

1889.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1888.

ALSO

REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF "THE FIRST OFFENDERS PROBATION
ACT, 1886,"

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1888.

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

The INSPECTOR of PRISONS to the Hon. the MINISTER of JUSTICE.

SIR,— Justice Department (Prisons Branch), Wellington, 15th April, 1889.

I have the honour to present my ninth annual report on the prisons of the colony, together with the third annual report of the operations of "The First Offenders Probation Act, 1886." I have made periodically—as shown in Table J—inspections of the larger prisons of the colony at uncertain dates, and have visited as many of the smaller or police gaols as the time at my disposal permitted of; and, on the whole, my official experience continues yearly to confirm the opinion formed some time since, that the theory and practice of the prison system now fairly well established in New Zealand is better and milder in many respects than the prisoners deserve, better than that meted out to like offenders in many other countries, and, if in need of change at all, requiring to be made more rather than less severe. The harshness and barbarity of the prison system in New Zealand, which has been so graphically described from time to time, does not, I am pleased to report, exist, as the public can very easily ascertain for themselves, either by visiting the various prisons or by questioning those discharged after serving their sentences. The system of inspection now carried out in the New Zealand prisons by the Visiting Justices, Visitors, and Inspector, entirely explodes all the fabricated tales of cruelties and wrongs inflicted on prisoners, and prevents the possibility of harshness, injustice, partiality, or secret wrongs not coming to light, whilst the system has undoubtedly proved itself both deterrent and reformatory.

As regards the First Offenders Probation Act, from the details given in this report it will be seen that the Act is working more satisfactorily than its most ardent supporters could possibly have anticipated.

2. It is a matter of congratulation to be again able to report that the cost of maintenance of prisoners during the year is again considerably less than in the previous twelve months, and that very suitable work for the prisoners at the larger centres has been found in their employment on the fortifications, equally beneficial both to the taxpayer and the department.

3. As heretofore, the supplies for the various larger prisons have been publicly tendered for, and no complaints have been made by either the prison authorities or the various contractors. The usual custom of these tenders being addressed to and opened by the Visiting Justices has been adhered to, and their recommendations as to acceptance or rejection have been invariably adopted.

4. Six prisoners escaped during the year, but with one exception they were all recaptured. This is an increase of four escapes on the year 1887, and I regret to say that the majority might have been prevented had the officers concerned taken proper precautions. In each case a most searching inquiry was held, and the offending officers properly punished. The escapes occurred from the following prisons: Addington, the same prisoner twice; Dunedin, 1; Lyttelton, 1; Timaru, 1; and Wanganui, 2. As long as there are prisoners so long will there be escapes, but I regret to say that in the cases at Timaru, Invercargill, Addington, and Lyttelton the gaol officials were grossly to blame, and severe punishments had to be meted out in consequence. At Timaru both doors were left unlocked at the same time, in contravention of the Gaoler's orders. At Addington, in the first escape, the prisoner was not properly locked up. The same negligence occurred at Invercargill; whilst at Lyttelton the prisoner, after having escaped at Timaru, was, immediately

on his receipt at Lyttelton Prison, sent to work at Ripa Island without any special orders being given to the officers to be particularly vigilant with him. The result of this gross carelessness on the part of the Gaoler was that he again escaped on the third day of his being sent to the island, and has not since been heard of. It is to this successful escape the other attempts may be more or less attributed, and it will probably be some time yet before the prisoners forget this success and abandon the hope of escaping—a fact which it is somewhat difficult to get prison officers generally to grasp.

5. A reference to Table A shows that the health of the prisoners throughout the year has been fairly good at all the prisons. The daily average of sick has been 16·68 males and 4·31 females, showing a daily average increase of 6·45 males and 1·72 females over the previous year. One case of diphtheria and another of typhoid fever occurred; but, owing to the complete isolation at the development of the illness in each case, any risk of contagion or infection was prevented. The large increase in the daily average number of sick is mainly, if not entirely, due to the large number of persons who, I regret to say, are still sent to prison suffering from the effects of drink, and of those who, from old age and infirmities being unable to earn their own living, come to prison as vagrants instead of being sent to some refuge or home. This is a very serious blot on our administration, and a gross injustice is done to these unfortunate aged persons who, through no fault of their own, are sent to gaol because they are too old and infirm to earn their bread. The same number of deaths (4) occurred in prisons during the past as in the previous year—viz., 1 male and 1 female at Addington and 2 males (Maoris) at Napier. The usual inquests were held in each case.

6. There were no executions, nor were any prisoners condemned to death last year.

7. Table A further shows that at the commencement of the past year there were 592 male and 99 female prisoners confined in the gaols of the colony, and at the close of the year 563 males and 78 females; giving a decrease of 29 males and 21 females. In the year 1887 there passed through the prisons 4,478 males and 945 females, whilst during the past year the numbers were 4,242 males and 938 females; being a decrease of no less than 236 males and 7 females, giving a total decrease of cases dealt with of 243. When it is remembered that in 1887 there was a decrease of 169, and that this is again followed by such a substantial diminution as 243, it may with justice be claimed for the system now in force that these statistics absolutely prove it to be deterrent, and probably reformatory.

8. During the past year the daily average number of prisoners in gaols has been 591·26 males and 86·13 females, being an increase of 25·16 males and 14·63 females—a net average increase of 39·79 for the year as compared with 1887.

9. According to the figures obtained from the Registrar-General the population of the colony was at the end of 1888 347,788 males and 301,561 females; total, 649,349 persons: whilst the number of prisoners at that date was 563 males and 78 females—641 in all. The average percentage of prisoners according to population was therefore ·099, a decrease of ·001 on the previous year.

10. During the past year 105 male and 6 female misdemeanants in default were detained in the gaols of the colony, and during the same period 69 males and 30 females, supposed lunatics, were detained in the various prisons; giving a decrease of 9 male and an increase of 4 female misdemeanants in default on the previous year, with a decrease of 16 males and 9 females, supposed lunatics.

11. With reference to prisoners under sentence of penal servitude there were at the close of last year in the various prisons 192 males and 6 females, being an increase of 3 males and 1 female on the previous year.

12. During the year 1888 423 males and 63 females were acquitted or discharged after remand, being a decrease of 38 males, and an increase of 3 females, on the previous year.

13. With regard to the financial table given under heading B, it will be found that the prisoners were maintained last year at a gross cost per head of £44 3s. 1d., as against £49 4s. 4d., and (exclusive of the work done at the fortifications) at a net cost per head of £33 9s. 4d., as against £28 3s. 5d. for the year 1887. The gross totals are made up as follows: Staff supervision, £27 14s. 11d., as against £31 12s. 7d. in 1887; maintenance, £13 4s. 9d., as against £14 5s. 6d.; incidental, £3 3s. 5d., as against £3 6s. 3d. It will be noticed that there are substantial reductions under each of these heads on the previous year's expenses; and if £7 6s. per head, the average value of prison-work done at the fortifications is deducted, the net cost is further reduced to £26 3s. 4d., or £2 0s. 1d. less per head than in 1887. Again, if the sums transferred to Government departments—viz., post and telegraph, £129 8s. 9d.; and railways, £353 6s.—are considered as mere transfers, it must be admitted that the prisons are now conducted as economically as efficiency will admit.

14. The receipts for value of prison-labour, sale of road-metal, bricks, drainpipes, needlework, maintenance of prisoners, &c., for the past year amounted (including £4,809 3s. 6d. for work at fortifications) to £11,851 11s. 9d., as against £13,037 4s. 9d. in 1887.

15. As regards the education of prisoners, a reference to Table C shows that, out of a total of 3,650 males and 839 females, 3,057 males and 636 females were able to read and write well, whilst 391 males and 123 females were unable to read or write.

