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NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890.

ALSO

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

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, 1st May, 1891.

I have the honour to present this my eleventh annual report on the prisons of the colony, together with the fifth annual report on the working of "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886." I have visited the eleven larger prisons on the dates stated in the attached table marked J, and have at all times found them kept clean and in good condition, due attention paid to sanitary arrangements, and a high state of discipline maintained. I have also visited the smaller or police gaols whenever time and circumstances permitted.

1. As regards the First Offenders' Probation Act, it will be seen from the details attached that the Act continues to work in a most satisfactory manner.

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

3. There was only one case of breaking out of prison during the past year—namely, at Wanganui, when a prisoner managed to escape from the carpenter's shop, but was recaptured. At Auckland a prisoner got away from an outside labour party, and at New Plymouth two prisoners escaped from the breakwater works, but in each case they were recaptured within a couple of hours.

4. Table A shows that the health of the prisoners has been very good at all the prisons. The daily average of sick has been 8·39 males and 2·68 females, a daily average decrease over the previous year of 2·21 males and 2·82 females.

5. Eight deaths have occurred during the year, as against six in 1889—namely, one at Auckland, three at Lyttelton, one at Napier, one at New Plymouth, and two at Wellington.

6. No executions took place during 1890. One death sentence was passed, which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to commute to penal servitude for life.

7. From Table A it will be seen that at the commencement of the year there were 552 males and 81 females confined in the prisons of the colony, and at the close of the year 495 males and 67 females, being a decrease of 57 male and 14 female prisoners. In the year 1890, 4,062 males and 901 females passed through the various prisons, whilst during the previous year the numbers were 3,872 males and 802 females, giving a total increase of 289 in cases dealt with.

8. During the past year the daily average number of prisoners was 515·01 males and 67·60 females, as against 551·22 males and 75·02 females in 1889, a daily average decrease of 36·21 male and 7·42 female prisoners.

9. According to figures supplied by the Registrar-General, the population of the colony was, at the end of 1890, 355,477 males and 311,708 females—in all, 667,185 persons; whilst the number of prisoners at that date was 495 males and 67 females—in all, 562. The average percentage of prisoners to the population was therefore .085, a decrease of .011 on the previous year.

10. During the year 1890 63 male misdemeanants in default, and 65 male and 15 female supposed lunatics, were detained in the gaols of the colony, a decrease on the previous year of 2 male misdemeanants in default and 22 male and 10 female supposed lunatics. It is again pointed out that there are no proper appliances in the prisons for proper treatment of the supposed lunatics, and their detention interferes very much with the maintenance of discipline.

11. With reference to prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, there were in the various prisons at the end of last year 164 males and 7 females, a decrease of 25 males and an increase of 1 female.

12. During 1890 387 male and 33 female prisoners were acquitted or discharged after remand, an increase of 94 males and a decrease of 13 females as compared with 1889.

13. From Table B it will be seen that the prisoners were maintained last year at a gross cost per head of £46 9s. 5d., as against £45 15s. 8d. for the previous year, and at a net cost of £39 10s., as against £38 6s. 5d. in 1889. The gross totals are made up as follows: Staff supervision, £30 14s. 9d.; maintenance, £12 13s. 5d.; and incidentals, £3 1s. 3d. This increase in the gross cost per head is easily accounted for—firstly, by the substantial daily average decrease of 43·63 prisoners; and, secondly, by the increase of the price of provisions and fuel during the labour troubles. The first reason being so satisfactory, and the second so unforeseen, it is believed that the most dubious will be compelled to admit that the department has been economically administered during the past year. It has been asked why the inmates of lunatic asylums cost so much less than prisoners; but this query is very easily answered by the fact that a very large income in the asylums is derived from the paying patients, whereas there is no such revenue in the Prison Department.

14. The receipts and credits for prison-labour, road-metal, needlework, maintenance of prisoners, &c., for the past year amounted to £3,949 19s. 8d., exclusive of the work done at the fortifications, as against £4,551 3s. 8d. for the previous year.

