

SESSION II.
1923.
NEW ZEALAND.

PRISONS

(REPORT ON) FOR THE YEAR 1922-23.

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

The Hon. the MINISTER IN CHARGE OF THE PRISONS DEPARTMENT to His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

MY LORD,—

Wellington, 31st July, 1923.

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the report of the Prisons Department for the year 1922-23.

I have, &c.,

C. J. PARR,

Minister in Charge of Prisons Department.

The CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF PRISONS to the Hon. the MINISTER IN CHARGE OF PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—

Prisons Department, Wellington, 28th July, 1923.

I have the honour to present the forty-second annual report of the Prisons Department, covering the financial year 1922-23, together with the report of the Inspector of Prisons, an epitome of the reports of the controlling officers of the different prisons and prisons institutions, and the criminal statistics for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1922.

PRISON POPULATION: COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The criminal statistics for the past calendar year (1922) show that a total of 4,569 distinct persons were received into the various prisons and prison institutions, as compared with 4,995 during the previous year—a decrease of 8·5 per cent.; but the daily average number in custody increased from 1,065·60 in 1921 to 1,113·45 in 1922—an increase of 4·4 per cent. The decrease in receptions and the increase in the daily average would appear to be anomalous, but this is accounted for by the fact that during the past year the number of long-sentenced prisoners received shows a pronounced increase, whilst there is a corresponding decrease in the number of persons received for short terms. In comparing the sentences imposed in 1922 with those of the previous year it is found that there is an increase of fully 100 per cent. in the number of persons declared habitual criminals. The number sentenced to reformatory detention increased by 44·2 per cent., but hard-labour sentences show a slight decrease. Youthful offenders continue to increase. A total of 340 New-Zealand-born prisoners between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five were received during 1922—an increase of 126, or 58 per cent., on the figures for 1921. Crime among youthful Maoris appears to be on the increase. Twenty-nine Maoris under the age of twenty years were received during the past year, as against ten during 1921.

The general increase in the prison population is, no doubt, symptomatic of the times, but when it is realized that the bulk of that increase during the past two years has been in the more juvenile class of offenders only, the position that has arisen is regrettable to the last degree. It is time indeed that this phase of criminality received some definite study on the part of some person, or set of persons, specially suited and specially employed for this important class of research work. It is a question of cause and effect. Until the origin of a disease is discovered it is impossible to apply an effective remedy. In some of the States of America there are Social-welfare Departments with properly qualified staffs to deal with every phase of social-reform work. While New Zealand is not yet sufficiently populous to warrant heavy expenditure in this direction, there

is ample room for a co-ordination of effort. A properly organized Social-welfare Department, combining the activities of some half-dozen Departments and private organizations that are now dealing with various phases of the subject, would not necessarily lead to much additional expenditure, but if such a Department were established under efficient leadership there would be little difficulty in providing a special research branch to investigate the root causes of crime and poverty, and to provide formulæ at least for amelioration. At present there is no authority to whom members of the public may appeal when matters affecting the social welfare of the community come under their notice. It is "nobody's business," least of all the business of the Prisons Department; but with such evidence before us of the result of the general neglect of the primary principles of social reform we feel that it is at least our "business" to draw public attention to the matter. In this connection I feel impelled to repeat the concluding paragraph of my last year's remarks regarding the criminal statistics: "In crime, as in disease, 'prevention is better than cure.' Preventive measures must naturally be applied before the disease has developed. In crime, as in disease, the application of a cure is a doubtful, difficult, and lengthy process. The percentage of complete recoveries in the case of confirmed criminals is probably as small as in the case of sufferers from malignant disease who have received no medical attention until the disease has become well established."

The fluctuations in the prison population of the Dominion from 1881 to 1922 (inclusive) are shown in the table below:—

Daily Average, 1881 to 1922.

Year.	Daily Average of Prisoners in Dominion Prisons.			Year.	Daily Average of Prisoners in Dominion Prisons.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
1881 ..	631.66	94.37	726.03	1916 ..	859.99	82.78	942.77
1891 ..	459.22	58.39	517.61	1917 ..	817.27	96.99	914.26
1911 ..	799.08	64.18	863.26	1918 ..	896.98	84.97	981.95
1912 ..	855.28	64.07	919.35	1919 ..	936.28	68.06	1,004.34
1913 ..	826.69	66.55	893.24	1920 ..	872.59	67.10	939.69
1914 ..	916.09	63.72	979.81	1921 ..	992.04	73.56	1,065.60
1915 ..	931.33	76.79	1,008.12	1922 ..	1,052.54	60.91	1,113.45

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

The gross expenditure of the Department under all heads for the past financial year was £123,360, compared with £129,411 for the previous year. The cash receipts and cash credits amounted to £46,060, and if to this is added the sum of £901 obtained from rents of buildings and sale of motor-cars—which is credited by Treasury to "miscellaneous revenue"—the gross revenue amounted to £46,961. The net expenditure for the financial year amounted to £77,300, which is £2,245 less than that of the previous year. The reduction in annual expenditure would have been greater but for the increase in the prison population. The higher daily average number in custody proportionately increased the expenditure on clothing, rations, industry, earnings, and other items to the extent of approximately £3,300. It will accordingly be seen by comparing the actual net expenditure per prisoner with that of the previous financial year that if the prison population had remained stationary there would have been a total reduction of £5,545.

Average Cost per Head of Prisoners' Rations from 1909 to the 31st March, 1923.

Year.	Total Expenditure on Rations.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost per Head.	Year.	Total Expenditure on Rations.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost per Head.
	£		£		£		£
1909 ..	8,544	809.84	10.55	1916-17 ..	15,092	920.15	16.41
1910 ..	9,322	901.73	10.33	1917-18 ..	15,522	941.11	16.64
1911 ..	8,494	863.26	9.83	1918-19 ..	16,473	1,003.43	16.41
1912 ..	9,405	919.35	10.23	1919-20 ..	17,294	965.07	17.93
1913 ..	9,754	893.24	10.91	1920-21 ..	18,766	965.03	19.44
1914 ..	11,555	979.81	11.79	1921-22 ..	17,962	1,075.34	16.70
1915 ..	15,099	1,008.12	14.97	1922-23 ..	16,803	1,103.95	15.22

Receipts.

Early in the financial year it was decided to discontinue making any claim upon the Public Works Fund in respect of prison labour (skilled and unskilled) employed in constructing departmental buildings. This change in policy—although causing a considerable loss in revenue—helped to make available more funds for the continuation of our building programme. It is satisfactory to note that if the value of prison labour on buildings had been collected as in former years the gross departmental revenue would be considerably in excess of last year's figures. There has been a further substantial increase

in the revenue derived from quarrying operations at the Auckland prison. The receipts from the principal farming properties also continue to show a steady improvement.

The following table illustrates clearly the growth of the Department's revenue since the policy of agricultural and industrial development was first initiated :—

Cash Receipts and Credits.

	£		£
1912	5,451	1918-19	21,654
1913	7,382	1919-20	31,177
1914	9,162	1920-21	39,136
1915	11,982	1921-22	49,866
1916-17	9,867	1922-23	46,060
1917-18	15,083		

TABLE 1.—CASH RECEIVED AND AMOUNTS CREDITED TO THE PRISONS VOTE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1923.

Prison or Institution.	Metal, Gravel, &c.	Farm- and Dairy-produce.	Farm Stock.	Bricks.	Concrete Blocks and Tiles.	Timber and Fire-wood.	Boots.	Prison Labour on Public Buildings.	Road-works.	Prison Officers employed on Public Buildings.	Cott. Mats.	Sundries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Addington ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
Auckland ..	14,615	..	..	..	184	..	1,763	173	..	133	40	181	17,089
Hautu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	398
Invercargill ..	15	3,568	1,675	..	81	..	..	175	760	1,052	2	21	7,349
Napier ..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	247
New Plymouth ..	963	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1,113
Point Halswell ..	..	245	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	424
Paparua ..	..	849	2,094	..	892	..	..	1,409	..	821	..	125	6,190
Waikune ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,624	..	..	1,624	..	..	30	3,278
Waikeria ..	..	3,503	339	..	..	..	..	1,840	..	..	..	1,029	6,711
Wellington ..	18	24	..	60	..	12	..	628	..	..	..	297	1,039
Wi Tako ..	..	62	6	661	..	..	..	267	..	548	..	27	1,571
Minor gaols ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	230
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	412
Totals ..	15,851	8,382	4,278	721	1,157	1,636	1,763	4,492	2,384	2,554	42	2,800	46,060

TABLE 2.—TOTAL VALUE OF PRISON LABOUR EMPLOYED ON ROADS, BUILDINGS, RECLAMATION, WALL-BUILDING, AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS, FOR WHICH NO FINANCIAL CREDIT HAS BEEN RECEIVED, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1923.