16. It is some small satisfaction to be able to report that there has been a slight decrease in the number of children under the age of ten years who have been confined in the gaols of the colony during the past twelve months, though it is a source of much regret to find that there have been as many as 22 of that tender age actually serving sentences in the prisons. Table D shows that during the year 1888 22 infants under the age of ten passed through the prisons of the colony, as against 30 in 1887; whilst in those from ten to fifteen years the numbers are 88, as against 83; but in those aged from fifteen to twenty years there is a substantial diminution, the numbers being 241, as against 336 in 1888: a total decrease of 3 in children under the age of fifteen years, and of 95 in young persons under twenty years of age.

17. This matter of juvenile criminals and their treatment has been brought under the notice of the head of the department and the public annually by me in various reports, but I regret to say it has not received the consideration which is due to a question of such vital importance to the community generally. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me to notice the Justices are now turning their attention to this matter in the various cities. How it has been allowed to remain so long in abeyance is a mystery beyond conception. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent these unfortunate infants and children from being contaminated in prison; but, as has been so often pointed out in previous reports, children are no proper inmates for gaols, and every time they enter the prison-doors, so much nearer are they to becoming confirmed criminals. This problem of how juvenile offenders should be treated is nothing new: the reports on the New Zealand prisons for the last eight years clearly point to the necessity of legislation on this matter, and it will, I think, be freely admitted now that these reports have not been exaggerated or overdrawn. As long as we continue to mix up in our industrial schools convicted children with unconvicted orphans or neglected or homeless children, so long will it ultimately be found that we are manufacturing criminals. The fact of as many as 22 unfortunate infants under the age of ten years having been confined in our prisons during the past year is indeed a serious blot on our administration, and it is to be earnestly hoped that this most important subject will before long receive the serious consideration it deserves. As far as can be seen at present, there is little hope of any diminution in the number of juvenile offenders for this year, but the probability of an increase.

18. It is interesting to notice from Table E that a comparison of the previously-convicted prisoners sentenced during the past year with those sentenced five years ago—viz., in 1884—shows a decrease in the once-convicted of 60 males and 16 females, a decrease in the twice-convicted of 21 males and 7 females, and in the thrice or oftener convicted an increase of 128 males, with the substantial decrease of 147 females. This large decrease in the female prison-population is extremely gratifying, and has enabled me to recommend the closing at an early date of the Addington Prison, the few prisoners confined there being transferred to Lyttelton. This will save a considerable amount in salaries, fuel, light, &c., and ample provision for the female prisoners is being arranged for at Lyttelton without any additional expense. The introduction of the separate-cell system in the female prisons is the effective agency of a reformation which has brought about this decrease in numbers.

19. It is now universally admitted by all competent authorities that to make prisons deterrent and reformatory the inmates must be entirely separated from one another when not at labour, and located in separate cells instead of in association. This, it is to be regretted, cannot at present be carried out at Auckland, Wellington, or Dunedin; and it is of the utmost importance that the prisons now building at Auckland and Mount Cook should be pushed on to a state of completion with all possible speed, and a new prison built at Dunedin at once. It has been more than once said that Mount Cook is not required; but if any one has any misgivings on the subject he is invited to visit the Terrace Prison and ascertain for himself whether such buildings and appliances as exist there are fitted to hold the class and number of prisoners for whom accommodation has to be found. A review of the prison reports for the last few years show that the calculations for requirements have come out fairly correct, and there has certainly been no waste in erecting any buildings not actually required. As long as prisoners are associated in gaol, so long must classification be delayed or seriously impeded, while there cannot possibly be reformation or deterrence.

20. There is a slight increase in the number of prison punishments awarded during the past year—viz., 227, against 214 in 1887. These were minor punishments, inflicted by Visiting Justices, whilst 15 serious or aggravated prison offences, after first being investigated by a Visiting Justice, were reheard in open Court, as against 11 similar cases in 1887. There is nothing calling for special remarks on any of these cases, except to state that if Gaolers were given power to punish to a limited extent for minor offences, and if the lash was introduced for certain of the more serious cases, there would probably be a considerable decrease in the number of offences. It is more than probable that it would be unnecessary to resort to the use of the lash often; still, the very fact of offenders knowing that it can be used is in itself a very great deterrent. The power to award corporal punishment should only be delegated to those hearing cases in open Court, and for offences of a very grave nature.

21. The number of offences committed by prison-officers last year was 17, as against 18 in 1888. The more serious of these offences were neglects of duty by which prisoners were allowed to escape, and were committed by some of the older officers in the service. The younger subordinates are more satisfactory in every respect than some of their older comrades. All fresh appointments to the prison service are now made from men serving in the Permanent Militia. This arrangement saves me considerable trouble, but it has not been long enough in force for a decided opinion to be formed of its success or otherwise.

22. The new prison-buildings in course of erection at Wellington and Auckland have made fair progress during the year, and I have every reason to be satisfied generally with the amount of work done by the prisoners. At Wellington the main wing is being roofed in, and the interior fittings are well on towards completion. This wing should be fit for occupation at the end of the year. This prison is most urgently required, the accommodation at the Terrace being limited, and unsuitable for classification or prison purposes. At Auckland the wing now in course of construction should be far enough advanced in a few months to enable tenders for the roofing to be called for. The ground-floor of the wing has been occupied by prisoners for some time past, which has permitted the vacating and pulling-down of some of the rottenest and most vermin-infested portions of the old prison-buildings. A plan has been made and specifications drawn out for a new prison at Dunedin, and it is hoped that tenders will be accepted at an early date for its construction. If these three prisons were only well on towards completion, there would be some hope of carrying out classification in its entirety, and stopping contamination and corruption from evil associations.

23. I am extremely pleased to report that at the three centres of population and at Lyttelton the prisoners have been employed for some time past at the fortification-work, and have given satisfaction to the Defence Engineer; but of this, doubtless, he will report anon. The barracks at Tairaroa Heads, Halswell, Wellington, and Fort Cautley, Auckland, have been converted at a nominal cost into temporary prisons, and fifty men have been as a rule kept at each of these places for fortification-work. It is intended shortly to make Ripa Island, at Lyttelton, a temporary prison, instead of taking the prisoners backwards and forwards daily by steam-launch. This work is most suitable for prisoners, and I venture to think that had it been undertaken from the first by prison-labour the works would now be in a more advanced state, and a great many thousands of pounds would have been saved to the taxpayer.

24. I cannot close this report without making a few comments on two subjects which appear to be exercising the minds of philanthropic people at present, and to which I invariably draw attention annually in these reports, but, I regret to say, hitherto with but little success—viz., the treatment of drunkards, and our system of dealing with juvenile offenders. I have long since come to the conclusion that our so-called system of the treatment of drunkenness is nothing more nor less than a sham and a delusion, the outcome of short-sightedness and folly. The sooner it is realised that drunkenness is a disease requiring conscientious and judicious medical treatment, instead of a crime, the sooner may be looked for some real and beneficial results. That inebriety is a disease is beyond doubt, and to punish it with a fine or short imprisonment or even as much as six months' incarceration in a prison, is an expensive and useless cruelty. The various well-known manifestations of alcoholism are involuntary, and the victim should be treated for bodily and mental disease. An unfortunate drunkard in this colony has not the slightest chance of being admitted to a hospital even when in a dangerous state of *delirium tremens*. No, he must be treated like the house-breaker or the forger, and sent to prison, where, there being neither nurses nor appliances for the treatment of such cases, he has to get on the best way he can.

