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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1911;

ALSO

OPERATION OF THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1908

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

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

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The UNDER-SECRETARY, Department of Justice, to the Hon. the MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice, Wellington, 1st July, 1912.

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

The report of the Inspector contains full references to the prison population for the last year, and I need not recapitulate them.

The new system of tenders for supplies to the gaols has worked well, and no complaints were received during the year.

A new method of compiling the prison statistics has been adopted, which will, it is anticipated, ensure more accurate returns being obtained.

Arrangements have been made to transfer the women prisoners at Lyttelton Prison to Addington, where the conditions will be much more suitable. Women prisoners from Dunedin will also be sent there, and the necessary steps are now being taken.

The transfer of the female prisoners from Lyttelton Prison will afford scope for instituting some degree of classification at that prison, and will enable better provision to be made for workshop accommodation. Long-sentence prisoners at Dunedin will be sent to Lyttelton.

As far as possible prisoners under twenty-five years of age will be sent to Invercargill, which is kept up to its full capacity. Additional accommodation will be available very shortly, when further rearrangements may be possible.

Some extra privileges with regard to letter-writing have been granted to well-behaved prisoners, and an alteration has also been made with regard to the paper used for prisoners' correspondence.

The Prison Regulations require revision and amendment. This is an important matter, and new regulations are now being drafted.

I regret to record the death during last year of Mr. S. G. Millington, Gaoler at Wellington. He had served the Department faithfully and well for thirty-three years, and his loss will be much felt.

C. B. JORDAN.

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

SIR,—

Department of Justice (Prisons Branch), 29th June, 1912.

I have the honour to forward my report for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

The number of persons in custody in the prisons of the Dominion at the beginning of 1911 was 881 (males, 801; females, 80), and at the end 873 (m., 812; f., 61). The number at the beginning of the previous year was 949 (m., 882; f., 67). The daily average of prisoners was 863·26 (m. 799·08; f., 64·18).

Classified according to length of sentence or nature of custody, the above were distributed as follows:—

	1st January, 1910.			1st January, 1911.			31st December, 1911.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Sentenced to simple imprisonment .. ..	11	1	12	10	..	10	12	..	12
Sentenced to hard labour, under three months ..	106	16	122	110	16	126	95	6	101
Sentenced to hard labour, three months and under twelve	199	28	227	167	31	198	120	20	140
Sentenced to hard labour, one year and upwards	499	17	516	452	29	481	400	27	427
Habitual criminals .. ..	15	4	19	26	2	28	39	2	41
Criminals receiving reformatory treatment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1	81
In custody waiting trial or on remand ..	49	1	50	35	2	37	65	5	70
Debtors and persons of unsound mind ..	3	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total in custody .. ..	882	67	949	801	80	881	812	61	873

The Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, having come into operation in 1911, a new element was introduced, that of prisoners undergoing reformatory treatment, which in a large measure destroys the comparison in detail of the statistics of the year under review with those of previous years. Comparing the numbers at January, 1910 and 1911, it will be seen that the reduction among ordinary prisoners has been more pronounced in those with longer sentences. The 9 additional habitual criminals—their residue must necessarily be an increasing factor—had they been treated as ordinary prisoners, would in all probability have been serving long hard-labour sentences; and though a few of the habitual criminals carried over from the previous year may have completed an ordinary sentence and been discharged, the probabilities are in the direction of the majority being in the longer-sentence hard-labour class. Be that as it may, there were 68 fewer persons in custody at the end than at the beginning of 1910, and 8 fewer at the end of 1911. The above table must not be taken as giving a measure of the changes in the prison population throughout the year, but accepted simply as a statement of the number of prisoners classified according to sentence at given dates. The totals at the beginning and end of 1911 are practically equal, but the details are rearranged showing a reduction of 25, 58, and 54 respectively in each of the hard-labour classes. The difference is accounted for in part by the larger number in custody awaiting trial or on remand, in part to prisoners transferred to the class of habitual criminals on the completion of the head sentence, but mainly to the provisions of the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, which made it possible to sentence prisoners to reformatory treatment with or without head sentences.

A reference to Table G in the appendix shows that while in this class in 68 instances the prisoners received no original or head sentence, in a number of cases the head sentence was of short duration, with the result that at the end of the year, allowing for 7 discharges during the year, there were 81 (Maori prisoners not included) classed as receiving reformatory treatment. Considering the specific crime and the character and antecedents of a number of those receiving reformatory treatment, it may be presumed safely that under previous conditions a fair proportion would have been sentenced to hard labour for a year or upwards, and that the statistical ratio of the classification would have been maintained. The numerical relation of the different hard-labour classes at a given date shows an increasing number in custody as the sentence increases up to the year-and-over class—a condition of affairs which is reversed if the total number of admissions during the year be enumerated. In an enumeration of receptions the prisoner, especially if he belongs to the in-and-out section serving comparatively short terms, may be counted more than once. In this connection it may be noted that the more the Reformatory Institutions Act, 1909, is taken advantage of, the greater relatively should be the reduction of the shorter sentences of imprisonment to which the class of persons segregated under that Act are liable. Certain habitual criminals and persons sentenced to reformatory treatment, being placed beyond mischief for a considerable period, are also excluded from contributing their quota.

Hereunder, according to the form followed in Table B, the receptions during the year are compared with those in the previous year :—

Prisoners received.	1910.	1911.
Sentenced to—		
Simple imprisonment .. .. .	51	57
Hard labour, under three months.. .. .	3,444	3,059
Hard labour, three months and under twelve .. .. .	604	506
Hard labour, one year and over .. .. .	269	209
Death .. .. .	..	1
Reformatory treatment only .. .. .	..	68
	4,368	3,900

Though this shows 468 fewer admissions of criminals under sentence, it does not necessarily imply 468 fewer criminals. That there is a decided reduction is more than likely, but it may be that in the previous year a much larger number of prisoners were convicted several times. Taking these figures alone, and not going into questions of undetected crime, it is satisfactory to observe that apparently fewer offences were committed. But were there fewer offenders? Table F in the appendix is designed to answer this question. Here we are dealing with persons, not convictions, and therefore a prisoner is not counted more than once in the year in which, after conviction, he was admitted to the prison. For six years the total number of distinct persons (exclusive of Maoris) imprisoned after conviction is given, and also the ratio of prisoners to the general population. It will be seen at a glance that the year under review occupies a conspicuously favourable position, there being fewer persons convicted than in any of the five previous years (365 fewer than in 1910), and with a reduction in the criminal population coincident with an increase in the general population the fact is further emphasized. During 1911 there were 2,877 distinct persons imprisoned after conviction, a number which represents 28·35 per 10,000 of the general population. The next lowest ratio, 31·84, was in 1908, and the next lowest number of prisoners, 2,966, was in 1906, when the ratio was 33·12 per 10,000.

Mention has been made of prisoners in custody for reformatory treatment under the provisions of the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, and it may be of interest to summarize the procedure under that Act before subjecting to analysis the statistics created thereunder.

A Judge before whom any person is convicted or committed for sentence may, if he thinks fit, "having regard to the conduct, character, associations, or mental condition of such person, the nature of the offence, or any special circumstances of the case," in addition to or in lieu of an ordinary term of imprisonment, sentence him to prison for reformatory purposes for a period not exceeding ten years. In like manner and after a like weighing of the circumstances a Magistrate may impose a similar sentence upon any person brought before him and summarily convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than three months, save that the maximum of reformatory detention in that case is limited to three years.

The length of the reformatory part of the sentence actually served in prison in any particular case is determined by His Excellency the Governor upon recommendation as to probation, &c., made by the Prisons Board set up under the Act. The Board issues a statutory report of its operations.

The sentence under this Act is an approach to the indeterminate, the moral force of which is undeniable. Many prisoners serving ordinary sentences, knowing the remission that can be obtained by marks, with the date of discharge in front of them, tend to settle into a negative state, in which they keep from actually offending, and labour just sufficiently to gain the allotted marks with a minimum of mental and physical exertion. (It may be stated, parenthetically, that, recognizing this, where the conditions of the prison and prisoner have made it possible, we have held out the hope of recommendation for special remission for the profitable employment by prisoners of time outside the ordinary working-hours, a reward to be obtained only when the prisoner's conduct and ordinary industry have also been good.) In the absence of an absolutely indeterminate sentence, the Act effects a good working compromise by placing the maximum period at ten years. The average reformatory sentence imposed was about three years. One can only speculate in any particular case, but, speaking generally, we may safely assert that this average, especially if the original sentence be included, makes a higher average than would have been the case under ordinary sentences. It is a fact already noticed that those detained under this form of sentence realize that the period of their incarceration depends upon their conduct and industry, and the efforts that the majority are evidently making to gain their release upon probation justifies the hopes expressed when the Act was passed. One has observed that a number of these prisoners (especially the younger ones) are of lower mental capacity than the average, and that a fair proportion are advanced in years and crime, which makes the above statement the more significant.

The total number of persons sentenced during the year to reformatory treatment was 156 (males, 147; females, 9), and of this number 96 (m. 91; f., 5) had no original sentence or a short one, with the result that they entered upon the reformatory part of the sentence during the year, leaving 60 (m., 56; f., 4) not emerged from the original hard-labour sentence.

Of the nine women sentenced a few words may be said here, in order that, being relatively so small a number, they may not unnecessarily complicate the calculations and deductions to follow. One was between 19 and 20, had two previous convictions and an alias; in the age-range 21 to 24 three were included, and in none of these was a previous conviction recorded; two came within the age-range 25 to 29, one with a previous conviction and an alias; one with an alias and nine previous convictions was in the age-range 35 to 39; and two, one with thirty previous convictions and the other with an alias, came within the age-range 45 to 49. The average height of these prisoners was 5 ft. 3 in.

Among the male prisoners were eleven of the Native race, either of the full or half blood, and as they are included hereunder and it has been the custom to exclude them in statistics, especially where ratios to the general population are calculated, a brief summary now will allow of their being separated should the necessity arise. The youngest was 16; there were two aged 17 years, one with a previous conviction; one 18, with a previous conviction; and one aged 20. The average height of these youths was 5 ft. 7 in. Of the remaining six, in the age-range 21 to 24 were three, against one of whom two previous convictions were recorded; in the age-range 25 to 29 were two, one with an alias and eight previous convictions, and the other with five convictions had served a long sentence; the eleventh was 32 years of age and had three previous convictions. The average height of the Maori prisoners 21 years of age and over was 5 ft. 7½ in.

An analysis possessing some interest will be found in the following table:—

*Showing Ages and Previous Convictions of Distinct Male Persons sentenced in 1911 to Reformative Treatment.*

Previous Convictions.	Ages (Years).																			Total for All Ages.													
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69																	
One previous conviction	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	17	3	20				
Two to five previous convictions	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	13	4	7	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	11	47		
Six to ten previous convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	6	2	3	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	13	14	27	
Over ten previous convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	7	10	17	
Total previous convictions at each age	1	..	6	1	4	..	..	4	..	7	..	19	7	15	7	8	7	5	8	2	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	73	38	111
No previous convictions	1	7	4	..	4	7	26	22	15	13	4	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	..	1	3	6	1	3	11	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36			
Total prisoners at each age	1	8	7	6	5	10	37	29	17	13	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	147			

(a) No sentence of one year's imprisonment and over. (b) One sentence at least of one year's imprisonment or over.

