

1890.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1889.

ALSO

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1889.

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, 1890.

I have the honour to present my tenth annual report on the prisons of the colony, together with the fourth annual report of the operations of "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886," and am pleased to be able to state that during the past year there has been a very considerable reduction in the number of persons who have been confined in the different prisons, with only a small increase in the cost per head; that discipline has been maintained with fewer punishments; that there has been less sickness amongst the prisoners, with a very large diminution in the number of escapes; and, though last, by no means least, there has been a very satisfactory decrease in the number of juvenile offenders who have passed through the prisons of the colony.

As regards the First Offenders' Probation Act, I cannot speak too highly of its usefulness, and I have no hesitation in stating that many a young and thoughtless offender has been rescued from a career of crime through its intervention. The Act continues to work smoothly and satisfactorily, and is proving year by year one of the most useful measures ever passed by any Legislature. The details of the working of the Act for the past year, as shown further on, speak for themselves, and need no comments from me.

2. During the past year I visited the twelve larger prisons on the dates stated in the attached table marked J. I also visited several of the smaller or police gaols whenever time and circumstances permitted my doing so, and have devoted the entire time at my disposal to the various duties appertaining to my appointment as Inspector of Prisons. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which these institutions are conducted generally, as well as with the care and treatment of the inmates; but, owing to the want of sufficient and proper accommodation at some of the central prisons, a complete system of separation and classification cannot yet be thoroughly carried out. As my visits are generally surprise ones, sometimes perhaps when I am least expected, I have no reason to suppose the care and treatment of prisoners is any different during my absence from what I actually find at the periodical inspections.

3. As heretofore, the supplies for the various prisons have been publicly tendered for, and no complaints have reached this office of the supplies not being up to the required standard. The usual custom of these tenders being addressed to and opened by the Visiting Justices has been strictly adhered to, and their recommendations as to accepting or rejecting them have invariably been adopted without any protests from the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. There has been no breaking out of prisons during the year, and only one prisoner, a male, escaped from the labour party, at Wanganui, and was recaptured within four hours. As during the year 1888 there were no less than six escapes, one prisoner having never yet been recaptured, the fact of only one escaping during the past year clearly shows, as I pointed out last year, that one successful escape leads to a regular epidemic, and does incalculable harm; and it behoves all prison officers at all times to be on the alert, always to keep a careful watch on those under their charge. Whenever an escape takes place it is invariably suggested by those who consider themselves authorities in such matters that blame must attach to the head of the department, whereas nothing can be more absurd. The Gaolers on the spot, and those acting under their orders, are, and must be, alone held responsible for the safe keeping of all committed to their charge; and the fact of only one prisoner escaping during the past year reflects considerable credit on the Gaolers and their subordinates.

5. A reference to Table A shows that the health of the prisoners throughout the year has been very good at all the prisons, and I can testify from observation that all prisoners are carefully watched by the gaol surgeons, and that no prisoners are allowed to remain at labour for which they are unfit. In this respect, at least, the inmates of prisons possess an advantage, on the whole, over the rest of the community. It is, no doubt, right and proper that increasing care

be taken to prevent, as far as possible, any prisoner from sustaining injury as the result of his imprisonment. The daily average of sick has been 10·6 males and 5·5 females, showing a daily average decrease of 6·08 males, with an average daily increase of 1·19 females, or a total daily average decrease of 4·89 on the previous year. This percentage of sick is much swelled by the practice being still observed of sending persons suffering from drink—persons actually suffering from *delirium tremens*—and supposed lunatics, to prisons for medical treatment, instead of to hospitals or lunatic asylums. It cannot for a moment be argued that prisons are suitable places for the treatment of such cases—there is no nursing staff, no suitable accommodation, no night-cooking, and discipline must be seriously interfered with while such cases are under treatment. As the matter has now been under consideration for some time, it is to be hoped some suitable institutions for the treatment of such cases will without further delay be found, and so one more blot in the administration of our prisons be wiped out. There has been a considerable diminution during the past year in cases of prisoners malingering and pretending sickness to escape hard labour. Six deaths occurred in prisons during the year, as against four in 1888—viz., two males and one female at Auckland, one male at Lyttelton, and two males in Wellington: in each case a Coroner's inquest was held, as prescribed by the Prisons Act. A large number of prisoners, both male and female, have been received into the prisons during the year as vagrants, whose only crime appeared to be that from old age and infirmities they were unable to earn their living, and should have been sent to some home or refuge instead of to prison.

6. There were two executions during the year, both Native male prisoners. Both took place at Napier Prison, and were properly and successfully carried out.

7. Table A further shows that in the year 1888 there passed through the prisons 4,242 males and 938 females, whilst during the past year the numbers were 3,872 males and 802 females; being a substantial decrease of no less than 370 males and 136 females, giving a total decrease of cases dealt with of 506. When it is remembered that in 1888 there was a decrease of 243, and that this is again followed by such a satisfactory diminution as 506, it may with justice be claimed for the system of administration now in force in the prisons of the colony that these statistics prove beyond a doubt that prisons are more and more becoming dreaded places of resort by the rising generation, and that in some cases, at least, attempts to reform criminals are succeeding.

8. During the past year the daily average number of prisoners in gaols has been 551·22 males and 75·02 females, as against 591·26 males and 86·13 females in the previous year; being a net average decrease of 51·15 for the year as compared with 1888.

9. According to the figures obtained from the Registrar-General, the population of the colony was at the end of 1889 354,611 males and 307,637 females; total, 662,248 persons: whilst the number of prisoners at that date was 552 males and 81 females—633 in all. The average percentage of prisoners according to population was therefore 0·096, a decrease of 0·003 on the previous year.

10. During the past year 65 male and no female misdemeanants in default were detained in the gaols of the colony, and during the same period 87 males and 25 females, supposed lunatics, were detained in the various prisons; giving an increase of 18 males, with a decrease of 5 females, supposed lunatics, and a decrease of 40 males and 6 female misdemeanants in default, on the previous year.

11. With reference to prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, there were at the close of last year in the various prisons 189 males and 6 females; being a decrease of 3 males, with the same number of females as on the previous year.

12. During the year 1889, 293 males and 46 females were acquitted, or discharged after remand; being a decrease of 130 males and 17 females, or a total decrease of 147 on the previous year.

13. From the figures given under Table B, it will be found that the prisoners were maintained last year at a gross cost per head of £45 15s. 8d., as against £44 3s. 1d.; but this slight increase is at once accounted for by the large decrease in the number of prisoners who passed through the gaols: and, coming to the net cost per head, we find that (exclusive of the work performed for the Defence Department at the fortifications) it was £38 6s. 5d., as against £33 9s. 4d. in 1888. The gross totals are made up as follows: Staff supervision, £28 19s. 7d., as against £27 14s. 11d. in 1888; maintenance, £13 9s. 5d., as against £13 4s. 9d.; incidental, £3 6s. 8d., as against £3 3s. 5d. This increase is easily accounted for when it is taken into consideration that no credit is given for the work done by the prisoners for the Defence Department, whilst the fact of the men being so employed, of course, prevents carrying out remunerative work with them as in former years, for which credit was taken by the department. On referring to the report of the Directors of the English Convict Prisons for the last year, it will be found that at one prison the gross cost per prisoner was as high as £61 17s. 3d., while the lowest was £33 3s. 3d. This appears to me to speak well for the economy of our colonial system, especially when it is remembered that every expenditure in connection with the various prisons is debited to each respectively, and the simple but accurate system adopted for keeping the accounts prevents the possibility of any incorrect charges being made or fictitious credits taken. Again, it must be borne in mind that a large sum out of the expenditure under the heading of "Incidentals" is recouped to the Government, and is in reality merely a transfer—namely, to Railways, £336 8s. 4d., and Post and Telegraph, £112; total, £448 8s. 4d.