25. As regards juvenile crime, the general opinion of those worthy of consideration tends to show that the greater part of the crimes—so prevalent now in this colony—committed by youths may be traced to bad home-training, or perhaps the entire absence of home influences or training—a neglect on the part of parents to train up their children amounting to criminality. The neglected child, if not sent to an industrial school, quickly develops into the criminal child, and on attaining the age of fifteen or thereabouts is a thorough adept in crime. In any of our larger towns may be seen nightly groups of these hobbledehoys congregated at the street-corners, insulting passers-by and polluting the air with foul and obscene language. A careful study of the former history of these hoodlums shows that they commence at about six or seven years of age by playing truant; and it seems a perfect matter of indifference to the parents whether their children reach school or not. The next step is, they are found robbing cemeteries, gardens, or orchards; next become street-Arabs; and, to follow them on, after serving short sentences of imprisonment become race-course speelers, "confidence-men," or "cracksmen," and finally developing into burglars, horse-stealers, or forgers, are sentenced to penal servitude, and have to be kept by the colony for the remainder of their natural lives. The remedy appears to be that neglected children when young should be sent to industrial schools at the expense of their parents, and so given a chance of becoming useful instead of dangerous members of society; and if the parents are without money to pay for their children they should be compelled to earn it by the sweat of their brows. On the other hand, criminal children should be sent to reformatories proper; by which arrangement there could be no possibility of contamination.

26. It should be imperative both in industrial schools and reformatories that entirely separate establishments in separate localities be maintained for the accommodation of male and female children, and on no account should both sexes be located under the same roof. The following extract from my annual report for the year 1881 is again published, and I can only add this: that the Surrey Reformatory was, to my mind, in 1880, when I last visited it, and made minute inquiries into its detail workings, the most valuable institution of the sort in England: "The reformatories and industrial schools are no doubt very valuable institutions for training such juveniles; but the scope of such training requires extension, so as properly to increase its beneficial results; and I believe an establishment similar to the Philanthropic Society's Farm School for the Reformation of Criminal Boys, at Redhill, Surrey, might be opened with great advantage somewhere in the colony, when the boys, after learning farm-work for a certain portion of their sentences, might be apprenticed to farmers willing to take them, who, as long as the boys continued to behave well, would give them employment, and take an interest in their future welfare."

FIRST OFFENDERS PROBATION ACT REPORT.

1. It is exceedingly gratifying to be able to report that this Act continues to work smoothly and well, and generally carries out the intentions and purport of its introduction. A reference to Table L shows that during the year ended 31st December last, out of a total of 82 offenders treated under the Act 40 satisfactorily carried out the conditions of their licenses and were duly discharged, 1 was rearrested and imprisoned, 1 absconded, and 40 remain still working out the conditions of their obligations successfully.

2. Since the Act came into force, on the 1st October, 1886, 203 persons have been placed on probation. Of these, 143 have been discharged on satisfactorily completing the conditions of their licenses, 49 are still on probation, 10 have been rearrested and brought to justice, and 1 only has managed, by eluding the vigilance of the Probation Officers and police, to escape so far unpunished, but there are good reasons for supposing that he has not left the colony, and will probably be rearrested. It will be recollected that in last year's report 1 probationer was shown as absconded; but he was ultimately found, and carried out satisfactorily the conditions of his license.

3. The amount of costs, &c., ordered to be paid by the various Courts before which the 82 offenders were brought during the past year amounted to £315 2s. 1d., of which sum £208 17s. 1d. has been already actually paid into the Probation Officers' hands, and those from whom sums are still due continue, as a rule, to carry out the conditions of their licenses as far as their means will permit. The system of leaving it to the discretion of Probation Officers to occasionally give additional time for these payments in cases of persons with families, or when sickness, &c., interferes with their chances of earning a living, or for other sufficient reasons, has been continued, has proved efficacious and worked well.

4. The approximate cost of keeping these offenders in prison had not the Probation Act been brought into force would have been about £2,600. Thus an actual saving for the year of £2,808 17s. 1d. has been effected; and when it is taken into account that the administration of the Act is carried out absolutely free of all cost to the Government, it must be admitted that the result has also proved financially successful.

5. A word of commendation is, I think, due to the Probation Officers for the careful and judicious manner in which they have carried out the additional duties thrust upon them by this Act—and in the larger centres of population these duties are decidedly onerous. It will be recollected that when Gaolers were first selected for Probation Officers there were considerable misgivings as to whether it was a wise proceeding; but results have, I think, long since proved the selection to have been a good one, and dispelled all doubts on this score, and the statistics already quoted how that without remuneration they have, under my supervision, made the Act a very valuable addition to the colonial statutes.

6. The Judges and Magistrates appeared for some time after the promulgation of the Act to be sorely perplexed as to the ages of persons to whom it was intended the Act should apply, and many argued that it should apply solely to young people; but this was not the intention of the introducer of the Act. The Hon. Mr. Tole, then Minister of Justice, thought, and I believe still thinks, that the man of fifty years of age is frequently as sorely tempted as the boy of fifteen, and, although it might not be quite so probable that a person fifty years of age would so easily become a recruit of the permanently criminal class as would a boy or girl, yet, if the offence for which that person be apprehended is really a first offence, and has not been deliberately planned for some time before its committal, the colony is all the better if that person be allowed to again engage in an honest and useful occupation, under certain restrictions, rather than that he or she should be immured in prison. That the Act was intended to apply with equal force in the lower as well as higher Courts does not always seem to be realised, but, like all reforms, it was regarded by many with grave doubts of its practicability or utility.

7. From Table L it will be seen that this Act during the past year has been the means of preventing no less than 11 young persons between ten and fifteen years of age becoming inmates of our prisons, and hindering no less than 42 persons under the ages of twenty years being stamped as gaol-birds for the rest of their natural lives. Surely this must be looked upon as more than satisfactory, and I have no hesitation in prophesying that the longer this Act continues in force the more popular and useful it must become in rescuing many from a career of crime.

I have, &c.,

A. HUME, Inspector of Prisons.

Table A. NUMBER of PRISONERS in the Colony, and their Disposal, for the Year ending 31st December, 1888.

State of the Prisons.	Addington.	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hoki-tika.	Inver-cargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Ply-mouth.	Timaru.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.	Grand Total.
IN PRISON 1ST JANUARY.															
Debtors	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.
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For trial, on remand, and <i>in transitu</i>	3	2	1	1	10	10	4	9	1	1	2	2	4	8	52
Sentenced to—															
Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
One year's hard labour and upwards	5	3	2	1	8	4	1	11	1	1	78	2	..	188	6
Three months' hard labour and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	21
Under three months' hard labour	1	6	2	1	4	2	9	1	1	1	3	11	..	96	41
Simple imprisonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	19
Total	9	16	42	13	22	2	29	2	21	5	8	1	10	592	99
RECEIVED.															
Debtors	24	..	6	3	1	..	12	2	1	2	3	12	1	102	6
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	30
For trial, on remand, and <i>in transitu</i> (not including prisoners sentenced as below)	85	21	57	8	26	..	18	10	17	22	24	87	5	730	73
Sentenced to—															
Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	1
One year's hard labour and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	13
Three months' hard labour and upwards	2	17	32	10	15	2	41	7	10	6	10	49	15	349	212
Under three months' hard labour	138	113	172	95	54	22	292	19	26	5	73	236	108	2,044	484
Simple imprisonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202,044	484
Total received	249	154	304	145	130	31	324	33	68	123	125	421	137	850	603,850
Total for year	258	170	346	158	142	33	353	34	89	123	133	559	153	860	614,242
DISCHARGED.															
Debtors	23	..	6	3	1	..	12	2	1	2	3	12	..	101	5
Lunatics transferred to asylums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	22
Acquitted after remand	83	19	21	7	18	4	22	7	12	18	13	58	5	423	63
On remission of sentence	5	3	20	6	10	..	15	2	11	1	4	51	6	277	43
At expiration of sentence	138	132	216	127	79	25	287	20	32	8	76	296	128	2,444	699
On bail or probation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1
Transferred to other prisons or police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	21
Escaped and not retaken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Died naturally	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
Total discharged	250	158	301	146	135	30	318	33	58	121	119	428	140	603,679	860
In prison at end of year	8	12	45	12	7	3	35	1	31	7	14	131	13	563	78
Total for year	258	170	346	158	142	33	353	34	89	123	133	559	153	860	614,242
Greatest number of both sexes at one time	30	239	83	16	31	125	43	13	31	16	21	157	..	..	..
Least number of both sexes at one time..	13	175	47	7	8	98	20	6	18	6	2	132	..	..	..
Daily average	7.05	12.3	46.92	17.23	1.4	110.56..	28.92	2.58	0.4	8.25	1.0	133.0	14.0	591.26	86.13
Prisoners ill 48 hours or more	4	5	60	26	1	98	31	9	33	1	2	14	3	339	100
Prisoners admitted to hospital..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	5
Daily average on sick list	0.07	0.6	1.94	0.87	..	4.5	1	..	0.86	..	..	4	..	16.68	4.31
Total for year	250	158	301	146	135	30	318	33	58	121	119	428	140	603,679	860
In prison at end of year	8	12	45	12	7	3	35	1	31	7	14	131	13	563	78
Total for year	258	170	346	158	142	33	353	34	89	123	133	559	153	860	614,242
Greatest number of both sexes at one time	30	239	83	16	31	125	43	13	31	16	21	157	..	..	..
Least number of both sexes at one time..	13	175	47	7	8	98	20	6	18	6	2	132	..	..	..
Daily average	7.05	12.3	46.92	17.23	1.4	110.56..	28.92	2.58	0.4	8.25	1.0	133.0	14.0	591.26	86.13
Prisoners ill 48 hours or more	4	5	60	26	1	98	31	9	33	1	2	14	3	339	100
Prisoners admitted to hospital..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	5
Daily average on sick list	0.07	0.6	1.94	0.87	..	4.5	1	..	0.86	..	..	4	..	16.68	4.31

