advisable to remove him in order that the advice of a specialist, if considered necessary, might be obtained, there being none in this district.

Prisoners on the whole have worked well, and their conduct, with one or two exceptions, has been satisfactory. Three were punished for idleness by Visiting Justices. There were no aggravated prison offences. There have been no complaints about the quality of the rations and other necessities supplied by the contractors, all articles being of good quality. As in the previous year, the potatoes and vegetables issued as rations have been grown in the prison garden and paddocks. There were no tenders for drugs; what medicines are required are dispensed in the Asylum, a system which works admirably.

Prisoners have been mainly employed on the Prison Reserve, fencing, digging, draining, and trenching the ground. A new fence was erected on the Arahura Road boundary; also new dividing-fences in some of the paddocks. A very considerable item of labour was the procuring of firewood. From the Buckland Road, adjoining the Asylum and Prison Reserves, a supply was cut, carted, and stacked, sufficient not only for the past year's consumption, but for the current year's requirements.

The roadway in front of the Prison and Gaoler's quarters has been enclosed by the erection of an ornamental fence and entrance-gates, and adds very materially to the appearance of the prison's surroundings. The gateposts were designed and made by the Acting Principal Warder, the fence being erected under his supervision, a work that reflects the greatest credit on the officer in question. The usual work at the rifle range, at the Law Courts, Customhouse, Police Camp, and Hospital has been attended to as required. A little work has still to be done at the Hospital—viz., the cutting-down of a short length of road that has been regraded, and one or two other odds and ends, which will be put in hand very shortly. Repairs to the prison have been carried out where necessary. The roof and exterior of the prison have been painted, likewise the offices, kitchens, officers' dormitory, and the southern and western boundary-walls. The female prisoners have, as usual, been employed washing and repairing clothing and cleaning their quarters. There have been none in custody since the end of September, the last having been discharged on remission on the 29th of that month.

The First Offenders' Probation Act.

One male was admitted to probation during the year, and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. The offender having paid these, probation ceased in terms of the order.

T. R. POINTON, Gaoler.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Invercargill, 26th January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report as follows on the working of this Prison during 1904.

Received: 160 males, 8 females: total, 168. Remaining: 16 males, 1 female: total, 17.

A male prisoner, after serving a sentence of three months, was found to be insane. He was detained on remand for medical examination, and transferred to the Asylum. Three other lunatics were received on remand, and finally transferred to the Asylum. The majority of the prisoners received were for short sentences or remand.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners were good, only three males being awarded secondary punishment.

The health of the prisoners was very good. A male prisoner received on remand for medical treatment (alcoholism) was found on reception at 7.45 p.m. to be in a state of collapse. By direction of the Gaol Surgeon, he was immediately removed to Hospital, where he remained for thirty-four days. This was a bad case. One other case of delirium tremens (the same man) was received during the year. A hard-labour prisoner was removed to the Hospital to undergo an operation for a tumour. The operation was successful, and he returned after twenty days.

The supplies received were of good quality, and no complaints were made.

Two warders were transferred to other prisons, one warder on transfer, and a probationary warder replaced them. The probationary warder was reported for misconduct, tendered his resignation, and absented himself. His resignation was accepted. The vacancy was filled by another probationary warder. With this exception, the conduct and efficiency of the officers was very good.

The actual site of the new prison was cleared to plan-level early in the year, but as no instructions were received to go on with the foundation, the prisoners were employed draining and reclaiming the low-lying portion of the reserve, an occasional visit being paid to the post-

office grounds to keep them in order. Attention was devoted to gardening operations, which gave good results, providing vegetables and potatoes for prisoners' use all the year, and a large quantity of seed-potatoes for present crop, which promises to be good and abundant, and, I have every reason to believe, profitable.

A number of ladies and gentlemen contributed books and periodicals to the prison library, which were much appreciated.

The First Offenders' Probation Act.

There were 3 probationers at the beginning of the year; 2 were placed on probation in the district; 1 received from another district; 4 were discharged, having satisfactorily carried out the conditions of their licenses; 2 remaining at end of the year.

ALEX. ARMSTRONG,
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

LYTTELTON PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Lyttelton, 23rd January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of this Prison for the year ended the 31st December, 1904.

Received during the year, 628 males and 127 females; discharged, 674 males and 127 females; leaving 71 males and 31 females at the end of the year, being a considerable reduction of males, owing to the numbers transferred to tree-planting stations.

Prisoners have been employed during the year at Ripa and Quail Islands, the Artillery Barracks, the Sumner Road, and stonebreaking, the metal being sold to the Lyttelton Borough Council. The female prisoners have been employed washing, sewing, &c.

Only four prisoners were punished during the year; no aggravated offences occurred.

The health of the prisoners has been good; one prisoner sent to the Christchurch Hospital suffering from a gunshot wound on the wrist, self-inflicted prior to his arrest for theft, having fully recovered after two months, he was returned to the Prison and discharged.

The rations supplied to prisoners under contract have been very good. No complaints during the year.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The First Offenders' Probation Act.

A youth sixteen years of age was placed on probation for six months, and ordered to pay £3 to his late employer, whose money he embezzled. He has reported himself regularly, but in consequence of being unable to obtain steady employment, he has not been able to make any payments up to the present, but has promised to do so as soon as he can.

M. M. CLEARY,
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

NAPIER PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Napier, 24th February, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of this Prison for the year 1904.

In confinement at commencement of the year, 38 males, no females; received during the year, 251 males, 24 females; discharged during the year, 252 males, 19 females; in confinement at the end of the year, 37 males and 5 females.

The conduct of the prisoners was good; there was only one punishment for the year. The rations were good, and it is to the credit of the contractors that there was not a complaint during the year.

The prisoners were employed in the quarry and building the boundary-wall. This work which is drawing to completion, is pronounced by people competent to give an opinion as equal to anything of its kind in New Zealand.

The health of the prisoners was good. Two Natives who were far gone in consumption had their sentences remitted by His Excellency the Governor on the report of the Prison Surgeon; one was sent to the District Hospital, where he died shortly after his release: the other Native was taken away by his friends.