Prison.	Buildings and Walls.	Construction and Maintenance of Roads.	Excavation-work and Preparation of Necessary Grounds.	Manufacture of Concrete Blocks and Bricks.	Reclamation-works.	Drainage-works.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland ..	883	170	320	..	..	..	1,373
Invercargill ..	2,621	1,954	1,490	340	421	910	7,736
Paparua ..	2,916	431	150	812	..	..	4,309
Wi Tako ..	1,972	362	524	878	..	471	4,207
Other prisons and institutions ..	2,171	793	756	..	..	623	4,343
Totals ..	10,563	3,710	3,240	2,030	421	2,004	21,968

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF PRISON LABOUR EMPLOYED ON PRISON WORKS AND INDUSTRIES FOR WHICH CASH CREDITS ARE NOT OBTAINED, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1923.

Prison.	Bootmaking for Officers and Prisoners.	Tailoring (including repairs to Clothing, &c.	Gardening and Farming.	Domestic Employment (including Laundry Work.)	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Addington ..	..	283	277	292	852
Auckland ..	562	569	296	2,363	3,790
Hautu ..	..	22	513	258	793
Invercargill ..	313	142	2,324	1,884	4,663
Napier ..	19	11	94	361	485
New Plymouth ..	89	166	445	453	1,153
Paparua ..	214	91	1,821	1,421	3,547
Point Halswell ..	..	424	376	364	1,164
Waikeria ..	86	44	1,882	1,379	3,391
Waikune ..	49	51	161	478	739
Wellington ..	465	252	551	1,342	2,610
Wi Tako ..	51	46	1,321	520	1,938
Minor gaols ..	10	24	62	191	287
Totals ..	1,858	2,125	10,123	11,306	25,412

<i>Summary.</i>		£
Cash and financial credits for the year 1922-23	.. ..	46,060
Estimated value of prison labour employed on public works for which neither cash nor financial credit was received	.. ..	21,968
Estimated value of prison labour employed on farms, industries, domestic work, &c.	.. ..	25,412
Total value of prison labour, 1922-23	.. ..	£93,440

The above figures show that, while the gross expenditure for the past financial year was £123,360, the total value of prison labour during the same period was £93,440.

Value of Agricultural and Works Policy to the State.

In view of the fact that it was in my annual report of July, 1913, that the Department's agricultural and works policy was first declared, it will not be out of place to state briefly the results achieved during the ten years that have since passed. It must first of all be remarked that our agricultural policy was really the outcome of the earlier tree-planting policy of the previous administration. The use of prison labour for afforestation purposes clearly demonstrated the possibilities connected with the employment of prisoners on semi-free outdoor occupations and rendered the transition to the breaking-in and cultivation of land a fairly easy matter. Once this class of work was placed on a permanent footing and our farms were in actual operation it became apparent that in the interest of the prisoners themselves it was advisable to train them as agriculturists rather than to employ them on the simple and entirely unskilled work of clearing, burning, digging holes, and planting trees, year in and year out. Tree-planting has certainly created a State asset of considerable value, but as an occupation it was of little use to the State's prisoners. Our records show that between the years 1901 and 1920, the first and last years of tree-planting by prison labour, 15,932 acres of waste land, chiefly pumice country, were planted with 40,719,310 trees, and that the total labour value of the work, as estimated by the Forestry Department, was £65,435.

It was not until the winter of 1912 that we were able to commence the development of our first property at Waikeria. Prior to the financial year 1912-13 the Department had practically no revenue—in fact, what might be termed the business side of the Department had received little or no attention. At the end of that year we were able to publish our first revenue return, the amount earned being £5,451. As each year has passed our cash receipts have grown, until on the 31st March last the Treasury returned our cash receipts and credits for the year at nearly £47,000. This sum added to the receipts for each year since and including 1912 gives the handsome total of £207,500 actually earned and paid to the credit of the Prisons vote during the past twelve years.

This sum by no means represents, however, the total value of prison labour to the State during the period under review. The Prisons Department has carried out many large public works during that time for which they have received no financial credit whatever, but in recent years we have obtained estimates from the Public Works Engineers of the value of this work if it had been carried out by contract or by men employed on wages. Our returns in this direction only carry us back to the year ended 31st March, 1917, but the total amount saved to the State in those few years by the intelligent employment of prison labour has amounted to £126,387, while a rough estimate of the value of the work of this nature carried out between 1912 and 1917, the first year we obtained the Public Works Engineers' figures, reveals a further State saving of £37,500. In addition to the value of the work of the prisoners as shown by the figures already quoted, it must not be overlooked that much of the work upon which they have been employed since 1911-12 has been the breaking-in and development of lands for which no financial credit has been shown. This work has, of course, a direct value to the State owing to the increase in the value of the lands dealt with. Taking into account the original value of those lands, and eliminating as far as possible the natural unearned increment, I can safely say that the work of our prisoners has placed an added value of fully £120,000 on Government and local bodies' (Invercargill) lands during the past twelve years. If the figures I have quoted are added together it will be seen that on a very conservative estimate the Prisons Department has had work to the value of £541,387 carried out by prison labour in that period. There is, of course, still other work, in the way of manufacturing boots and clothing for prison officers and prisoners, growing produce for rations, domestic work, &c., that all has a direct monetary value to the State, but the figures already given sufficiently indicate the success of the Department in inculcating the "gospel of hard work" as the guiding principle of its administration.

DEVELOPMENT DURING THE YEAR.

The reports of the Inspector and Supervisor of Works, and those of the controlling officers, indicate clearly the progress that has been made in our different undertakings during the past twelve months. Our latest work, the development of land for settlement on the Hautu Block, near Lake Taupo, has progressed most satisfactorily, the report of the Officer in Charge showing in detail that our operations in that direction have been carried forward vigorously, so far at least as the weather and other adverse conditions would permit. The internal drainage, cultivation, and grassing of the reclamation areas at Invercargill have proceeded apace, while the farm and other work at Paparua (Templeton) and Waikeria have been carried on without intermission, when weather conditions were reasonably favourable. Our roadmaking and sawmilling operations at the Waikune Camp (Waimarino) have been much interrupted by the continuous rainfall, that part of the country well sustaining its reputation for excelling any other district in New Zealand for the amount of water

that falls to each square inch. Wherever possible we have continued to improve our system of interclassification, and have made a marked advance in this branch of our work at Invercargill, where, as each year passes, we intensify the curriculum of mental, moral, and physical training of the youths and young men who are drafted there from the larger centres.

As stated in my remarks on the criminal statistics for the year, the number of youthful offenders committed by the Courts continues to increase. Some years ago our scheme of primary classification provided for all offenders of twenty-five years of age and under being sent to Invercargill, but the influx of young men and boys has recently become so marked that the accommodation at the Borstal Institution proved totally inadequate, and as a consequence I found it necessary to reduce the age-limit to twenty-three. From present indications it is apparent that unless the wave of juvenile crime diminishes, the maximum age for Invercargill will require to be reduced to twenty-one, which is the general maximum age for committals to the English Borstal Institution. Young offenders between twenty-one and twenty-five are now sent to the Waikeria Reformatory, near Te Awamutu, where we have established educational classes under a full-time Board school-teacher, and where also we are carrying on farming, dairying, &c., and are thus training youthful offenders of this class to become useful members of the community.

PAYMENT OF WAGES TO PRISONERS FOR SUPPORT OF DEPENDANTS.