Table B.
EXPENDITURE under the different Heads of Service in the Larger Prisons for the Year ending 31st December, 1888.

	Addington.	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Timaru.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners	Males...	7-05	48-92	8-75	17-80	110-56	28-92	4-60	23-10	8-25	10-60	133-00	574-24
	Females	12-30	17-29	2-45	1-40	...	2-58	0-40	0-40	1-00	1-06	14-00	84-62
Total	19-35	204-43	66-21	11-20	19-20	110-56	31-50	5-00	23-50	9-25	11-66	147-00	658-86
HEADS OF SERVICE.													
Staff:	£ s. d.	£ 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	753 13 9	3,658 19 1	1,902 8 6	853 15 0	779 15 10	3,229 9 9	965 8 4	352 10 0	840 8 4	370 0 0	469 11 8	3,520 11 9	17,696 12 0
Uniforms	37 8 4	162 12 7	78 9 10	12 3 4	24 2 4	112 17 6	24 14 8	12 9 0	30 18 8	12 9 0	13 2 10	61 18 7	583 6 6
Total	791 2 1	3,821 11 8	1,980 18 4	865 18 4	803 18 0	3,342 7 3	990 3 0	364 19 0	871 7 0	382 9 0	482 14 6	3,582 10 4	18,279 18 6
Cost per prisoner	40 17 9	18 13 11	29 18 6	77 6 3	41 17 5	30 4 7	31 8 8	72 19 10	37 1 7	41 6 11	41 8 0	24 7 5	27 14 11
Maintenance:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rations	129 19 3	1,341 9 7	461 8 8	138 16 3	160 10 11	650 18 7	232 15 7	48 11 5	264 14 3	77 9 4	85 11 4	874 15 6	4,467 0 8
Fuel and light	89 17 5	167 19 10	82 12 11	34 15 9	46 6 6	348 14 1	55 15 10	21 16 6	49 14 9	19 12 1	52 18 3	165 4 8	1,135 8 7
Bedding and clothing	7 0 10	627 17 10	381 18 3	9 5 9	20 17 5	358 15 7	50 0 5	8 13 3	67 18 6	20 19 0	...	271 6 3	1,824 13 1
Medicines and medical comforts	26 2 2	102 15 0	48 6 6	1 13 7	0 1 6	187 18 6	17 6 6	1 17 8	39 6 3	9 13 11	11 3 3	131 16 5	578 1 3
Furniture	15 14 6	55 4 6	35 5 1	7 10 6	...	28 15 6	...	1 18 6	14 3 2	...	...	17 5 9	175 17 6
Soap, cleaning-materials, &c.	16 19 11	34 16 11	23 14 0	16 10 8	2 1 4	397 1 4	7 9 9	2 6 5	0 16 8	2 0 6	14 10 2	23 1 7	541 9 3
Total	285 14 1	2,330 3 8	1,033 5 5	208 12 6	229 17 8	1,972 3 7	363 8 1	85 3 9	436 13 7	129 14 10	164 3 0	1,483 10 2	8,722 10 4
Cost per prisoner	14 15 3	11 8 0	15 12 2	18 12 7	11 19 5	17 16 8	11 10 9	17 0 9	18 11 7	14 0 6	14 1 7	10 1 10	13 4 9
Incidental:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rates, rent, &c.	...	62 13 0	...	...	...	58 10 0	7 10 0	...	...	20 0 0	0 16 0	23 10 0	172 19 0
Conveyance of officers and prisoners	34 14 11	50 11 1	112 8 11	41 15 6	10 4 4	154 1 7	30 1 4	1 13 6	72 13 0	2 11 0	35 1 4	94 15 8	640 13 0
Tools, materials, &c.	43 3 7	77 4 10	...	...	...	46 15 7	...	...	...	...	153 9 9	50 8 8	371 2 5
Gratuities to prisoners on discharge, and sundries	77 17 8	197 9 7	53 4 9	32 5 6	75 1 9	87 16 0	15 13 5	17 10 10	23 5 1	84 12 7	62 13 1	177 14 7	905 4 10
Total	155 16 2	387 19 4	165 13 8	74 1 0	85 6 1	347 3 2	53 4 9	19 4 4	95 18 1	107 3 7	252 0 2	346 8 11	2,089 19 3
Cost per prisoner	8 1 0	1 17 11	2 10 0	6 12 2	4 8 10	3 2 9	1 13 10	3 16 10	4 1 7	11 11 9	21 12 3	2 7 2	3 3 5
Gross total cost	1,232 12 4	6,539 14 8	3,179 17 5	1,148 11 10	1,119 1 9	5,661 14 0	1,406 15 10	469 7 1	1,403 18 8	619 7 5	898 17 8	5,412 9 5	29,092 8 1
Gross cost per prisoner	63 14 0	31 19 10	48 0 8	102 11 0	58 5 8	51 4 0	44 13 3	93 17 5	59 14 9	66 19 2	77 1 10	36 16 5	44 3 1
Deduct:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash received for maintenance, labour, &c.	7 12 6	162 3 1	76 18 8	17 2 0	207 13 2	8 9 1	53 17 3	1 0 0	19 6 6	5 12 3	...	11 6 5	571 0 11
Credits, work for other departments, &c.	410 11 0	4,338 9 5	...	...	73 19 0	1,463 12 6	6 12 0	...	...	4 7 1	...	177 12 2	6,471 0 4
Total	418 3 6	4,500 12 6	76 18 8	17 2 0	281 12 2	1,463 1 7	60 9 3	1 0 0	19 6 6	10 16 5	4 7 1	188 18 7	7,042 8 3
Net total cost	814 8 10	2,039 2 2	3,102 18 9	1,131 9 10	837 9 7	4,198 12 5	1,346 6 7	468 7 1	1,384 12 2	608 11 0	894 10 7	5,223 10 10	22,049 19 10
Net cost per prisoner	42 1 10	9 19 6	47 3 6	101 0 6	43 12 5	37 19 5	44 13 3	93 13 5	58 18 4	65 15 9	76 14 4	35 10 8	33 9 4

Table C.
EDUCATION of PRISONERS received during the Year 1888.