14. That local prisons can be made self-supporting is a fallacy which no sensible person at all well versed in prison matters would for a moment attempt to adopt. Even supposing that every man and woman incarcerated in a prison were working daily during their period of confinement, the amount of remunerative labour performed could not even then make the establishment self-supporting; but when it is taken into account that prisoners awaiting trial, misdemeanants, remands, sick, those excused on medical grounds, are exempted from all labour, the error of the self-supporting theory is at once apparent; and, with the liberal scale of rations and the plentiful supply of clothing and bedding granted to prisoners in this colony, as compared with the English prisons, the cost of maintenance must be admitted to be reasonable: while the keeping-open of

small prisons such as Nelson, Timaru, and Hokitika, necessitated by the peculiar configuration of the country, all tends to additional expenditure, which the most careful administration is powerless to curtail.

15. The receipts for value of prison-labour, sales of road-metal, bricks, drainpipes, needlework, maintenance of prisoners, &c., for the past year, amounted to £4,551 3s. 8d., exclusive of any credit taken for work done at the fortifications, as against £7,042 8s. 3d. in 1888. This reduction is accounted for by the large diminution of the number of prisoners who passed through the gaols last year, and by the fact of so large a number being employed on labour for the Government, non-remunerative to the department.

16. As regards the education of prisoners, a reference to Table C shows that, out of a total of 3,317 males and 736 females, 2,866 males and 579 females were able to read and write well, whilst 340 males and 97 females were unable to read or write.

17. It is with feelings of profound gratification that attention is invited to the ages of prisoners under Table D, from which it will be gathered that during the past year there has been a very considerable reduction in the number of juvenile offenders who have passed through the gaols of the colony, those under the age of ten years being 14, as against 22 in 1888; whilst in those from ten to fifteen years the numbers are 61, as against 88; and in those from fifteen to twenty years the numbers are 219, as against 241: giving a total substantial decrease of 57 in young persons under the age of twenty years. This is very satisfactory as far as it goes, and is in a great measure due to "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886;" but it does not go far enough, and the colonists should not rest content to find that, with the Act just referred to in full force, and with the industrial schools and similar institutions open in the colony, there have been actually imprisoned 14 children of such tender ages as under ten; but, as this matter has so often been drawn attention to in previous reports without leading to any decided action, it must be hoped that this is only the first of an annual substantial decrease, which may end ere long in the total disappearance from the gaol-records of the names of persons whose ages befit them more for the nursery than a public prison, and whose detention in, or even commitment to, the latter-named institution is nothing more or less than a public scandal.

18. It is interesting to note, from Table F, that a comparison of the previously-committed prisoners sentenced during the past year with those sentenced five years ago—viz., in 1885—shows a decrease in once-convicted of 74 males and 3 females; a decrease of the twice-convicted of 27 males, with an increase of 21 females; and in those thrice or oftener convicted, an increase of 12 males, with the large decrease of 167 females. This substantial diminution in the female prison-population permitted the Addington Prison to be closed last April, and the prisoners transferred to the Lyttelton Prison. This has not only the advantage of being an economical arrangement, but permits of a far better system of strict discipline being carried out; while the cells in present use are more healthy and better suited for a female prison than those at Addington. I here take the opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the female prisoners at Addington and Lyttelton by the lady visitors, who by their kindly advice and interest have given valuable assistance in solving the somewhat difficult question of finding employment on discharge from prison for, and so preventing the possible lapse into crime of, a class of the younger female prisoners whom it is most desirable to bring under influences of this character, and who, if left to their own devices, would, without doubt, fall into the clutches of some of their older and profligate prison companions.

19. There is a decrease in the number of prison punishments awarded during the past year—viz., 213, against 227 in 1888. These were minor punishments inflicted by Visiting Justices, while 10 serious or aggravated prison offences, after first being investigated by a Visiting Justice, were reheard in open Court, as against 15 similar cases in 1888. I would here draw attention to the remarks of one of the Visiting Justices at Lyttelton Prison, in his annual report furnished this year, in which I fully concur. They are as follows: "Before concluding my report, I am anxious to bring before your notice two matters which I think require consideration—first, the necessity of reintroducing corporal punishment; second, having aggravated offences heard within the prisons. With respect to flogging, I am perfectly satisfied that in some cases it is absolutely necessary: I refer to incorrigibles. With men of this class my experience is that, punish them how you may, it has no effect; but, if prisoners knew that if they persistently continued to offend they would be likely to receive corporal punishment, I think it would deter men, and be the means of making them behave. I am quite aware that if this question was mooted it would be cried down by many, but I venture to think that, if they had a few years' experience of prisoners, they would come to the same conclusion as I have. I may mention that my late colleague, Mr. ———, who had very many years' experience, was strongly of this opinion. I will quote from our report of 15th April, 1887: 'This gaol contains some remarkable examples of incorrigibles, to whom the suspension of corporal punishment is a great boon.' With respect to having aggravated prison offences heard in the prison, I think it would be very desirable to have all cases heard within the four walls of the gaol. These cases could without any inconvenience be heard by a Resident Magistrate or two Justices. As a rule, prisoners whose cases are ordered to be reheard in open Court repeat minor prison offences for the purpose of airing their fancied grievances and talking to the public. If these cases were heard inside the prison, I think it would perhaps tend to prevent men repeating offences."

20. With reference to these remarks, I have already stated I fully concur in what this Visiting Justice says; and it must be recollected that, as he is a prison Magistrate of long standing, and no doubt has given the matter very serious consideration, his opinions are of considerable value. Those versed in prison matters are well aware that with some prisoners of the class referred to by this gentleman nothing but the dread of the lash has the slightest effect, and the very fact of their knowing that they may be subjected to it at any time for certain serious offences, prevents their committing those of an aggravated nature, and tends to teach them how to curb their tempers;

which must be of incalculable value to them when discharged from prison. In these days, when prisons are no longer secret establishments, closed, as it were, to outside visitors, as perhaps they may have been in former times, it behoves all concerned to use every conceivable weapon that may tend to reform the inmates of gaols, subject, of course, to reasonable restrictions; but the public are too ready to rest satisfied with knowing that prisoners are properly cared for and not maltreated, without thinking whether proper measures are taken for their reformation, or that no stone is left unturned that may in some degree have a deterring tendency. It has not been found that taking prisoners to open Court has had any bad effects, because as a rule the Resident Magistrate or Justices sitting decline to allow the accused to air his supposed prison grievances; but it is in many respects inconvenient and troublesome, without any proportionately good results, and might well be discontinued.

21. The number of offences committed by prison officers last year was 18, as against 17 in 1888. The more serious of these offences were three cases of intoxication, and one neglect to report the intended escape of a prisoner. In each case punishments proportionate to the seriousness of the offences were meted out. The new appointments to the prison service are still made from men serving in the Permanent Artillery; and, though the prison service may be looked upon as a field for promotion, still men who have served for some time in the permanent forces do not always make good prison officers, and the fact of having so small a field for selection often prevents the services of a good tradesman being obtained, who would be valuable for teaching the younger prisoners a trade, whereby they would be enabled to gain an honest livelihood on their discharge from gaol.