The payment of wages to prisoners with wives and families dependent upon them has been continued, and, so far as can be judged, the system is working satisfactorily. This somewhat novel departure from the ordinary methods of prison administration was inaugurated in 1920. In the Budget of that year it was announced that, owing to the economic advance that had been made in the management of the prisons, the production of a substantial revenue where formerly there was no revenue at all—the healthy growth, in fact, of our agricultural and works policy, and the demonstration of the earning-power of the prisoners of the State—the Government had decided to pay a small wage to all prisoners who, prior to their committal, had wives, families, or others dependent upon them. The amount to be paid was at the rate of 3s. per day, or 16s. 6d. per week, to the dependants of such prisoners, rising in the third month to £1 2s. 6d. per week. The regulations providing for this payment and the rules governing the payment became effective as from the 1st January, 1921. The amount per head may seem small, but care had to be taken at the inception of the scheme that the burden on the taxpayers was not unduly heavy or the scheme might readily have broken down of its own weight. Even at the rates fixed, the cost to the Prisons Department now averages about £5,000 per annum, the total amount actually paid out to prisoners' dependants between the 1st January, 1921, and the 31st March, 1923, being £10,459. The Department's reason for bringing the proposal before the Government was that in so many cases that came under the notice of the administration it was painfully apparent that the worst sufferers from a man's misdeeds were the man's dependants, usually his wife and family. While the man himself went to prison, where he was comfortably housed and fed, had no responsibilities, and suffered no reproach among the other offenders he found there, the wives and families were often left in a destitute condition, and had to suffer in other ways that are known to us all. In addition to this it was considered that, as the individual prisoner under present-day management had become to some extent self-supporting, it was only common justice that his dependants should benefit from the result of his labour. While the new system is by no means as liberal nor as complete as we would wish it to be, yet it has been the means of giving a measure of relief in numbers of necessitous cases where formerly we had no means of giving any relief at all.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

From returns of sickness given in Table A of statistics it will be seen that the daily average number on the sick-list in all the prisons and prison institutions of the Dominion in 1922 was 20.68, an increase of 4.63 over 1921. Although the average on the sick-list shows an increase, the general health of prisoners has been exceptionally good. As in former years, a large number of old vagrants suffering from various infirmities were received into the prisons. Some of them served the greater portion of their sentences in prison infirmaries, whilst others with more serious complaints had to be temporarily transferred to public hospitals for treatment. This is the class of prisoner who is responsible for the greater portion of the sick-list average.

PRISONERS DETENTION ACT, 1915.

There were four prisoners, all males, dealt with under the provisions of the Prisoners Detention Act during the past year. The total number who have been detained under the provisions of the Act since it was first passed is now thirty.

DEPARTMENTAL AND STAFF MATTERS.

It is with great regret that I have to record the loss by death of two valued officers since my last report was written. Mr. P. McMillan, Gaoler at Lyttelton, died in February last after a severe illness. He had served the Department well and faithfully for a number of years, was always active in the discharge of his duties, and was of that vanishing class that puts the interests of his employer before his own. Mr. H. J. Bathgate, Deputy Superintendent of the Invercargill Borstal Institution, died very suddenly early in the present year. It may be said of him that he lived for his work. He was originally in the service of the Education Department as second in command of the Burnham Industrial School, but was transferred to the Prisons service at Invercargill in March, 1920. His influence over the inmates under his charge at Invercargill was beneficial in the highest degree, and his loss as a high-principled and experienced instructor of youth has been much felt. The only retirement on

superannuation has been that of Chief Warder Foreman, of the Wellington Prison, who is now enjoying a well-earned rest after long years of useful and honourable service.

As in previous years, I have to express my appreciation of the work of the different controlling officers and their staffs. The activities of the Department are now so many and so varied that it would be quite impossible for us to carry on as successfully as we have done were it not for the energy, resourcefulness, and self-sacrifice of the men who are operating our backblock camps, our farms, and our other undertakings.

C. E. MATTHEWS,
Controller-General of Prisons.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND WORKS SUPERVISOR to the CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

SIR,—

Prisons Department, Wellington, 23rd July, 1923.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1922-23, dealing with the work of inspection of the prisons and prison institutions. A further report is also supplied dealing with the various works and industries carried on during the year by prison labour.

Throughout the year my time has been fully occupied in visiting the institutions, and also in supervising the many and varied works which the Department is now carrying on. Owing to the fact that the Prisons Department has of late years extended its operations in a manner formerly unthought of, the work of inspection has considerably increased. At one time the whole of the prisons of the Dominion were located in the cities and towns, and were therefore easily accessible. Under the present policy, which requires that every prisoner who can be trusted shall be sent out into the country and there engaged on farming, roadmaking, or other undertakings, the work of inspection has become more difficult, involving a considerable amount of travelling in out-of-the-way places. I have, however, been able during the past year to visit the larger institutions at intervals of not more than three months. The farm and roadmaking camps I have visited oftener. On the whole the work of inspection has been kept up to a satisfactory standard. It has become more noticeable of late years that prisoners as a class are less given to complaining, and the Inspector's work is therefore rendered more easy in consequence. I am of the opinion that this is largely due to the more intelligent and humane methods now in force, and also to the fact that the work upon which the men are employed is of a more useful and interesting character. Another contributing factor is the altered relations existing between officers and prisoners. Formerly the prisoner looked upon his officer as being his enemy, always looking out for an opportunity to entrap him and have him punished should he infringe the slightest rule. The officer on his side considered that failure on his part in the matter of reports would be regarded as indicating that he was not enforcing proper discipline. This naturally created mutual antagonism, and did not tend towards creating mutual regard between officers and prisoners. This atmosphere has almost entirely disappeared, hence we rarely indeed hear of prisoners assaulting their officers. I myself can well remember when such was of almost daily occurrence. Referring to officers as in former years, I again have to report a great difficulty in securing men of the proper type. The prison system has immensely improved. The conduct of prisoners as a whole has undergone a change for the better, hence the improvement already referred to.

The work of classification, which after all is at the root of all efforts of reform, still progresses. I am still of opinion however, that the best means of classifying prisoners is the one which you have already adopted—that of setting apart certain prisons for the treatment of particular classes. The results so far obtained fully demonstrate this. Invercargill and Waikeria in the case of the larger institutions, and Waikane and Hautu in the case of the smaller, have fully proved the value of such methods, as opposed to the old system of endeavouring to house all classes in one large building and to then divide them into different sections. I am convinced that the system now in force in the four prisons already mentioned is far and away the best. From time to time we hear a great deal about the "honour" system said to be in operation in some of the American prisons. In this connection I am afraid that the general public of this Dominion have no idea as to what is being done in this direction at their very doors. As a matter of fact the "honour" system, not in a limited but in a most advanced form, is in full operation in many of the prisons of this Dominion, and, what is more, is being carried on most successfully. Personally I must admit that the results as a whole have far exceeded expectations, and fully justify your having departed from the old-established custom of never trusting a prisoner. The "honour" system has proved a success, and has come not only to stay but, I hope, to be still further extended. For almost forty years I have been engaged in and have had experience of the conditions existing in practically every prison in the Dominion. My opinion should therefore be of some value.

I am again pleased to report that the standard of industry amongst the prisoners as a whole still continues to improve. It is really surprising to find the amount of interest taken in their work by men employed on our farms and roadmaking camps, and to such extent that when an accident occurs to machinery, &c., many of them ask to be permitted to work on necessary repairs up to as late as 10 p.m., and if not completed then to resume at as early as 4 a.m., just in order that the output shall be kept up. The work at present being carried out in our prisons is helping to fit the men themselves for taking up work in outside life when they are released, and is giving those who desire to do so a reasonable prospect of "making good." Some of them, of course, have no such

desire. Others are anxious to reform, promise to do so, and from their point of view are really in earnest; but as a result of the influence of heredity, or perhaps environment, or perchance a combination of both, they again offend and are returned to prison. Such offenders are to be pitied rather than blamed. It is questionable whether in the interests of society men or women of both of the classes referred to should not be permanently segregated in special institutions.

WORKS AND INDUSTRIES: PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

As Inspector and Works Supervisor I have frequently visited the whole of the institutions under the control of the Prisons Department where works are being carried out. I am pleased to report that the advance in efficiency referred to in last year's report still continues.

Auckland.—At Auckland, where a few years ago £2,000 was considered a fair amount by way of payment for road-metal supplied to local bodies, 1921-22 produced a revenue of £12,000, while for the past year £15,000 has been the amount received. In addition to turning out metal to the above value, a larger and more up-to-date crushing plant, with elevators and bins capable of holding 300 tons of metal products, has been installed. There are now two large jaw crushers available, and in addition a chip-crushing machine for turning out chips for concrete-making purposes. The air-compressor plant is also being duplicated, which will permit of six pneumatic drills being operated at one and the same time if necessary, and an addition to the railway-siding has been made. The whole of this plant will soon be completed and in full working-order. Next year should therefore be a record year in metal-production. It is to be regretted that lack of funds has prevented the completion of the two partially built officers' residences, especially in view of the fact that the completion of the cottages referred to would always assist in the solution of the housing question.

Waikeria.—The main work carried out during the year has consisted in the breaking-in, cultivating, and laying down in grass of 400 acres of land for the Mental Hospital Department. In addition the farming of the Prisons Department's own areas of 1,800 acres has been continued, and the property is now one of the best in the district.

Waikane (Waimarino).—Roadmaking and bridge-building have been continued. Seven miles of road lying between Raurimu and Erua has been formed, and the work of metalling is being pushed on. Two stone-crushers have been established. One large bridge over the Makeretu Stream has been built, and several others are in course of construction; many concrete culverts have been put in. The sawmill recently established continues to turn out timber for use on bridge-building works and for governmental purposes. A party of prisoners is also being constantly employed on the work of keeping open the Waimarino-Tokaanu Road. Taken altogether, the employment of prisoners on work of this class has proved a great success.