Prisons.	Superior Education.		Read and write.		Read only.		Unable to read.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Addington	11	1	198	119	12	19	28	15	249	154	403
Auckland	4	..	601	151	97	18	87	41	729	210	939
Dunedin	1	1	262	112	9	7	32	25	304	145	449
Hokitika	1	..	22	10	8	7	5	3	36	20	56
Invercargill	14	3	93	15	..	..	13	13	120	31	151
Lyttelton	4	..	226	..	5	..	21	..	256	..	256
Napier .. .. .	..	..	303	32	7	..	14	1	324	33	357
Nelson .. .. .	..	..	35	4	4	1	6	1	45	6	51
New Plymouth .. .. .	..	..	58	4	2	1	8	3	68	8	76
Timaru	2	..	89	8	11	1	21	..	123	9	132
Wanganui .. .. .	..	..	97	22	3	..	25	4	125	26	151
Wellington	12	..	349	114	7	12	53	11	421	137	558
Minor gaols	6	..	724	45	42	9	78	6	850	60	910
Total	55	5	3,057	636	147	75	391	123	3,650	839	4,489

Table D.
AGES of PRISONERS received during the Year 1888, and CAUSES of their DETENTION.

	Addington.	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Timaru.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Under 10 years :														
Felony .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Misdemeanour	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Minor offences .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	15
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 years :														
Felony	4	19	8	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	10	49
Misdemeanour	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15
Minor offences .. .. .	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	11	23
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15 to 20 years :														
Felony	9	41	16	..	2	4	10	3	4	5	5	11	17	127
Misdemeanour	10	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	4	12	34
Minor offences	8	27	12	2	..	4	4	1	..	2	..	9	4	73
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	3	7
20 to 25 years :														
Felony	12	31	22	..	3	14	11	2	8	4	6	23	26	162
Misdemeanour	4	2	1	..	7	1	8	1	4	1	1	4	22	56
Minor offences	21	47	43	5	4	11	17	3	..	4	1	38	30	224
Debt or lunacy	1	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	11	23
25 to 30 years :														
Felony	7	25	20	..	7	17	8	3	5	3	11	26	16	148
Misdemeanour	7	3	1	..	7	6	4	2	4	..	2	21	26	83
Minor offences	15	59	32	2	3	25	23	4	..	7	4	43	46	263
Debt or lunacy	1	1	1	..	4	..	15	..	..	1	2	2	12	39
30 to 40 years :														
Felony	15	53	34	..	4	26	14	2	9	5	16	37	29	244
Misdemeanour	35	7	2	..	15	5	12	3	11	3	9	41	38	181
Minor offences	93	180	81	36	20	48	83	4	1	29	10	115	159	859
Debt or lunacy	11	7	..	..	3	..	4	..	3	2	4	9	25	68
40 to 50 years :														
Felony	5	34	23	..	8	18	9	..	7	6	9	21	22	162
Misdemeanour	11	5	..	..	13	4	10	2	7	..	18	15	26	111
Minor offences	64	178	79	5	12	37	55	3	..	26	14	54	156	683
Debt or lunacy	6	5	3	1	5	..	3	..	1	..	7	3	14	48
50 to 60 years :														
Felony	5	19	14	..	1	8	4	4	3	2	5	13	9	87
Misdemeanour	11	3	..	..	9	5	..	2	1	2	7	7	13	60
Minor offences	26	109	28	4	9	15	25	2	..	27	14	37	92	388
Debt or lunacy	2	1	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	10	23
60 years and upwards :														
Felony .. .. .	..	5	8	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	4	23
Misdemeanour	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	3	..	2	4	9	25
Minor offences	7	70	11	1	3	4	20	7	..	..	2	11	34	170
Debt or lunacy	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	8
Summary :														
Felony	57	227	146	..	27	90	61	15	37	25	52	134	134	1,005
Misdemeanour	58	23	6	..	56	22	36	11	30	7	40	96	154	569
Minor offences	234	675	288	55	51	144	228	24	1	96	45	312	545	2,698
Debt or lunacy	24	14	9	1	17	..	32	1	8	4	14	16	77	217
Total	403	939	449	56	151	256	357	51	76	132	151	558	910	4,489

Table E.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the Year 1888.

Prisons.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Addington	82	13	15	9	35	91	82	113
Auckland	93	14	59	10	245	142	397	166
Dunedin	28	6	31	7	90	98	149	111
Hokitika .. .. .	..	..	6	7	3	3	9	10
Invercargill	12	3	2	2	15	7	29	12
Lyttelton	43	..	10	..	28	..	81	..
Napier	44	7	17	7	62	3	123	17
Nelson	2	1	4	..	9	2	15	3
New Plymouth	13	..	4	..	3	..	20	..
Timaru	14	..	12	1	27	2	53	3
Wanganui	11	2	13	4	40	14	64	20
Wellington	53	15	33	10	112	72	198	97
Minor gaols	78	4	55	1	179	16	312	21
Total	423	65	261	58	848	450	1,532	573

Table F.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS for Five Years, 1884-88.

Year.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1884	483	81	282	65	720	597	1,485	743
1885	462	69	279	47	757	576	1,498	692
1886	464	95	266	69	782	558	1,512	722
1887	479	77	291	57	776	503	1,546	637
1888	423	65	261	58	848	450	1,532	573

Table G.
NUMBER of CONVICTS (Prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude) in the different Prisons.

Prisons.	31st December, 1887.		31st December, 1888.		Increase.	Decrease.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Addington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auckland	42	..	41	..	..	1
Dunedin	3	..	17	..	14	..
Hokitika	1	..	..	..	..	1
Invercargill	3	..	1	..	..	2
Lyttelton	51	..	50	..	..	1
Napier	5	..	2	..	..	3
Nelson .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Plymouth	9	..	11	..	2	..
Timaru .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	80	..	76	..	..	4
Total	194	..	198	..	16	12
Net increase .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..

Table H.
CRIMES of PRISONERS sentenced to PENAL SERVITUDE or HARD LABOUR for Twelve Months and over during the Year 1888.

Arson	7	Indecent exposure	2
Assault causing bodily harm	2	Insulting language	2
" with intent to rob	1	Larceny, not otherwise described	30
Bestiality	2	" as a bailee	2
Bigamy	2	" from the person	1
Burglary	7	" from a dwelling	3
Concealment of birth	2	Manslaughter	2
Damaging property	1	Naval offences	3
Demanding money by threats	1	Obtaining goods under false pretences	9
Embezzlement and fraud	8	Rape	3
Feloniously receiving	6	" attempted	2
Forging and uttering	19	Robbery with violence	8
Horse- and cattle-stealing	10	Sheep-stealing	3
" cattle-shooting	3	Sodomy	3
Housebreaking	20	Vagrancy	12
Indecent assault	6	Wounding	2
Total, 184.			