22. The new prison-buildings in course of erection at Wellington and Auckland have made good progress during the year. At Wellington the roof has been completed, and the internal fittings are being pushed on with all speed. The exercising-yards have been brought down to the proper level, and as soon as the kitchen and scullery are built the wing should be ready for occupation. The fact of the prisoners working at the fortifications at both Wellington and Auckland has, of course, prolonged considerably the erection of both of these buildings; but as at each place it led to some fifty prisoners being withdrawn from the old buildings, which were overcrowded and ill-calculated to hold them, and located at the fortification works at Fort Cautley and Point Halswell, the delay has not been without its advantages; and, as there is no reason to expect an immediate or substantial increase of prisoners, it is clear that we have been saved from a most serious dilemma by the reduction in the number of prisoners, and the labour at the defence works turning up at a period when our prison-accommodation was inadequate and inferior. At Auckland the two wings in course of construction have advanced considerably during the year, and a tender has been accepted for the roofing, which should be completed in a few months; the internal fittings are well advanced, and part of these buildings is already occupied: but it is a matter of the greatest importance that the whole be completed with all practicable speed, and the rotten and vermin-infested portions of the old wooden prisons vacated and pulled down. It is a matter of great regret to me that no absolute decision has been arrived at in regard to the erection of a new prison at Dunedin. The gaol, as it now stands, though a stone one, is in many respects a relic of the dark ages, unfit for occupation and not capable of being improved, where any carrying-out of classification is next to impossible, and where the evils of contamination and corruption from evil associations cannot be prevented. Here, again, the defence works have come to the rescue, and removed to Taiaroa Heads some forty prisoners, and to some extent mitigated the evils referred to; but the time has certainly arrived for a new prison for Otago to be commenced without delay. Beyond the annual painting at the various other prisons there is no expenditure required for any special work during the present year.

23. During the past year the prisoners have been employed at the four centres on the fortification works, and have been located in temporary prisons at Fort Cautley, Point Halswell, Fort Jervis, and Taiaroa Heads, and have done excellent work, an account of which will be found in the report of the Defence Engineer. They have also been employed in building new prisons at Auckland and Wellington, at work on the breakwater at New Plymouth, brickmaking and levelling at Wellington, and tailoring and shoemaking at Lyttelton; while the females have done shirtmaking, stocking-knitting, mending, and washing at the various prisons.

24. Before concluding this report I desire to place on record that to make long sentences reformatory and deterrent two alterations in our present system are necessary—(1) a less liberal ration-scale, and (2) that at the commencement of all long sentences the offenders should be made to pass a certain time in separation. This, of course, has been impossible up to the present, with the limited accommodation at the larger gaols, but as our new prisons become available I strongly recommend that all long-sentenced prisoners be made to pass the first eight months of their sentences in separation. A sentence of imprisonment with hard labour is essentially the same as a sentence of penal servitude, and it is of practically little importance whether the sentence is called by one name or the other so long as the treatment of the prisoners subjected to them is adapted to the duration of the sentence. It would therefore be desirable to assimilate the practice as to the treatment of prisoners under sentence of penal servitude and of those under sentence of imprisonment, and make each undergo a term of eight months from date of conviction in separation. That the scale of rations is far too liberal I gather from the fact that as a general rule prisoners increase in weight considerably during their sentences, and, further, from the amount of food which is not eaten, but thrown to waste daily by the prisoners. This time last year I introduced a special scale of rations for boys under sixteen years of age, curtailing considerably the daily supply of bread and meat; and the result has been most satisfactory, and has without doubt prevented some from committing offences which were likely to cause their return to gaol. In addition to our very liberal scale of rations, there is a large expenditure every year in extras ordered for prisoners by the gaol surgeons, such as eggs, cocoa, milk, beef, &c., which doubtless in many cases are absolutely necessary; but it is the duty of all interested in the reformation of criminals to set their faces against anything like luxuries or too good feeding in such places as prisons. The question of prisoners' rations is, I am willing to admit, a most important and wide one; but I am anxious to see the matter fully considered by the gaol surgeons of the colony, and to hear their verdict.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT REPORT.

1. It is with great pleasure I am able to reiterate all that was said in the report of last year upon the satisfactory working of this Act; and it is a somewhat curious fact, as shown by Table L, that for the year ended 31st December last the total number of offenders treated under the Act was within one of the number so treated the year before—viz., 83 last year, as against 82 in 1888. Of these 83, 50 satisfactorily carried out the conditions of their licenses and were duly discharged, 2 were rearrested and imprisoned, 1 absconded, and 30 remain still working out the conditions of their obligations successfully.

2. The amount of costs, &c., ordered to be paid by the various Courts before which the 83 offenders were brought during the past year was £319 4s. 7d., of which sum £203 13s. 9d. has been already actually paid into the Probation Officers' hands, while the great portion of the balance is not yet due and is being paid by instalments, and as a rule the probationers carry out the conditions of their licenses with commendable punctuality. The system of leaving to Probation Officers discretion in exceptional cases to give additional time for these periodical payments in cases of persons with families to maintain, or when sickness or other unforeseen misfortune interferes with their chances of earning a living, or for other sufficient reasons, has been continued, has proved efficacious, and worked well.

3. The approximate cost of keeping these offenders in prison, had not the Probation Act been brought into force, would have been about £2,170. Therefore, if the sum actually paid into the Probation Officers' hands is taken into account, we have an actual saving for the year of £2,373 13s. 9d.; and, as the administration of the Act is carried out absolutely free of all cost to the Government, and has been so ever since its introduction, it will be admitted to be as much a success financially as it is reformatory.

4. Since the Act came into force, on the 1st October, 1886, 283 persons have been placed on probation. Of these, 222 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 2 only have managed, by eluding the vigilance of the Probation Officers and police, to escape so far unpunished; but they are not supposed to have left the colony, and will probably yet be rearrested.

5. The Probation Officers continue to perform their duties with zeal, tact, and ability, and give satisfaction. It is surprising the amount of information about supposed offenders they are able to obtain in a very short space of time; and, now that they know that their reports are looked upon as confidential by the Court to which they are presented, they feel less fettered and more able to give a genuine and independent reliable report, which is almost invariably adopted. It has been found, too, that many Probation Officers frequently visit and advise their probationers, and in some instances have obtained good situations for them. Considering the arduous duties that Gaolers have to perform, I think the interest shown by them and the other Probation Officers in the Act ever since its introduction is praiseworthy and philanthropic, and has tended much to the successful working of this very useful measure.

6. When this Act was first passed it was thought by many that it was a dangerous piece of legislation, and probably would do more harm than good; but now that its utility has been so thoroughly established I am of opinion that its provisions might be extended with beneficial results to such cases as attempted suicide caused by excessive indulgence in strong drink, and that if the accused has the means he or she should be made to pay the whole costs of the trial. It may be argued that this would, in effect, be punishing a man for excessive drinking; but it seems to me that if a person will drink habitually to such excess as to lose all self-restraint, and in that state attempts to take his life, such person, and not the taxpayers, ought to bear the costs of the trial; and such an offender would certainly have no grounds for complaint if he were placed under some such wholesome restraints as those of the First Offenders' Probation Act. As the case now stands a person who attempts to commit suicide is usually committed for trial to the Supreme Court, has perhaps to be detained in prison for two months awaiting the sessions, and then is probably discharged upon recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon, the State having to bear the expense of keeping the prisoner in gaol for two months, in addition to the cost of the trial.

7. Again, the Act, I think, is somewhat defective in respect to the persons to whom it may be made applicable, one condition being that it can apply only to a person "against whom an indictment has not previously been laid or a warrant of arrest for an indictable offence issued;" so that, if a person has once been brought up on a warrant of arrest for an indictable offence, though he may be acquitted and leave the Court without the slightest stain on his character, that person can never afterwards be eligible to be placed on probation.

8. The Act might also be further extended to prisoners undergoing sentences in prison, who, from their exemplary conduct in gaol, and if their previous history warrants it, might, after serving portion of their sentence, be released on probation; in fact, I should like to see a system introduced by which long-sentenced prisoners, after they have served a portion of their sentences, could be drafted off to some work under the Public Works Act, and not located in a prison, but in huts under proper supervisors, and there made to work on roads, or some such labour, for an indefinite period, their discharge depending entirely on the results of their work and conduct. This might be arranged either under the Prisons or First Offenders' Probation Acts. A similar experiment has been tried in America with good results, and I have every reason to believe it would work well in this colony if tried in some isolated position such as the West Coast Sounds, where, if the prisoners attempted to escape, they would probably starve, and where they might be employed in such work as making a road from the coast to the Sutherland Falls. They would probably render a good account of themselves, and work as well as free men, in the hope that every time a mail or provisions arrived orders for the liberation of some would also be received, or they might be placed on piecework, and given a certain amount to do, and informed that if their conduct continued good they would receive their conditional discharge on the completion of the work allotted.