15. On reference to Table C it will be seen that, out of 3,510 male and 820 female prisoners, 3,038 males and 669 females were able to read and write, whilst 367 males and 86 females were neither able to read nor write.

16. It will be seen from Table F that a comparison of the previously-convicted prisoners sentenced during the past year with those sentenced five years ago—viz., in 1886—shows a decrease of the once convicted of 41 males and 44 females, a decrease of the twice convicted of 11 males and 18 females, whilst in those convicted thrice or oftener there is an increase of 31 males and 3 females. It is believed that these last mentioned include a class of persons who were probably gaol-birds before they came to the colony, and who have spent the greater portion of their lives in prisons, and are so hardened and well versed in crime that no reformatory system, however good it may be, will ever alter their mode of life or induce them to forsake their criminal ways.

17. It is my painful duty to again draw attention to the practice still prevailing in the colony of sending children under ten years of age to gaols. A reference to Table D shows that during the past year the number of juvenile offenders who have passed through the gaols of the colony are as follows: Those under the age of ten years (mere infants) being 20, as against 14 in 1889; those from ten to fifteen years, 54, as against 61 in 1889; and those from fifteen to twenty years, 223, as against 219 in 1889: giving a total increase last year of 3 in young persons under the age of twenty years. Now, this appears to me a very decided blot in our administration. What can those 20 infants under the age of ten years—a tender era, when these unfortunates should be inmates of some home or school—develop into but criminals, no matter how they may be kept isolated when in gaols? The fear of the police-cells, the dread of the prison-walls, are all blunted in their child-minds; and so they commence their downward career, and are successfully made into hardened criminals long before they reach man- or womanhood. I must again reiterate my annual protest that prisons are altogether unsuitable places for the detention of children of tender years, and the commitment to or detention in gaols of children under ten years of age is nothing short of a public scandal.

18. Table K again shows a considerable decrease in the number of prison punishments awarded during the past year—viz., 172, as against 213 in 1889. Of these, 165 were for minor offences, punished by the Visiting Justices, while 7 serious or aggravated prison offences, after first being investigated by a Visiting Justice, were reheard in open Court, as against 10 in the previous year. Any interested person looking back to the prison records for, say, twenty years, must, I think, at once admit that, considering the high state of discipline now maintained, together with the amount of work done by the prisoners, there is a maximum amount of efficiency obtained with a minimum amount of punishment. When it is remembered that twenty years ago punishment by means of the lash and bread-and-water diet was constantly inflicted, that additional imprisonment amounting to months, and in some cases to years, was imposed for offences committed in prison, the department may well be congratulated on the result achieved by the humane modern system of punishment introduced into our gaols. The figures for the year show only seven aggravated offences, while a much higher state of discipline and fair-play exists than at the period above referred to, and the amount of labour performed by the prisoners speaks for itself.

19. The number of offences committed by prison officers last year was 13, against 18 in 1889. There were no cases of inebriety, and the general conduct of the officers has been satisfactory. I am pleased to find that the officers, as a rule, to a considerable extent, study the temperaments and dispositions of those under their charge, and so, while maintaining strict discipline, establish a mutual confidence, which results in a cheerful obedience and good feeling between all parties. The subordinate officers are still selected almost exclusively from men

servicing in the Permanent Militia, and so far the arrangement appears to work well. The slowness of promotion in the prison service is, I know, a source of disappointment to many; but it must be recollected that stagnation in promotion means that good conduct and contentment prevail in the department, which accounts for so few vacancies, and therefore so little advancement. Owing to retrenchment, twelve officers had to be dispensed with at the end of the financial year, and it was a matter of considerable difficulty to select those that could be best spared. I hope shortly to be able to recommend further retrenchments in some of the larger prisons.