There were no reports against officers, and I must say, notwithstanding the monotony of the routine, the duty has been carried out with very little friction. The Sunday services have been carried out by a gentleman, and a lady visits the females at the same hour. On behalf of the prisoners I would like to thank several ladies and gentlemen in Napier for supplies of periodicals and magazines.

I regret having to mention the death of one of our Visiting Justices, Mr. Lyndon, who, notwithstanding his great age, visited till within three months of his death.

The First Offenders' Probation Act.

I have the honour to report on the working of the First Offenders' Probation Act in this district during the year 1904. Reporting himself at the beginning of the year was one male, who finished and paid costs satisfactorily. Seven males and one female were placed on probation during the year. All were transferred to other districts, mostly police districts. I consider the constables in charge of these districts deserve credit for the way they carry out the duties of Probation Officers. I have not heard of any defaulters during the year, or any complaints.

MICHAEL FLANNERY,
Gaoler and Probation Officer.

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

H.M. Prison, New Plymouth, 25th January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report there were 20 male prisoners in custody (no females) at the beginning of the year, 18 of whom were at hard labour, 1 simple imprisonment, and 1 awaiting trial. Ninety-two males and 3 females were received during the year, a decrease of 25 males and 1 female on the preceding year. Thirteen males were received on remand, and subsequently discharged at the several Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts. Nine males were received for trial, 5 were acquitted at the Supreme Court, and the remainder sentenced to various terms of hard labour. Seven persons were received on remand as lunatics, 5 of whom were males and 2 females; 4 of the former and both of the latter were committed to the Lunatic Asylum, the other male being liberated at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court. Three boys, the youngest of whom was twelve and the eldest fourteen years of age, were committed to Burnham Industrial School during the year. Five male prisoners were received on transfer from other prisons. Fifty-five males and 1 female were received, sentenced to various terms of hard labour, and 4 males to simple imprisonment. Nine male prisoners earned their remission and accompanying gratuity, and were discharged. One hard-labour prisoner who was suffering from chronic rheumatism was nearly the whole of his sentence on the sick-list; he was an inmate of the District Hospital for four months. The Minister of Justice was pleased to grant him the ordinary remission-marks.

Six prisoners were transferred to Waiotapu, one to Auckland to answer a further charge, and one committed to Auckland for sentence.

There was one admission to the District Hospital during the year, that of a remand prisoner suffering from appendicitis. He was subsequently discharged at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good with four exceptions, one of whom was a trial prisoner who had volunteered to work. All the cases were dealt with by the Visiting Justices.

The rations throughout the year have been good; no complaints.

The health of the prisoners generally has been very good.

The prisoners have been employed in the quarry and raising the division-walls, which are now complete with the exception of the female division; and a party has also kept Marsland Hill in order, from which a good supply of firewood was obtained from the trees which were felled. A small party was also employed for a time dismantling the rifle range. The warder's cottage at the rear of the Prison was thoroughly renovated both inside and out, and the Gaoler's painted on the outside. There still remains the yards to be asphalted or concreted, as may be deemed best. The work, however, cannot be undertaken until the drainage system is completed. The Public Works Department has lately made a survey of the drains, and I hope to see this very necessary work done before the end of the year.

The conduct and efficiency of the officers have been excellent. One officer was transferred to this Prison from Auckland, and one from here to Auckland.

The First Offenders' Probation Act.

There were two admitted to probation during the year, and one received on transfer from Wellington; one completed his term satisfactorily, leaving two still reporting themselves and doing well. Of the three who were on probation at the commencement of the year, two finished satisfactorily, while the third was sentenced to six months' hard labour on a charge of perjury.

Taken as a whole, the Act is working well.

B. L. O'BRIEN, Gaoler.

WAIOTAPU PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Waiotapu, 26th January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to forward report of Prison for 1904.

The industry and conduct of prisoners has, with a few exceptions, been exceedingly good. As the number of prisoners here has been considerably increased, great care should be taken to select only those whose records and good conduct in the past would be a guide to the authorities in sending men to this or other camps.

Planting commenced in June, and was continued until December as the weather was favourable. The number and varieties are as follows: Larch, 143,069; yellow-pine, 79,225; Austrian pine, 101,636; Corsican pine, 5,900; Bentham's pine, 19,300; Aleppo pine, 63,394; Weymouth pine, 11,500; *Pinus insignis*, 69,000; Redwoods, 1,220; Acacia, 1,000; Eucalyptus, 295,499; other varieties, 51,020: total, 863,039. Total planted to date, 1,907,223.

Fencing the new block on south side of present reserve commenced early in the year, and was nearly completed when the party was withdrawn and put on planting. The length of fence erected was 316 chains, or nearly four miles. Road-formation was also commenced on the block, and a considerable amount finished ready for next year's carting.

It having been decided to further increase the number of prisoners to be kept here, accommodation was provided for forty men, and during the months of July and August thirty-eight extra prisoners were received.

The general health of prisoners was good, there being no occasion for medical attendance during the year.

One prisoner left the camp on the evening of the 10th October, but was recaptured in a few days and sent on to Auckland, where he was sentenced to eighteen months' additional imprisonment.

One officer was dismissed the service for misconduct.

The rations were of good quality, and the contractors continue to give satisfaction. Owing to the increased cost of some items, we expected the cost of rations to be greater than last year, but on comparing the returns you will be pleased to find such is not the case, and that expenses show a considerable reduction.

I regret to report that owing to continued ill health the Forester has been forced to seek medical attendance in town. I hope the result will be beneficial, and that he will soon be able to resume his duties here.

J. C. SCANLON, P.W., Acting-Gaoler.

WAIPA VALLEY PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Waipa, 18th February, 1905.

I ARRIVED on transfer from Waiotapu on 23rd July, 1 officer and 10 prisoners arriving on the 25th July. The work of clearing and planting commenced the following day.

The daily average number of prisoners was 20.85.

From the 23rd July to the 31st December rain fell on fifty-four days, greatly retarding the work.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

Six prisoners were transferred to Auckland, as they were unsuitable for the work.

The rations supplied were of good quality.