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, 1889.

State of the Prisons.	Auckland.		Dunedin.		Hokitika.		Invercargill.		Lytelton.		Napier.		Nelson.		New Plymouth.		Timaru.		Wanganui.		Wellington.		Minor Gaols.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
IN PRISON 1st JANUARY.	3	3	5	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lunatics	38	3	16	1	4	4	1	1	1	50	2	2	1	1	11	1	8	3	75	1	4	1	192	6	126	10	198
For trial, on remand, and in transitu	50	6	16	1	4	4	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	1	13	2	3	2	11	2	2	126	10	136	14	136	
Sentenced to—	43	14	4	6	4	4	1	2	3	12	21	8	3	3	5	5	2	2	11	4	5	113	27	113	27	140	
Penal servitude	14	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	8	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	5	4	73	18	73	18	91	
Three months' hard labour and upwards	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	18	3	18	3	21	
Under three months' hard labour	158	33	45	12	10	3	7	3	35	102	1	1	5	5	31	1	7	14	131	13	10	555	66	555	66	*621	
Simple imprisonment	6	1	8	16	2	2	2	1	8	7	13	19	2	11	4	3	1	3	7	6	17	65	25	65	25	111	
RECEIVED.	60	7	28	16	1	1	16	1	18	7	19	2	11	10	1	1	1	11	66	6	282	16	603	78	603	78	676
Debtors	12	1	12	1	1	1	2	2	2	10	2	11	2	4	2	2	2	4	9	1	1	2	53	6	53	6	58
Lunatics	22	11	11	1	1	2	3	3	11	19	7	36	5	7	10	2	6	7	16	1	3	103	6	103	6	109	
For trial, on remand, and in transitu (not including prisoners sentenced as below)	111	41	47	35	15	3	15	2	17	76	28	157	28	19	23	3	58	1	46	41	19	399	140	399	140	589	
Sentenced to—	427	139	156	92	14	10	46	10	157	290	64	177	28	19	23	3	58	1	229	98	837	19	1,889	475	2,364		
Death	15	2	14	6	2	2	5	5	12	3	12	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	9	3	49	2	117	17	117	17	134
Penal servitude	654	190	276	150	36	17	98	15	259	479	89	259	41	44	51	10	84	6	982	149	756	52	3,317	736	3,317	736	4,053
One year's hard labour and upwards	812	223	321	162	46	20	105	18	234	581	89	234	42	49	82	10	91	6	513	162	766	53	3,872	802	3,872	802	4,674
Three months' hard labour and upwards	5	2	8	1	1	1	2	2	8	7	4	11	2	7	3	1	1	1	7	2	17	9	63	19	63	19	63
Under three months' hard labour	52	7	11	12	3	1	13	2	11	54	4	11	2	7	4	2	2	3	36	5	73	4	293	46	293	46	339
Simple imprisonment	531	178	188	125	29	14	57	13	199	316	65	199	84	26	21	4	66	1	184	7	377	19	2,218	589	2,218	589	2,807
Total received	5	1	12	3	1	1	6	1	33	2	2	2	5	9	1	6	1	15	4	262	21	365	25	365	25	390	
Transferred to other prisons or police	3	3	11	1	1	1	2	2	2	11	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Executed	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Died naturally	687	204	251	143	37	15	94	17	269	457	77	269	40	44	61	9	86	6	382	141	759	53	3,320	721	3,320	721	4,041
DISCHARGED.	125	19	70	19	9	5	11	1	25	124	12	25	2	5	21	1	5	1	131	21	7	552	81	552	81	633	
Debtors	812	223	321	162	46	20	105	18	234	581	89	234	42	49	82	10	91	6	513	162	766	53	3,872	802	3,872	802	4,674
Lunatics transferred to asylums	5	2	8	1	1	1	2	2	8	7	4	11	2	7	3	1	1	1	7	2	17	9	63	19	63	19	63
Acquitted after remand	52	7	11	12	3	1	13	2	11	54	4	11	2	7	4	2	2	3	36	5	73	4	293	46	293	46	339
On remission of sentence	531	178	188	125	29	14	57	13	199	316	65	199	84	26	21	4	66	1	184	7	377	19	2,218	589	2,218	589	2,807
At expiration of sentence	5	1	12	3	1	1	6	1	33	2	2	2	5	9	1	6	1	15	4	262	21	365	25	365	25	390	
On bail or probation	3	3	11	1	1	1	2	2	2	11	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Transferred to other prisons or police	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Executed	687	204	251	143	37	15	94	17	269	457	77	269	40	44	61	9	86	6	382	141	759	53	3,320	721	3,320	721	4,041
Died naturally	125	19	70	19	9	5	11	1	25	124	12	25	2	5	21	1	5	1	131	21	7	552	81	552	81	633	
Total discharged	812	223	321	162	46	20	105	18	234	581	89	234	42	49	82	10	91	6	513	162	766	53	3,872	802	3,872	802	4,674
In prison at end of year	210	137	91	57	16	6	16	7	46	149	95	17	17	8	36	16	13	25	159	135	159	135	551	22	551	22	626
Greatest number of both sexes at one time	138	66	55	37	9	4	9	5	27	113	36	10	14	27	24	48	0	15	4	130	17	0	15	76	0	15	76
Least number of both sexes at one time	76	51	63	22	5	2	1	1	30	48	6	8	1	1	19	1	1	15	36	14	15	2	809	107	809	107	416
Daily average	48	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	54	9	54	9	63
Prisoners ill 48 hours or more	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	1	0	2	2	1	1	10	6	10	6	16
Prisoners admitted to hospital	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	1	0	2	2	1	1	10	6	10	6	16
Daily average on sick list	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	1	0	2	2	1	1	10	6	10	6	16

* Eight male and 12 female prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1889, in the Addington Prison, which was closed the following April, are not included in these totals.