In this table the same prisoner does not figure more than once; this precaution was necessary because for additional offences two of the prisoners have received additional hard-labour and reformative sentences, one of them being a youth of 16 with a very sinister record.

With the ages ranging from 15 to 65, the number under 25 years of age was 74. Thus, as 73 were over that age, half only were at what is presumed to be the more hopeful period for reform. Even if the juvenile-adult period be extended to all under 30, it will be seen that 44 prisoners are excluded. Though some of the younger prisoners were mentally or morally among the more degraded, this age division is something above a rough-and-ready classification.

It will be observed that three-fourths of the prisoners had previous convictions recorded against them, and that of these rather more than a half had served at least one sentence of a year or upwards. To the majority, therefore, imprisonment had ceased to exercise the terrors with which it fills the neophyte in crime.

As many as 63 out of 147 had one or more aliases, a clear indication of an entry upon a criminal career, and of these 1 had served a term as an habitual criminal. Of prisoners under 25 years of age, 49 had previous convictions, leaving 25 first offenders. Among the whole juvenile-adult class there were 71 with previous convictions, and 32 first offenders, who for some sufficient reason were not placed under probation under the First Offenders Act. Altogether, 36 only of the 147 persons convicted were first offenders. It is possible that some of them, in the absence of the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, may have been admitted to probation—some borderland cases—not many; but the fall of 14 granted probation under the First Offenders' Probation Act is not an unusual fluctuation, and does not encourage this belief. The following have been the numbers under that Act since it came into operation: 1908, 133; 1909, 80; 1910, 103; 1911, 94.

Among those without previous convictions included in the above table were 2, aged 18 and 19, who had been in Burnham (the total includes 11) and 4 (including 1 of these) were known to the police as possessing aliases.

If, in the matter of having a previous conviction, reformatory-treatment prisoners (less Maoris) be compared with distinct-convicted persons received during the year, other than those sentenced to reformatory treatment, the percentage proportions are as follows:—

	Reformatory Treatment.	Others.
Males	77.20	55.13
Females	44.44	74.67
Total	75.17	56.77

Among those sentenced to reformatory treatment, 9 were convicted of sexual offences, of whom 6 were under 25 years of age. With the exception of the above, and one case of arson, the offences of prisoners sentenced to reformatory treatment upon their first conviction were of an ordinary character not calling for special enumeration. Eighteen juvenile-adults among the above were, speaking generally, of the class upon whom the reformatory influence of the indeterminate sentence may be expected to react beneficially. It must not be presumed that persons with previous offences are hopeless—that that fact of itself makes it impossible to turn misdirected energy into a useful channel, or fit a man to adjust himself to a more moral environment; but the above table, read with the lengths of the head sentence in Table G in the appendix, demonstrates that a fair proportion of those sentenced to reformatory treatment are, as a class, no better than prisoners serving moderately long hard-labour sentences. With this may be said to go the corollary that no considerable number of those sentenced to reformatory treatment can be put into the same class. As far as possible selection has been made, and a number were placed at Invercargill, where they have open-air employment on the reclamation-works, and a number are tree-planting at the first-offenders' camp at Waipa, a place removed from public haunts and in an excellent climate.

The site of the projected reformatory at Waikeria, near Kawa, on the Main Trunk Railway, is admirably suited for the purpose. The land, 1,200 acres, is good, and practically all ploughable, and the gravel in the streams is of proper quality and sufficient quantity for making cement blocks for prison-construction. Buildings have been erected by paid labour for 20 prisoners and the staff, with the intention of making a start, and that start should be made without delay. The Government possesses a more valuable asset in this property than can be figured on a balance-sheet.

As giving some idea of the physique of those sentenced to reformatory treatment, the following calculations have been based upon the height of the European prisoners. Of the youths, estimating height for age, about 29 per cent. were undersized, and 14 per cent. were on the tall side. The average height, for what it is worth, may be stated at 5 ft. 5.95 in. The average height of those aged 21 years and over was 5 ft. 6.92 in. Ranging between 5 ft. 10½ in. and 6 ft. 0½ in. were 8.5 per cent., and 30 per cent. ranged in height between 5 ft. 1 in. and 5 ft. 5½ in.

During the year the Prisons Board advised the release upon the following terms of 7 prisoners undergoing reformatory treatment: 4 women and 1 man on probation adjusted to the needs of each case, 1 man unconditionally, and a youth on transfer to the Burnham Industrial School. The recommendations were given effect to.

The question of release upon probation is an important one, whether it be under the First Offenders' Probation Act, or extended to habitual criminals, or prisoners undergoing reformatory detention. Without wishing to minimize the *role* of heredity, it must be acknowledged that environment, even in its most restricted and least scientific sense, plays a very important part in the production of the criminal and his continuance in that character. In gaol his anti-social proclivities are repressed—frequently the bad criminal is a “good prisoner”—the environment is simplified, his life is ordered for him, and he soon recognizes that it is hard to kick against the pricks. When in due course the Board thinks fit to recommend his release, all the time and labour will have been wasted if on being turned into a complex world he should find and follow the line of least resistance. In a world rendered less complex by placing him in an occupation for which he is fitted, in a suitable locality, and for a time keeping over him the hand of the law, unseen but lightly touching, sufficiently to steady him, he will find conditions to which he is able to adjust himself. Hitherto, release on probation has not presented the difficulties which one foresees, because, the number dealt with being comparatively small, it has been possible to find suitable occupation and to make arrangements for periodical reporting; but the time is approaching when more extensive and systematic arrangements must be made. The valuable work done by voluntary bodies, especially the Prisoners' Aid Societies, should be co-ordinated with any scheme introduced. The matter has been discussed with the Visiting Adviser, and the scheme he has drafted commends itself as being on practical lines, making provision as it does for seeking out employment in anticipation, instigating necessary investigations regarding its suitability, placing the probationer therein, reporting on his progress, and carrying out adequate supervision without having recourse to police surveillance.

Table C in the appendix divides the distinct-convicted persons received during the year according to degree of education. The influence of education on statistics of crime is interesting. It has been observed that, in general, the more liberally educated a people the less tendency there is to crime, especially to crimes of violence. (One excludes from the category of crime, for obvious reasons, the irresponsible acts of mentally defective persons.) In some countries endemic forms of crime, which have defied the severe penalties of the law for centuries, are of recent years, with the advancement of education among the people, tending to steadily disappear. Without exception, our older Warders and Gaolers when questioned have stated that they have not now to contend with the desperate and dangerous class of criminals with which they had to deal when first they entered the service. In this case due allowance must, of course, be made for more humane

methods. Our prisoners of better education are seldom criminals who have of set purpose employed their higher accomplishments in the commission of crime, in the manner of the professional criminal, but are mainly persons debased by drink, men who have made themselves "the beggar's companion and the constable's trouble." With us the main interest lies in prisoners with a very low standard of education. The facilities for learning to read and write in all British possessions argues—in the case, at any rate, of persons under middle age who cannot—that at the school age they must have played truant or been abnormally backward, or were neglected by their parents and others. When the school age had passed there was a significant lack of ambition in not attempting to overcome the handicap. Where any neglected person attempts to remedy his inability to read and write by so much as learning to read only, the implied initiative and perseverance immediately places him on a higher plane of citizenship. One naturally looks for a disproportionate number of illiterates among prisoners as compared with the free population. The actual number of prisoners classified according to education will be found in the table referred to, the significance of which will be greater when rearranged as hereunder:—

*Percentage Proportion of Distinct-convicted Persons calculated on the Prison Population compared with the Percentage Proportion of Free Persons aged 15 Years and over calculated on the Free Population of the same Age, showing those with a Very Low Standard of Education, those who Cannot Read, and those who Can Read but Cannot Write.*

—		Degree of Education.	Prisoners: Per Cent. of Prison Population.	Free Persons aged 15 Years and over: Per Cent. of Free Population aged 15 Years and over.
Males .. ..	Cannot read ..	..	3.60	0.95
	Low standard ..	..	4.20	1.42
	Can read only ..	..	0.60	0.47
Females .. ..	Cannot read ..	..	3.36	1.07
	Low standard ..	..	3.78	1.81
	Can read only ..	..	0.42	0.74
Both sexes ..	Cannot read ..	..	3.58	0.95
	Low standard ..	..	4.17	1.52
	Can read only ..	..	0.59	0.56

Thus placed the figures speak for themselves. Special attention should be directed to the relative differences between the absolutely illiterate and those who can read but have not learnt to write.

In the prisons there are not yet adequate facilities for the education of prisoners in school subjects, but something is being done. The actual number of prisoners for whom such instruction is indicated is comparatively few, and as these have been sentenced for varying periods for various offences, which to a large extent precludes their being grouped into classes in any one prison, difficulties were placed in the way of appointing an officer exclusively for this work. When any illiterate prisoner has expressed a desire to learn writing or simple arithmetic, arrangements have been made for him to work in his cell, and submit his exercises to an officer who has undertaken the supervision. Arrangements have also been made by supplying books and other facilities for some prisoners to pursue a higher branch of study. At Invercargill, where a number of ill-educated youths is collected, there have been for some time regular evening classes.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. A few who were on the sick-list for long periods (three at Auckland were ill for an average of 324 days), and a number who suffered for recurrent complaints (at Napier one prisoner was ill on eleven distinct occasions), combined to magnify the returns. Altogether 242 prisoners were ill on 353 occasions, any occasion incapacitating the patient for more than forty-eight hours, however insignificant the malady, being included.

The sick, so estimated, were 4.04 per cent. of the total (after deducting transfers from one prison to another) of all persons in custody during the year.

In Table A the total of the column dealing with the greatest number ill at any one time is given as 47. It must be understood that there were never so many ill on a given date, but the figure is the aggregate of the maximum return from each prison. The daily average of all prisoners sick was under 12. Twenty-nine prisoners were sent to the general hospital for treatment.

Six deaths occurred in prison, as against 8 in the previous year—4 at Auckland and 1 each at Wellington and Lyttelton.

The condition of the teeth of prisoners has been under consideration, and in a number of cases, especially of long-sentence prisoners, instructions were issued to have defects remedied.

There were 8 escapes during the year—the same number as in the previous year: Invercargill 2, Wellington 2, and 1 each from Waipa, Gisborne, and Hokitika, and one by jumping off the train when being escorted from Dunedin to Invercargill. In one case the prisoner was not recaptured.

There were 413 prison offences recorded against 252 prisoners, the details of which are given in the appendix.