20. The prisoners at Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin have been principally employed at working at the fortifications, and have done excellent work, as is shown by the Defence Engineer's report. At each of the above-named places temporary prisons have been established in the buildings designed for the barracks, and good accommodation has been obtained at a very small outlay. It need hardly be pointed out that it would be difficult to find more suitable work for prisoners, or labour more beneficial to the taxpayer. Good progress has been made with the new prison at Auckland, but, owing to the labour troubles, and the increased cost of fuel, brickmaking had to be stopped in Wellington, which has delayed the building work. When a temporary kitchen is completed this building will be fit for occupation. While the temporary prisons above referred to have prevented crowding, and so obviated the necessity of pushing forward so hastily the new prison-works, no conclusion has yet been arrived at as regards a new prison for Dunedin, and, though the decrease of prisoners and the opening of a temporary prison at Tairaroa Heads, has, to a great extent, relieved the necessity for crowding the old building, still, looking to future requirements, it is now high time some conclusion was arrived at regarding a new prison for Otago.

21. For some years past in England and some of the other colonies a system has been on trial for placing the better-conducted long-sentenced prisoners on some Government works in an isolated place, to minimise the risk of contamination, and at the same time to enable the prisoners to fit themselves for ordinary labour on completing their sentences. It has been found that severe labour on public works is most beneficial in teaching criminals habits of industry, and training them to such employments as digging, road-making, quarrying, stone-dressing, building, and brickmaking—work of a kind that cannot be carried on in separate confinement. It is found that employment of this nature is most easily obtained by prisoners on their release, since men are taken on for rough work without the strict inquiries as to previous character which are usually made in other cases. With these objects in view I recommended a party of prisoners being sent to Milford Sound for the purpose of opening up a road to Central Otago, and establishing the means of through communication to Dunedin. Accordingly a party of forty-five prisoners and six officers left Wellington for Milford Sound on the 11th December, 1890, arriving there three days later, and have been at work there since. They are accommodated in huts made in Wellington, and erected on the banks of the Arthur River. Soon after arrival two of the party escaped, but were very shortly after captured at Lake Te Anau, and none have attempted to escape since. From reports received, a good amount of work has been done, considering the almost continuous wet weather which has prevailed there since January last. In order to give the experiment a fair trial, all semblance of prison buildings was carefully avoided when planning the huts, though they are certainly more elaborate than I should have been disposed to recommend had I been consulted prior to their being made. The officers do not wear uniform nor carry arms, but work with the prisoners, and this arrangement answers well. In selecting so large a number as forty-five prisoners from the different gaols it was found that some unsuitable characters had been sent, who at first gave considerable trouble and retarded work, but these have been replaced by others and brought back, and the work now promises to go ahead, provided there is a fair share of fine weather. The work was considerably delayed at first, not only by the weather, but also by the want of tools and materials, the supply forwarded by the Public Works Department being totally inadequate to the requirements, while many were old and almost unserviceable.

22. It has been stated that by sending these prisoners to Milford Sound an injustice has been done to the unemployed; but when I made the recommendation that this experiment should be tried with prisoners I was under the impression that the Government had not the slightest intention of making this road either with the unemployed or by contract, for, however desirous I may be to initiate measures which in my opinion may tend to reform and make honest citizens of any of the inmates of our gaols, I should be the last to recommend any such experiments at the expense of or to the detriment of any honest men who are not tainted with crime, and who are seeking work. Owing to the climate, the difficulty of obtaining supplies, and the small chances of getting away in any reasonable time, the work is unsuited to the unemployed, while to carry it out by contract would be very expensive; and I hold the opinion that executing public works by means of prison-labour, which in all probability would not be undertaken under any other circumstances, must have a greater moral effect, and therefore be more likely to make the prisoners fall into habits of useful industry, than if they were always employed at work within the prison-walls. Moreover, by this the State reaps the benefit derived from a judicious centralisation of the work of men who have to be maintained at the public expense, whether usefully or uselessly employed. It is hoped the experiment will be given a fair trial, and I feel confident the prisoners will render a good account of themselves. The falsehoods published from time to time about the prisoners wandering about the bush miles away from their camp, unattended by warders, are evidently the work of interested individuals, who perhaps cannot now black-mail tourists to the extent they could before the establishment of the prison-camp there. The health of the prisoners at Milford has been excellent, notwithstanding the great amount of rain that has fallen since their arrival there—the record shows over 38in. in one month, and over 7in. in one day.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

1. It is exceedingly gratifying to be again able to report that this Act continues to work smoothly and well, and generally carries out the intentions and purport of its introduction; in fact, the more it becomes known the better it is liked. It has certainly already rescued many from a career of crime. Table L shows that during the past year 93 offenders were brought under its provisions, as against 83 in 1889. Of these, 44 satisfactorily carried out the conditions of their licenses and were discharged, 2 were rearrested and committed to prison, 2 absconded, and 1 died, leaving 44 still under the supervision of the Probation Officers.