Table I.
VISITS of the VISITING JUSTICES to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1888.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Addington:													
R. Beetham, R.M.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Richard Westenra	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	9
Alexander Lean	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	11
Auckland:													
H. G. Seth-Smith, R.M.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1
Joseph Newman	..	3	1	2	3	4	1	4	5	1	2	1	29
Charles La Roche	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	5	13
S. Thorne George	..	4	..	Resigned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
T. Thompson, M.H.R.	..	1	1	5	3	2	..	..	6	5	1	4	28
R. W. Moody	2	3	5	2	..	..	3	2	17
P. F. De Quincey
Dunedin:													
W. Baldwin, R.M.	Absent from the colony.							..
E. B. Cargill
John Logan	..	1	4	1	..	3	3	3	3	1	1	5	25
W. L. Simpson	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	6
G. G. Russell	..	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	22
E. H. Carew, R.M.	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	6
W. L. Street	..	1	..	..	..	Absent from the colony							1
George Fenwick	..	3	7	1	5	2	2	3	1	1	..	1	30
Dr. Hislop	1	5	3	4	2	2	2	2	4
William Thompson	3
William Elder	22
Hokitika:													
John Bevan	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
Hon. J. A. Bonar, M.L.C.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Joseph Giles	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
R. J. Seddon, M.H.R.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
M. J. Mandl	2	..	1	..	3
Invercargill:													
H. McCulloch, R.M.	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	2	1	..	1	1	12
William Todd	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	6
Henry Feldwick, M.H.R.	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
R. F. Cuthbertson	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
John Turnbull	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4
Lyttelton:													
R. Westenra	..	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	7	5	6	46
H. Allwright	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
J. Olivier, R.M.	1	..	..	1
Napier:													
H. S. Tiffen	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	16
J. Anderson	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	1	1	1	2	14
G. A. Preece, R.M.
Nelson:													
John Sharp	1	..	..	..	1
Oswald Curtis, R.M.	1	1
Lowther Broad, D.J.
William Wells
New Plymouth:													
R. Parris	..	3	3	3	5	2	4	4	3	..	3	2	34
Robert Trimble	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	6
T. King	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
W. Weston	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	..	..	17
C. E. Rawson, R.M.	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	6
Timaru:													
J. Jackson	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
W. C. Beswick
G. G. FitzGerald
Wanganui:													
R. Ward, R.M.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
E. N. Liffiton	..	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	14
F. A. Krull	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	8
Wellington:													
J. Dransfield	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	2	11
J. R. Blair	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
J. G. Butts	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	6
E. Pearce	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	7
J. Mackay	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	5
W. E. Gudgeon	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	6

Table J.
VISITS of the INSPECTOR to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1888.

Prisons.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Addington	9, 14	.. ..	.. ..	30	4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11, 25	15, 27	7, 8, 9	.. ..
Auckland	21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1, 3	.. ..	10, 13, 14, 15, 17
Dunedin	5, 6	.. ..	.. ..	20, 21, 23, 24, 26	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hokitika .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28	.. ..
Invercargill	2, 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20, 21, 22	24, 25	.. ..	.. ..
Lyttelton	11, 13, 14	.. ..	.. ..	5, 19, 30	1, 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25	13, 16	2, 3, 4, 6	.. ..
Napier .. ..	.. ..	17, 18	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Nelson .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19, 20	.. ..
New Plymouth .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24	.. ..	5	.. ..	8, 21
Timaru	10	.. ..	.. ..	27, 28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26	.. ..	.. ..
Wanganui .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22, 27	28	6	.. ..	22
Wellington*	30	.. ..	18, 21	4	9, 21	8, 24	26	16, 30	.. ..	7	.. ..	.. ..

* Visited Mount Cook twice a week, and Point Halswell once a week, when in Wellington.

Table K.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1888.
ADDINGTON PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
S. A.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Matron Martin	R. Beetham, R.M. ..	2 days bread and water.

AUCKLAND PRISON.

W. E.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Chilton and Asst.-Warder Hunter	S. Thorne George, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
F. B.	Fighting	Asst.-Warder Hunter	"	1 day bread and water.
G. M.	Irreverent behaviour during Divine service	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	J. Newman, V.J. ..	"
M. L.	Singing and making unnecessary noise in her cell	The Matron ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. H. E.	Obscene language ..	Warder Denison ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
G. F.	} Fighting	} Warder Eastwick ..	} S. Thorne George, V.J. {	2 days bread and water.
A. C.				1 day bread and water.
P. H.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Gideon	J. Newman, V.J. ..	"
W. D.	"	Warder Hillsden ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. F.	Idleness	Prin.-Warder Martin	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	"
J. R.	} Fighting	} Warder Hillsden ..	}	2 days bread and water each.
J. B.				"
J. W.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Warder Ryan ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
E. R.	Disobedience and insulting language to his officer	Asst.-Warder McWilliams	" ..	"
W. D.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Warder Hillsden ..	" ..	"
T. K.	Disobedience and insulting language to his officer	Asst.-Warder McWilliams	" ..	3 days bread and water.
H.	Damaging prison property	Pl.-Warder Rutherford	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. T.	Assaulting an officer ..	Prin.-Warder Woolley and Asst.-Warder Henderson	H. G. Seth-Smith, R.M.	2 months hard labour in addition to his original sentence.
J. T.	Pretending illness ..	The Gaoler ..	" ..	2 months hard labour in addition to former sentence.
W. McL.	Disobedience	Asst.-Warder Crook ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. B.	Fighting and creating a disturbance	Warder Delahey ..	" ..	"
A. M.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Warder Chilton ..	J. Newman, V.J. ..	"
A. M.	} Fighting	} Asst.-Warder Gideon	}	2 days bread and water.
C. D. R.				"
J. M.	}	} Warder Chilton ..	} T. Thompson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water each.
D. D.				"
J. M.	} Destroying prison property	}	}	"
D. D.				"
E. A.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Prin.-Warder Woolley	" ..	1 day bread and water.
H. E. P.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Asst.-Warder O'Donoghue	J. Newman, V.J. ..	"
J. T.	Idleness	Prin.-Warder Woolley	" ..	3 days bread and water.
J. W.	Disobedience and insolence to his officer	Asst.-Warder Hunter	" ..	1 day bread and water.

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1888—continued.

AUCKLAND PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J. W.	Refusing to work ..	Asst.-Warder Hunter	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
T. K.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Warder Hillsden ..	J. Newman, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. C.	Throwing stones and insulting language towards each other	Asst.-Warder Hunter	T. Thompson, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
J. W.				
A. C.	Idleness	Prin.-Warder Woolley	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. T.				
T. K.	Making a false complaint against an officer	The Matron	J. Newman, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
S. B.				
S. B.	Fighting	Warder Ryan	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. H.				
J. T.	Fighting	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	"	To forfeit 6 marks.
T. F.				
W. E.	Writing clandestine letters	"	"	"
J. D.				
J. D.	Making a disturbance whilst under punishment	The Gaoler	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	21 days confinement in light cell.
E. L.				
E. L.	Disobedience	Warder Delahey ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	To forfeit 6 marks.
W. S.				
J. C.	Disrespect to an officer ..	Asst.-Warder Crook ..	"	1 day bread and water.
T. F.				
J. P. E.	Idleness and disobedience..	Warder Tyne	"	"
A. C.				
H. E. P.	Fighting	Warder Delahey ..	"	1 day bread and water.
P. H.				
E. H.	Damaging prison property	The Gaoler	"	"
E. L.				
E. L.	Disobedience	"	"	"
S. B.				
S. B.	Disorderly conduct towards his officer	Asst.-Warder Crook ..	"	1 day bread and water.
J. H.				
J. H.	Damaging prison property..	Warder Delahey ..	"	1 day bread and water.
A. A.				
A. A.	Fighting	Warder Chilton ..	J. Newman, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. P. E.				
W. D.	Surreptitiously exchanging his cap	"	"	2 days bread and water.
E. H.				
A. C.	Fighting	The Chief Warder ..	"	"
J. H.				
H. T.	Fighting	Asst.-Warder Crook ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	"
J. H.				
W. D.	Threatening and defiant language to his officer	Prin.-Warder Rutherford	"	"
W. D.				
W. O. B.	Fighting	Warder Tyne	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	To forfeit 10 marks.
N. H.				
D. S.	Disobedience	Asst.-Wr. McWilliams	"	2 days bread and water.
H. E. P.				
J. H.	Obscene and insulting language to the Gaoler	The Gaoler	"	2 days bread and water.
A. C.				
S. W.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Crook ..	"	"
J. W.				
J. W.	Refusing to go to work ..	"	"	"
J. H.				
J. H.	Making a disturbance whilst under punishment	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	S. Y. Collins, J.P., and J. McLachlan, J.P.	2 months hard labour in addition to original sentence.
J. H.				