Table B.
EXPENDITURE under the different Heads of Service in the Larger Prisons for the Year ending 31st December, 1889.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Timaru.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners { Males	138-66	55-67	9-84	9-50	113-36	27-00	5-30	24-43	6-25	15-40	180-00	535-46
{ Females	21-93	17-98	2-24	0-70	10-14	2-50	0-10	0-70	0-26	0-54	17-00	74-09
Total ...	160-59	73-65	12-08	10-20	123-50	29-50	5-40	25-18	6-51	15-94	147-00	609-55
HEADS OF SERVICE.												
<i>Staff:</i>												
Salaries and allowances ...	£ s. d. 3,731 8 3	£ s. d. 2,016 11 8	£ s. d. 850 0 0	£ s. d. 596 6 10	£ s. d. 3,443 18 8	£ s. d. 947 0 6	£ s. d. 349 0 0	£ s. d. 827 14 6	£ s. d. 370 0 0	£ s. d. 545 12 2	£ s. d. 3,073 17 4	£ s. d. 16,751 9 11
Uniforms ...	217 13 7	66 12 6	31 0 10	16 16 8	211 6 0	41 19 3	14 10 0	52 9 6	20 15 0	83 9 8	207 8 10	914 1 10
Total ...	3,949 1 10	2,083 4 2	881 0 10	613 2 4	3,655 4 8	988 19 9	363 10 0	880 4 0	390 15 0	579 1 10	3,281 6 2	17,665 11 9
Cost per prisoner ...	24 11 10	28 5 8	72 17 6	60 2 4	29 11 10	33 10 6	67 6 4	34 19 1	60 0 6	36 6 7	22 6 5	28 19 7
<i>Maintenance:</i>												
Rations ...	1,420 0 7	688 5 6	117 3 2	87 0 2	931 18 6	215 10 3	57 11 2	246 15 4	61 17 1	104 13 7	1,020 2 0	4,970 17 4
Fuel and light ...	173 9 6	84 18 2	59 15 3	49 18 6	270 4 6	57 12 11	22 14 5	36 1 5	21 9 7	62 17 10	132 14 11	971 17 0
Bedding and clothing ...	311 6 3	250 10 6	33 7 8	8 4 1	270 13 11	93 3 2	4 13 0	78 18 0	11 14 0	55 18 9	360 3 0	1,478 12 4
Medicines and medical comforts ...	82 7 1	65 8 1	13 11 6	0 6 8	48 14 7	11 1 8	...	38 11 2	2 19 11	11 4 11	183 12 9	407 18 4
Furniture ...	46 5 11	17 12 4	7 9 0	...	67 1 4	16 18 6	...	4 16 3	...	40 17 8	61 17 8	262 18 8
Soap, cleaning-materials, &c. ...	35 4 2	17 5 0	11 12 2	5 3 3	46 18 9	4 6 7	0 6 6	1 6 3	1 9 6	9 3 1	7 10 10	140 6 1
Total ...	2,068 13 6	1,123 19 7	242 18 9	150 12 8	1,635 11 7	398 13 1	85 5 1	46 8 5	99 10 1	284 15 10	1,716 1 2	8,212 9 9
Cost per prisoner ...	12 17 8	15 5 3	20 1 10	14 15 4	13 4 10	13 10 3	15 15 9	16 2 10	15 5 8	11 17 4	11 13 6	13 9 5
<i>Incidental:</i>												
Rates, rent, &c. ...	41 3 0	...	...	14 0 0	53 0 0	7 10 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	4 15 0	140 8 0
Conveyance of officers and prisoners ...	98 2 9	104 18 7	...	25 18 1	190 5 4	28 9 4	0 13 0	54 14 0	0 18 6	82 5 6	113 19 11	700 5 0
Tools, materials, &c. ...	120 4 4	...	...	20 11 7	52 2 11	...	...	...	...	97 0 4	85 2 4	375 1 6
Gratuities to prisoners on discharge, and sundries	146 14 2	46 13 5	18 1 11	39 17 9	187 2 9	8 9 8	20 15 1	42 0 3	53 5 6	28 13 5	225 3 3	816 17 2
Total ...	406 4 3	151 12 0	18 1 11	100 7 5	482 11 0	44 9 0	21 8 1	96 14 3	74 4 0	207 19 3	429 0 6	2,032 11 8
Cost per prisoner ...	2 10 6	2 1 2	1 9 10	9 16 10	3 18 1	1 10 1	3 19 2	3 16 10	11 7 10	13 0 11	2 18 4	3 6 8
Gross total cost ...	6,423 19 7	3,358 15 9	1,142 1 6	864 3 7	5,773 7 3	1,432 1 10	470 3 2	1,383 6 8	564 9 1	1,071 16 11	5,426 7 10	27,910 13 2
Gross cost per prisoner ...	40 0 0	45 12 1	94 9 2	84 14 6	46 14 10	48 10 10	87 1 3	54 18 9	86 14 0	67 4 10	36 18 3	45 15 8
<i>Deduct:</i>												
Cash received for maintenance, labour, &c.	241 15 2	30 1 1	...	14 1 8	77 16 1	81 12 1	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 10 6	17 7 4	466 2 11
Credits, work for other departments, &c. ...	2,274 6 8	...	...	127 6 0	1,353 10 3	9 7 0	...	...	3 12 6	2 5 0	314 13 4	4,085 0 9
Total ...	2,516 1 10	30 1 1	...	141 7 8	1,431 6 4	90 19 1	1 5 0	0 15 0	4 11 6	2 15 6	332 0 8	4,551 3 8
Net total cost ...	3,907 17 9	3,328 14 8	1,142 1 6	723 15 11	4,342 0 11	1,341 2 9	468 18 2	1,382 11 8	559 17 7	1,069 1 5	5,094 7 2	23,359 9 6
Net cost per prisoner ...	24 6 8	45 3 10	94 9 2	70 17 3	35 3 1	45 9 2	86 16 8	54 18 2	86 0 0	67 1 4	34 13 1	38 6 5

Table C.
EDUCATION OF PRISONERS received during the Year 1889.

Prisons.	Superior Education.		Read and write.		Read only.		Unable to read.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Auckland	6	..	539	134	29	14	80	42	654	190	844
Dunedin	1	..	245	131	11	8	19	11	276	150	426
Hokitika	1	..	27	13	3	1	5	3	36	17	53
Invercargill	10	..	76	7	1	..	11	8	98	15	113
Lyttelton	8	..	400	65	22	13	49	11	479	89	568
Napier .. .. .	..	..	225	30	11	11	23	..	259	41	300
Nelson	4	..	37	1	2	2	1	..	44	3	47
New Plymouth .. .. .	..	..	41	8	..	..	10	2	51	10	61
Timaru	2	..	71	6	5	..	6	..	84	6	90
Wanganui	2	..	165	9	6	2	25	3	198	14	212
Wellington	3	..	347	132	2	6	30	11	382	149	531
Minor gaols	10	..	646	43	19	3	81	6	756	52	808
Total	47	..	2,819	579	111	60	340	97	3,817	736	4,053

Table D.
AGES OF PRISONERS received during the Year 1889, and CAUSES of their DETENTION.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Timaru.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Under 10 years :													
Felony	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Minor offences .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	6
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 years :													
Felony	1	21	..	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	6	45
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
Minor offences	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	11
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years :													
Felony	27	15	..	2	13	6	2	3	2	3	17	17	107
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	1	..	1	7	7	..	..	..	4	10	12	36
Minor offences	19	19	6	..	8	2	1	..	1	..	13	1	70
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	6
20 to 25 years :													
Felony	19	15	..	5	22	1	4	3	3	9	14	19	114
Misdemeanour	1	2	..	6	11	13	..	4	..	4	17	27	85
Minor offences	68	36	6	2	36	5	1	..	7	6	30	17	214
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	8
25 to 30 years :													
Felony	17	23	..	6	25	2	..	4	1	6	25	19	128
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	2	..	6	4	16	1	4	2	2	19	28	84
Minor offences	58	27	4	2	59	11	5	..	2	18	38	46	270
Debt or lunacy	1	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	7	16
30 to 40 years :													
Felony	47	29	..	10	38	9	1	8	2	4	19	29	196
Misdemeanour	2	3	..	11	13	16	1	8	1	12	20	40	127
Minor offences	169	82	3	9	108	62	5	..	24	32	102	108	704
Debt or lunacy	5	..	..	2	2	10	..	4	2	7	6	26	64
40 to 50 years :													
Felony	38	20	..	3	21	4	7	7	4	3	27	20	154
Misdemeanour	6	2	..	11	7	20	1	4	1	13	26	44	135
Minor offences	157	66	23	9	99	38	2	1	13	40	73	125	646
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	1	6	3	10	1	1	1	5	2	27	57
50 to 60 years :													
Felony	24	14	..	..	11	3	1	3	5	..	11	5	77
Misdemeanour	1	1	..	8	2	11	2	3	1	6	10	25	70
Minor offences	98	25	5	5	56	25	3	..	14	17	36	79	363
Debt or lunacy	1	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	8	19
60 years and upwards :													
Felony	12	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	32
Misdemeanour	3	4	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	9	24
Minor offences	65	5	4	..	16	14	8	..	..	12	6	37	167
Debt or lunacy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	5
Summary :													
Felony	188	140	..	29	139	30	16	29	19	26	120	113	859
Misdemeanour	13	15	..	44	39	87	5	23	5	44	103	200	568
Minor offences	635	266	51	27	383	159	25	1	62	126	299	417	2,451
Debt or lunacy	8	5	2	13	7	24	1	8	4	16	9	78	175
Total	844	426	53	113	568	300	47	61	90	212	531	808	4,053

Table E.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the Year 1889.