Regarding our prisons, speaking generally, errors in design and construction make the difficulties of classification extreme. Of the larger prisons, those at Auckland and Invercargill are the only ones which possess any facilities. At Auckland the buildings are well constructed, and the progress being made with the new wing ensures the early abandonment of the last of the old wooden cell-houses. The work once completed, and the female wing transferred to the male prison, there will be separate sections and exercise-yards for different classes of prisoners. A small female prison conveniently situated within the estate should take the place of the female wing. The buildings are being erected by prison labour. The principal industry at this prison is stone quarrying and dressing for the buildings, and stone-breaking for road-metal, which is sold, and provides a profitable outlet for unskilled labour.

The Invercargill Prison is in the course of being built; at present it is a one-story structure with foundations permitting a second story, which is to be added. During the year a chapel-schoolroom with a basement for engine, dynamo, and cells for electric-light installation was completed, and a start was made with a two-story block of hospital ward and accessories, warders' quarters, and prison cells. The whole work has been and continues to be done by prison labour. The cement blocks used in the construction are well and expeditiously made by prisoners. The good quality of these blocks has raised a local demand, which has been supplied at a profit. The principal employment of the prisoners is upon the reclamation-works, which are being carried out in a very satisfactory manner.

The prison at Wellington has been added to at different periods under different emergencies, with no completed plan in view. The result has been that, save in the last substantial brick addition, there is difficulty in carrying out the supervision necessary, and there are some decidedly weak points which it is almost impossible to remedy satisfactorily. In the workshops boots are manufactured, the work being of a very fair standard. The circumscribed site of the prison limits the chances of occupation, and, to find an outlet for the labour of the prisoners, brick-making is carried out at Mount Cook. There is a complete plant and the work done is distinctly good, but the gang of prisoners with attendant warders marching to and from work through the public streets affords an unedifying spectacle. It seems apparent that this prison will have to be abandoned for one built to an approved plan on a more suitable site. Most civilized countries are considering the question of reorganization of their prison systems, and all are agreed that the design of the buildings is a most important factor in any scheme. Our neighbours in New South Wales have realized this to the extent of abandoning large and substantially built prisons.

The Lyttelton Prison is a strong building, but its design frustrates any attempt at complete classification of the prisoners. The exercise-yard is disproportionately small, and adds to the difficulties of keeping the different classes apart. The removal of the female prison would assist to some extent in overcoming these difficulties. The space within the walls available for the employment of prisoners is inadequate.

There is nothing to be added to what has been said hitherto about the Dunedin Prison building, and the same remark applies to Napier. At both these institutions the work has been carried out as in former years.

New Plymouth Prison is becoming more and more a place for habitual criminals. The principal outlets for labour are in the quarry and garden. The number of habitual criminals here accommodated during 1911 were as follows: At the beginning of the year there were in custody 28 prisoners (m., 26; f., 2); during the year 27 (m. 24; f., 3) were received, and 15 (m. 12; f., 3) were released upon probation: leaving at the end of the year 40 (m., 38; f., 2). There was a male habitual criminal not included above detained in the Dunedin Prison throughout the year.

The prison camps at Hanmer, Waipa, and Waiotapu are doing excellent work. Recognizing that these prisons could serve a valuable purpose in rehabilitating a certain class of offenders, the Department has exercised very careful consideration in the appointment of officers and the selection of prisoners. The result has been a substantial improvement in the order and discipline of the camps, the reduction of the evils of criminal contamination to a minimum, and, there is reason to believe, the introduction of a distinct reformatory agency. In addition to clearing fire-breaks, road-making, &c., the prisoners at the camps cleared 1,110 acres for planting, and planted 3,042,143 trees during the year.

The work of the Prisons Department has grown very considerably during the year under review, and I wish to acknowledge the substantial assistance and advice I have received from Mr. Kayll. You are aware of my opinion that he should be appointed Superintendent (or whatever may be considered the appropriate title) of the Waikeria Reformatory, an institution which it is intended to conduct on lines differing from the ordinary prison routine, but not, let it be clearly understood, upon any system of feather-bed and spoon-feeding.

I have stated that the work of the Department has grown and is growing. I wish to add that it is, with the time at my disposal, impossible for me, under present circumstances, to carry out the inspection of the prisons in the complete manner in which the work should be done. I am strongly impressed with the absolute necessity of a system of inspection by some officer whose duty it would be to continually move about to see that the daily routine of discipline and duty is carried out in an efficient and uniform manner. The want of uniformity is a fruitful source of discontent and complaint, especially with prisoners who have served a former sentence in another prison or been transferred; and I was particularly struck by a remark made by a prisoner who had served a sentence in another country, where the discipline was strict and the conditions hard, that he preferred it, because here different officers had different methods, and he never knew where he stood. The strictest discipline is compatible with the most humanitarian methods, when what constitutes discipline and responsibility is viewed from an enlightened standpoint.

I have, &c.,

FRANK HAY.

## FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

Table J shows that 94 persons were placed on probation, as against 108 in 1910. Of these 28 have so far satisfactorily carried out the terms of their licenses and been discharged; 7 have been rearrested, 1 absconded, 2 were granted permission to leave the Dominion, and 56 still remain under the supervision of the Probation Officers.

The amounts ordered to be paid by the various Courts towards the costs of prosecution amount to £343 4s. 8d., of which sum £196 9s. 4d. has already been paid.

## GAOLERS' REPORTS FOR 1911.

## AUCKLAND PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Auckland, 24th January, 1912.

I have the honour to forward the annual report on this prison for the year 1911, together with the usual returns for expenditure, &c.

On the first day of the year there were 215 male and 13 female prisoners, total 228, in custody. During the year 1,521 males and 136 females, total 1,657, were received. As compared with the previous year, 1910, this shows a decrease of 168 males, and an increase of 11 females; total decrease, 157.

The number of prisoners in custody at the commencement of the year who had been declared habitual criminals was 19. Seven were sentenced during the year, and 1 was received on transfer, making a total of 27. Thirteen were transferred to New Plymouth Prison on the expiration of their definite sentences; leaving 14 persons who had been declared habitual criminals in custody at the close of the year.

During the year 55 males and 4 females were received from the Courts on sentences of various terms for reformatory purposes. Two were received on transfer from other prisons, making a total of 61. Of this number, 22 were transferred to other prisons, leaving 39 reformatory-treatment prisoners in custody at the end of the year. These prisoners are included in the total number of prisoners received.

The daily average number of prisoners was 250·40, as against 288·49 in the year 1910, a decrease of 38·09. The greatest and the least number of prisoners in custody at any one time was 289 and 221 respectively. During the year 1,480 males and 127 females, total 1,607, were discharged, leaving 256 males and 22 females, total 278, in custody on the 31st December last.

There were no complaints from prisoners about the quality of the rations issued to them, and I consider the contractors carried out the conditions of their contracts satisfactorily.

There were 273 minor breaches of the prison regulations, which were dealt with by the Visiting Justices as follows: Cautioned, 70; bread-and-water, 65; forfeiture of marks, 141. There were three aggravated offences, and these were tried in open Court by a Stipendiary Magistrate, and punished by forfeiture of marks. One concerted act of disobedience to orders, of which the Justices took a very lenient view, accounts for 123 of the minor offences, and also for the comparatively large figures. I consider that, on the whole, the general conduct of the prisoners during the year has been good.

During the year 8 males were sent to the Auckland Hospital. The daily average of sick prisoners in that institution was 0·39, as compared with 1·63 in the previous year.

There was one execution during the year.

There were 4 deaths during the year, 1 at the District Hospital and 3 at the prison. In each case of a death at the prison a *post-mortem* examination was made, and an inquest held, and the jury, in accordance with the medical testimony, brought in a verdict of "Death from natural causes." In the former case, at the Auckland Hospital, the prisoner died from cirrhosis of the liver and heart-disease.

The industry of the prisoners has been good, with few exceptions. The following is a review of the more important work performed during the year: Continuing the erection of the south and west wings of the prison. On this work about three-fourths of the prisoners have been employed, and very good progress has been made. Ten cells on the first floor of the south wing have been occupied, and a similar number on the second floor are also ready for occupation, with the exception of three which require the doors to be fixed. The first and second floors in the west wing are now occupied. On the third floor of this wing good progress has been made, and it is expected that it will be ready for the roof in three months' time. Our single-cell accommodation has been increased by 45 during the past year.

The new building is now so far advanced that when the baths have been fixed in the west wing a commencement should be made to remove the old wooden buildings and rearrange the exercise-yard accommodation. In connection with the new building, quarrying, blacksmithing, carpentering, and general labouring-work are carried out by the prisoners under skilled supervision. Good work has been done in the various workshops—namely, carpenters', blacksmiths', tinsmiths', bootmakers', tailors', &c.



There have been several changes in the staff of the prison during the year, due to resignations, transfers, dismissal, the termination of the services of three probationary officers, and the transfer of the official head of the prison. The male subordinate staff now stands at 34 officers, which includes 1 temporary officer. The female officers are the Matron and 1 temporary assistant matron.

At Fort Cautley Prison there were 20 prisoners up till the 30th May, and 30 for the remainder of the year, making an average of 25·91 stationed there. Good progress has been made on the fortification-works, including making of gunpits, magazines, &c., also roadmaking, stone-breaking, &c. The female prisoners have been employed, as in former years, washing and the making and repairing of prison clothing.

#### THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

There were 10 males and 2 females on probation on the 1st January, 1911. During the year 18 males were sentenced to various terms of probation (13 at the Supreme Court and 5 at the Magistrate's Court), and 5 were transferred from other districts, making a total of 35. 5 males and 2 females, total 7, whose terms of probation expired during the year, carried out the conditions of their licenses satisfactorily; 3 absconded; 1 received a sentence for another offence committed during his term of probation, and also was sentenced for the breach of his license of conditional liberty; and 7 were transferred to other districts; total, 18; leaving 17 males on probation at the end of the year. In addition to these there were also 5 habitual criminals on probation, 2 of whom were transferred here during the year, and, I may add, have so far carried out the conditions of their licenses satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

H. McMURRAY,

Acting-Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

#### DUNEDIN PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Dunedin, 14th January, 1912.

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report on this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1911, and also to forward the usual returns, expenditure, &c.

I was appointed Gaoler here in November last, and commenced my duties in that capacity on the 13th of that month.

There were in confinement on the 1st January, 1911, 51 males and 7 females; the numbers received were 280 males, 34 females, and represent 247 and 28 individual persons of the respective sexes. Discharges during the same period numbered 302 males, 38 females, leaving 29 males and 3 females in custody on the last day of the year. The daily average was 39·50 males and 3·22 females; the greatest number of both sexes at one time was 56, and the least number 29.

The conduct, health, and industry of prisoners was good. Seven males underwent secondary punishment—bread-and-water diet—for breaches of the regulations, all minor offences. There were no aggravated prison offences.

Two males, one suffering from an affection of the eyes, and the other from Hodgkins' disease, were sent to the District Hospital for curative treatment, and at the close of the year were still inmates of that institution. One female was also treated there for uterine disease, cured, and discharged in the ordinary course. The daily average sick was 0·71.