The following works were carried out: Trees planted: Alder, 21,790; hedge-plants, 414; veronica, 100; gums, 107,816: total, 130,120. Pits dug, 19,310. Clearing for planting, 162 acres; clearing for roads, 130 chains $\frac{1}{2}$ chain wide; clearing firebreak, 45 chains, 18 ft. wide; clearing about camp and for garden, 10 acres. Repairs to roads, 185 chains; roads formed, 48 chains. About 1 acre has been laid out for vegetable-garden and enclosed with a rabbit-proof fence, and is now under cultivation and yielding a plentiful supply. A substantial corrugated-iron building has been erected and subdivided into a store-room, wash-house, and clothes-room, the wash-house being fitted with large copper and the floor concreted. Drains and sinks have also been constructed. Various miscellaneous works have been done about the camp, such as laying out ornamental borders, gravelling camp-yard, &c.

J. W. O'BRIEN, Acting-Gaoler.

WANGANUI PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Wanganui, 21st January, 1905.

I HAVE the honour respectfully to submit my annual report for the year 1904.

The number of prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year was 23 males and 2 females. There were received 336 males and 35 females, and there remained in custody at the end of the year 20 males and 6 females. In 1903 there were admitted 267 males and 20 females, which was a considerable increase over 1902, and this year there is a total increase of 83—viz., 69 males and 14 females.

Notwithstanding the large increase of admissions, the daily average has been 0.07 less than last year. This is accounted for by all prisoners sentenced at the Supreme Court, Palmerston North, being sent to Wellington. In consequence it has not been necessary to transfer many prisoners from here.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fair, but not so good as usual. Twenty-one male prisoners have been punished by the Visiting Justices for various offences, and one dangerous, violent female prisoner was punished, but, being found to be insane, the punishment was remitted and she was sent to the Asylum.

The conduct of the officers has been good. There has been a complete change of staff since the beginning of the year, and two probationers were appointed to the Prison, both of whom have passed satisfactory examinations, have had their appointments confirmed, and bid fair to become good and efficient officers.

There were three escapes during the year; or, rather, two prisoners escaped together from the gang. The warder in charge had only four prisoners, and these two got away. They were, however, promptly recaptured by a constable within a few chains of where they went from the gang. The officer in charge was dispensed with, being considered physically unfit to perform his duties, and was allowed the usual compensation. The other prisoner escaped from the laundry-yard, and got clear away before he was missed, I having placed him there to assist at the washing, never thinking he would attempt to escape, he having been frequently there before, and having always worked well and been of good behaviour. He was cleverly captured next day by a warder, who had displayed great energy in the pursuit, and followed up the trail to where he was caught, some ten miles from town.

Great improvements have been effected in the Prison during the past year. We have now a thorough system of drainage connecting with the town sewers. This has been done by the Public Works Department, and has proved thorough and effectual. We have also put up 10 chains of new fencing, have erected a water-tank, and bored an artesian well to a depth of 375 ft., which gives an ample supply of excellent water, and enables us to be entirely independent of the town water.

I am very pleased to be able to state that, notwithstanding the large extra expenditure, and also the less daily average, the cost per prisoner has been £1 4s. less than last year.

The First Offenders' Probation Act.

This Act is still working fairly well in this district, with three exceptions. One prisoner absconded to Wellington, committed a crime there, and was sentenced to three months' hard

labour. I had to bring two others before the Court for failing to comply with the conditions of their release. In both cases they were cautioned and again admitted to probation. In all other cases the conditions have been complied with, and moneys ordered to be paid have duly come to hand.

R. T. NOBLE BEASLEY,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

WELLINGTON PRISON.

H.M. Prison, Wellington, May, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the year 1904 the conduct and industry of the prisoners has been on the whole good.

There were three escapes during the year, one being from Point Halswell and two from this Prison. They were all soon recaptured, and were brought before the Court and dealt with in the usual way.

The prisoners were employed at brick and tile making at Mount Cook Prison works, and at Point Halswell fortifications repairing roads, and Shelly Bay breakwater, also levelling and laying out grounds round the Alexandra Barracks at Mount Cook, and laying concrete yards at this Prison.

The general health of prisoners has been good. Four prisoners who were ill on reception were sent to the District Hospital, one of whom died there. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death from natural causes" returned. Two prisoners were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. The new wing of sixty cells has been occupied during the year, and is very satisfactory.

I referred in my last report to the necessity of providing proper quarters for the single officers, and a new wing for the female prisoners.

The conduct of officers has been good, only two being punished, one late for duty, and the other neglect in checking tools, which enabled two prisoners to escape.

There were four male and five female prisoners sentenced to bread and water during the year.

I notice with regret that there is an air of unrest and defiance amongst a certain class of prisoners, principally those from Australia, who urge weaker-minded prisoners to join them in their misconduct. To counteract this state of affairs, much as I have always set my face against flogging, I would strongly recommend that the "cat" should be legally hung up and ready for use on this particular class and their followers, flogging only to be resorted to for the very gravest prison offences.

The present system of aggravated prison offences being tried in open Court encourages crime, inasmuch as certain prisoners purposely commit crime that must be dealt with in open Court. Perhaps it is not within my province to suggest that instead of the open Court business the Stipendiary Magistrate should be summoned to the prison to hear the charges there; also that the local Press reporters be invited to be present at all such cases—aggravated offences.

I would recommend that more warders' cottages be built on the prison grounds of the prisons of the colony. The allowance is not half the amount that a warder has to pay for a cottage, and when an officer is removed from a prison where he had a prison cottage to another prison where he has to rent a cottage costing double the allowance he naturally feels it in many ways. In the long-run the Department would save considerably by this arrangement, as cottages could be erected by prison labour under the supervision of a Public Works officer.

I am of opinion that all the old confirmed "drunks," after being convicted six times within a year, should be sent to some place of detention—males to work on a farm; females, laundry-work, &c.—for at least two years; the institution to be governed in such a manner as to punish for idleness, insubordination, &c., somewhat on prison lines—to be a prison in every sense of the word; except that it should not be broad-arrowed.

The First Offenders' Probation Act.

This Act continues to do its work very well. I wish here to place on record the great assistance I get from Inspector Ellison and the police generally under the Act, and the honest and thoroughly impartial reports of inquiries made respecting offenders.