Prisons.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland	82	11	54	12	268	147	404	170
Dunedin	27	16	17	13	68	77	112	106
Hokitika	4	..	8	3	3	8	15	11
Invercargill	12	3	5	2	13	4	30	9
Lyttelton	62	9	44	7	65	47	171	63
Napier	33	6	23	8	48	16	104	30
Nelson	2	1	4	1	13	..	19	2
New Plymouth	4	1	5	..	4	4	13	5
Timaru	15	..	1	..	32	2	48	2
Wanganui	22	1	13	1	51	3	86	5
Wellington	52	19	34	13	78	90	164	122
Minor gaols	73	5	44	8	126	11	243	24
Total	388	72	252	68	769	409	1,409	549

Table F.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS for Five Years, 1885-89.

Year.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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	697
1888	423	65	261	58	848	450	1,532	573
1889	388	72	252	68	769	409	1,409	549

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

Prisons.	31st December, 1888.	31st December, 1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Auckland	41	47	6
Dunedin	17	28	11	..
Hokitika .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Invercargill	1	..	..	1
Lyttelton	50	49	..	1
Napier	2	..	..	2
Nelson .. .. .	..	..	..	7
New Plymouth	11	4	..	..
Timaru .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Wanganui .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Wellington	76	67	..	9
Total	198	195	17	20
Net decrease .. .. .	..	..	..	3

Table H.
CRIMES of PRISONERS sentenced to PENAL SERVITUDE or HARD LABOUR for Twelve Months and over during the Year 1889.

Arson	2	Larceny as a bailee	7
Assault causing bodily harm	1	Larceny from the person	7
Assault, indecent	3	Larceny from a dwelling	6
Burglary	5	Manslaughter	1
Carnally knowing	4	Murder	1
Conspiracy to defraud	3	Naval offences	3
Damaging property	1	Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	8
Embezzlement and fraud	2	Perjury	1
Failing to provide	2	Rape	4
Feloniously receiving	2	Rape, attempted	3
Forgery and uttering	21	Robbery	1
Horse- and cattle-stealing	10	Robbery with violence	3
Housebreaking	16	Sheep-stealing	3
Indecent exposure	1	Sodomy	1
Insulting language	2	Vagrancy	5
Larceny not otherwise described	26	Wounding	1
	Total, 156.		

Table I.
VISITS of the VISITING JUSTICES to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1889.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Auckland:													
Joseph Newman	1	..	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	16
C. La Roche	5	4	5	6	2	3	2	3	4	5	4	4	47
T. Thompson, M.H.R. ..	4	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	20
R. W. Moody	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	26
P. F. De Quincey	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	4	3	21
Dunedin:													
John Logan	2	4	..	2	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	30
W. L. Simpson .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
G. G. Russell	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	2	3	..	2	17
G. Fenwick	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	20
Dr. Hislop	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	21
Hokitika:													
John Bevan .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Hon. J. A. Bonar, M.L.C. ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
R. J. Seddon, M.H.R. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
M. J. Mandi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Invercargill:													
H. Feldwick, M.H.R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	4
R. F. Cuthbertson .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
John Turnbull .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
William Todd .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lyttelton:													
R. Westenra	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	47
H. Allwright	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	8
Napier:													
J. Anderson	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	16
H. S. Tiffin .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
E. Langdon .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Nelson:													
Oswald Curtis, R.M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
New Plymouth:													
R. Parris	2	1	2	2	2	2	..	3	..	3	..	5	22
H. Weston	1	2	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	12
Robert Trimble .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	9
T. King .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
C. E. Rawson, R.M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Timaru:													
J. Jackson .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
G. G. FitzGerald .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wanganui:													
E. N. Liffiton .. ..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	14
F. A. Krull	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	13
G. Carson .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wellington:													
J. R. Blair	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	8
J. G. Butts	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	8
W. E. Gudgeon	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	6
J. Dransfield	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Edward Pearce .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	5
J. Mackay .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5

Table J.
VISITS of the INSPECTOR to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1889.

Prisons.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Auckland .. ..	..	..	..	2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 24	..	..	1, 4, 6, 13	..	..	15	12, 13, 14, 15	..
Dunedin .. ..	..	10, 11, 12, 14, 16	..	..	..	1, 5, 6	..	..	..	27, 28	1, 27	1, 2, 3, 5, 13
Hokitika .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25, 26	..	..	..
Invercargill .. ..	..	19	..	..	..	3, 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyttelton .. ..	..	4, 26, 27, 28	..	..	7, 8, 10, 11, 30	10, 12, 13	..	..	..	24	4	17, 18, 19, 20, 22
Napier	16, 17	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	7, 9	..	..	..
Nelson .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
New Plymouth .. ..	..	..	..	25	..	29	19	..	..	..	..	..
Timaru .. ..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui	10	..	..	26, 27	..	27, 28	25	..	..	..	18	..
Wellington	5	..	..	29	..	15, 20	..	31	3	9	..	28

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

Table K.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1889.
AUCKLAND PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J. D.	Disobedience	Warder Tyne ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
N. H.	Disrespect to his officer ..	" ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	"
J. H.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	The Gaoler and the Chief Warder	" ..	"
A. M.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	"
J. D.	Idleness	The Gaoler	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
D. B.	"	"	"	"
J. H.	Disobedience and obstructing the officers in execution of their duty	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	"	1 day in irons.
J. D.	Using threatening language to V.J. and Gaoler	The Gaoler	"	"
G. T.)	Fighting on the works ..	Warder Coffey ..	T. Thompson, V.J. {	1 day bread and water, and to
E. W.)			" ..	forfeit 1 day's marks each.
J. M.	Unnecessary noise in his dormitory	Asst.-Wr. McWilliams	" ..	1 day bread and water.
J. M.	Using grossly insulting language to his officer	" ..	" ..	To forfeit 2 days' marks.
W. T.	Fighting	Warder Tyne ..	" ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 1 day's marks.
J. J.	Disobedience and using insulting language to his officer	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
A. E.	Insolence and disrespect to his officer	Warder Russell ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
G. F.	Using grossly insulting language to the Gaoler	The Gaoler	" ..	To forfeit 2 days' marks.
J. J.	Using grossly indecent and threatening language to his officers	Warder Chilton ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
J. J.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	"	"
J. W.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Warder Crook ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	To forfeit 2 days' marks.
E. W.	Unnecessary noise in dormitory, and using obscene language to his officer	Asst.-Wr. McWilliams	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	To forfeit 7 days' marks.
J. G.)	Fighting in exercise yard ..	Asst.-Wr. O'Donoghue	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water each.
J. J. K.)			" ..	"
E. L.	Disobedience	The Matron	"	3 days bread and water.
G. F.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Asst.-Wr. Henderson	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	To forfeit 3 days' marks.
S. W.	Disobedience	Warder Crook ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. H.)	Fighting	Asst.-Warder O'Reilly	"	1 day bread and water each.
G. M.)			"	"
J. J.	Using insulting language to his officer	Asst.-Wr. Henderson	J. Newman, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
H.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Warder Delahey ..	"	To forfeit 6 marks.
G. F.	Fighting on works ..	Pl.-Warder Rutherford	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 2 days' marks.
H.	"	"	"	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 3 days' marks.
J. J.	Insulting and filthy language to his officers	Warder Crook ..	"	1 day bread and water.
J. C.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Pl.-Warder Rutherford	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	To forfeit 3 days' marks.
D.E.P.	Ditto	"	"	"
J. H.	Fighting in the exercise yard	Asst.-Warder Hunter	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
A. A.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Pl.-Warder Rutherford	J. Newman, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. G.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Hunter	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
M. McM.	Disrespect to her officer ..	Asst.-Matron Irvine ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
M. McM.	Unnecessary noise in her cell	"	"	"
J. J.	Breaking from the ranks without permission, and using insulting and threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Garven	"	2 days bread and water.
J. J.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	" ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
J. H.	" ..	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. J.	Grossly insulting and threatening language to his officer	" ..	" ..	"
J. J.	Threatening language and attempting to assault an officer	Asst.-Wr. McWilliams	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	10 days bread and water.
S. W.	Disobedience	Warder Denison ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. H.	Using personal violence to his officers	Assistant-Warder Felton	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	10 days bread and water.
A. M.	Disobedience	Warder Chilton ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
T. E.	Obscene language in his cell	Warder Gideon ..	"	1 day bread and water.
N. H.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Warder Chilton ..	J. Newman, V.J. ..	"
S. H.	Disobedience	The Matron	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	"