There were no lunatics committed, and no prisoners declared habitual criminals.

At the Supreme Court 14 males and 2 females were sentenced to be detained for reformatory purposes for periods of from twelve months to five years; 6 of the number, including 1 female, were awarded hard-labour sentences of three months to two years in addition. There were no reformatory cases received from the lower Courts.

The quality of the rations was good, and there were no complaints from prisoners. This also applies to all necessities supplied by the contractors, who carried out the conditions imposed in every respect.

In the city, prisoners were employed making coir mats, and in keeping the prison, the Supreme Court, the police-station, and the grounds of these institutions in order. At Taiaroa Heads, where 18 prisoners were stationed throughout the year, a considerable amount of good work was done, some of which was as follows: Battery at Howlett Point completed; removal of the obsolete 7 in. guns, accessories, ammunition, &c., from Harrington Point; putting in water-service from reservoir to 6 in. battery; keeping in order some one mile and a half of the Heads Road; clearing slips; repairing sea-wall, &c. The Government buildings—viz., prison, Artillery Barracks, telephone-station, and two cottages—were put in thorough repair, cleaned, and received three coats of paint inside and out, the outbuildings being similarly treated. Cartage of all supplies and material of every description for the Defence, Public Works, and Marine Departments was done by prison labour. The female prisoners were employed at washing and laundry-work, and keeping their division clean.

Divine service was conducted each Sunday, either by Mr. Cumming, the prison chaplain, or some clergyman or member of one of the Churches.

The officers' conduct was good, and they carried out their duties satisfactorily.

## THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

On the 1st January, 1911, there were 4 males on the register of this district. During the year 8 males and 1 female were placed on probation; 1 male was transferred from another district, making 14, the total number dealt with—viz., 13 males, 1 female. For the same period 3 males completed their terms satisfactorily; 4 males were transferred to other districts; 1 male for the commission of a fresh offence received a sentence of three months' hard labour; and 1 male for failing to comply with the conditions of his release was sentenced to detention for reformatory purposes for twelve months. Nine males were accordingly struck off the register, leaving 4 males and 1 female on the books on the last day of the year. The habitual criminal released on probation, referred to in the annual report for the year 1910, absconded.

I have, &c.,

T. R. POINTON,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

## HANMER SPRINGS PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Hanmer Springs, 3rd January, 1912.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

There were 16 prisoners in custody on the 1st January; 34 males were received, and 15 discharged during the year, the average number in custody being 21.29.

Seven prisoners were transferred during the year, 1 to the prison camp for first offenders at Waipa, and 6 to Lyttelton. Four of these latter had been reported for minor prison offences, and were generally unsuitable for this place; the other two were sent for surgical treatment.

With the few exceptions mentioned above, the conduct of prisoners has been very good, and the work done on the plantations exceeds, on an average, that of any previous year, although many days were lost owing to the weather, which was exceptionally bad throughout the year.

The general health of prisoners has been very good. There was practically no sickness, except of a very slight nature, during the year.

The new common room proved a great comfort, and was very much appreciated by the prisoners, especially during the winter, which was very cold, there being hard frosts and heavy falls of snow.

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

One officer was transferred to Lyttelton Prison during the year.

The prisoners carried out the following work during the year: Cleared 220 acres; pits dug, 440,475; trees planted—*Larix europæa*, 111,000; *Pinus austriaca*, 379,740; *Pinus ponderosa*, 11,725; *Pinus muricata*, 5,500; *Alnus glutinosa*, 440: total, 508,405.

I have, &c.,

W. AYLING,

Acting-Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

## INVERCARGILL PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Invercargill, 25th March, 1912.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

There were in custody on the 1st January, 1911, 65 males and no females; received during the year, 102 males and 2 females; total, 167 males and 2 females. Discharged during the year, 106 males and 2 females. In custody at the end of the year, 61 males.

The conduct of the officers has been good, only 2 having been reported for neglect of duty. In the first case, that of a temporary officer, you decided that his services should be dispensed with. In the other you considered that a severe reprimand would meet the case.

There were 3 male lunatics received during the year, and several other prisoners who were suffering from the effects of drink, but under the existing arrangements all were removed to the hospital for treatment, on the recommendation of the Gaol Surgeon and by Visiting Justices' warrant. This arrangement continues to work most satisfactorily, and is in the best interests of all concerned. The quality of the rations supplied has been good, consequently there have been no complaints. The system you have recently introduced of purchasing in bulk tends towards economy, and also ensures a better article being supplied.

The conduct of the prisoners has, as a whole, been good. All punishments, with one exception, were for minor prison offences. In nearly every case the misconduct took place shortly after reception, but when a youth realizes that punishment for offending is certain he speedily recognizes the necessity of strict obedience, and seldom offends again.

The Crimes Amendment Act is having a decidedly good effect. Prisoners sentenced thereunder recognize that the term of their detention depends largely upon their conduct and industry, and that in the event of their misbehaving themselves such conduct will be regarded as an indication that they have not acquired the habit of self-control, and consequently are not fit to be released. This has a marked influence upon conduct, and it is very rarely that a prisoner in this class has to be punished. I am quite certain that, as the provisions of the Act become better known, even better results will be obtained.

Two prisoners escaped and 1 attempted to escape during the year; 2 were recaptured by prison officers, and 1 by the police. In each case a sentence of twelve months' additional imprisonment was ordered. Owing to the locality of the principal works and the youthfulness of the majority of prisoners located here, it may be expected that escapes and attempted escapes will at times occur, no matter how vigilant the staff may be.

The new prison is proving very suitable for its purpose, and is a distinct advance on the old institution, but much yet remains to be done. From long experience and personal observation I feel certain that no scheme of prison reform can be properly administered unless suitable buildings are provided. Proper classification must be made before any really good work can be done, and in order to do this the means for entirely separating the various classes of prisoners must be available. When the new wing at present in course of construction is completed it will be possible to give effect to a proper classification scheme with every prospect of success.

The various works in connection with prison-extension are progressing favourably. The new church, schoolroom, workshop, dynamo-house, and the storage-battery room have been completed. Electric light has been installed throughout the building. The additions to the south wing have received the second story, and should be ready for occupation next year. This will provide accommodation for 40 additional prisoners and for 7 single officers, and also a prison hospital with dispensary and isolation ward. The whole of the additions are being erected in hollow concrete blocks, and the manufacture of the blocks and the building of the wing is being carried out by prison labour. The additional accommodation is urgently required, and should be pushed on with all speed. The material for two additional married officers' cottages are on the ground, and I hope to have both finished in a few months' time.

The concrete-block industry continues to prosper. This form of building is steadily growing in favour. In my opinion concrete blocks as a building-material cannot be surpassed, and are much superior to bricks. They would be most suitable for the purpose of building railway-stations, drill-halls, schools, or other Government buildings, and, besides providing work for a large number of prisoners, would enable the Government to build with concrete at a less cost than timber.

The market-garden industry is still carried on with profit, but owing to the large amount of other work in hand at present it is not being developed to its full extent.

The work of reclaiming 2,450 acres of the Estuary flats is progressing very satisfactorily, and I hope to have the work completed within the time agreed upon. It is a large undertaking, involving the using of a considerable amount of machinery. The only difficulty experienced is that we have not accommodation for a sufficient number of men to carry on the work properly. When the new wing is completed this difficulty will be overcome. A bridge 19 chains in length has been built across the river to give access to the prison-area now being reclaimed. An embankment 14 chains in length has been built, making an approach to the bridge, and a tramway has been laid for the whole distance of 33 chains, thus connecting the prison with the site.

I am pleased to say that the system introduced over two years ago, by way of experiment, of transferring youths to this prison still continues. Practically all the prisoners confined in this prison are first offenders and under thirty years of age. Many of them require both a mental and a physical training. This training is being given, and the results are distinctly encouraging. In this connection evening classes were established over two years ago, and are still carried on. The average attendance at school numbers 30. The usual standards are observed, and every prisoner under twenty-five years of age is obliged to attend until he can pass the Fourth Standard. After this his attendance becomes optional, but all such youths are encouraged to take up some special line of study. In some cases a study of electrical engineering has been carried on through the International Correspondence schools. Other studies are also followed through the medium of text-books. School is held on three evenings per week, the hours from 6 p.m. till 7.30 p.m. being devoted to lessons, and from 7.30 p.m. till 8 p.m. to physical drill.

Divine service continues to be held every Sunday. The ministers of the various denominations attend in turn, assisted by Mr. McLean, City Missionary. The Roman Catholic prisoners have services once a month, and a weekly evening class for religious instruction presided over by the Rev. Dean Burke and Father Kavanagh.

#### THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

During the year 9 males were placed on probation, and 1 received on transfer from another district; 4 completed their terms of probation satisfactorily and were discharged, and the remaining 6 continue to carry out satisfactorily the conditions of their release.

I have, &c.,

M. HAWKINS,

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

#### LYTTELTON PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Lyttelton, 13th January, 1912.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of this prison, and to forward statistics for year ended 31st December, 1911.

At the beginning of the year there were 125 male and 20 female prisoners in custody, 11 males being habitual criminals; 569 males and 70 females were received, of whom 6 males were declared habitual criminals and 28 ordered to be detained for reformatory treatment. Of the females

received, 5 were sentenced to various terms for reformatory treatment; but, as 84 males and 15 females were admitted more than once, the individual prisoners received were 485 males and 53 females.

During the year 566 males and 80 females were discharged or otherwise disposed of, viz.: Males—on remission, 46; at expiration of sentence, 333; acquitted and after remand, 121; habituals transferred to New Plymouth when sentences were served, 7; transferred to other prisons, 41; to Burnham Industrial School, 8; to police, 7; and to mental hospital, 3. Of the females discharged, 19 were on remission, 46 at expiration of sentence, 8 acquitted and after remand, 3 were transferred to another prison, 3 to Te Oranga Home, and 1 to the Salvation Army Rescue Home. There were remaining in custody at the end of the year 128 males and 10 females, 10 males being habitual criminals, and 20 for reformatory treatment. Amongst the females remaining in custody 1 is for reformatory treatment, in addition to serving a sentence.

As the number of prisoners ordered to be detained for reformatory treatment increases, the problem of how to employ them suitably becomes harder to solve. A few of the youths are employed as wardsmen and cleaners, but the bulk of them have perforce to mix with and perform the same work as the ordinary prisoners. This is not conducive to their best interests, nor can their minds be expected to improve under those conditions. The necessary accommodation is lacking, and I would suggest that a separate institution be found for the female prisoners, and the female wing utilized for males detained for reformatory treatment, provided that suitable work can be found for them.

The chief industries carried on at this prison are tailoring and bootmaking. The long-sentence prisoners are put to this class of work, in which some of them take a keen interest. The work is undoubtedly well done, and will compare favourably with work of the same class turned out by private firms. As none of the prisoners are tradesmen, all of them being taught here, it is surprising how soon they become competent to do the work. I would be glad if tailoring could be done here for other Departments, as double the number of prisoners could then be employed. As it is, it is frequently difficult to find employment for all the prisoners.