P. S. GARVEY,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

Table A.
NUMBER OF PRISONERS in the Colony, and their Disposal, for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

State of the Prisons.	Auckland.		Dunedin.		Hanmer.		Hokitika.		Invercargill.		Lyttelton.		Napier.		New Plymouth.		Waipatu.		Waipatu Valley.		Wanganui.		Wellington.		Minor Gaols.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
IN PRISON 1st JANUARY.																													
Debtors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For trial, on remand, or <i>in transitu</i> ..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	13	..	..	..	50	1	51
Sentenced to—																													
Penal servitude	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	58	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	5
One year's hard labour and upwards ..	129	5	..	..	23	..	13	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	36	..	..	..	1	..	55	2	..	..	374	16	390
Three months' hard labour and upwards ..	19	5	..	..	3	..	4	..	4	1	30	5	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	52	17	..	..	142	33	175
Under three months' hard labour	13	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	18	5	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	28	3	..	..	99	11	110
Simple imprisonment	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	172	12	..	..	26	..	20	2	21	1	117	13	38	..	20	..	36	..	..	..	23	2	151	23	6	..	677	62	739
RECEIVED.																													
Debtors	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	9
Lunatics	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	5	39	8	47
For trial, on remand, or <i>in transitu</i> ..	242	18	..	..	..	..	10	2	25	..	172	10	66	7	28	..	..	..	..	..	53	3	175	10	168	5	1,025	61	1,086
Sentenced to—																													
Death .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penal servitude .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
One year's hard labour and upwards ..	87	7	..	..	24	..	2	..	6	..	35	4	11	..	6	..	78	..	30	..	7	..	66	1	2	..	423	12	435
Three months' hard labour and upwards ..	77	15	..	..	15	..	12	1	25	1	90	15	29	6	14	1	..	..	..	..	45	9	165	69	17	..	582	133	665
Under three months' hard labour	614	87	..	..	..	..	30	2	95	7	325	98	137	11	35	..	..	..	..	..	226	23	536	103	251	6	2,468	387	2,855
Simple imprisonment	5	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	6	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	25	..	71	2	73
Total	1,029	138	..	..	39	..	63	5	160	8	628	127	251	24	92	3	78	..	30	..	336	35	946	183	490	16	4,567	603	5,170
Total for the year	1,201	140	..	..	65	..	83	7	181	9	745	140	289	24	112	3	114	..	30	..	359	37	1,097	206	496	16	5,244	665	5,909
DISCHARGED.																													
Debtors	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	9
Lunatics transferred to asylums	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	24	4	46	9	55
Acquitted after remand	118	13	..	..	..	..	3	..	25	..	136	6	31	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	90	..	52	3	553	30	583
On remission of sentence	70	6	..	..	29	..	15	2	20	2	52	4	18	..	9	..	41	..	5	..	4	..	58	9	1	..	345	27	372
On expiration of sentence	658	97	..	..	..	..	46	3	113	6	408	116	158	15	53	1	..	..	..	..	255	28	692	172	265	5	2,908	509	3,417
On bail or probation	29	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	11	..	65	6	71
Transferred to other prisons or police ..	129	..	..	..	14	..	5	2	3	..	76	1	96	..	11	..	12	..	6	..	70	2	104	3	136	4	635	12	647
Died	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Executed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absconded .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	1,013	122	..	..	43	..	71	7	165	8	674	127	252	19	98	3	53	..	11	..	339	31	957	184	190	16	4,566	593	5,159
In prison at end of year	188	18	..	..	22	..	12	..	16	1	71	13	37	5	14	..	61	..	19	..	20	6	140	22	6	..	678	72	750
Total for year	1,201	140	..	..	65	..	83	7	181	9	745	140	289	24	112	3	114	..	30	..	359	37	1,097	206	496	16	5,244	665	5,909
Greatest number of both sexes at one time ..	231	..	..	..	31	..	31	..	36	..	145	..	52	..	28	..	73	..	27	..	45	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..
Least number of both sexes at one time ..	170	..	..	..	18	..	12	..	12	..	78	..	24	..	14	..	34	..	11	..	17	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daily average	176.05	14.79	..	..	24.05	..	18.63	1.41	19.83	0.74	98.53	13.47	36.25	1.88	22.35	0.03	51.02	..	20.85	..	28.61	3.03	135.00	26.00	9.56	0.49	707.57	71.05	778.62
Prisoners ill forty-eight hours or more ..	42	2	..	..	18	..	14	1	90	..	55	6	1	..	20	..	28	..	53	..	15	2	29	30	4	1	420	57	477
Prisoners admitted to hospital	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	21	..	21
Daily average on sick-list	2.45	0.02	..	..	0.04	..	0.49	0.01	0.24	..	0.96	0.34	0.01	..	0.73	..	0.54	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.12	0.37	1.37	0.02	..	7.24	2.26	9.50