2. The amount of costs as ordered to be paid by the various Courts before which these 93 offenders were brought was £261 Os. 5d., of which sum £103 4s. 9d. has been actually paid into the Probation Officers' hands, while the remainder, the greater part of which is not yet due, is being paid by instalments.

3. The approximate cost of keeping these offenders in prison had not the Probation Act been in force would have been about £2,400, which, if added to the amount of costs actually paid, gives a saving of £2,503 4s. 9d. for the year.

4. Since the Act came into force, in October, 1886, 376 persons have been placed on probation, of whom 293 were discharged after having satisfactorily completed the terms of their licenses; 16 were rearrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 2 died, 5 managed to elude the vigilance of the Probation Officers and absconded, and 60 are still on probation.

5. The Probation Officers continue to take great interest in the working of the Act, and their reports, which are generally adopted, are very full and complete, showing zeal, tact, and ability; and, though they receive no remuneration for their work in connection with this Act, they could not, I believe, take more trouble, or exercise more careful discrimination, even if a substantial salary were attached to the office.

6. The great argument in favour of this First Offenders' Probation Act is that it endeavours to work reformation in persons who are only just entering on a dishonest course, and are perhaps wavering between the straight or crooked road. In America the system adopted is to try and reform in prisons, but what this Act claims is reformation without the prison-brand. In the United States prisons, such as Elmira, New York, and Concord, Massachusetts, a system has been introduced which renders proficiency in study a chief test of the fitness of their inmates for liberty, and a sumptuous dietary scale is provided; while at the California State Prison the convicts are not even obliged to work, and still have a meat-diet with coffee and vegetables, better than many honest toilers are able to obtain outside. While they entirely ignore the mischief arising from the mutual corruption of prisoners associated in prisons, there is scarcely a prison in the whole of America where the inmates are kept separate from one another. The so-called "graded system" adopted in America merely consists in offering to its murderers, burglars, and violators a very low maximum of five years' possible detention, but with the easy opportunity of liberation in eighteen months or two years. The Elmira system is just a minimum punishment, with a maximum of indulgence. The question that seems to have to be met here is, what is the general effect of such prisons as Elmira, Concord, &c., upon the discouragement of crime in the external community? for the prevention of crime is mainly secured by the moral and other influences which operate outside prisons; and this is where the superiority of the First Offenders' Probation Act is claimed over all so-called prison reforms. If, by any means short of increasing crime, persons can be saved or reformed when young, or even when come to years of discretion, without being sent to prison, then surely a great and good work is being done. A reference to the criminal statistics in America shows that, whereas in 1850 every million inhabitants of the United States contributed 290 prisoners, the proportion had risen to 853 in 1870, and as high as 1,169 in the million in 1880. The last year's census appears to indicate a still further increase of criminality, there being 10,000 more convicts than in 1880. So much for reformation in gaols and the graded and intermediate systems carried out in Elmira and other American prisons! But, turning to the reformation under the First Offenders' Probation Act, what do we find? A steady but sure decrease of crime, as in 1882 the proportion of prisoners to population was 0·171, while in 1890 it was only 0·085. The American statistics above quoted may be looked upon as absolutely correct when it is stated they are obtained from information published by the Howard Association, an association instituted for the promotion of the best methods of crime-prevention and penal treatment, and the conclusion arrived at by this philanthropic body is that, although many unreflecting persons in America have been induced to favour the Elmira type of prisons, sagacious observers see their really disastrous tendency, while the rapid increase of crime in the United States is a sufficient condemnation of the system. On the other hand, in New Zealand there is every reason to believe and hope that, the more the judicious exercise of the provisions of the First Offenders' Probation Act is extended, the greater, in a corresponding degree, will be the decrease 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, 1890.