A daily average of 41 prisoners has been employed working for the Borough Council—one party quarrying, dressing stone, and breaking road-metal; another party forming a new street, widening another street, building retaining-walls, widening the approach to the public cemetery, and building a handsome wall of dressed red stone, and in laying out, levelling, and grassing reserves. Excellent work has been done and permanent improvements effected which are a distinct benefit to the borough. Another small party has been employed at the Artillery Barracks, where, in addition to completing the drainage commenced last year, building lavatories, &c., they have also been quarrying, dressing, and carting stone for the building of a high retaining-wall where a tennis-court is to be formed. They have also done work at the Forts on Ripa Island as occasion required.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. There were 24 males and 2 females punished, 2 of the males being dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate. Taking into account the class of prisoners confined in Lyttelton Prison, the number of punishments are not excessive. In every prison there is a small section of malcontents who occasionally set authority at defiance, and have to be dealt with by the Visiting Justices. It also frequently happens that they influence others to commit themselves, and in this way punishments become more frequent. There has been no escape or attempted escape during the year.

The health of the prisoners has been good, although there has been a daily average of 3 males on the sick-list. This is accounted for by 4 males having been sent to the District Hospital, where 3 of them remained till their sentences expired. One of them afterwards died in the Hospital, and 1 is still in that institution, although his sentence expired over three months ago. Two of these prisoners were suffering from incurable diseases when admitted to prison, and never did a day's work, so they cannot be said to have become sick in prison. The fourth was returned to prison when well. One female prisoner was also in hospital for over five months; she was ill when admitted here. Had it not been for these cases there would have been very little sickness, for the remaining cases were trifling ailments, the prisoners being confined to their cells for a day or two only. One prisoner serving sentence was certified insane and transferred to the Sunnyside Mental Hospital.

The quality of food supplied has again been excellent. I would recommend, however, that some variation be made in the diet, which could be done at a minimum of extra expense.

The spiritual welfare of the prisoners has again been well cared for, three Church services being held each Sunday, and the local clergymen visiting at other times giving interviews to prisoners of their respective denominations. The Salvation Army officers and Mr. Small (evangelist) also attend every Saturday afternoon and interview the prisoners. Any that require help on discharge are offered admission into the Army Home until employment is found for them.

Several changes have taken place in the prison staff during the year from various causes. The services of the previous Chief Warder were dispensed with in January of last year. One temporary warder was discharged as unsuitable, and another temporary warder resigned. One Matron also resigned. Other officers have been appointed to fill the vacancies.

In a former report I made reference to the class of officers required when making appointments to the prison service. Every endeavour is being made to obtain the services of the best men possible. Although the conditions obtaining now are much better than they were some years ago, the remuneration and prospects are not sufficient to attract the best class of men. Those having such qualifications and the degree of education as would enable them to obtain a good position in life do not make application to join the service, men who would be suitable preferring to enter the Police Force, where the scale of pay is higher and the life more pleasant; hence an inferior class of men has to be taken on. Those after a time become negligent and indifferent about retaining an office when the pay on joining is not equal to that of an ordinary labourer,

and this results in a frequent change of officers. It should be borne in mind that to get men endowed with the necessary qualifications to undertake the responsible duties required of them, a higher remuneration should be offered than that by which their services could be obtained in ordinary employment, when the moral qualities of the individual are but slightly scanned, and where he is exempt from many restrictions and responsibilities to which a prison officer must of necessity be subjected. The lowest-grade officer should be a person superior to the ordinary run of men, that he may constantly present to those who may come under his charge an example worthy of imitation.

#### THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

There was 1 male on probation at the commencement of the year; he is satisfactorily carrying out the conditions of his license. One habitual criminal released on probation from New Plymouth Prison came to reside and work in this district, and reports himself to me regularly.

I have, &c.,

A. W. IRONSIDE,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

#### NAPIER PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Napier, 17th January, 1912.

I have the honour to forward the annual report on the working of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

There were in custody at the commencement of the year 28 males and 2 females; 244 males and 18 females were received, and 248 males and 19 females discharged during the year, leaving in custody at the end of the year 24 males and 1 female.

The health of the prisoners has been good, with the following exceptions: Two chronic cases, one of partial paralysis and one of rheumatism; one case of enteric, which developed immediately after admission. This prisoner was sent to the District Hospital, and was discharged convalescent, his sentence having expired in the meanwhile. Also one male lunatic, who was sent to the Porirua Mental Hospital, he having formerly been an inmate of that institution.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, only 3 cases having been dealt with by the Visiting Justice.

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

The prisoners have been mainly employed at the prison quarry procuring material for the local bodies. A certain number were employed for three months building a concrete basement for the Boys' Home. The trustees were well satisfied with this work.

#### THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

There were 2 males on the probation register on the 1st January; 2 males and 1 female were placed on probation during the year; 2 males completed their term with satisfaction, 1 male and 1 female were transferred to other districts, leaving 1 male on the register at the end of the year; also 1 male reported on probation from New Plymouth, having been discharged under the Habitual Criminals Act, 1908, and retransferred to the Auckland District.

I have, &c.,

A. A. GIDEON,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

#### NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, New Plymouth, 23rd January, 1912.

I have the honour to report herewith on the working of this prison for year ending 31st December, 1911.

There were 49 males (including 26 habitual criminals) and 4 females (including 2 habitual criminals) in custody at the commencement of the year. There were 110 males (including 24 habitual criminals) and 5 females (including 3 habitual criminals) received during the year, 98 males, of whom 12 were habituels, and 7 females, 3 of whom were habituels, were discharged; leaving in custody at end of year 61 males, of whom 38 were habituels, and 2 females, both habitual criminals.

Employment or homes were found for all habituels discharged, and also for a large number of hard-labour prisoners and others discharged after remand, &c. A number of these are doing well.

The health of prisoners has been good. Three males were admitted to the hospital. Of these 2 required hospital treatment on admission.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners has been good.

The rations and meat supplied have been of excellent quality, and an abundance of vegetables supplied from the prison garden.

The prisoners have been employed principally in the quarry. The sum of £332 0s. 4d. was received for sale of metal and gravel. The accounts for December which are still outstanding amount to £72 6s. 6d. There was also at the end of year over £150 worth of metal broken and ready for delivery. This was owing to the long spell of wet weather during the latter part of the year, when very little carting could be done.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

#### THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

There was no one placed on probation in this district during the year. One youth was transferred from another district, and is carrying out the conditions of his probation in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. COYLE,

Gaoler, Manager, and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

#### WAIOTAPU PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Waiotapu, 5th February, 1912.

I have the honour to report on the working of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

I took charge of the prison on the 15th June, 1911, on transfer from Wellington Prison.

The following are the statistics of population for the year: In custody on 1st January, 1911, 45 males; received during the year, 31 males; discharged and transferred during the year, 47 males; in custody at the end of the year, 29 males; daily average, 34.82 males.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent, there being only 14 minor cases of sickness during the year, and 4 cases of accidents on the works. One prisoner required medical attention to remove a splinter from the arm. The other accidents were slight cuts, and in no instance left any disfigurement or permanent injury.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, very satisfactory, and it is gratifying to see the great interest and intelligence shown in the work. Only on two occasions was it found necessary for the Visiting Magistrate to deal with offenders.

Very good progress has been made during the closing months of the year in the erection of permanent buildings at the new camp site on the Kaingaroa Plains, 6 prisoners being employed there assisting the Forestry Department tradesmen. The usual plantation-work carried out, as summarized hereunder, is very satisfactory, taking into account that it is practically the final of the preliminary work on this area of the plantation before moving to the new site.

The various food-supplies have been of excellent quality.

The conduct of the staff generally has been very good, keen interest being displayed in maintaining a standard of discipline and industry. One officer resigned from the service during the year, four were transferred to and from this prison, and one fined for neglect of duty.

Summary of year's plantation-work: Pitting, 2,335,500; tree-planting, 1,761,475; replanting failures, 209,400; clearing for tree-planting, 560 acres; general upkeep of plantation, road-forming, clearing fire-breaks, and clearing fern from young trees.

I have, &c.,

W. T. LEGGETT,

Acting-Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

#### WAIPA PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Waipa, 12th January, 1912.

I have the honour to present this my first report of the prison at Waipa.

I took charge of the prison on the 16th June last. There were in custody at the commencement of the year 15 males; 37 were received during the year; 4 were transferred to Auckland for medical treatment, 8 to Waiotapu to the second offenders' camp, and 1 to Wellington.

The conduct of the prisoners throughout the year has been good, there being only one punishment: this was for escaping by cutting out the window of his hut. The escapee was speedily recaptured, and sentenced at the Magistrate's Court to two years' hard labour cumulative on his present sentence.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Divine service is conducted by Mr. Davis, who is attached to the staff of the Church of England at Rotorua.

The rations throughout the year have been satisfactory.

In addition to the ordinary tree-planting work twelve new single huts have been built, and the remaining association huts have been converted into double single-cell huts. The officers' old huts have been divided into double single-cell huts for prisoners, bringing the cell accommodation up to 33. Four new huts have been built for the officers. These improvements have been greatly appreciated by officers and prisoners alike. The grounds have been laid out and foot-paths have been tarred and sanded, which assists to keep the huts clean; 3 acres have been

ploughed up, and potatoes, carrots, and onions have been planted. Several hives of bees have been procured, and the prisoners take a great interest looking after them. Several new pigsties have been built, and the pigs are in very good condition.

There are 75 per cent. of the prisoners working overtime, which in my opinion has a good effect in the camp. The following is a summary of the work done during the year by the prisoners on the plantations: Area cleared, 330½ acres; pitting, 171,000; planting, 760,013; planting blanks, 12,250. List of trees planted: *Pinus laricio*, 425,800; *Pinus teocote*, 2,263; *Larix europæa*, 270,500; blanks, 7,100; *Eucalyptus stuartiana*, 59,375; *Pseudo-tsuga douglassi*, 2,550; *Thuja gigantea*, 425; *Sequoia sempervirens*, blanks, 5,150.

During the year the Acting-Gaoler and three warders were transferred to other prisons, and three warders were received. The zeal and efficiency of the officers of the present staff cannot be too highly commended.

I have, &c.,

J. DOWN,

Acting-Gaoler.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.

#### WELLINGTON PRISON.

SIR,—

H.M. Prison, Wellington, 24th January, 1912.

I have the honour to forward annual returns and report of this prison for 1911.

On the 10th June I took charge here, on transfer from Dunedin (relieving Mr. Millington, the late Gaoler, who I regret to state died on the 29th June).