Table K—continued.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1888—continued.
AUCKLAND PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J. W.	Making a disturbance whilst under punishment	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	S. Y. Collins, J.P., and J. McLachlan, J.P.	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 4 months' marks.
J. H.	Assaulting his officer ..	Asst.-Warder O'Reilly	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	7 days bread and water.
D. B.	Obscene language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. H.	} Fighting	Warder Denison ..	T. Thompson, V.J.	} 2 days bread and water. 1 day bread and water.
Q. McL.		Asst.-Warder Gideon	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	
N. H.	Obscene language and making unnecessary noise in his cell	Asst.-Warder Gideon	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	"
D. B.	Disobedience	Warder Ryan ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	To forfeit " days' marks.
J. T.	Indecent behaviour ..	Prin.-Warder Rutherford	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	
J. C.	Obscene and insulting language to a fellow-prisoner	Prisoner	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	To forfeit 12 marks.
C. D. R.	Disobedience	Warder Ryan ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. W.	Disobedience and quarrelling with a fellow-prisoner	Warder Tyne ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	To forfeit 18 marks.
W. S.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Hunter ..	"	3 days bread and water.
J. H.	Making an unnecessary noise in his cell	Asst.-Warder Hunter ..	"	3 days bread and water.
R. J.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder O'Donoghue	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
D. B.	Attempted escape ..	The Chief Warder	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	21 days close confinement in irons.
J. D.	"	"	"	21 days close confinement in irons.

DUNEDIN PRISON.

W. M.	Idleness	Prin.-Warder Pointon	G. Fenwick, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. M.	Refusing to work ..	Chief Warder ..	"	"
C. R.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer	Chief Warder and Asst.-Warder Connor	"	"
W. M.	Refusing to work ..	Chief Warder ..	E. H. Carew, R.M. ..	10 days bread and water.
T. B.	(1) Disobedience; (2) insolence to the gaol surgeon; (3) refusing to work	Chief Warder, Prin.-Warder Pointon, and Asst.-Warder Kirby	W. L. Simpson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. A.	Disobedience and insolence	Asst.-Warder Glover ..	G. Fenwick, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. A.	Making a disturbance whilst under punishment	Chief Warder ..	"	"
T. B.	Destroying prison property	"	G. Fenwick, V.J., and J. Fulton, J.P.	7 days bread and water.
T. B.	Refusing to work ..	Warder Parker ..	G. Fenwick, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
M. D.	"	The Matron ..	"	1 day bread and water.
L. G.	Idleness and insulting language	Prin.-Warder Pointon	G. Fenwick, V.J., and Dr. Hislop, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
L. G.	Leaving his work without permission; insulting and threatening language	Asst.-Warder Kirby ..	Ditto	"
L. G.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder Connor	"	"
L. G.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder Allman	"	"
L. G.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison, and insulting language	Asst.-Warder Glover ..	"	"
L. G.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Warder Armstrong ..	"	"
C. C.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Parker ..	"	3 days bread and water.
C. C.	Insulting and filthy language to officer	Asst.-Warder Allman	"	"
J. B.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	"	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
T. B.	Refusing to work ..	Asst.-Warder Glover ..	G. Fenwick, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. M.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Prisoner	W. L. Simpson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
W. M.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder Kirby ..	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
M. D.	Refusing to work, and insulting language	Asst.-Matron ..	G. G. Russell, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
W. H. P.	(1) Idleness; (2) talking and singing; (3) insulting language	Prin.-Warder Pointon, Warder Armstrong, and Asst.-Warder Connor	G. Fenwick, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
A. F.	Secreting tobacco and pipe	Asst.-Warder Glover ..	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	"
W. K. H.	(1) Obtaining leave to leave his work under false pretences; (2) secreting tobacco	Asst.-Warder Vincent	G. G. Russell, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
T. M.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Warder Armstrong ..	"	2 days bread and water.
T. M.	Disobedience and insolence	Asst.-Warder Glover ..	"	1 day bread and water.

Table K—continued.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1888—continued.
HOKITIKA PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
T. T.	Disobedience and refusing to go to work	Prin.-Warder Steele ..	J. Bevan, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

J. H.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Prin.-Warder McKillop	H. Feldwick, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water. *
R. R.	Escaping from legal custody	"	H. McCulloch, R.M. ..	4 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LYTTELTON PRISON.

J. H. S.	Irreverent behaviour at Divine service	Asst.-Warder Manning	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
S. N.	Ditto	"	"	"
J. C.	Disorderly conduct ..	Prin.-Warder Bell ..	"	"
W. M.	"	"	"	"
S. N.	Assault on a fellow-prisoner	"	"	"
W. C.	Refusing to go to work ..	Chief Warder ..	"	2 days bread and water.
J. G.	Idleness on the works ..	Prin.-Warder Bell ..	"	To forfeit 60 marks.
J. McG.	Refusing to work ..	"	"	2 days bread and water.
R. K.	Malingering	Chief Warder ..	"	1 day bread and water.
G. T.	Assault on a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	"
J. J.	Writing letters surreptitiously, and leaving them on the works	Warder Rearden ..	"	To forfeit 36 marks.
J. J. M.	Ditto	Asst.-" ..	"	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. R.	Obscene language and insolence to his officer	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	1 day bread and water.
J. H.	Idleness and disobedience..	Asst.-Warder Theobald	"	"
J. C. D.	Insubordinate conduct ..	Prin.-Warder Bell ..	"	3 days bread and water.
A. S.	Shouting and creating a disturbance in the prison	Asst.-Warder Theobald	"	1 day bread and water.
J. C.	Ditto	"	"	"
J. McG.	Destroying Government property	Warder Brearley ..	"	3 days bread and water.
J. McG.	Threatening his officer ..	"	"	"
J. R.	Disorderly conduct in separate division	Prin.-Warder Bell ..	"	1 day bread and water.
G. T.	Assault on a fellow-prisoner	Prin.-Warder O'Connell	"	3 days bread and water.
J. C. D.	Purloining a newspaper ..	Asst.-Warder Crook ..	"	1 day bread and water.
J. G.	Disobedience of orders ..	Prin.-Warder O'Connell	"	3 days bread and water.
J. J.	Insolence to his officer ..	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	To forfeit 21 marks.
J. C.	Falling out of the ranks on his way to labour	Warder Bell and Asst.-Warder Pointon	H. Allwright, V.J. ..	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. McG.	Disobedience of orders ..	Prin.-Warder O'Connell	"	3 days bread and water.
W. C.	Malingering	"	"	"
J. C.	Refusing to do the work ordered	Warder Kenny ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. G.	Ditto	"	"	3 days bread and water.
J. C.	Shouting and singing in separate division	Asst.-Warder Brown..	"	"
J. C.	Insulting and abusive language to his officer	Warder Kirby ..	"	"
D. C.	Shouting and singing and using threatening language in separate division	Asst.-Warder Brown..	H. Allwright, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. L.	Disobedience of lawful orders	Warder Kenny ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	"
W. J.	Disobedience, and creating disturbance in separate division	Asst.- Warders Pointon, Crook, and Theobald	H. Allwright, V.J. ..	"
W. C.	Shouting and singing in separate division	Ditto	"	3 days bread and water.

NAPIER PRISON.