State of the Prisons.	Auckland.		Dunedin.		Hokitika.		Invercargill.		Lyttelton.		Nepier.		Nelson.		New Plymouth.		Timaru.		Wanganui.		Wellington.		Minor Gaols.		Milford Sound.		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.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
IN PRISON 1ST JANUARY.																																
Debtors	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For trial, on remand, and <i>in transitu</i>	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to—																																
Penal servitude	45	2	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
One year's hard labour and upwards	25	..	14	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three months' hard labour and upwards	82	13	15	8	3	1	4	1	29	6	11	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under three months' hard labour	13	4	14	7	3	2	3	2	15	2	8	1	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simple imprisonment	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	125	19	70	19	9	5	11	1	124	12	25	2	5	..	21	1	5	..	19	1	131	21	7	..	..	..	552	81	633	..
RECEIVED.																																
Debtors	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	13	..	15	..	..	..	63	..	63	..
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	65	..	80	..
For trial, on remand, and <i>in transitu</i>	71	4	46	9	2	1	22	2	134	5	19	2	8	..	10	..	41	..	31	1	106	7	274	23	45	..	809	54	863	..		
Sentenced to—																																
Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Penal servitude	8	..	10	1	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	36	..
One year's hard labour and upwards	15	3	8	1	3	..	1	..	17	1	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	79	..	83	..
Three months' hard labour and upwards	91	33	33	26	18	9	6	..	58	16	31	3	8	..	10	..	4	..	22	2	55	19	10	..	..	..	346	112	458	..
Under three months' hard labour	420	194	165	114	11	16	42	5	394	129	275	25	17	1	15	..	64	4	100	12	157	80	283	19	..	..	1,943	599	2,542	..
Simple imprisonment	16	4	21	8	..	1	8	2	7	3	3	1	4	..	3	4	1	..	2	..	11	9	93	3	..	..	169	35	204	..
Total	627	237	284	159	85	27	89	11	626	154	159	33	38	1	45	5	118	4	171	19	366	115	707	55	45	..	3,510	820	4,330	..		
Total for year	752	256	354	178	44	32	100	12	750	166	384	35	43	1	66	6	123	4	190	20	497	136	714	55	45	..	4,062	901	4,963	..		
DISCHARGED.																																
Debtors	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	13	..	14	..	..	..	62	..	62	..
Lunatics transferred to asylums	5	..	2	1	..	..	4	2	1	2	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	1	26	7	..	..	54	17	71	..
Acquitted after remand	47	4	50	8	2	2	21	2	98	5	10	1	5	..	20	..	20	..	6	1	60	7	66	3	..	..	387	33	420	..
On remission of sentence	66	10	33	2	7	3	7	..	64	11	12	..	2	..	10	..	2	..	2	..	73	7	73	..	..	..	278	33	311	..
At expiration of sentence	487	221	193	144	23	22	52	8	437	136	318	31	25	..	29	6	66	4	129	13	196	116	378	22	..	..	2,333	723	3,056	..
On bail or probation	10	..	14	8	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	45	..	23	2	..	..	64	5	69	..
Transferred to other prisons or police	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	44	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	80	1	5	..	192	21	..	..	382	22	404	..
Died naturally	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	..
Total	624	235	320	158	33	27	94	12	658	154	357	34	37	..	53	6	112	4	183	18	397	131	699	55	..	..	3,567	834	4,401	..
In prison at end of year	128	21	34	20	11	5	6	..	92	12	27	1	6	1	13	..	11	..	7	2	100	5	15	..	45	..	495	67	562	..		
Total for year	752	256	354	178	44	32	100	12	750	166	384	35	43	1	66	6	123	4	190	20	497	136	714	55	45	..	4,062	901	4,963	..		
Greatest number of both sexes at one time	161	..	89	..	19	..	16	..	159	..	41	..	11	..	23	..	12	..	24	..	151	..	80	..	45
Least number of both sexes at one time	119	..	40	..	7	..	5	..	104	..	20	..	2	..	13	..	2	..	6	..	103	..	10	..	45
Daily average	116	17.82	54.05	16.78	8.45	4.34	8.80	0.60	121.57	12.08	1.33	4.80	..	15.70	0.47	7.53	0.23	13.13	1.16	122	12	14.98	0.80	..	..	515.01	67.60	582.61	..	
Prisoners ill 48 hours or more	41	19	49	39	..	1	9	..	62	22	14	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	25	2	1	..	..	..	209	85	294	..
Prisoners admitted to hospital	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	20	2	22	..
Daily average on sick list	1.91	0.66	1	0.55	..	..	0.20	..	2.54	0.47	1	..	..	..	0.13	..	..	..	0.07	..	1.54	..	..	..	..	..	8.39	2.68	11.07	..