Wi Tako (Trentham).—Brickmaking and the clearing and draining of the swamp lying at the back of Trentham Camp have been the chief industries. The new Sercombe continuous kiln has been completed and is in use. In view of future requirements for governmental buildings, &c., it was deemed advisable to install a more modern plant than the wire-cut type of machine originally supplied. A new Bradley and Craven brickmaking-machine of the stiff-plastic-brick-making type, and capable of turning out 12,000 bricks daily, has been installed. This plant is one of the best of its kind, and is capable of turning out bricks that will be equal to any produced in the Dominion. The two additional cottages referred to in last year's report have been completed and are now occupied by Prison officers. The work of clearing and draining the swamp portion of this property is being proceeded with. A large new stable has been built, fences erected, and a tree-planting scheme with the object of assisting in a reforestation programme is now well advanced.

Wellington.—The work of levelling the Mount Cook site for the Technical School authorities has been continued, while two cottages were pulled down in sections and removed elsewhere. At the Terrace gardening has been the chief industry, and preparations are in progress to permit of further excavation work being put in hand, once the site for a new trial, remand, and short-sentenced prison for Wellington has been decided upon. The working of the shingle deposits at Fort Dorset upon a royalty basis has been undertaken by arrangement between the Defence and Prisons Departments, and in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the Public Works Department, which provide for the working of the deposits in such a manner as will result in the area being considerably improved, and when completed left in a condition fit for use for recreation purposes.

Point Halswell Reformatory for Women.—A considerable amount of valuable work has been carried out by male prisoners whereby the surroundings have been considerably improved. A drainage-system has been put in and a much-needed septic tank built. A drying-room has been erected and a heating plant installed. Additional buildings are now in course of erection for the purpose of providing separate accommodation for young women ordered to be detained for reformatory purposes.

Paparua (near Christchurch).—The second cell-range has been nearly completed, and work commenced on the exercise-yards subdivision. An early start is to be made in connection with the putting-in of foundations for the administration block, which is much needed. An additional cottage for one of the farm officers is now in course of erection. A septic tank has also been built. In addition, farming operations have been considerably advanced, also roadmaking, fencing, &c. A large kitchen-garden has also been brought under cultivation. Taken altogether this property has been considerably improved, and is now a most valuable asset.

Lyttelton.—The work of demolishing the old prison has been put in hand. As you are aware, when put up to auction this portion of the property failed to find a buyer, it being considered that the cost of pulling down the old buildings, containing six to seven thousand yards of solid concrete, would be prohibitive. This work is now, however, proving a source of profit and not of loss to the Department. An agreement has been made with the Lyttelton Harbour Board by which the whole

of the concrete walls, &c., when reduced to blocks suitable for protective works, or converted into metal by being put through a crusher, will be taken by them at sale rates. The whole of the walls are to be taken down by the Prisons Department, and the large blocks and the crushed material to be delivered where required by the Board. The arrangement entered into is a good one for the Prisons Department, while the Harbour Board receives full value for their expenditure. The work has been in progress since November last, and is being carried out quite satisfactorily.

Hautu Camp (near Tokaanu).—Work is being continued in connection with the land-settlement scheme referred to in last year's report. Work on the first section, consisting of 650 acres of light pumice land, is now well advanced. Buildings for the use of the men employed have been erected. A cottage for the use of the officer in charge is in course of construction. Stables, implement-sheds, and the usual buildings required on a farm have been built. A considerable area has been ploughed drained, and fenced, and both grain and root crops have been raised during the past season.

New Plymouth.—The work being carried out consists of quarrying-metal, &c., for the use of the New Plymouth Borough Council. Gardening and pig-raising have also proved a source of profit during the past year. Owing to the location of this prison it is not possible to extend operations.

Invercargill Borstal Institution.—During the past year a considerable amount of work of various descriptions has been carried out. Draining and fencing on the farm area have been continued. The new rifle-range area, comprising 240 acres of reclaimed land, has been taken over from the Defence Department, the Prisons Department having agreed to construct the firing-mounds, pathways, stop-butts, &c., in return for the use of the land for grazing purposes. The eastern embankment of the reclamation area was completed during the year. A firewood-yard was built, and several hundred cords of firewood brought up and sawn into blocks. A small sawmill plant was fitted up for departmental use. The formation and gravelling of Dunn's Block Road was carried out for the Public Works Department. Over 3,000 yards of rubble, shingle, and sand were brought up from the new river by the two lighters. Two new milking-sheds were built and additions made to another. An additional cottage was erected. New stables and barn were built in concrete. A new entrance was provided. The subdivision of the exercise-yards was completed. The recreation area, of 2 acres, was enclosed with a concrete-block wall. Roading and draining operations on the institution farm, also fencing-in of additional paddocks, were attended to; trees to the number of six thousand were planted, principally for shelter purposes. The roading question has received considerable attention during the year. Owing to the whole of the land comprising the Borstal farm having been reclaimed from the sea, the making of firm roads has been somewhat of a problem. The only means of making the roads sufficiently firm was to pave the surface with flat stones and then spread a coating of gravel over the whole. This involves a considerable expenditure in labour, &c., but as the stone and shingle are brought up in our own lighters, the cost is not so great as would otherwise be the case. The fitting-up of a combined suction and bucket dredge has been steadily progressing, and within the next few weeks it is expected that this dredge will be in operation. The whole of this plant has been fitted up by the officers and inmates of the institution, and is capable of moving 60 cubic yards of solid material per hour. Two shifts per day of eight hours each will be worked, the intention being to pump surplus material from the river and deposit same inside the embankment on low-lying portions of the farm. Once this work has been completed the Department will possess one of the finest farms in the whole of the Southland Province.

M. HAWKINS,

Inspector of Prisons and Supervisor of Works.

PRISONS AND PRISON INSTITUTIONS: EPITOME OF REPORTS OF CONTROLLING OFFICERS.

Auckland Prison.

The prison population further increased during 1922—the daily average in custody being 343 as against 337 for 1921 and 266 for 1920.

The evening educational classes have been continued with satisfactory results. The pupils generally are responsive, and appreciate the facilities provided for their advancement. The more backward among them receive individual attention, resulting in greater progress. Considerable time is devoted to the teaching of the two principal subjects, arithmetic and English. Towards the end of the year a departure was made from the usual routine by conducting a debate in which a number of the more advanced pupils participated. Such discussions, held periodically, on suitable subjects, produce beneficial results, particularly in mental discipline and oral expression.

Quarrying has been the principal prison industry, and the year's operations have produced increased revenue. The installation of the new plant is being proceeded with as expeditiously as circumstances permit. When the erection of the plant is completed a considerable increase in output may be anticipated, and, as the demand for quarry-products is likely to continue, this industry as a revenue-producer has a good future. The bootmaking and tailoring factories were busy throughout the year manufacturing for our own institutions and for other Government Departments. Additional plant is required for the tailoring-factory in order to cope with the work offering.

Entertainments were provided at intervals for the prisoners by local social workers, and were much appreciated. The organizers of these entertainments have gained the good will of all concerned by their self-sacrificing efforts to relieve the monotony of the prisoners' evening hours.

Hautu Prison Camp, Tokaanu.

This prison camp was established on the 27th February, 1922—five prisoners being transferred here from the prison at New Plymouth. During the first few months they were employed carting material from Waimarino and erecting the necessary buildings for the accommodation of officers and prisoners. On the 24th May the number of prisoners was increased to twenty-three. A start was then made to form the entrance road, erect the telephone-line to connect up with the main line to Tokaanu, and clear the ground in preparation for ploughing.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year: An area of approximately 276 acres ring-fenced and subdivided into ten convenient-sized paddocks; 150 acres cleared and stumped ready for ploughing; 40 acres ploughed and partly prepared for grassing in the coming autumn; 45 acres sown in oats; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres planted in potatoes; 2 acres laid out for a vegetable-garden and planted with vegetables; 2 acres sown in barley and maize for green feed; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre sown in lucerne; telephone-line and posts erected from the camp to the main road, a distance of one mile and a half, and also cup-arms attached to the main line and two wires erected from the turn-off to the Tokaanu Post-office; approximately five miles of fencing erected, consisting of one and two posts to the chain, with two, four, and eight wires; a small bridge built over the drain on the road into the camp; 40 acres of swamp drained, which necessitated digging about one mile and a half of drain; one mile and a half of road formed from the main Tokaanu-Taupo Road to the camp; about six miles of dray-track formed from the camp to the bush; 1,000 posts and 50 straining-posts cut and carted on to the fence-line; 5 chains of stop-bank erected along the river boundary; 6,000 trees, consisting of *Pinus insignis* and Oregon pine, were planted along the south and south-west boundary-fence, also 2,000 Oregon pine lined out for planting during the autumn. The buildings erected and in course of erection are stable (nine stalls), loose-box, chaff-house, harness-room, and implement-shed.