Table K—continued.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1889—continued.
AUCKLAND PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
E. W.	Fighting on the works ..	Warder Coffey ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	To forfeit 3 days' marks.
W. McL.	Fighting	Asst.-Warder Bethune	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water each.
J. G.				
E. L.	Wilful mismanagement of work, and idleness	The Matron ..	R. W. Moody, V.J., and C. La Roche, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
T. F.	Profane language ..	Asst.-Warder Mahoney	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
E. L.	Assaulting her officer ..	Asst.-Matron Irvine ..	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	7 days bread and water.
N. H.	Having prohibited article in his possession	Assistant-Warder Tracey	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
D. T.	Obscene and insulting language to his officer	Warder Chilton ..	J. Newman, V.J. ..	"
A. M.	Having prohibited article in his possession	Asst.-Warder Bethune	" ..	To forfeit 12 marks.
R. L.	Idleness, and disrespect to Gaoler	The Gaoler and Asst.-Warder Gillespie	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
H. H.	Insulting language and assault on fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Hunter	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. G.	Fighting in shelter-shed ..	Warder Denison ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
G. W.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Warder Gideon ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	"
A. M.	Making secret pocket in his breeches, and using insulting language to his officers	The Gaoler and Pl.-Warder Robinson	" ..	4 days bread and water.
G. F.	Making secret pocket in his breeches, having prohibited article in his possession, and using insulting language to his officer	The Chief Warder and Pl.-Warder Robinson	" ..	5 days bread and water.
J. C.	Fighting on the works ..	Warder Russell	R. W. Moody, V.J., and C. La Roche, V.J.	Each 3 days bread and water and to forfeit 3 days' marks.
D. B.				
F. McL.	Defacing prison property ..	Warder Chilton ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. B.	Quarrelling with fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Matron Irvine ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
A. B.	Quarrelling and using obscene language to fellow-prisoner	" ..	" ..	6 days bread and water.
C. W.	Disobedience and undue familiarity to his officer	Warder Coffey ..	R. W. Moody, V.J., and C. La Roche, V.J.	1 day bread and water.
G. F.	Insulting language to his officer	Warder Ryan ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	12 hours bread and water, and to forfeit 1 day's marks.
A. H.	Obscene language and impertinence to his officer	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. J. K.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Wr. O'Donoghue	" ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 1 day's marks.
J. G.	"	Warder Eastwick ..	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	To forfeit 72 marks, and to be reduced to second class for one month.
E. N.	Idleness and refusing to work	Pl.-Warder Woolley ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
E. N.	Disobedience of orders ..	Warder Eastwick ..	" ..	"
J. D.	Insulting language to his officer	" ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	"
D. M.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner and using profane language	" ..	" ..	"
J. F.	Insulting language to his officer	" ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
P. K.	Having a prohibited article in his possession	" ..	" ..	"
T. McL.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Pl.-Warder Woolley ..	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
O. G.	Talking after silence-bell had rung	Night-watch officer ..	" ..	"
O. G.	Insulting language to his officers	" ..	" ..	"

DUNEDIN PRISON.

T. O'K.	Disobedience and insolence	Asst.-Warder Glover ..	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
G. A.	Disobedience and threatening language	Asst.-Warder Vincent	" ..	"
K. E.	Disobedience and insolence	Asst.-Warder Madden	" ..	"
R. R.	Damaging prison property ..	Asst.-Warder Kirby ..	J. Logan, V.J., J.P., and J. Oliver, J.P.	10 days bread and water.
G. A.	Disturbing quiet of the prison	" ..	Ditto ..	"
G. A.	Using threatening language	" ..	" ..	"
M. O'H.	Disobedience and insolence	Asst.-Warder Allman	G. Fenwick, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. G.	Insulting and threatening language	Asst.-Warder Kirby ..	" ..	"
W.H.P.			Asst.-Warder Allman	" ..	3 days bread and water.

Table K—continued.
PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1889—continued.
DUNEDIN PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
W. H. P.	Insulting and threatening language	Asst.-Warder Vincent	G. Fenwick, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. H. P.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder Connor	"	"
W. H. P.	"	Asst.-Warder Kirby ..	"	"
W. H. P.	"	Asst.-Warder Hawker	"	"
W. H. P.	"	Pl.-Warder Pointon ..	"	"
J. G.	Defacing cell-walls ..	Asst.-Warder Kirby ..	"	2 days bread and water.
P. J.	Attempting to commit suicide	"	G. G. Russell, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
P. J.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Pl.-Warder Pointon ..	"	2 days bread and water.
A. T.	Ditto	Warder Armstrong ..	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
A. T.	Destroying prison property	Asst.-Warder Vincent	"	2 days bread and water.

HOKITIKA PRISON.

Nil.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

Nil.

LYTTELTON PRISON.

W. A.	Abusive language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Walsh ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	To forfeit 14 days' marks.
J. C.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder Brown ..	"	1 day bread and water.
W. G.	Insolence to his officer ..	Warder Clark ..	H. Allwright, V.J. ..	To forfeit 2 days' marks.
G. H. D.	Fighting on the works ..	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
M. S.	"	"	"	1 day bread and water.
G. A.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	"	"	To forfeit 50 marks.
J. L.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	1 day bread and water.
J. L.	Defacing the walls of his cell	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	"	3 days bread and water.
G. H. D.	Insubordination and using threatening language to the Surgeon	The Chief Warder ..	"	1 day bread and water.
G. H. D.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder Pointon	"	} Fined 121 marks.
G. H. D.	Breaking trap-door of his cell	Asst.-Warder Donovan	"	
J. L.	"	"	"	1 day bread and water.
J. G.	Refusing to work and using threatening language to his officer	Warder Clark ..	"	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. G.	Resisting his officer whilst being searched	Warder Reardon ..	"	1 day bread and water.
J. E. T.	Using threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Theobald	"	To forfeit 48 marks.
J. R.	Using abusive language to his officer	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	To forfeit 24 marks.
W. F.	Using threatening language to his officer	Warder Reardon ..	"	"
J. M.	Making a mess in his cell ..	"	"	1 day bread and water.
J. M.	Using threatening language to his officer	Warder Clark ..	"	2 days bread and water.
T. N.	Idleness, and quarrelling with fellow-prisoners	Pl.-Warder Reardon ..	"	1 day bread and water.
M. K.	Using improper language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Walsh ..	"	To forfeit 35 marks.
G. H. D.	Asking an officer for tobacco	Pl.-Warder Reardon ..	"	1 day bread and water.
M. K.	Idleness	Warder Kenny ..	"	To forfeit 14 marks.
W. R.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Pl.-Warder Reardon ..	"	1 day bread and water.
J. B.	Using insulting language to his officer	Warder Bell ..	"	To forfeit 36 marks.
C. S.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	"	"	To forfeit 42 marks.
J. McG.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder Pointon	"	"
W. L.	"	Warder Reardon ..	"	"
H. A.	"	"	"	3 days bread and water.
G. H. D.	Idleness, and using improper language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Crook ..	"	1 day bread and water.
G. H. D.	Ditto	"	"	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
G. H. D.	Continued idleness and preventing others from working	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	Ditto.
H. T.	Disobedience and idleness	Warder Bell ..	"	1 day bread and water.
J. C.	Continued idleness ..	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	To forfeit 18 marks.
M. K.	"	"	"	To forfeit 24 marks.
J. M.	Defacing the walls of his cell	Asst.-Warder Donovan	"	3 days bread and water.