Table B.
EXPENDITURE under the different Heads of Service in the Larger Prisons for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Timaru.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners { Males	116'00	54'05	8'45	8'80	121'57	28'00	4'80	15'70	7'53	13'13	122'00	500'03
{ Females	17'82	16'78	4'34	0'60	12'08	1'33	...	0'47	0'23	1'16	12'00	68'81
Total ...	133'82	70'83	12'79	9'40	133'65	29'33	4'80	16'17	7'76	14'29	134'00	566'84
HEADS OF SERVICE.												
<i>Staff:</i> a.	£ 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 ...	3,756 13 5	2,109 5 1	834 8 5	501 3 11	3,379 12 2	977 10 0	345 16 1	843 8 0	364 19 0	541 8 8	2,965 5 4	16,699 10 0
Uniforms ...	163 15 2	104 18 4	20 19 8	11 19 6	151 5 2	24 13 0	18 14 0	29 13 0	10 5 2	22 11 8	164 1 8	722 16 4
Total ...	3,920 8 7	2,214 3 5	855 8 1	593 3 5	3,530 17 3	1,002 3 0	364 10 1	873 1 0	375 4 2	564 0 4	3,129 7 0	17,422 6 4
Cost per prisoner ...	29 5 11	31 5 3	66 17 7	63 2 1	26 8 4	34 3 4	75 18 9	53 19 10	48 7 0	39 9 6	23 7 0	30 14 9
Maintenance:												
Rations ...	999 13 11	662 8 11	118 13 1	63 16 2	840 0 4	222 14 7	53 13 6	188 7 1	72 15 0	100 15 0	836 13 1	4,165 10 8
Fuel and light ...	161 5 4	87 18 6	54 15 9	49 8 0	279 0 8	43 14 2	22 10 3	35 14 2	24 2 9	68 8 11	116 0 10	942 19 4
Bedding and clothing ...	202 14 2	179 17 5	33 11 1	44 2 10	348 18 10	86 13 5	7 16 6	17 17 8	15 13 10	37 10 0	402 7 6	1,377 3 3
Medicines and medical comforts ...	85 3 0	50 13 6	11 6 4	0 6 10	57 14 3	11 9 9	...	20 0 10	5 15 0	12 0 1	149 1 6	403 11 1
Furniture ...	39 12 10	13 5 0	10 2 0	0 19 6	1 5 0	1 3 0	2 2 0	...	...	9 17 3	60 10 2	138 16 9
Soap, cleaning-materials, &c. ...	27 2 5	21 6 4	14 14 3	5 18 6	34 3 7	13 8 11	0 13 10	1 16 3	5 12 11	11 3 5	19 9 6	155 9 11
Total ...	1,513 11 8	1,015 9 8	243 2 6	170 11 10	1,561 2 8	379 3 10	86 16 1	263 16 0	123 19 6	239 14 8	1,584 2 7	7,183 11 0
Cost per prisoner ...	11 6 6	14 6 8	19 0 2	18 2 11	11 13 7	12 18 7	18 1 8	16 6 3	15 19 7	16 15 5	11 16 5	12 13 5
Incidental:												
Rates, rent, &c. ...	52 6 0	...	...	...	64 10 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	4 15 0	141 11 0
Conveyance of officers and prisoners ...	38 14 10	69 14 9	2 13 10	2 16 10	167 1 1	24 0 4	15 4 6	38 7 9	6 10 2	40 9 1	74 15 7	480 8 9
Tools, materials, &c. ...	74 0 9	1 17 3	...	...	60 8 11	...	...	...	...	86 3 0	112 11 8	335 5 7
Gratuities to prisoners on discharge, and sundries	159 15 0	92 13 6	20 0 0	32 3 0	103 17 5	20 7 0	22 6 9	20 9 4	50 16 11	36 15 3	320 9 2	779 13 4
Total ...	324 16 7	164 5 6	22 13 10	34 19 10	395 17 5	44 7 4	87 11 3	58 17 1	77 7 1	163 7 4	412 11 5	1,736 14 8
Cost per prisoner ...	2 8 6	2 6 4	1 15 7	3 14 5	2 19 1	1 10 3	7 16 6	3 12 9	9 19 4	11 8 8	3 18 0	3 1 3
Gross total cost ...	5,760 16 10	3,393 18 7	1,121 4 5	798 15 1	5,487 17 4	1,425 14 2	488 17 5	1,195 14 1	576 10 9	967 2 4	5,126 1 0	26,342 12 0
Gross cost per prisoner ...	43 0 11	47 18 3	87 13 4	84 10 5	41 1 0	48 12 2	101 16 11	73 18 10	74 5 11	67 13 7	38 5 1	46 9 5
Deduct:												
Cash received for maintenance, labour, &c.	144 7 9	58 13 9	...	33 7 0	22 2 8	...	14 3 6	54 0 0	5 13 9	1 18 6	14 5 7	348 12 6
Credits, work for other departments, &c. ...	2,059 9 11	74 2 5	...	80 0 6	1,093 2 8	3 15 0	...	19 17 6	3 2 6	1 17 0	265 19 8	3,601 7 2
Total ...	2,203 17 8	132 16 2	...	113 7 6	1,115 5 4	3 15 0	14 3 6	73 17 6	8 16 3	3 15 6	280 5 3	3,949 19 8
Net total cost ...	3,556 19 2	3,261 2 5	1,121 4 5	685 7 7	4,372 12 0	1,421 19 2	474 13 11	1,121 16 7	567 14 6	963 6 10	4,845 15 9	22,392 12 4
Net cost per prisoner ...	26 11 7	46 0 9	87 13 4	72 18 0	32 14 2	48 9 7	98 17 11	69 7 6	73 3 2	67 8 4	36 3 3	39 10 0