Invercargill Borstal Institution.

The normal health of the majority of the inmates has again been very satisfactory. Of the thirteen youths treated in the hospital during the year no less than ten were cases which should have had surgical treatment prior to their conviction and admission to the institution. Three were operated upon for hernia. Others had surgical treatment for deformed toes, enlarged groin-glands, varicose veins, &c.

The general conduct of the inmates has distinctly improved. Breaches of the regulations show a decrease of 45 per cent. in comparison with the previous year. There were no escapes, although a few attempts to get away were made by inmates who had been recently admitted.

The evening educational classes progressed in a highly satisfactory manner. The senior school-master reports: "The classes have maintained an average of 114, and the attendance has been very good. The work has been well attended to by the inmates, and promotions were made as they were deserved. Towards the end of the year the Senior Inspector of Schools made a surprise examination of Standards V and VI, several promotions being made in consequence. There are seventeen scholars in Standard VI, and they are being prepared for certificates. The local Education Board issued certificates of promotion to the scholars concerned, and positions can now be obtained by lads who would not otherwise have been eligible."

The association class, consisting of those who have earned promotion by good conduct and industry, continues to justify its existence, and is an undoubted and valuable incentive to those inmates who desire to avail themselves of the various methods by which they are encouraged and helped to make their stay in the institution of permanent value.

The opportunities given to those inmates who wish to pursue such subjects as accountancy, telegraphy (ordinary and wireless), music, languages, &c., are eagerly taken by quite a large number. They study in their own rooms, or in groups in the library. Instruction in carpentering, building, concrete-block making, tinsmithing, plumbing, blacksmithing, tailoring, bootmaking, &c., is given both practically and theoretically by competent members of the staff.

As in former years, the inmates were provided with entertainments at intervals by local musical societies. The concerts were greatly enjoyed by the inmates. Lectures were given from time to time by Dr. Barclay on the functions and management of the human body. In view of the interest taken by the inmates, a prize was offered for the best synopsis of these lectures, and it was gratifying to find in some of the essays such remarkable evidence of ability.

The development of the Borstal farm lands progressed fairly satisfactorily in spite of the abnormally wet season experienced—the rainfall for the year being 52.84 in. The property looked at its best in summer when plenty of feed was available for the 620 head of cattle carried. The dampness in the land in winter makes it necessary to obtain some higher and more sheltered area where the cows can be grazed in wet and stormy weather. The stud Friesian cattle show an improvement in milk-yield. "Woodcrest Ida's" record for the year to 5th January was 621.87 lb. butterfat and 15,736.75 lb. milk. The greater portion of the cows milked last season were heifers, and the butterfat returns were consequently less than what would be expected from matured cows. Next season will no doubt show increased returns. The formation of the farm roads was pushed forward with the help of the Department's lighter, which brought large quantities of gravel. A new stable and barn built of concrete blocks was completed during the year and supplies a much-felt want. A third milking-shed was recently built and is now in use. The three dairies enable the cows to be more evenly distributed over the property, saves delay, and lessens the traffic on the roads.

Napier Prison.

Further alterations to the prison buildings, including the fitting-up of a new kitchen, were completed during the year. The old division for female prisoners was removed, and the former south wing converted into more suitable accommodation for the few women prisoners received at this prison. The alterations permit of more supervision of prisoners whilst in the yards, and also tend to greater security. The whole work was carried out by prison labour under the supervision of the Officer in Charge.

The few male prisoners available were employed principally in the prison quarry, where metal was produced and disposed of to the local Borough Council.

New Plymouth Prison.

As in former years, the chief industry has been quarrying, whilst vegetable-growing has been carried on to a considerable extent by the older and more feeble prisoners, a number of whom are located at this prison.

A few dairy cows were kept with satisfactory results—milk and butter to the value of £36 being sold. The rearing of pigs shows a profit, and this branch will be further extended during the coming year.

Entertainments at intervals were given for the prisoners as in the past. A moving picture provided by the local picture company was much appreciated by the prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year was satisfactory.

Paparua Prison.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good, very few cases necessitating hospital treatment.

The majority of the able-bodied prisoners were employed throughout the year on general farming-work. The erection of the west cell-range and a new cottage at the southern end of the farm provided employment for a number of tradesmen prisoners, and a few skilled men were employed at concrete-block making, and the manufacture of concrete tiles and flagstones.

In order that dairying might be properly established the sheep stock was reduced by one-half. Good prices were realized for both ewes and lambs, the total revenue from the pastoral branch being £1,820. The dairy herd now comprises ninety-one cattle—principally heifers—and it is anticipated that next season the number being milked will be considerably increased. The cereal crops were again satisfactory, and produced considerable revenue. Wheat, oats, peas, and tares were sold at satisfactory prices.

Entertainments by way of concerts were provided once every two weeks by one or two social workers from Christchurch. These entertainments are greatly appreciated by the prisoners, and credit is due to the promoters for the kind efforts to relieve the dullness of prison life. Moving pictures have also been shown at intervals, and are eagerly looked forward to by the men.

The evening educational classes are now being continued under a qualified schoolmaster, who reports as follows: "The school consists of classes from Standard II to Standard VI, and the curriculum is made up of English grammar and composition, arithmetic, and geography, and, in addition, reading and writing for Standard II. The order and discipline of the classes has been excellent, the attention to the lessons good, and the progress highly satisfactory."

Waikeria Reformatory for Men.

The evening educational classes have been carried on with satisfactory results. The facilities provided by the Department in this direction are appreciated by the inmates, and much valuable work has been accomplished.

In addition to carrying on the usual dairying, market-gardening, and general farm-work on the Waikeria property, a number of inmates have been employed on mental-hospital property clearing and bringing into cultivation a large tract of land. During the season an area of approximately 400 acres was cleared from its virgin state, ploughed, worked, and grassed by the Waikeria inmates. A considerable amount of other developmental work in the way of draining, fencing, and planting was also carried out. The co-operation between the two adjacent institutions (reformatory and mental hospital) has amply justified the hope of its making for increased efficiency and adding to the mutual advantage of both departments in many ways.

A further year's trial of the "honour" system of employment has more than ever demonstrated the success of the policy as applied to inmates of the class which are at this institution. When the somewhat scattered activities on this and the mental-hospital properties are considered it will be realized that the "honour" system is carried out to a very wide limit. The facts that (1) there has been only one attempt at escape during the year, and that by an irresponsible youth newly admitted; (2) that the offences, beyond minor breaches of discipline, have been few; and (3) that, with one exception, men placed in employment on discharge have done well, stand as incontrovertible evidence of the success of the Department's policy.

Satisfactory work has again been carried out in the garden. The tomato crop, the principal output, was a bountiful one, and produced considerable revenue. The formation of a nursery for the growth of deciduous trees, flowering shrubs, &c., will demonstrate its usefulness in a year or two, when a regular annual supply will be available.

Waikune (Erua) Roadmaking and Sawmilling Camp.

The sawmill plant was considerably improved by additions and alterations during the early part of the year, resulting in the output being materially increased. Over 163,000 superficial feet of building-timber were sawn during the year, in addition to the cutting of 5,000 fencing-posts, 256 strainers, and large quantities of firewood for other institutions. The success of the milling operations carried out entirely by prison labour demonstrates the suitability of this industry for the employment of prisoners.

A considerable amount of road-formation was carried out by the special gang employed at this work. One bridge and several culverts were satisfactorily completed. The stone-crusher was kept steadily at work, and some 40 chains of road were metalled during the summer months.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners, with one or two exceptions, have been very satisfactory.

Wellington Prisons.

Terrace Prison.—A considerable number of those located at this institution are prisoners who are waiting trial and on remand. As a consequence there are not so many available for employment on outside works. For a part of the year a number were employed widening the road leading to the rear of the prison buildings and fencing off the road leading to the new school. Sufficient vegetables to supply the institution's requirements were grown in the prison-garden. A party of prisoners was employed throughout the year at Point Halswell, where a considerable amount of roadmaking, fencing, and building-work was carried out.

Mount Cook Prison.—The levelling of the Technical School site was completed towards the end of the year, and the only work which remains to be carried out by prison labour is the forming of entrances to the new school from Hankey and Tasman Streets. This work is now being proceeded with.