Table B.
EXPENDITURE under the different Heads of Service for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Total.
Daily average number of (Male prisoners)	176.05 14.79	39.43 9.15	18.63 1.41	19.83 0.74	93.53 13.47	36.25 1.88	22.35 0.01	28.61 3.09	135.00 26.00	569.68 70.54
Total	190.84	48.58	20.04	20.57	107.00	38.13	22.36	31.70	161.00	640.22
HEADS OF SERVICE.										
Staff:										
Salaries and allowances	£ s. d. 4,728 7 0	£ s. d. 2,631 5 5	£ s. d. 771 16 8	£ s. d. 736 8 7	£ s. d. 3,196 0 9	£ s. d. 1,010 5 5	£ s. d. 936 18 4	£ s. d. 687 2 4	£ s. d. 3,978 11 0	£ s. d. 18,676 15 6
Uniforms	150 8 2	65 12 6	28 7 4	19 16 4	105 8 2	30 18 6	25 16 0	28 11 6	178 15 4	633 13 10
Total	4,878 15 2	2,696 17 11	800 4 0	756 4 11	3,301 8 11	1,041 3 11	962 14 4	715 13 10	4,157 6 4	19,310 9 4
Cost per prisoner	25 11 3	55 10 3	39 18 7	36 15 3	30 17 1	27 6 1	43 1 1	22 11 5	25 16 5	30 3 3
Maintenance:										
Rations	1,184 19 7	474 5 11	190 5 1	211 12 10	815 19 2	296 16 2	332 16 9	401 18 0	1,588 3 7	5,496 17 1
Fuel and light	274 1 3	91 12 0	36 10 11	77 11 3	290 3 4	93 18 7	72 10 6	91 12 11	359 10 8	1,387 11 5
Bedding, clothing, &c.	493 1 10	120 10 5	75 17 0	38 13 7	98 2 0	123 2 10	71 9 6	37 2 8	270 17 6	1,328 17 4
Medicines and medical comforts	59 8 9	25 8 6	4 18 6	..	46 1 6	43 8 4	15 19 10	37 15 8	69 5 10	302 6 11
Furniture	138 1 7	86 4 6	16 3 0	35 17 1	101 14 5	39 0 0	36 2 7	91 1 7	50 8 6	594 3 3
Soap and cleaning materials	38 8 8	16 15 6	5 18 4	3 0 8	65 8 0	4 19 0	4 17 2	17 13 8	37 11 3	194 12 3
Tobacco	122 0 8	27 8 9	11 11 0	11 11 3	61 2 0	22 3 4	15 18 6	12 2 0	82 12 0	366 9 6
Total	2,310 2 4	842 5 7	341 3 10	377 16 8	1,478 10 5	623 8 3	549 14 10	689 6 6	2,458 9 4	9,670 17 9
Cost per prisoner	12 2 1	17 6 9	17 0 7	18 7 4	13 16 4	16 6 11	24 11 8	21 14 10	15 5 5	15 2 1
Incidental:										
Rates, rent, &c.	86 13 6	..	..	14 0 0	39 0 0	37 15 0	17 10 0	..	74 0 8	268 19 2
Conveyance of officers and prisoners	135 6 4	30 7 8	30 12 10	10 11 7	88 9 6	19 18 5	13 18 0	115 5 8	223 18 9	668 8 9
Tools and materials for prison labour	106 16 0	..	10 10 5	0 0 10	77 6 1	49 9 8	11 8 6	..	110 1 5	365 12 11
Gratuities to prisoners on discharge, &c.	179 5 0	63 14 2	45 3 3	42 0 6	66 14 3	34 2 4	69 14 5	133 19 1	116 9 1	751 2 1
Total	508 0 10	94 1 10	86 6 6	66 12 11	271 9 10	141 5 5	112 10 11	249 4 9	524 9 11	2,054 2 11
Cost per prisoner	2 13 2	1 18 9	4 6 1	3 4 10	2 10 9	3 14 2	5 0 8	7 17 3	3 5 2	3 4 2
Gross total cost	7,696 18 4	3,633 5 4	1,227 14 4	1,200 14 6	5,051 9 2	1,805 17 7	1,625 0 1	1,654 5 1	7,140 5 7	31,035 10 0
Gross cost per prisoner per annum	40 6 6	74 15 9	61 5 3	58 7 5	47 14 2	47 7 2	72 13 5	52 3 6	44 7 0	48 9 6
Deduct:										
Cash received for maintenance	867 2 4	69 1 10	15 5 11	254 12 0	830 13 4	25 13 4	34 6 6	3 1 0	380 15 11	2,480 12 2
Work for other Departments, &c.	4,201 7 8	1,326 3 2	34 14 0	363 18 9	2,230 6 6	50 1 0	208 0 3	12 9 0	3,540 4 6	11,967 4 10
Total	5,068 10 0	1,395 5 0	49 19 11	618 10 9	3,060 19 10	75 14 4	242 6 9	15 10 0	3,921 0 5	14,447 17 0
Net total cost...	2,628 8 4	2,238 0 4	1,177 14 5	582 3 9	1,990 9 4	1,730 3 3	1,382 13 4	1,638 15 1	3,219 5 2	16,587 13 0
Net cost per prisoner per annum	13 15 5	46 1 4	58 15 4	28 6 1	18 11 10	45 7 6	61 16 8	51 13 11	19 19 10	25 18 2

Table C.

EDUCATION of PRISONERS received during the Year 1904.

Prisons.	Superior Education.		Read and write.		Read only.		Unable to read or write.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland..	955	108	18	3	56	17	1,029	128
Dumgree	48	..	6	..	2	..	56	..
Dunedin	342	73	9	1	18	..	369	74
Hanmer Springs	5	34	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
Hokitika	1	57	3	1	..	4	2	63	5
Invercargill	154	4	1	1	5	3	160	8
Lyttelton	590	117	29	9	29	9	628	127
Napier	4	217	24	13	..	17	..	251	24
New Plymouth	3	80	1	..	..	9	2	92	3
Waioapu	77	..	..	..	1	..	78	..
Waipa Valley	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
Wanganui	304	33	9	..	23	2	336	35
Wellington	1	878	179	7	1	60	3	946	183
Minor gaols	4	434	14	18	1	34	1	589	16
Total	18	..	4,200	556	91	8	258	39	4,567	603

Table D.

AGES of PRISONERS received during the Year 1904, and CAUSES of their DETENTION.