There were in custody on the 1st January 165 males and 33 females, total 198; 1,039 males and 174 females were received, total 1,213, of which number 153 males and 41 females were received twice and upwards. The actual individual admissions were 759 males and 96 females, total 855; 1,056 males and 185 females were discharged, total 1,241. In custody, 31st December, 148 males and 22 females, total 170. Three males and 2 females were sent to the public hospital; 1 female died while there, and the others after treatment were received back. Four males and 1 female were transferred to the mental hospital at Porirua; 1 male escaped, and has not been recaptured; 2 males and 3 females sentenced to reformatory treatment were released on probation on the recommendation of the Prisons Board.

The prisoners were employed at Mount Cook, brick and tile making; at Point Halswell and Dorset Point, on defence works; and at the Terrace, bootmaking, gardening, &c. All vegetables supplied for rations are grown in the grounds attached to the prison. The rations supplied by contractors have been of good quality.

The conduct of prisoners has been good, there being but 14 cases requiring punishment for minor prison offences.

The services of two temporary officers were dispensed with for negligence in connection with the escape from prison of a prisoner serving a long sentence.

Services were held every Sunday by ministers of the various denominations.

#### THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

On the 1st January there were 10 males and 2 females on probation; 18 males and 1 female were placed on probation during the year; 16 males and 3 females were discharged—viz., on expiration of period, 7 males and 2 females; transferred to other districts, 3 males and 1 female; left the Dominion (special permission being granted), 3 males; absconded, 1 male; rearrested for breaking conditions of license and sentenced to reformatory treatment, 2 males. On probation, 31st December, 12 males.

Two habitual criminals discharged on probation from New Plymouth Prison were transferred to this district. One has since died, and the other, after doing well for a time, again reverted to crime, was arrested and sentenced to a further term of imprisonment.

I have, &c.,

J. C. SCANLON,

Gaoler and Probation Officer.

The Under-Secretary for Justice, Wellington.





Table A—continued.

TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR 1911 (COUNTED ONCE EVERY TIME THEY WERE RECEIVED).

	Auckland.		Dunedin.		Hannar.		Invercargill.		Lyttelton.		Napier.		New Plymouth.		Waioapu.		Waipa Valley.		Wellington.		Minor Gaols.		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a.) In prison at beginning of year—																										
Sentenced to—																										
Simple imprisonment	1	20	4	9	..	..	..	..	3	15	2	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	36	8	20	1	10	16	10	126
Under three months' hard labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three months' hard labour and under one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
One year's hard labour and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Habitual criminals in reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminals receiving reformatory treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total criminals in prison under sentence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For trial or on remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total in prison for criminal offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in respective prisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In transitu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in custody on 1st January, 1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b.) Prisoners received during the year—																										
Sentenced to—																										
Simple imprisonment	13	..	11	1	..	..	4	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	54	3	57	57
Under three months' hard labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three months' hard labour and under one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
One year's hard labour and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminals for reformatory treatment only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total new criminals received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For trial or on remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total received for criminal offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total new persons received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On transfer or in transitu (including habitual criminals sent to reformatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals received at respective prisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table A—continued.  
TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—continued.

	Auckland.		Dunedin.		Hawke.		Invercargill.		Lyttelton.		Napier.		New Plymouth.		Waiotapu.		Waipa Valley.		Wellington.		Minor Gaols.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(c.) Discharged during the year—																									
On expiration of sentence, not including habitual criminals or prisoners sentenced to reformatory treatment	1,121	94	203	28	15	..	76	1	372	65	184	13	51	4	30	..	15	..	898	165	589	11	3,554	381	3,935
On bail or probation	21	2	20	2	..	..	6	..	14	1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	31	1	123	8	131
Died	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	1
Executed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Absconded and not retaken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Released on recommendation of Prisons Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	14	7	21
Total criminals discharged to freedom	1,147	96	223	30	15	..	82	1	386	67	189	15	66	7	30	..	15	..	924	169	621	12	3,698	397	4,095
Acquitted and after remand	230	30	54	4	..	..	15	..	108	7	4	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	32	12	69	5	533	58	591
Total persons discharged to freedom	1,377	126	277	34	15	..	97	1	494	74	193	15	87	7	30	..	15	..	956	181	690	17	4,231	455	4,686
Debtors	25	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	23	..	80	..	80
Lunatics transferred to mental hospitals	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	11	1	26	..	28
Total persons discharged from prison	1,407	126	283	34	15	..	100	1	503	74	199	15	90	7	30	..	15	..	971	182	724	18	4,337	457	4,794
Transferred to other prisons or police	73	1	19	4	7	..	6	1	63	6	49	4	8	..	17	..	13	..	85	3	327	18	667	37	704
Totals discharged from respective prisons	1,480	127	302	38	22	..	106	2	566	80	248	19	98	7	47	..	28	..	1,056	185	1,051	36	5,004	494	5,498
(d.) In prison at the end of year—																									
Simple imprisonment	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	12
Under three months' hard labour	37	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	10	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	13	..	95	6	101
Three months' hard labour and under one year	37	7	6	..	3	..	7	..	26	8	12	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	120	20	140
One year's hard labour and upwards	139	10	12	1	19	..	28	..	64	2	5	1	10	..	19	..	21	..	83	13	..	..	400	27	427
Habitual criminals in reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	41
Criminals receiving reformatory treatment	15	1	6	..	6	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	80	1	81
Total criminals in prison	232	20	27	3	28	..	61	..	115	10	23	1	58	2	29	..	24	..	136	20	13	..	746	56	802
For trial or on remand	23	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	11	1	65	5	70
Total in prison for criminal offences	255	22	29	3	28	..	61	..	128	10	24	1	61	2	29	..	24	..	148	22	24	1	811	61	872
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatics	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total persons in prison	256	22	29	3	28	..	61	..	128	10	24	1	61	2	29	..	24	..	148	22	24	1	812	61	873
In transitu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in custody at respective prisons	256	22	29	3	28	..	61	..	128	10	24	1	61	2	29	..	24	..	148	22	24	1	812	61	873

**Table B.**  
DETAILS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF EACH PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1911.

—		Auckland.	Dunedin.	Haumer.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Waioapu.	Waipa.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners	Male	233-27	39-50	21-29	58-19	132-97	31-76	52-76	34-82	22-71	161-60	20-21	799-08
	Female	7-13	8-22	..	0-01	13-54	1-79	2-98	..	..	24-52	0-99	64-18
Totals		250-40	42-72	21-29	58-20	136-51	33-55	55-74	34-82	22-71	186-12	21-20	836-26
Expenditure—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances	..	6,105 18	82,375 11 9	627 16 5	1,994 17 10	3,683 5 11	971 0 5	1,237 10 6	1,025 6 8	611 4 4	44,925 15 11	1,585 1 0	25,203 7 5
Uniforms	..	247 1 5	113 4 5	34 10 1	59 17 10	109 5 8	23 17 6	38 0 3	58 17 0	21 14 8	136 18 9	..	843 7 7
Bedding and clothing, furniture, &c.	..	527 10 3	25 8 0	56 12 10	237 13 3	313 15 2	44 19 9	117 17 11	173 17 7	123 0 1	353 19 6	26 19 8	2,061 14 0
Fuel, light, water, sanitary, &c.	..	585 8 3	213 2 8	59 18 8	147 4 9	504 11 11	148 5 9	175 6 5	94 12 6	58 3 11	603 17 7	282 10 0	2,878 2 5
Gratuities	..	121 14 1	27 1 9	18 19 9	30 15 8	79 14 5	10 16 3	70 14 0	46 2 3	21 0 4	88 7 11	7 3 6	522 9 11
Medicines and medical comforts	..	167 15 5	2 15 2	1 13 6	83 5 8	74 2 8	14 17 5	43 15 10	19 10 11	19 9 3	107 14 2	64 3 6	599 3 6
Rations and tobacco	..	1,987 16 2	352 15 8	388 13 6	451 12 5	1,343 17 9	305 17 9	566 19 8	692 19 2	330 10 0	1,592 13 9	479 14 8	8,493 10 6
Incidental expenses	..	290 19 11	114 10 7	84 11 4	228 3 4	117 19 5	61 8 10	237 7 7	67 8 0	219 16 6	386 15 7	3 19 6	1,813 0 7
Travelling - expenses and conveyance of prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,079 15 11
Totals	..	10,034 4	23,224 10 0	1,272 16	13,293 10	96,236 10 11	1,581 3	82,547 12	22,178 14	11,404 19	18,201 3	22,449 11	104,494 11 10

Table C.

TABLE SHOWING THE OFFENCES AND DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, 1911.

Offences.				Superior Education.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Unable to read.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the person—													
Convicted on indictment	..	..	..	..	..	61	6	1	..	3	..	65	6
Summarily convicted	..	..	..	..	..	76	3	1	..	2	..	79	3
Offences against property—													
Theft and deceit	..	..	..	5	..	505	23	2	..	13	1	525	24
Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	..	..	1	..	36	2
Miscellaneous—													
Vagrancy	..	..	..	2	..	236	75	..	1	14	3	252	79
Drunkenness	..	..	..	5	..	860	68	8	..	29	4	902	72
Others	..	..	..	4	1	739	51	4	..	33	..	780	52
				16	1	2,512	228	16	1	95	8	2,639	238

Table D.

TABLE SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUSIVE OF MAORIS) RECEIVED INTO GAOL DURING THE YEAR 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, BIRTHPLACE, AND AGE.

	Offences against the Person.				Offences against Property.				Miscellaneous.						Totals.	
	Convicted on Indictment.		Summarily convicted.		Theft and Deceit.		Mischief.		Vagrancy.		Drunkenness.		Other Offences.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Birthplaces—																
England and Wales ..	11	..	23	..	113	..	9	1	70	12	259	18	229	9	719	40
Scotland ..	5	..	2	..	31	1	..	..	22	3	139	6	77	5	276	15
Ireland ..	4	..	11	..	28	3	4	1	33	13	143	16	85	11	308	44
New Zealand ..	29	6	29	1	262	16	13	..	92	43	227	22	264	19	916	107
Australian States ..	8	..	3	1	55	4	4	..	18	7	59	7	63	8	210	27
Other British possessions ..	..	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	11	2	9	..	30	2
China ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	8	..
Other countries ..	8	..	10	1	24	..	5	..	15	1	64	1	46	..	172	3
Totals ..	65	6	79	3	525	24	36	2	252	79	902	72	780	52	2,639	238
Ages—																
Under 10 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 and under 12 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 and under 15 years ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
15 and under 20 years ..	4	..	2	1	51	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	77	4
20 and under 25 years ..	15	2	12	2	95	7	5	..	19	5	27	1	99	2	272	19
25 and under 30 years ..	12	2	21	..	117	4	9	..	33	8	87	5	135	3	414	22
30 and under 40 years ..	16	1	25	..	164	4	11	1	91	27	290	16	241	15	838	64
40 and under 50 years ..	10	1	15	..	60	5	7	1	41	22	232	20	148	20	513	69
50 and under 60 years ..	5	..	3	..	24	1	2	..	33	12	162	23	93	8	322	44
60 years and over ..	2	..	1	..	12	..	2	..	34	5	103	7	45	4	199	16
Totals ..	65	6	79	3	525	24	36	2	252	79	902	72	780	52	2,639	238
Totals, 1910 ..	69	..	164	5	693	10	63	6	474	114	1,068	100	452	24	2,983	259

Table E.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISTINCT NEW-ZEALAND-BORN CONVICTED PRISONERS OF EACH SEX (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES AND OFFENCES.