Wi Tako Prison, Trentham.

The work of bringing into cultivation the low-lying swamp area of the prison property was continued, and satisfactory progress was made. Most of the swamp lands are covered in blackberry, and clearing is accordingly more difficult to accomplish. The crops grown recently clearly indicate that the land is capable of producing first-class root crops. In addition to supplying the Point Halswell dairy farm with winter feed, it was found possible to sell large quantities of mangolds and swedes at the Wellington markets.

The new brick-kiln has been thoroughly tried and is giving entire satisfaction. In common with other brickmakers in the district, it was found advisable to close down during the winter months. A new stiff-plastic brickmaking-machine is now being installed, and will be brought into use at an early date. The construction of a tram-line to connect the kiln with the railway service has been commenced.

The Y.M.C.A. officials provided several cinema entertainments and concerts during the year. The entertainments were of a particularly fine order, and much praise is due to the gentlemen who organized them and spared no efforts to make them the success which they have been. Prisoners look forward with pleasure to these entertainments, and the opinion is expressed that they have an influence for good on the men as a whole.

Prison Institutions for Women.

Addington Reformatory for Women.—The general health of the inmates—the majority of whom are old offenders—has been very good. As in former years, the principal employments have been gardening, laundry-work, repairing clothing, and attending to poultry. The extension of the poultry industry is desirable, as it is evident this class of work appeals to a number of inmates.

The lady Official Visitors and other social workers visit the institution very frequently, and it is found that their free and informal talks with inmates result in the latter's improvement in appearance, habits, and conversation.

All inmates released on probation during the past year were placed in suitable situations, and it is satisfactory to record that a good percentage of them are doing well.

Point Halswell Reformatory.—The younger inmates have been employed mainly at dairying and sewing, whilst the few older women are kept fully employed in the vegetable-garden. A considerable amount of laundry-work and repairs to clothing for the male prisoners at the Terrace Prison have also been carried out by the women. The inmates take a keen interest in the dairy-work and look after the cows, poultry, and pigs in a highly satisfactory manner.

Lady Official Visitors pay weekly visits to the institution and interest themselves in the general welfare of the inmates. Situations are found for deserving inmates on their release, and assistance and advice are given with a view to their rehabilitation.

Entertainments and games were provided on several occasions during the year by social workers, and the inmates displayed much interest and enjoyment.

Table A.
PRISON ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS.

TABLE SHOWING ACCOMMODATION, NUMBER OF PRISONERS, ETC., AT THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF THE DOMINION DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Name of Prison.	Number of Persons for whom there is Accommodation.					Number of Persons at Beginning of Year.		Number received during Year.		Number discharged or transferred.		Number in Prison at End of Year.		
	In Separate Cells for One Prisoner.		In Wards or Cells for more than One Prisoner.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Addington (Women's Reformatory)	..	32	..	..	32	..	69	69	..	65	65	..	19	19
Auckland	266	32	344	2	34	320	96	1,422	1,327	101	1,428	319	16	335
Hautu (Tokaanu)	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	32	11	..	..	..	..	21
Invercargill (Borstal Institution)	161	1	178	..	1	170	4	177	154	4	158	189	..	189
Napier	7	3	59	5	8	13	7	169	162	7	169	13	..	13
New Plymouth	55	3	65	..	3	33	5	117	95	5	106	50	..	50
Paparua (Templeton)	132	..	166	..	..	158	..	382	393	..	393	147	..	147
Point Halswell (Women's Reformatory)	..	31	..	2	33	..	69	69	..	71	71	..	20	20
Waikane (Erua)	34	..	52	..	..	34	..	57	44	..	44	47	..	47
Waikeria (Reformatory)	102	..	140	..	..	122	..	95	105	..	105	112	..	112
Wellington	73	..	77	..	..	100	..	874	897	..	897	77	..	77
Wi Tako (Trentham)	55	..	67	..	..	56	..	104	109	..	109	51	..	51
Minor prisons	119	26	196	22	48	33	2	900	881	23	904	31	..	31
Police lockups*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	98	2	100	2	..	2
Totals	1,004	128	1,381	31	159	1,039	60	4,569	4,276	278	4,554	1,059	55	1,114

Name of Prison.	Greatest Number in Prison at One Time.		Least Number in Prison at One Time.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners.		(a.) Greatest Number ill at any One Time.		(b.) Admissions to Hospital during Year.		(c.) Number of Distinct Prisoners ill on One or More Occasions, with Number of Occasions, Total Number of Days, and Daily Average on Sick-list.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Five Times.	Six Times and Over.	Number of Separate Illnesses	Total Number of Days ill.	Daily Average on Sick-list.
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
Addington (Women's Reformatory)	..	352	..	24	..	13	..	18-11	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	32	0-09
Auckland	27	27	372	..	304	16	343-00	26	..	..	147	25	7	2	1	..	231	2,915	7-99
Hautu (Tokaanu)	192	2	194	..	164	..	177-42	15	..	..	66	27	9	4	..	2	175	2,512	6-88
Invercargill (Borstal Institution)	22	22	22	..	8	..	0-24	1	..	..	1	11	3	..	..	..	1	18	0-05
Napier	57	57	57	..	29	..	13-46	6	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	23	301	0-82
New Plymouth	158	..	158	..	120	..	44-27	5	..	..	4	20	3	..	..	..	26	295	0-81
Paparua (Templeton)	..	32	32	..	17	..	142-00	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	403	1-10
Point Halswell (Women's Reformatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	24-10	3	..	..	12	6	3	..	2	..	43	152	0-42
Waikane (Erua)	50	..	50	..	30	..	36-34	4	..	..	20	3	2	..	1	..	37	359	0-10
Waikeria (Reformatory)	111	..	111	..	65	..	110-00	4	..	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	27	432	1-18
Wellington	72	..	72	..	49	..	88-45	3	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	23	268	0-73
Wi Tako (Trentham)	..	..	..	..	..	..	59-77	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	16	187	0-51
Minor prisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	37-25	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,113-45	..	38	5	43	74	24	6	4	2	614	7,874	20-68

* Deemed to be prisoners under the provisions of section 17 of the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1917.

Table A1.

TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR 1922.

	Auckland.		Waikeria.		New Plymouth.		Hautu (Tokanui).		Waikanae (Erua).		Napier.		Wai Taku (Trentham).		Wellington.		Point Halswell.		Addington.		Paparoa (Templeton).		Invercargill.		Minor Prisons.		Police Lock-ups.*		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
(a.) In prison at beginning of year—	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Undergoing—	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	15	26	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	10	1	11	1
Simple imprisonment	38	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	26	36	..	3	..	..	3	46	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	63	1	70	1
Under three months' hard labour	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	3	..	..	7	53	..	..	3	..	..	..	158	11	169	11	
Three months' hard labour and under one year	132	11	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	53	..	..	4	..	..	..	372	20	392	20	
One year's hard labour and upwards	46	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	51	1	52	1	
Detention as habitual criminals	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	16	..	..	..	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	321	25	346	25	
Reformatory detention	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detention under Prisoners Detention Act, 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total criminals in prison	304	21	122	122	30	3	34	34	13	13	56	56	90	10	22	22	22	22	15	15	147	167	18	18	1	1	..	..	981	59	1,040	59
For trial or on remand	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	13	13	1	1	..	..	54	1	55	1
In transitu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total in prison for criminal offences	318	21	122	122	33	3	34	34	13	13	56	56	100	10	22	22	22	22	15	15	158	170	32	32	2	2	..	..	1,036	60	1,096	60
Debtors	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in prison	320	21	122	122	33	3	34	34	13	13	56	56	100	10	22	22	22	22	15	15	158	170	33	33	2	2	..	..	1,039	60	1,099	60
(b.) Received during the year—																																
Sentenced to—																																
Simple imprisonment	17	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	15	15	15	3	3	5	5	14	14	55	55	..	..	113	4	117	4
Under three months' hard labour	642	52	1	1	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	328	328	328	328	14	14	107	107	337	337	1	1	2	2	1,533	87	1,620	87
Three months' hard labour and under one year	158	20	1	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	..	152	152	152	152	5	5	37	37	81	81	3	3	..	..	468	37	505	37
One year's hard labour and upwards	60	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	39	39	39	39	4	4	17	17	24	24	6	6	..	..	151	7	158	7
Hard labour and reformatory detention	17	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	8	8	4	4	10	10	6	6	..	..	..	..	47	6	53	6
Simple imprisonment and sent to an industrial school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hard labour and sent to an industrial school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hard labour and declared habitual criminal	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	10	10	10	1	1	4	4	6	6	1	1	..	..	29	1	30	1
Habitual criminal without further sentence shown	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under conviction for sentence	22	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	13	13	13	2	2	3	3	13	13	6	6	..	..	56	2	58	2
Criminals for reformatory detention only	57	5	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	65	65	65	65	4	4	27	27	41	41	6	6	..	..	218	20	238	20
Hard labour, also flogged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total new prisoners received	982	79	2	2	46	3	..	..	85	4	..	..	630	31	630	31	31	31	35	35	210	40	523	523	10	10	2	2	2,618	164	2,782	164
On remand or for trial	222	14	..	..	25	2	..	..	50	3	..	..	170	14	170	14	14	14	11	11	67	19	253	253	11	11	..	..	806	57	863	57
Total	1,204	93	2	2	71	5	..	..	135	7	..	..	800	45	800	45	45	45	46	46	279	59	776	776	21	21	2	2	3,424	221	3,645	221
Debtors	43	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	88	88	..	..	..	..	181	181	..	..
Lunatics	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
Total new persons received	1,248	93	2	2	83	5	..	..	155	7	..	..	811	45	811	45	45	45	46	46	283	60	867	867	21	21	2	2	3,609	221	3,830	221
On transfer or in transitu	78	3	93	93	29	..	32	..	57	..	7	..	104	..	63	24	24	24	23	23	99	113	12	12	..	..	..	..	687	52	739	52
Grand totals	1,326	96	95	95	112	5	32	..	57	..	162	7	104	..	874	69	69	69	69	69	382	173	879	879	21	21	2	2	4,296	273	4,569	273