A. D.	Refusing to obey orders and using insulting language	Warder Nicholson ..	H. S. Tiffen, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
G. G.	Disobedience of orders ..	"	"	3 days bread and water.
J. O. D.	Fighting	The Gaoler ..	"	1 day bread and water.
H. K.	"	"	"	"
A. C.	Writing insulting letter to fellow-prisoner	"	"	"
P. M.	Refusing to obey orders ..	Warder Nicholson ..	"	3 days bread and water.
J. L.	Making use of profane language	Prin.-Warder Robinson	J. Anderson, V.J. ..	"
J. L.	Wilfully breaking the prison windows	Gaoler	G. A. Preece, R.M. ..	7 days close confinement in irons.

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1888—continued.

NELSON PRISON.

D. M.	Insulting language to the Gaoler	The Gaoler	John Sharp, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
-------	----------------------------------	------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J.W.K.	Preferring a false charge against his officer	The Gaoler	H. Weston, V.J., and C. Rennell, J.P.	7 days bread and water, and to forfeit 10 days' marks.
J.W.K.	Refusing to work	Prin.-Warder Flahavan	R. Parris, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J.W.K.	Ditto	Warder Ferguson ..	"	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
J.W.K.	"	"	H. Weston, V.J., and C. E. Rawson, R.M.	14 days bread and water, and to forfeit 30 days' marks.
J.W.K.	Refusing to work, and disrespectful language to Gaoler	Asst.-Warder De Blois	R. Parris, V.J., T. King, V.J., and W. Weston, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
J.W.K.	Refusing to work	"	R. Parris, V.J., and H. Weston, V.J.	"
J.W.K.	"	Prin.-Warder Flahavan	C. E. Rawson, R.M. ..	14 days bread and water.
J.W.K.	"	"	R. Parris, V.J., and H. Weston, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
W.H.F.	Idleness at work	Warder Ferguson ..	R. Parris, V.J., and H. Weston, V.J.	"
W.H.F.	Refusing to work, and purloining fellow-prisoners' rations	Prin.-Warder Flahavan	R. Parris, V.J. ..	"

TIMARU PRISON.

E. W.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Warder Hawkins ..	J. Jackson, V.J. ..	To forfeit 2 days' marks.
-------	--	-------------------	---------------------	---------------------------

WANGANUI PRISON.

J. M. C.	Disobedience of orders ..	Asst.-Warder Mahoney	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. M. C.	Making a disturbance whilst under punishment	The Gaoler and Asst.-Warder Mahoney	R. Ward, R.M. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. J. S.	Escaping from legal custody	The Gaoler	"	30 days close confinement in irons.
L. H.	Idleness at work	Asst.-Warder Mahoney	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
L. H.	Disobedience of orders ..	"	"	3 days bread and water.
W.H.F.	Having bread belonging to another prisoner in his possession	"	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W.H.F.	Ditto	The Gaoler	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W.H.F.	Disobedience of orders, and leaving the exercise-yard without orders	Asst.-Warder Mahoney	R. Ward, R.M. ..	14 days bread and water.
L. H.	Disobedience of orders ..	"	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
L. H.	Keeping his cell utensils in an unclean state	The Gaoler	"	2 days bread and water.
G. M.	Escaping from legal custody	"	R. Ward, R.M. ..	14 days bread and water.
L. H.	Disobedience of orders ..	Asst.-Warder Mahoney	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.

WELLINGTON PRISONS.

I. A. G.	Refusing to obey orders ..	Prin.-Warder Millington	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	To forfeit 7 days' marks.
P. G.	Speaking in an improper manner to officer on duty	Asst.-Warder Murphy	"	3 days bread and water.
H. P. F.	(1) Using filthy language to an officer of the prison; (2) disobedience of orders, and violently resisting the officers in the discharge of their duty; (3) damaging prison property	The Chief Warder and Warder Forsyth	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 14 days' marks on each charge.
H. P. F.	Using improper language to the Visiting Justice and respecting prison officers	The Chief Warder and Prin.-Warder Millington	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
H. P. F.	Shouting and disturbing the quiet of the prison	The Chief Warder and Asst.-Warder Ironside	"	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
A. F.	(1) Quarrelling with a fellow-prisoner; (2) attempting to assault the Matron; (3) shouting, screaming, and making use of filthy language	The Matron and Asst.-Matron Tracey	J. Dransfield, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water on each charge.

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1888—continued.

WELLINGTON PRISONS—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
F. M.	Behaving in an improper manner in view of a public place	Warder Duggan ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
A. F.	Using improper language, and creating a disturbance in the prison	Asst.-Matron Tracey..	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	" "
L. T.	Refusing to go to work ..	The Chief Warder ..	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	" "
C. N.	Throwing his supper-bread across the corridor, and speaking in an improper manner to his officer	Asst.-Warder Meehan	J. Dransfield, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water. *
W. H. C.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison, and damaging prison property	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
G. F. H.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and refusing to desist when called upon	Warder Duggan and Asst.-Warder Condliffe	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J.	Fined 14 days' marks.
W. B.	Ditto	Ditto	"	"
H. H.	"	"	"	"
F. M.	"	"	"	1 day bread and water, and fined 14 days' marks.
W. T.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	The Chief Warder ..	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
E. R. D.	Making use of highly insubordinate language	Prin.-Warder Millington	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	"
E. R. D.	Leaving his work without authority, and causing a fight between two prisoners	"	"	"
D. M.	Fighting on the works ..	"	"	"
W. T.	Threatening to strike his officer, and highly insubordinate language	Asst.-Warder Murphy	J. Dransfield, V.J. ..	"
J. F.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Prin.-Warder Millington	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	Fined half the marks earned on fortifications.
P. G.	Disobedience of orders ..	"	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	Fined 14 days' marks.
P. G.	Disobedience of orders in stepping out of the ranks, and refusing to go to work at fortifications	"	" ..	3 days bread and water, and fined 14 days' marks.
P. G.	Refusing to go to work at Point Halswell	The Chief Warder ..	J. Dransfield, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
L. T.	Making use of improper language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
C. R.	(1) Quarrelling with a fellow-prisoner, and using filthy language; (2) disobedience of orders by refusing to go to separate division, and using filthy language	The Matron ..	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water on each charge.
L. T.	(1) Disorderly conduct on line of march by falling out of the ranks; (2) throwing about his cell furniture, and resisting the officer in charge	Prin.-Warder Reardon and Warder White	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water,
E. R.	(1) Using highly-insubordinate language on labour-parade to his officer; (2) having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst.-Warder Murphy and Asst.-Warder Ironside	J. Dransfield, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water on each charge.
E. R.	(1) Continued insubordination, and using filthy language to his officers; (2) defacing his cell walls by writing upon them	Warder McKinstry and Asst.-Warder Ironside	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water on each charge.
W. B.	(1) Using insubordinate language towards his officer; (2) disturbing the quiet of the prison	The Chief Warder and Asst.-Warder Ironside	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
C. S.	(1) Assaulting a fellow-prisoner; (2) using threatening and insulting language towards his officer	Warder Richards ..	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water on each charge.
E. R. D.	(1) Assaulting a fellow-prisoner; (2) using obscene and filthy language on the works	Prin.-Warder Reardon	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J.	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 5 days' marks.
R. McC.	Refusing to obey orders ..	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	Fined 20 marks.

Table L.

"FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1886."

AGES and TERMS of PROBATION of OFFENDERS under the Act during the Year 1888.

Ages.	Three Months and under.	Six Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Total.
Under 10 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 years	2	7	..	..	2	..	11
" 15 " 20 "	13	12	1	1	4	..	31
" 20 " 25 "	5	4	4	..	1	..	14
" 25 " 30 "	1	2	1	..	1	..	5
" 30 " 40 "	4	5	1	..	..	1	11
" 40 " 50 "	3	..	2	..	..	1	6
" 50 " 60 " .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
60 years and upwards .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	*1
Total	28	31	10	1	10	2	82

[Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, nil; printing (1,500 copies), £19 6s.]

By Authority: GEORGE DIDSBURY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1889.