Table K—continued.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1889—continued.
LYTTELTON PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
G. R.	Using obscene language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Walsh ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
M. K.	Refusing to have his hair cut	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 50 marks.
M. K.	Making use of abusive language to his officers	" ..	" ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
J. M.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder Theobald	" ..	2 days bread and water.
T. McC.	Disturbing the church service	Asst.-Warder Donovan	" ..	1 day bread and water.
T. McC.	Having a prohibited article in his possession	Asst.-Warder Theobald	" ..	} 3 days bread and water.
T. McC.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder Pointon	" ..	
J. F.	Refusing to work.. ..	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
D. M.	Refusing to go to work ..	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. F.	" ..	" ..	" ..	To forfeit extra marks (198) earned at fortifications.
D. M.	Making use of abusive language to his officers	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	" ..	1 day bread and water.
M. O. H.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison and using abusive language to his officer	" ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. M.	Leaving his work without authority	Asst.-Warder Theobald	" ..	"
J. F.	Persistently refusing to go to work	The Chief Warder ..	R. Beetham, R.M. ..	7 days bread and water.
W. P.	Fighting and making use of improper language	Warder Kenny ..	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
G. H. D.	Ditto	" ..	" ..	"
J. McG.	Leaving his work in defiance of orders of officer in charge	" ..	" ..	"
J. McG.	Taking up a stone and threatening officer in charge of works	" ..	" ..	To forfeit 84 marks.

NAPIER PRISON.

J. B.	Insubordination and making use of insulting language to his officer	Asst.-Wr. McNamara	James Anderson, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
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NELSON PRISON.

J. B.	Making use of insubordinate language to his officer	Warder Fuller ..	Oswald Curtis, V.J. ..	To forfeit 2 days' marks.
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NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

W.H.F.	Destroying a library-book ..	Warder Blatchford ..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
W.H.F.	Secreting a light in his cell	Pl.-Warder Flahavan	H. Weston, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
T. H.	Idleness, and making use of insulting language to his officers	Warder Blatchford ..	T. King, V.J., and R. Parris, V.J.	"
W.H.F.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder De Blois	R. Parris, V.J., and H. Weston, V.J.	"
W. M.	Shamming insanity ..	The Gaoler ..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
W. M.	Malingering ..	" ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
H. D.	Conniving at a prisoner secreting a suit of clothes	Warder Blatchford ..	" ..	To forfeit 6 days' marks.
J. H.	*Secreting a suit of clothes..	" ..	R. Parris, V.J., and H. Weston, V.J.	To forfeit 7 days' marks.
W. M.	Malingering, and assaulting an officer	Pl.-Warder Flahavan	E. C. Rawson, R.M. ..	14 days bread and water.
C. S. W.	Smoking in his cell ..	Warder Blatchford ..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	To forfeit 6 days' marks.
C. T.	Refusing to appear before Visiting Justices without being carried, and using abusive language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Wolner	R. Parris, V.J., and R. Trimble, V.J.	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
W.H.F.	Making use of obscene language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Rafter..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W.H.F.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	" ..	H. Weston, V.J. ..	"

TIMARU PRISON.

Nil.

Table K—continued.
PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1889—continued.
WANGANUI PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J. R.	Secreting a piece of stone in his pillow	Asst.-Warder Mahoney	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. B.	Disrespectful behaviour to the Gaoler	The Gaoler	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. O'C.	Making a false charge against an officer	Asst.-Wr. McMurray ..	H. Brabant, R.M. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. C.	Asking a passer-by for tobacco	Asst.-Wr. McWilliam	F. A. Krull, V.J. ..	"
J. M.	Idleness	The Gaoler	E. N. Liffiton, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. M.	Threatening an officer ..	"	"	"
J. M.	Disobedience	"	"	"

WELLINGTON PRISON.

E. R. D.	Disorderly conduct and using improper language to his officer	Asst.-Wr. E. Murphy	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 30 marks.
A. G.	Damaging prison property and disturbing the quiet of the prison	The Matron	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
R. McC.	Disobedience and talking in the ranks	Asst.-Warder Meehan	"	2 days bread and water.
R. McC.	Having a prohibited article in his possession	"	"	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
W. McG.	Quitting his work and stealing from a tent at Point Halswell	Asst.-Warder Foreman	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 30 marks.
M. E. P.	Malingering	Pl.-Warder Millington	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
J. S.	Making use of improper language to his officer	"	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
M. S. P.	Refusing to go to labour ..	Warder Carte	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. A.	Challenging an officer to fight, and using highly insubordinate language	Warder Carte	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
W. R.	Highly insubordinate language on line of march	Pl.-Warder Reardon ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. D.	Throwing a stone at officer in charge of works	Asst.-Warder Foreman	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
R. F.	Refusing to go to labour ..	Pl.-Warder Millington	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
R. F.	"	"	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	"
P. T. W.	Conveying prohibited articles to a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Meehan	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J. ..	To forfeit 84 marks.
T. B.	Having prohibited articles in his possession	Pl.-Warder Millington	"	3 days bread and water.
K. M.	Using insubordinate language to the Assistant-Matron	Assistant-Matron Shillington	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
E. R.	Fighting in the prison cell ..	Asst.-Warder Riddick	"	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
H. P. F.	Refusing to work	Warder White	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 44 marks.
H. P. F.	Making use of filthy and insubordinate language to his officer	Warder Carte	"	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
H. P. F.	Refusing to march from Mount Cook to Terrace Prison	"	"	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
J. D.	Idling and refusing to work	Pl.-Warder Millington	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. D.	Making use of improper language to his officer	"	"	2 days bread and water.
R. M.	Insubordination, and using abusive language to the Assistant Matron	Asst.-Matron Shillington	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
T. G.	Highly improper conduct towards a fellow-prisoner, and having prohibited articles in his possession	Pl.-Warder Millington	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. R.	Making use of highly insubordinate language to his officer	"	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J. ..	6 days bread and water, and to forfeit 28 days' marks.
W. R.	Assaulting an officer of the prison	"	"	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
W. R.	Threatening the Gaoler, and attempting to strike his officer	Warder Ferguson ..	"	5 days bread and water, and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
J. S.	Making use of highly insubordinate language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
F. R.	Making use of threatening language to the Prison Surgeon	Pl.-Warder Millington	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.

Table K—continued.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1889—continued.
WELLINGTON PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J. C.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner, and using obscene language	Pl.-Warder Reardon ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. C.	Refusing to leave his cell, and using threatening language to his officer	Pl.-Warder Millington	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. H. B.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner, and using obscene language	Warder George ..	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
G. J.	Idling, and using improper language towards his officer	Asst.-Warder Murphy	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
J. M.	Ditto	Asst.-Warder Lawler ..	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 42 marks.
G. T.	Making use of highly insubordinate language to his officer, and disturbing the quiet of the prison	Pl.-Warder Millington	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	6 days bread and water.
G. T.	Disobedience, and using insubordinate language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.

Table L.

"FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1886."

AGES and TERMS of PROBATION of OFFENDERS placed under the Act during the Year 1889.

Ages.	Three Months and under.	Six Months.	Nine Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Total.
Under 10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 years	8	2	..	..	..	1	11
" 15 " 20 "	12	12	..	3	..	1	28
" 20 " 25 "	7	3	2	6	..	..	18
" 25 " 30 "	4	3	1	3	..	1	12
" 30 " 40 "	1	3	..	2	6
" 40 " 50 "	4	1	..	1	6
" 50 " 60 "	1	..	1
60 years and upwards	1	1
Total	37	24	3	15	1	3	83

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