* Deemed to be prisoners under the provisions of section 17 of the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1917.

Table A1—continued.
TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR 1922—continued.

	Auckland.		Waikaria.		New Plymouth.		Hautu (Tokanui).		Waikare (Brue).		Napier.		Wai Taku (Trentham).		Wellington.		Point Halswell.		Addington.		Papara (Templeton).		Invercargill.		Minor Prisons.		Police Lock-ups.*		Totals.		Grand Totals.	
(c.) Discharged during the year—	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
On expiration of sentence—																																
Hard labour ..	812	68	13	11	23	1	2	10	16	1	63	1	72	1	417	3	27	3	25	169	19	12	5	43	2	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Reformatory detention ..	12	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	2	1	9	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Simple imprisonment ..	16	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	37	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
On bail or probation ..	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Died ..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Executed ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Absconded and not retaken ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Committed suicide ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Released on recommendation of Prisons Board—																																
Hard labour ..	11	1	21	33	5	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	14	1	10	3	12	1	3	30	8	1	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Reformatory detention ..	28	4	33	3	2	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	39	73	1	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Habitual criminals ..	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1,991	129	2	54	2,120		
Total criminals discharged to freedom	980	74	79	79	41	1	4	29	10	1	84	2	96	1	478	1	44	13	42	266	120	1	1	1	1	402	2	2,677	171	2,848		
Acquitted and after remand ..	79	5	1	1	20	2	1	1	1	1	39	3	1	1	137	1	17	1	12	68	17	1	1	1	59	2	419	39	458			
Debtors ..	21	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	114	1	179	1	179			
Lunatics transferred to mental hospitals ..	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	11	1	12			
Total persons discharged from prison ..	1,084	79	79	79	71	3	4	29	10	1	142	5	96	1	629	1	57	14	55	339	137	1	1	1	1	578	2	3,286	211	3,497		
Transferred to other prisons or to the police ..	243	22	26	26	24	2	7	15	1	1	20	2	13	1	268	1	14	10	10	54	17	3	1	1	303	14	990	67	1,057			
Grand totals ..	1,327	101	105	105	95	5	11	44	1	1	162	7	109	1	897	1	71	65	65	393	154	4	1	1	881	23	4,276	278	4,554			
(d.) In prison at end of year—																																
Undergoing—																																
Simple imprisonment ..	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	11	2	1	1	1	2	9	9	9	9	9		
Under three months' hard labour ..	28	4	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	20	1	15	1	2	1	1	21	3	1	1	1	10	69	8	8	8	8		
Three months' hard labour and under one year ..	56	4	4	4	33	1	15	25	2	1	1	1	27	1	13	1	1	1	10	52	11	1	1	1	2	139	6	6	6	6		
One year's hard labour and upwards ..	132	1	42	42	3	3	5	20	1	1	1	1	4	1	11	1	18	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	352	11	11	11	11		
Detention as habitual criminals ..	37	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	1		
Reformatory detention ..	49	3	66	66	8	8	5	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	54	169	1	1	1	1	386	27	27	27	27		
Detention under Prisoners Detention Act, 1915 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sentenced to death ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total criminals in prison ..	304	15	112	112	48	1	21	47	1	1	7	1	51	1	62	1	20	18	18	139	188	1	1	1	18	999	53	53	53	53		
For trial or on remand ..	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	10	54	2	2	2	2		
In transit ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total in prison for criminal offences ..	318	16	112	112	49	1	21	47	1	1	12	1	51	1	77	1	20	19	19	147	189	1	1	1	29	1,054	55	55	55	55		
Debtors ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	5	5	5		
Lunatics ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total persons in prison ..	319	16	112	112	50	1	21	47	1	1	13	1	51	1	77	1	20	19	19	147	189	1	1	1	31	1,059	55	55	55	55		

* Deemed to be prisons under the provisions of section 17 of the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1917.

Table B.

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE OF EACH PRISON FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1923.

—	Addington.	Auckland.	Hautu.	Invercargill.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Point Halswell.	Paparu.	Walkeria.	Waikane.	Wellington.	Wī Takō.	Minor Gaols.	General Charges.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners { Males .. Females .. Both sexes	..	323.25	21.10	180.60	12.17	47.69	..	136.85	108.44	40.08	86.29	57.46	27.62	..	1041.55
	22.18	16.5	..	..	0.11	0.07	23.34	..	..	..	..	..	0.20	..	62.40
	22.18	239.75	21.10	180.60	12.28	47.76	23.34	136.85	108.44	40.08	86.29	57.46	27.82	..	1103.95
Daily average number of able-bodied male prisoners (working)	..	271.91	20.33	168.00	95.8	36.00	..	124.91	101.41	39.01	63.00	56.33	13.81	..	904.29
	790	13,267	851	9,474	792	2,251	1,092	6,446	6,732	1,428	5,854	2,860	1,816	£	£
	25	1,230	39	554	2	32	55	104	106	23	96	5	6	£	58,288
Salaries and allowances (including uniforms) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,308
Clothing, bedding, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,600
Fuel, light, and water ..	..	1,144	35	727	80	146	116	517	632	4	369	156	480	..	..
Medicines, medical comforts, and hospital charges ..	21	187	5	261	2	31	14	63	45	19	52	32	94	..	826
Rations ..	133	3,722	719	2,673	192	603	338	2,323	1,545	926	1,320	1,104	1,869	..	17,467
Tobacco ..	3	219	78	172	14	33	2	157	153	103	52	76	19	..	1,081
Tools and materials for prison labour and expenses, prison works ..	27	2,552	94	393	9	110	98	114	71	641	61	291	169	59	4,689
Materials for and expenses of brickmaking ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,047	..	..	1,047
Expenses connected with prison farms ..	2	..	540	1,973	..	5	122	1,679	1,615	9	..	131	..	..	5,536
Expenses connected with camps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	726	..	..	..	..	1,266
Gratuities to prisoners on discharge ..	1	52	..	2	3	3	..	6	..	..	10	3	8	..	88
Administration of First Offenders and Crimes Amendment Acts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	1,110
Prisoners' industry earnings ..	46	593	2	410	8	43	35	123	195	63	109	62	25	3,887	5,601
Prisoners' dependants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,103	5,103
Travelling-expenses ..	71	777	160	916	31	140	67	214	389	166	304	184	245	510	4,174
Printing, stationery, postage, and telephone charges ..	41	282	36	237	19	61	62	146	317	48	121	56	88	994	2,508
Miscellaneous expenditure ..	6	552	34	365	9	21	62	172	160	101	815	181	61	129	2,668
Totals ..	1,360	24,577	2,593	18,157	1,161	3,479	2,063	12,064	11,960	4,257	9,163	6,188	4,880	21,458	123,360
Less credits (including transfers from other Departments)	9	17,089	398	7,349	247	1,113	424	6,190	6,711	3,278	1,039	1,571	230	412	46,060
Net total expenditure ..	1,351	7,488	2,195	10,808	914	2,366	1,639	5,874	5,249	979	8,124	4,617	4,650	21,046	77,300

Table C.