Offences.	Under 10.		10 and under 12.		12 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		25 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and upwards.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the person—																		
Convicted on indictment ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	12	2	2	2	7	1	3	1	29	6
Summarily convicted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	9	..	8	..	6	..	29	1
Offences against property—																		
Theft and deceit ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	3	62	5	62	3	77	4	19	1	262	16
Mischief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	13	..
Vagrancy ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	4	15	6	49	20	15	13	92	43
Drunkenness ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	1	40	4	100	9	73	8	227	22
Other offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	54	..	55	2	89	10	54	7	264	19
Totals..	..	..	..	..	4	..	59	3	158	13	189	17	333	44	173	50	916	107
Totals, 1910 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	75	3	199	9	249	35	331	51	182	28	1038	126
Totals, 1909 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	66	4	174	15	236	28	298	53	192	28	968	128
Totals, 1908 ..	..	..	1	..	5	..	71	4	190	17	203	24	287	43	118	22	875	110
Totals, 1907 ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	79	5	181	23	213	33	256	44	113	19	844	125
Totals, 1906 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	82	9	189	20	219	26	249	39	120	18	861	112
Totals, 1905 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	8	172	25	196	27	195	38	99	17	739	115
Totals, 1904 ..	..	1	..	2	3	..	83	9	172	25	219	19	187	34	73	17	740	104
Totals, 1903 ..	..	..	..	2	5	..	79	9	191	16	187	21	177	36	60	21	701	103
Totals, 1902 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	77	5	192	9	147	17	128	35	57	12	603	78
Totals, 1901 ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	74	7	175	22	114	20	143	38	40	8	551	95
Totals, 1900 ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	79	8	166	19	110	15	120	28	36	9	518	79
Totals, 1899 ..	..	..	..	..	3	2	91	9	147	14	101	16	116	19	36	9	494	69
Totals, 1898 ..	..	..	1	..	9	..	87	7	143	19	91	17	93	18	29	8	453	69
Totals, 1897 ..	..	1	..	1	3	..	82	11	129	15	85	17	77	13	26	5	404	61
Totals, 1896 ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	100	11	120	7	105	19	67	15	18	7	414	59
Totals, 1895 ..	..	1	..	2	11	..	122	10	111	16	89	20	63	9	17	5	416	60
Totals, 1894 ..	..	..	..	3	8	..	86	11	95	14	95	17	46	8	19	4	352	54
Totals, 1893 ..	..	1	..	1	10	..	76	10	78	12	74	15	42	5	25	6	307	48
Totals, 1892 ..	..	1	..	1	15	..	78	12	78	16	45	12	45	4	18	3	281	74

Table F.

TABLE SHOWING DISTINCT PERSONS IMPRISONED AFTER CONVICTION FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population.	Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
1906	2,966	33.12	1909	3,159	32.51
1907	3,091	33.63	1910	3,242	32.66
1908	3,009	31.84	1911	2,877	28.35



Table H.

VISITS OF THE VISITING JUSTICES TO THE LARGER PRISONS DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
<b>Auckland:</b>													
Hon. W. Beehan, M.L.C. ..	7	3	5	4	1	4	2	..	..	..	5	5	36
F. G. Clayton ..	3	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hon. T. Thompson, M.L.C. ..	6	2	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	17
Hon. W. McCullough ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
J. H. Hannan ..	4	3	2	1	5	2	4	3	4	2	4	1	35
Colonel A. Hume ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<b>Dunedin:</b>													
J. R. Bartholomew, S.M. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
J. Arkle ..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	9
R. Chisholm ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
H. Y. Widdowson, S.M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
<b>Invercargill:</b>													
F. G. Stone ..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	17
William Todd ..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
William Scandrett ..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	2	13
<b>Lyttelton:</b>													
W. W. Collins ..	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	34
J. A. H. Marciel ..	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
J. Garrard ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	2	1	1	..	2	14
C. Ferrier ..	..	..	2	..	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	11
H. W. Bishop, S.M. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Colonel A. Hume ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Napier:</b>													
J. S. Large ..	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	52
<b>New Plymouth:</b>													
H. S. Fitzherbert, S. M. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
H. Weston ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
D. Berry ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
C. Ahier ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	7
E. Dockrill ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
<b>Waioapu:</b>													
R. W. Dyer, S.M. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Colonel A. Hume ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Waipa:</b>													
R. W. Dyer, S.M. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
Colonel A. Hume ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<b>Wellington:</b>													
J. R. Blair ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
J. Lachman ..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Colonel A. Hume ..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
E. Arnold ..	4	6	4	2	3	3	4	8	6	4	1	3	43
T. Duncan ..	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

**Table I.**  
**PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1911.**

No.	Offence.	Punishment
AUCKLAND PRISON.		
1-112	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	Reduced 8 marks each.
113-123	" .. .. .	Severely cautioned.
124	" .. .. .	Reduced 8 marks.
125	Using insolent and threatening language to his officer ..	Deferred for one week to see how he behaves.
126	Repeated idleness at work .. .. .	24 hours bread and water, and fined 7 days marks.
127	Repeatedly refusing to do the work ordered .. .. .	Ditto.
128	Writing a clandestine letter to a fellow-prisoner .. ..	"
129	Having prohibited articles in his possession .. .. .	"
130	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	24 hours bread and water.
131	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
132	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	"
133	Idleness at work .. .. .	"
134	Loitering away from his banker.. .. .	"
135	Defiant and insubordinate language to his officer .. ..	"
136	Interfering with an officer in the execution of his duty ..	Allowed to stand over.
137	Defiant behaviour and insolent language to his officer ..	"
138	Idleness at work .. .. .	Reduced 42 marks.
139	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	24 hours bread and water.
140	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	2 days bread and water.
141	Insolence to his officer .. .. .	Reduced 48 marks.
142	Entering the bootmakers' shop without permission .. ..	24 hours bread and water.
143	Destroying prison property .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
144	Blocking the closet with rags and oakum .. .. .	"
145	Talking while at work and not desisting when ordered ..	Cautioned.
146	" .. .. .	"
147	" .. .. .	"
148	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	2 days bread and water.
149	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	"
150	Communicating with another prisoner without permission ..	"
151	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
152	Assaulting Warder Bemrose .. .. .	To forfeit marks sufficient to earn remission of three months of sentence.
153	Using threatening and insulting language to his officer ..	Allowed to stand over.
154	Using another prisoner's ration of porridge .. .. .	"
155	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
156	Disobedience of orders, and threatening language .. ..	Reduced 24 marks.
157	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	Allowed to stand over.
158	" .. .. .	"
159	Indecent behaviour .. .. .	Cautioned.
160	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
161	Writing a clandestine letter and attempting to send it out of prison ..	"
162	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	Reduced 8 marks.
163	Making a false statement .. .. .	"
164	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
165	" .. .. .	Severely cautioned.
166	Assaulting Chief Warder McMurray .. .. .	To forfeit marks representing remission of one month of sentence.
167	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	24 hours bread and water.
168	Damaging prison property .. .. .	"
169	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	48 hours bread and water.
170	Smoking in his cell, and being in possession of prohibited articles	2 days bread and water.
171	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
172	Damaging prison property .. .. .	Discharged with a caution.
173	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	1 day bread and water, and reduced 16 marks.
174	Insulting language to the Acting-Gaoler .. .. .	1 day bread and water.
175	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
176	Continued loud talking during working-hours .. .. .	"
177	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	"
178	Delaying and obstructing his fellow-prisoners at work ..	"
179	Insolence to his officer .. .. .	Allowed to stand over.
180	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	Convicted to come up for sentence when called upon.
181	Insolent behaviour .. .. .	Ditto.
182	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
183	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	1 day bread and water.
184	Using insulting language to the Chief Warder .. .. .	Reduced 8 marks.
185	Insolence to his officer .. .. .	Allowed to stand over.
186	Speaking disrespectfully of the Chief Warder .. .. .	Reduced 16 marks.
187	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	1 day bread and water.
188	Damaging prison property .. .. .	"
189	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	Reduced 8 marks.
190	Insolence to his officer .. .. .	"
191	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
192	Using obscene and disgusting language in stone-cutting yard..	3 days bread and water.
193	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. .. .	"
194	Being in possession of a paper with drawings of skeleton keys	"
195	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	2 days bread and water.
196	Throwing water over his officer .. .. .	Reduced 18 marks.
197	Throwing his water-dipper at his officer .. .. .	To come up for sentence when called upon.
198	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	"



Table I—continued.

## PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1911—continued.

No.	Offence.	Punishment.
AUCKLAND PRISON—continued.		
199	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	2 days bread and water.
200	Using threatening language to his officer.. ..	"
201	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	"
202	Refusing to obey an order .. ..	Cautioned.
203	Leaving his banker for a purpose other than that for which he had permission .. ..	"
204	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	"
205	" .. ..	To come up for sentence when called upon.
206	" .. ..	2 days bread and water, and reduced 24 marks.
207	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. ..	To come up for sentence when called upon.
208	Threatening language and insolence to his officers .. ..	"
209	Purloining a cell-bag and a piece of tape from the workshops.. ..	1 day bread and water.
210	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	2 days bread and water.
211	" .. ..	Allowed to stand over.
212	Writing a clandestine letter to Dr. Murray, the Prison Surgeon .. ..	"
213	Disobedience of orders .. ..	2 days bread and water.
214	" .. ..	Allowed to stand over.
215	Using obscene and improper language to his officer .. ..	"
216	Writing a clandestine letter and surreptitiously sending it out of the prison .. ..	To come up for sentence when called upon.
217	Writing a clandestine letter .. ..	2 days bread and water.
218	Writing a clandestine letter and surreptitiously sending it out of the prison .. ..	To come up for sentence when called upon.
219	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	Reduced 48 marks.
220	" .. ..	Reduced 24 marks.
221	Having prohibited articles secreted in a cupboard of which he keeps the key .. ..	"
222	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	Reduced 48 marks.
223	Idleness at work .. ..	1 day bread and water.
224	Continued talking with fellow-prisoners whilst at work .. ..	"
225	Using insubordinate language to his officer .. ..	"
226	Insolent and defiant behaviour towards his officer.. ..	To come up for sentence when called upon.
227	Using improper language to his officer .. ..	"
228	Insolence to his officer when being searched .. ..	"
229	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. ..	"
230	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	"
231	" .. ..	2 days bread and water.
232	Writing a clandestine letter to a female prisoner .. ..	Reduced 24 marks.
233	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	2 days bread and water.
234	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. ..	Reduced 24 marks.
235	Threatening language and attempt to assault his officer .. ..	To come up for sentence when called upon.
236	Writing clandestine letters to male prisoners .. ..	"
237	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	2 days bread and water.
238	Using obscene and threatening language to his officer .. ..	Reduced 24 marks.
239	Having prohibited articles secreted in his cell .. ..	1 day bread and water, and reduced 36 marks.
240	Disobedience of orders (two charges) .. ..	2 days bread and water.
241	Assaulting his officer (Warder Robert Thompson) .. ..	7 days bread and water, and to forfeit six months' marks.
242	Inciting his fellow-prisoners to mutiny .. ..	Ditto.
243	Idleness at his work, and disrespect to his officer .. ..	2 days bread and water, and reduced 24 marks.
244	Making use of grossly insulting, obscene, and threatening language to his officer .. ..	1 day bread and water.
245	Idleness at work .. ..	"
246	Disobedience of orders .. ..	2 days bread and water.
247	Using insulting language to his officer .. ..	Reduced 16 marks.
248	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	2 days bread and water.
249	Disobedience of orders .. ..	To come up for sentence when called upon.
250	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	"
251	Disobedience of orders, and using improper language to his officer .. ..	1 day bread and water, and reduced 24 marks.
252	Insolence to his officer .. ..	Convicted and discharged.
253	Disobedience of orders .. ..	"
254	Insolence to his officer .. ..	1 day bread and water.
255	Disobedience of orders .. ..	"
256	Insolence to his officer .. ..	"
257	Refusing to obey an order .. ..	"
258	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	Cautioned.
259	" .. ..	2 days bread and water.
260	Writing a clandestine letter to a female prisoner .. ..	1 day bread and water.
261	Leaving his cell without permission .. ..	"
262	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	Allowed to stand over.
263	Having prohibited articles in his cell .. ..	"
264	" .. ..	"
265	Undertaking work in tailor's shop without permission .. ..	Convicted.
266	Disobedience of orders .. ..	"
267	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	"
268	" .. ..	1 day bread and water, and reduced 24 marks.
269	" .. ..	Reduced 24 marks.
270	" .. ..	Convicted.
271	Irreverent behaviour at Divine service .. ..	"
272	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	"
273	Leaving his cell without permission .. ..	"
274	Disobedience of orders .. ..	"
275	Insolence to his officer .. ..	"
276	Being in possession of prohibited articles.. ..	"

Table I—continued.

## PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1911—continued.

No.	Offence.	Punishment.
DUNEDIN PRISON.		
277	Damaging prison property .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
278	Refusing to go to labour .. .. .	"
279	Hooting at his fellow-prisoners .. .. .	"
280	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	"
281	Breach of prison rules .. .. .	2 days bread and water.
282	" .. .. .	"
283	Insolence to his officer .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
284	Inciting a fellow-prisoner .. .. .	"
285	Breach of prison rules .. .. .	1 day bread and water.
286	Refusing to go to labour .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
287	Hooting at his fellow-prisoners .. .. .	"
288	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	"
289	Refusing to go to labour .. .. .	"
290	Hooting at his fellow-prisoners .. .. .	"
291	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	"
292	Destroying prison property .. .. .	"
293	Obscene language to his officer .. .. .	"
294	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	1 day bread and water.
295	Resisting his officer .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
296	Insolence to his officer .. .. .	"
297	Refusing to go to labour .. .. .	"
298	" .. .. .	"
HANMER SPRINGS PRISON.		
299	Idleness, and inciting other prisoners to cease work .. .. .	To forfeit tree-planting marks, and transferred.
300	" .. .. .	Ditto.
301	Refusing to turn out to work .. .. .	"
302	Loafing on the works, and inciting others to do likewise .. .. .	"
INVERCARGILL PRISON.		
303	Writing clandestine letters .. .. .	To forfeit 84 marks.
304	Smoking on works .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
305	Committing nuisance .. .. .	To forfeit 84 marks.
306	Obscene language to fellow-prisoner .. .. .	"
307	" .. .. .	"
308	Assaulting fellow-prisoner .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
309	Wilful mismanagement of work .. .. .	"
310	Refusing to work .. .. .	"
311	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	To forfeit 84 marks.
312	Disrespect to his officer .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
313	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	To forfeit 56 marks.
314	Obscene language to fellow-prisoner .. .. .	"
315	Disturbing quiet of prison .. .. .	To forfeit 84 marks.
316	Smoking on works .. .. .	1 day bread and water.
317	Using obscene language and disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
318	Destroying ration of bread .. .. .	2 days bread and water.
319	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
320	" .. .. .	1 day bread and water.
321	Obscene language to fellow-prisoner .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
322	Being idle and negligent at work .. .. .	2 days bread and water.
323	" .. .. .	"
324	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	"
325	" .. .. .	"
326	" .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
327	" .. .. .	To forfeit 84 marks.
328	" .. .. .	Convicted and discharged.
329	Insulting and threatening language to his officer .. .. .	"
330	Personal violence to his officer .. .. .	7 days bread and water.
331	Making false complaints .. .. .	To forfeit 84 marks.
332	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	"
333	Damaging prison property .. .. .	2 days bread and water.
334	Disobeying prison regulations .. .. .	"
335	Being idle and negligent at work .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
336	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
337	Disturbing the quiet of the prison .. .. .	Ditto.
338	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	To forfeit 84 marks, and to be kept from other prisoners, and put on oakum-picking until further orders.
339	Damaging prison property .. .. .	14 days bread and water, and to forfeit 728 marks.
340	Disobedience of orders .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
LYTTELTON PRISON.		
341	Inciting a prisoner to disobey orders, and using obscene language to an officer .. .. .	To forfeit 42 marks.
342	Idleness and disobedience of orders, and using obscene language to an officer .. .. .	3 days bread and water.
343	Noisy conduct and damaging prison property .. .. .	48 hours bread and water.
344	Refusing to do work ordered, and being in possession of prohibited articles .. .. .	To forfeit 42 marks.

Table I—continued.

## PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1911—continued.

No.	Offence.	Punishment.
LYTTELTON PRISON—continued.		
345	Defacing his cell, damaging prison property, and being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water.
346	Disobedience of orders, using obscene language, and disturbing the quiet of the prison	24 hours bread and water.
347	Obstructing an officer in the execution of his duty, and resisting when being removed to separate cell	2 days bread and water.
348	Attempting to convey a letter into the female prison	3 days bread and water.
349	Refusing to do work ordered	
350	Disobedience of orders, and insolent and threatening behaviour to his officer; using obscene language to his officer when being searched	"
351	Damaging prison property	2 days bread and water.
352	Being in possession of prohibited articles	To forfeit 42 marks.
353	Attempting to strike the Assistant Matron, and disturbing the quiet of the prison	2 days bread and water.
354	Refusing to work when ordered	3 days bread and water.
355	Using obscene language and insolence	24 hours bread and water.
356	Disturbing the quiet of the prison, and using obscene language	
357	Disobedience of orders, and using insulting language	3 days bread and water.
358	Using obscene language to an officer	"
359	Sending out a letter surreptitiously	To forfeit 48 marks.
360	Being in possession of prohibited articles	
361	Having a pipe in his possession	To forfeit 42 marks.
362	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	
363	Damaging prison property, threatening language, and attempting to strike an officer	"
364	Wilfully damaging prison property	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
365	"	Ditto.
366	Using obscene language	"
367	"	"
368	Disturbing the quiet of the prison, and using obscene language	24 hours bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
369	Refusing to work, and inciting other prisoners to cease work	To forfeit 42 marks.
370	"	"
371	Throwing tea at an officer, damaging prison property, and using obscene language	"
372	Disobedience and using obscene language	2 days bread and water.
373	Preferring a false complaint against Warder Anthony	Ordered to be kept in close confinement for 21 days in a light cell without irons.
374	"	Ditto.
375	Insulting and threatening language to an officer	To forfeit 42 marks.
376	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	24 hours bread and water.
377	"	
378	Using obscene language to an officer	To forfeit 48 marks.
379	Idleness, and using obscene language to an officer	48 hours bread and water.
380	Using obscene language to an officer	To forfeit 48 marks.
381	Being in possession of prohibited articles, and damaging prison property	24 hours bread and water.
382	Throwing his napping-hammer at an officer	To forfeit 84 marks.
383	Using obscene and threatening language	To forfeit 48 marks.
384	Attempting to send out a letter surreptitiously	
385	Disobedience and insolence to an officer	24 hours bread and water.
386	Idleness and insolence, and being in possession of prohibited articles	3 days bread and water.
387	Making filthy remarks about an officer, and using threatening language	48 hours bread and water.
NAPIER PRISON.		
388	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	3 days bread and water.
389	Disobedience of orders, and using threatening language to his officer	2 days bread and water.
390	Disobedience of orders	24 hours bread and water.
NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.		
391	Idleness	24 hours bread and water.
392	"	To forfeit 3 days' marks.
393	Refusing to work, and using threatening language	24 hours bread and water.
394	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Fined marks, value 5s.
395	Idleness	Tobacco stopped for 24 hours.
396	Using threatening language	3 days bread and water.
397	"	"
398	Disobedience of orders	"
WAIOTAPU PRISON.		
399	Attempting to cause to be delivered six clandestine letters	Fined 14 days' marks.

Table I—continued.

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES DURING THE YEAR 1911—continued.

No.	Offence.	Punishment.
WELLINGTON PRISON.		
400	Using improper and filthy language to his officer .. ..	3 days bread and water.
401	Using improper language to his officer .. ..	"
402	" .. ..	24 hours bread and water.
403	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner .. ..	"
404	Threatening behaviour to his officer .. ..	To forfeit 48 marks.
405	Fighting on the works .. ..	2 days bread and water.
406	Refusing to work, and insolence to his officer .. ..	12 hours bread and water.
407	Fighting with a fellow-prisoner .. ..	2 days bread and water.
408	Idleness and loitering on the works; disturbing the quiet of the prison	3 days bread and water.
409	Loitering on the works, insolence to an officer, and disobedience of orders	2 days bread and water.
410	Loitering on the works, and insolence to his officer ..	1 day bread and water.
411	Using obscene language to his officer .. ..	2 days bread and water.
412	Insulting and threatening language to his officer ..	24 hours bread and water.
413	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner .. ..	To forfeit 48 marks.

Table J.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1908.

AGES AND TERMS OF PROBATION OF OFFENDERS PLACED UNDER THE ACT DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Ages.		Four Months and under.	Six Months.	Nine Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" 15 " 20 "	.. ..	3	3	2	9	..	5	..	..	22
" 20 " 25 "	.. ..	2	2	..	10	..	10	5	2	31
" 25 " 30 "	.. ..	1	5	..	3	1	2	5	1	18
" 30 " 40 "	.. ..	..	2	..	3	1	5	2	..	13
" 40 " 50 "	.. ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	5
" 50 " 60 "	.. ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
60 years and upwards	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	.. ..	9	13	2	27	2	24	14	3	94

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