	Auckland.	Dumgree.	Dunedin.	Hanmer Springs.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Waioapu.	Waipa Valley.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Under 10 years:															
Felony .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misdemeanour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Minor offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debt or lunacy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 years:															
Felony	7	..	3	..	..	..	6	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	24
Misdemeanour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Minor offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	10
Debt or lunacy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years:															
Felony	40	..	13	4	2	1	28	14	5	1	2	16	38	19	183
Misdemeanour ..	9	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	24
Minor offences ..	17	1	11	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	3	4	9	59
Debt or lunacy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25 years:															
Felony	60	..	22	7	3	7	39	18	10	14	5	22	66	28	301
Misdemeanour ..	15	..	3	..	2	..	9	5	3	..	..	..	26	7	70
Minor offences ..	89	17	32	..	3	11	57	8	1	..	..	25	42	26	311
Debt or lunacy ..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
25 to 30 years:															
Felony	64	..	29	12	3	9	44	14	8	25	8	21	73	13	323
Misdemeanour ..	17	..	3	..	6	1	3	5	..	..	1	..	23	63	122
Minor offences ..	107	17	41	..	3	17	54	6	6	..	..	45	113	15	424
Debt or lunacy ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	6
30 to 40 years:															
Felony	67	..	25	8	7	10	46	25	10	22	5	27	70	17	339
Misdemeanour ..	35	..	4	..	11	4	11	5	6	..	1	..	34	9	120
Minor offences ..	168	12	104	..	5	33	122	28	6	..	..	58	209	88	833
Debt or lunacy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	16	20
40 to 50 years:															
Felony	38	..	16	5	1	3	24	15	5	13	3	15	34	9	181
Misdemeanour ..	29	..	5	..	7	1	6	4	4	..	1	..	15	8	80
Minor offences ..	191	3	34	..	1	14	130	48	12	..	..	58	187	61	739
Debt or lunacy ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	8
50 to 60 years:															
Felony	18	..	8	3	1	5	13	7	..	2	2	8	11	6	84
Misdemeanour ..	11	..	3	..	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	28
Minor offences ..	95	3	61	..	2	20	86	28	4	..	..	34	104	44	481
Debt or lunacy ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	7
60 years and upwards:															
Felony	6	..	5	..	1	1	7	7	2	1	2	1	11	3	47
Misdemeanour ..	9	..	2	..	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	20
Minor offences ..	61	3	16	..	3	25	50	29	1	..	..	34	51	31	304
Debt or lunacy ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	9
Summary:															
Felony	300	..	121	39	18	36	207	104	43	78	27	110	304	95	1,482
Misdemeanour ..	125	..	21	..	32	8	34	22	15	..	3	..	111	96	467
Minor offences ..	728	56	299	..	17	120	514	148	30	..	..	257	713	281	3,163
Debt or lunacy ..	4	..	2	..	1	4	..	1	7	..	..	4	1	34	58
Total	1,157	56	443	39	68	168	755	275	95	78	30	371	1,129	506	5,170

Table E.

PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the Year 1904.

Prisons.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland	106	14	72	8	351	65	529	87
Dumgree	3	..	3	..	12	..	18	..
Dunedin	20	5	17	3	103	61	140	69
Hammer Springs	4	..	3	..	12	..	19	..
Hokitika	3	1	3	..	14	1	20	2
Invercargill	17	..	17	1	50	7	84	8
Lyttelton	68	3	43	6	236	103	347	112
Napier	20	3	4	..	122	9	146	12
New Plymouth	7	..	10	..	18	..	35	..
Waioapu	6	..	8	..	29	..	43	..
Waipa Valley	4	..	3	..	8	..	15	..
Wanganui	72	3	25	2	66	16	163	21
Wellington	140	18	91	14	310	126	541	158
Minor gaols	43	..	34	2	104	3	181	5
Total	513	47	333	36	1,435	391	2,281	474

Table F.

PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED PRISONERS for Five Years, 1900-1904.

Year.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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
1903	496	51	284	30	1,166	363	1,946	444
1904	513	47	333	36	1,435	391	2,281	474

Table G.

CRIMES of PRISONERS sentenced to HARD LABOUR for Twelve Months and upwards during the Year 1904.

Assault with intent to rob	12	Larceny as a bailee	1
Assault causing bodily harm	9	Larceny from the person	6
Arson	9	Larceny from the dwelling	32
Abortion, procuring of	5	Malicious damage	1
Bestiality	1	Manslaughter	2
Breach of Bankruptcy Act	1	Murder, attempted	1
Breach of Pawnbrokers Act	2	Obtaining goods by false pretences	17
Bigamy	1	Perjury	6
Burglary	11	Placing obstacles on railway	1
Carnally knowing	3	Provoking breach of peace	1
Conspiring to defraud	2	Rape	6
Embezzlement and fraud	2	Rape, attempted	7
Feloniously receiving	7	Robbery	7
Forgery and uttering	33	Robbery with violence	8
Horse and cattle stealing	9	Sheepstealing	3
Horse and cattle shooting	1	Sodomy	3
Housebreaking, and possessing implements for	37	Stealing post letters	2
Incest	2	Suicide, attempting or threatening same	1
Indecent assault	34	Vagrancy	7
Indecent exposure	10	Wounding	3
Insulting language	2		
Larceny not otherwise described	68	Total	376

Table H.

VISITS of the VISITING JUSTICES to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1904.

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	2	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	17
T. H. White	..	2	1	4	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	1	15
T. H. Hannan	..	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	19
F. G. Clayton	..	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	4	3	2	4	29
Hon. W. Beehan, M.L.C.	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	7
J. Savage	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
F. McGovern	1	2	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	25
Dunedin:													
E. H. Carew	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hon. H. Gourley, M.L.C.	..	17	2	6	7	4	..	..	..	..	5	10	57
W. Thomson	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	8
R. Chisholm	1	..	..	1
J. N. Brown	1	1	3	..	..	..	7	5	1	3	21
J. Muir	..	5	4	4	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	21
Hokitika:													
J. Bevan	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	10
H. A. Michel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Invercargill:													
Hon. H. Feldwick, M.L.C.	1	1
W. Todd	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	8
T. G. Stone	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	7
Lyttelton:													
J. Hamilton	..	5	4	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
W. W. Collins	..	5	2	4	5	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	38
J. A. H. Marciel	1	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	41
P. Pender	3	3	4	2	4	2	3	5	2	3	28
Napier:													
J. S. Large	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	35
E. Lyndon	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
New Plymouth:													
H. Weston	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
C. Ahier	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	8
E. Dockrill	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wanganui:													
E. N. Liffiton	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
F. A. Krull	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	5
G. Carson	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	5
J. Thain	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
J. H. Keessing	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	8
Wellington:													
J. R. Blair	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
H. Beauchamp	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
J. Lachman	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	8
E. Arnold	..	6	2	3	4	4	2	2	1	2	3	5	35

Table I.

VISITS of the INSPECTOR of PRISONS to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1904.