TABLE SHOWING THE OFFENCES AND DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Offences.	Superior Education.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Unable to read.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the person—										
Convicted on indictment	93	2	..	..	1	..	94	2
Convicted summarily	69	5	..	..	..	..	69	5
Offences against property—										
Theft and deceit	3	685	33	1	..	1	..	690	33
Mischief	30	1	..	..	..	..	30	1
Miscellaneous offences—										
Vagrancy*	196	39	3	..	1	1	200	40
Drunkenness	346	17	..	..	3	1	349	18
Others	550	21	1	..	7	..	558	21
Totals	3	1,969	118	5	..	13	2	1,990	120

* Including importuning, consorting with rogues, &c.

Table D.

TABLE SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUSIVE OF MAORIS) RECEIVED INTO GAOL DURING THE YEAR 1922, 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	27	..	16	..	132	3	10	..	50	4	109	1	104	4	448	12
Scotland	4	..	2	..	28	1	2	..	11	2	45	3	37	1	129	7
Ireland	1	..	8	1	26	..	2	..	23	2	54	2	37	..	151	5
New Zealand	45	2	36	3	410	27	13	..	84	24	105	11	280	13	973	80
Australia	9	..	2	1	56	2	2	..	13	5	19	1	55	3	156	12
Other British possessions	3	..	1	..	13	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	4	..	28	1
China	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	10	..
Other countries	3	..	3	..	18	..	..	..	12	2	11	..	33	..	80	2
At sea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	1	..	15	1
Totals	94	2	69	5	690	33	30	1	200	40	349	18	558	21	1,990	120
Ages—																
Under 10 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 and under 12 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 and under 15 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 and under 20 years	8	1	4	..	84	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	18	5	121	10
20 and under 25 years	15	1	18	1	156	11	6	..	22	4	13	..	75	..	305	17
25 and under 30 years	9	..	18	..	110	5	3	..	16	..	20	..	64	1	240	6
30 and under 40 years	28	..	19	2	177	7	9	..	36	13	93	6	176	4	538	32
40 and under 50 years	19	..	5	2	107	5	7	1	45	16	107	6	128	9	418	39
50 and under 60 years	9	..	3	..	39	1	5	..	34	4	82	3	72	2	244	10
60 and over	6	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	40	3	34	3	24	..	122	6
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Totals, 1922	94	2	69	5	690	33	30	1	200	40	349	18	558	21	1,990	120
Totals, 1921	49	..	90	1	546	20	18	1	184	48	420	24	603	16	1,910	110

* Including importuning, consorting with rogues, &c. † It must be remembered that drunkenness is punished more by fine than by imprisonment, so that the figures in the gaol tables do not represent the full number of persons punished for that offence.

Table E.

PRISONS.—NEW-ZEALAND-BORN PRISONERS RECEIVED, 1922.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISTINCT NEW-ZEALAND-BORN CONVICTED PRISONERS OF EACH SEX (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1922, 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.		Not stated.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	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	8	1	12	1	5	..	5	..	15	..	..	..	45	2
Convicted summarily	3	..	13	1	10	..	6	1	5	1	..	..	37	3
Offences against property—																				
Theft and deceit	77	4	108	11	64	4	102	5	58	3	..	..	409	27
Mischief	4	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	13	..
Vagrancy*	7	..	16	4	11	..	16	9	34	11	..	..	84	24
Drunkenness	5	..	8	..	35	5	57	6	..	..	105	11
Other offences	13	4	48	..	37	1	89	3	93	5	..	..	280	13
Totals, 1922	108	9	206	17	135	5	258	23	266	26	..	..	973	80
Totals, 1921	74	6	129	5	116	4	237	28	260	27	2	1	818	71
Totals, 1920	1	..	65	9	145	6	125	5	211	28	249	25	..	..	796	73
Totals, 1919	1	..	67	11	89	6	89	6	251	30	196	30	..	..	693	83
Totals, 1918	57	5	93	7	111	11	234	31	165	27	..	..	660	81
Totals, 1917	3	..	62	8	125	11	123	12	280	58	247	46	..	..	840	135
Totals, 1916	59	10	91	7	124	16	274	59	245	41	..	..	793	133
Totals, 1915	57	6	128	9	175	31	390	65	271	39	..	..	1,021	150
Totals, 1914	2	..	75	4	157	6	216	31	416	58	268	47	..	..	1,134	146
Totals, 1913	1	1	81	7	172	10	183	20	391	58	200	30	..	..	1,028	126
Totals, 1912	1	1	92	4	197	7	197	25	354	48	176	32	..	..	1,017	117
Totals, 1911	4	..	59	3	158	13	189	17	333	44	173	30	..	..	916	107
Totals, 1910	2	..	75	3	199	9	249	35	331	51	182	28	..	..	1,038	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

*Including importuning, consorting with rogues, &c.

Table E1.

PRISONS.—MAORI PRISONERS RECEIVED, 1922.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER, AGES, AND OFFENCES OF DISTINCT CONVICTED MAORIS (MALE AND FEMALE) RECEIVED INTO THE VARIOUS GAOLS DURING THE YEAR 1922.

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	2	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	11
Summarily convicted	1	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	11
Theft and deceit	21	..	19	1	11	..	7	..	5	..	63
Mischief	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vagrancy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Drunkenness	2	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	9
Other offences	3	..	11	..	9	..	8	..	7	..	38
Totals	29	..	35	1	31	..	23	..	17	3	135

Table F.
TABLE SHOWING DISTINCT PERSONS (EXCLUDING MAORIS) IMPRISONED AFTER CONVICTION DURING EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Mean Population.
1913	3,229	30.22	1918	1,701	15.42
1914	3,386	31.05	1919	1,725	15.18
1915	2,924	26.60	1920	1,871	15.86
1916	2,404	21.87	1921	2,020	16.50
1917	2,399	21.84	1922	2,110	16.85

Table G.
TABLE SHOWING DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1922 AND SENTENCED TO REFORMATIVE TREATMENT OR DECLARED HABITUAL CRIMINALS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SENTENCES.

Head Sentence.	Sentenced to Reformative Treatment for a Period not exceeding														Declared Habitual Criminals.	Totals.										
	6 Months.		12 Months.		18 Months.		2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.				6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.	
	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.
Reformative treatment only	3	..	45	6	6	..	73	9	51	3	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Declared habitual criminals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 week and under	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 months	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 "	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 "	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	4	..	51	7	7	..	88	10	62	5	14	..	14	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	24
	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.
	207	2	..	..	..	..	10	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table H.

RETURN OF PRISON OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Prison.	Offences.			Total Offences.	Number of Prisoners punished.	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody during the Year.
	Against Officers.	Disobedience of Orders, and Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regulations.			
Addington	51	2	171	2	1	69
Auckland .. .. .	..	186	..	358	284	1,422
Hautu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	32
Invercargill	20	32	122	174	110	177
Napier	1	1	1	3	1	169
New Plymouth	8	23	16	47	31	117
Paparua	16	25	100	141	99	382
Point Halswell	9	..	26	35	18	69
Waikeria	15	21	62	98	56	95
Waikune	3	5	9	17	8	57
Wellington	18	10	22	45	24	874
Wi Tako	6	5	6	17	7	104
Totals	142	260	535	937	639	3,567

Table I.

VISITS OF THE VISITING JUSTICES TO THE LARGER PRISONS DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
<i>Addington—</i>													
H. Y. Widdowson, S.M.	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
<i>Auckland—</i>													
J. W. Poynton, S.M.	3	2	..	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	18
J. E. Wilson, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
W. R. McKean, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
J. H. Bradney	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	5	3	4	2	1	30
<i>Invercargill—</i>													
G. Cruickshank, S.M.	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	9
W. A. Ott	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
J. C. Smith	3	..	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	24
J. Stead	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Napier—</i>													
J. S. Large	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
J. P. Thomson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	5
R. W. Dyer, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>New Plymouth—</i>													
F. C. J. Bellringer	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	11
A. M. Mowlem, S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Paparua—</i>													
W. Wilson, S.M.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
J. A. A. Caesar	2	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	14
W. J. Jenkin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
<i>Point Halswell—</i>													
F. K. Hunt, S.M.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
E. Arnold	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	9
<i>Waikeria—</i>													
H. A. Young, S.M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
H. R. Ryder	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	7
<i>Waikune—</i>													
J. Cullen	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Wellington—</i>													
E. Arnold	3	7	6	4	3	2	3	4	5	5	5	4	51
H. Hume	2	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	12
F. K. Hunt, S.M.	1	1	1	1	4
W. G. Riddell, S.M.	1	..	1	2
<i>Wi Tako—</i>													
H. Hume	1	1
E. Arnold	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
J. Barton	1	1	1

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