Prisons.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Auckland	..	..	12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	..	..	23, 30	1	..	..	..	..	4, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21
Dumgree	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	26	..	25	..	..
Dunedin	..	..	..	14, 17, 18, 19, 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	12, 13, 16, 17	..
Hanmer Springs	12, 13	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	6	..	23	..
Hokitika	19, 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill	..	..	..	15, 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	14, 15	..
Lyttelton	..	..	..	21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27	..	..	..	2, 3, 8, 9, 10	..	..	11, 21, 25, 26	..
Napier	..	..	21	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..
New Plymouth	..	..	3	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	2, 3
Waiotapu	..	..	8, 9, 10	..	..	25, 26	..	..	..	..	..	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Waiha Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6, 7, 14
Wanganui	..	..	1, 2	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wellington	9	25	26	..	7, 28	11	9	4, 13	17, 29	..	..	26, 31

Table J.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1904.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
AUCKLAND PRISON.				
C. O'G.	Refusing to work.. ..	Warder Ainslie ..	F. McGovern, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
A. McA.	"	" ..	" ..	"
J. E. N.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and disobedience of orders	Warder Speight ..	" ..	"
A. M.	Disobedience of lawful orders	" ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
A. M.	Resisting an officer in the execution of his duties	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
A. M.	Using obscene and abusive language	" ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
P. C.	Refusing to work.. ..	Pl. Warder Gideon ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
G. A.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Sweet ..	" ..	"
G. A.	"	Warder Leech ..	" ..	"
G. A.	Resisting officers in the execution of their duty	Chief Warder Ironside	" ..	3 days bread and water.
N. S.	Escaping from legal custody	Pl. Warder Molloy ..	E. C. Bloomfield, S.M.	7 days hard labour.
G. H.	Using obscene language to an officer	Warder Prendergast..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
F. L.	Idleness at work	Pl. Warder Gideon ..	F. McGovern, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
L. M. J.	Being in possession of a dangerous prohibited article	Warder Stewart ..	F. G. Clayton, V. J. ..	2 days bread and water.
G. H.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Speight ..	F. McGovern, V. J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
F. C.	Making an unnecessary noise	Warders McGill and Wood	" ..	2 days bread and water.
A. B.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Dollimore ..	" ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
G. A.	Using threatening and insulting language	The Gaoler ..	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
T. R.	Attempting to escape ..	Warder Ching ..	H. W. Brabant, S.M.	6 months hard labour.
P. E. W.	Being in possession of dangerous prohibited articles	Warders Speight and Prendergast	T. Thomson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
J. E. N.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and being insolent to an officer	Warder O'Reilly ..	J. H. Hannan, V.J., W. Beehan, V.J., and John Savage, V.J.	To forfeit 8 marks.
J. E. N.	Insolent language and threatening an officer	" ..	Ditto	"
A.T.H.S.	Assaulting the chief warder	Chief Warder Ironside	H. W. Brabant, S.M.	2 months hard labour.
P. E. W.	Assaulting a prison officer	Warder Speight ..	" ..	"
J. B.	Insubordinate conduct	Warder O'Reilly ..	John Savage, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
A.T.H.S.	Purloining tea	Warder Dineen ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
A.T.H.S.	Using threatening language	" ..	" ..	"
W. C.	Damaging prison property	Warder Speight ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
W. C.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and using obscene language	Warder O'Reilly ..	" ..	"
T. R.	Damaging prison property	Warder McSporrnan ..	" ..	"
H.W.W.	Disobedience of orders ..	Warder Johnston ..	" ..	"
J. B.	Refusing to work	Warder Dineen ..	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	"
J. McK.	Using improper language to an officer	Warder McGill ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	"
W. H.	Being in possession of a prohibited article	Warder Denison ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. C.	Using threatening language to an officer	Warder Bethune ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
G. A.	Using obscene and insulting language to an officer	Warders Sweet and Wood	" ..	3 days bread and water.
G. A.	Using obscene language to a Visiting Justice	Chief Warder Ironside	J. H. Hannan, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
G. A.	Damaging prison property	Warder Wrack ..	" ..	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
J. W.	Refusing to work	Pl. Warder Molloy ..	F. G. Clayton, V.J. ..	To forfeit 84 marks.
R. H.	"	" ..	" ..	"
J. B.	Leaving his work without permission	Chief Warder Ironside	F. McGovern, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
G. W.	Refusing to work.. ..	The Gaoler ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
G. W.	"	" ..	T. H. White, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
G. W.	"	" ..	F. G. Clayton, V. J. ..	"
G. W.	"	" ..	" ..	"
G. W.	Using improper and obscene language to the Inspector of Prisons	Inspector of Prisons ..	" ..	"
T. L.	Leaving his work without permission and using obscene language to an officer	Warder Leech ..	F. McGovern, V. J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
T. L.	Advising his fellow-prisoners to disobey orders and using obscene language	" ..	" ..	"
R. H.	Assaulting two prison officers	Warders Dollimore and Wood	H. S. Wardell, S.M. ..	To forfeit 2 months' marks.
DUMGREE.				
Nil.				

Table J—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1904—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
DUNEDIN PRISON.				
M. Mc.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Matron	Hon. H. Gourley, V.J.	6 days bread and water.
W. G.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Warder Lester ..	"	48 hours bread and water.
W. G.	Using insulting and filthy language to his officer	"	"	"
E. McG.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Matron	Captain Thomson, V.J.	24 hours bread and water.
E. McG.	Wilful damage to prison property	"	J. N. Brown, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
HANMER SPRINGS.				
Nil.				
HOKITIKA PRISON.				
C. S.	Idleness at work	Warders Condon and Attenborrow	J. Bevan, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
C. S.	Using insulting and indecent language to his officer	Warder Condon ..	"	"
T. S.	Idleness at work	Warders Condon and Attenborrow	"	"
J. H.	Indecent act, and damaging a library book	Acting Pl. Warder Vincent	"	2 days bread and water.
J. H.	Idleness at work	Warder Attenborrow and Acting Pl. Warder Vincent	"	1 day bread and water.
INVERCARGILL PRISON.				
N. N.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Warder Dickison and Pl. Warder Hawkins	W. Todd, V.J. ..	To forfeit 84 marks.
E. M.	Writing a letter without permission	The Gaoler and Probationary Warder O'Connor	F. G. Stone, V.J. ..	"
E. M.	Attempting to send a letter out of prison surreptitiously	Ditto	"	2 days bread and water.
E. S.	Disobedience of orders ..	Warder Baxter ..	"	3 days bread and water.
LYTTELTON PRISON.				
J. M. W.	Disobedience of orders, threatening to assault his officer and damaging his uniform	Chief Warder Bell ..	J. A. H. Marciel, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
J. M. W.	Making false and frivolous complaints against his officer and being in possession of prohibited articles	Warder Goddard ..	W. W. Collins, V.J., Peter Pender, V.J., and J. A. H. Marciel, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
H. W.	Idleness and being disrespectful to his officer	"	W. W. Collins, V.J. ..	To forfeit 48 marks.
H. W.	Using obscene language to his officer	Pl. Warder Blatchford	"	"
H. W.	Idleness and attempting to create a disturbance in the messroom on the works	"	Peter Pender, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. T. D.	Assaulting a prison officer	Warder Braddell ..	W. W. Collins, V.J. ..	"
H. W.	Using obscene language in the public street	Warder Anthony ..	W. W. Collins, V.J., and Peter Pender, V.J.	"
J. G.	Using obscene and insulting language to his officer	Warder J. D. N. Beasley	W. W. Collins, V.J., and Peter Pender, V.J.	"
NAPIER PRISON.				
J. P.	Using insulting language to his officer	Warder Gorby ..	J. S. Large, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.				
W. N.	Refusing to be searched and obstructing an officer in the execution of his duty	Acting Pl. Warder Hawkins	J. Ahier, V. J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. C.	Wilfully breaking his cell window and disturbing the quiet of the prison	Ditto	"	"
J. C.	Wilfully breaking the gas-glass in his cell and obstructing the officers	"	"	"
J. K.	Idleness on the works and using obscene language	Warder Dollimore ..	"	Tobacco stopped for balance of sentence.

Table J—continued.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1904—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
WAIOTAPU PRISON.				
Nil.				
WAIPA VALLEY PRISON.				
Nil.				
WANGANUI PRISON.				
J.K.	Refusing to work..	Warder Treacy ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J.K.	Making an unnecessary noise	The Gaoler ..	" ..	"
J.I.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Reid ..	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	24 hours bread and water.
J.I.	Threatening his officer ..	" ..	" ..	"
J.I.	Striking his officer ..	Warder Ching ..	V. Carson, V.J. ..	48 hours bread and water.
P.S.	Threatening to strike a fellow prisoner	Warder Reid ..	" ..	24 hours bread and water.
H.F.	Inciting a fellow-prisoner not to work	" ..	" ..	48 hours bread and water.
T.P.	Refusing to work..	" ..	" ..	"
W.H.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
A.D.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
A.D.	Being disrespectful to his officer	" ..	" ..	"
J.M.	Smoking in his cell ..	Warder Smith ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	24 hours bread and water.
J.L.	Idleness, and being disrespectful to his officer	Warders Ching and Coulston ..	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	"
T.O.C.	Smoking in his cell, and being in possession of prohibited articles	The Gaoler and Warders Ching and Smith ..	G. Carson, V.J. ..	"
J.S.	Idleness at work ..	Acting Warder Currin ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J.S.	Using insulting language to his officer	" ..	" ..	"
J.N.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Warders Ching and Smith ..	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	24 hours bread and water.
J.N.	Communicating with a female prisoner	Warder Ching ..	" ..	"
J.L.	Idleness at work ..	Acting Warder Currin ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J.L.	Leaving his work without permission	" ..	" ..	"
J.E.	Idleness and being disrespectful to his officer	Warder Coulston ..	" ..	48 hours bread and water.
J.E.	Communicating with a female prisoner	The Gaoler ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
G.S.	Attempting to give matches to a fellow-prisoner	Acting Warder Currin ..	G. Carson, V.J. ..	48 hours bread and water.
W.C.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	" ..	" ..	"
W.C.	Smoking in his cell ..	Warder Ching ..	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	"
W.C.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Acting Warder Currin ..	" ..	"
J.D.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Coulston ..	" ..	"
J.D.	Damaging prison property	The Gaoler and Acting Warder Currin ..	" ..	"
WELLINGTON PRISON.				
J.W.	Shaving after being warned	The Chief Warder ..	E. Arnold, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, to forfeit 42 marks, and tobacco stopped 12 days.
H.G.	Insubordinate conduct ..	Warder Knight ..	" ..	To pick oakum 14 days.
L.B.	Creating a disturbance ..	The Matron ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
R.T.	Disobedience of lawful orders and using filthy language	Warder Wrack ..	" ..	3 days bread and water, and tobacco stopped 14 days.
J.A.	Escaping from legal custody	The Gaoler ..	His Honour Judge Cooper ..	3 years hard labour.
A.R.	" ..	" ..	Ditto ..	18 months hard labour.
L.B.	Damaging cell furniture, and creating a disturbance	The Assistant Matron ..	E. Arnold, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
P.W.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Roseingrave ..	" ..	To pick oakum 14 days.
C.B.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner and being in possession of prohibited articles	Warder Lee ..	J. Lachman, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J.K.	Creating a disturbance ..	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
J.K.	Using filthy language ..	" ..	" ..	"
M.W.	Being disrespectful to the Matron	The Matron ..	" ..	48 hours bread and water.
E.P.H.	Escaping from the prison gang at Point Halswell	Warder Brien ..	A. McArthur, S.M. ..	3 months hard labour.
M.B.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	The Matron ..	J. Lachman, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
M.B.	Using insubordinate language	" ..	" ..	"
E.A.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	" ..	" ..	"
E.A.	Using insubordinate language	" ..	" ..	"

Table K.

"FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1886."

AGES and TERMS of PROBATION of OFFENDERS placed under the Act during the Year 1904.

Ages.			Four Months and under.	Six Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Four Years.	Total.
Under 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" 15 " 20	..	..	5	8	14	..	5	3	35
" 20 " 25	..	..	7	7	4	1	4	..	23
" 25 " 30	..	..	2	4	5	..	1	..	12
" 30 " 40	2	3	7	..	2	..	14
" 40 " 50	1	1
" 50 " 60	1	2	3
60 years and upwards	1	1	2
Totals	18	23	31	3	13	3	91

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