Table C.
EDUCATION of PRISONERS received during the Year 1890.

Prisons.	Sentence.		Read and write.		Read only.		Unable to read.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Auckland	5	..	525	188	22	11	75	38	627	237	864
Dunedin	3	..	253	146	7	3	21	10	284	159	443
Hokitika .. .. .	..	..	33	24	..	2	2	1	35	27	62
Invercargill	6	..	77	6	..	..	6	5	89	11	100
Lyttelton	8	..	550	121	11	21	57	12	626	154	780
Napier .. .. .	..	..	312	27	15	4	32	2	359	33	392
Nelson	1	..	29	..	3	1	5	..	38	1	39
New Plymouth .. .. .	..	..	38	3	1	2	6	..	45	5	50
Timaru	2	..	93	3	10	1	13	..	118	4	122
Wanganui	7	..	130	13	14	6	20	..	171	19	190
Wellington	6	..	301	102	6	6	53	7	366	115	481
Milford Sound .. .. .	..	..	40	..	2	..	3	..	45	..	45
Minor gaols	12	1	607	35	14	8	74	9	707	55	762
Total	50	1	2,988	668	105	65	367	86	3,510	820	4,330

Table D.
AGES of PRISONERS received during the Year 1890, and CAUSES of their DETENTION.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Invercargill.	Lyttelton.	Napier.	Nelson.	New Plymouth.	Timaru.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Milford Sound.	Minor Gaols.	Total.
Under 10 years :														
Felony	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	8
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Minor offences	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 years :														
Felony	12	4	..	1	4	..	..	1	2	5	2	..	6	37
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Minor offences	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	12
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years :														
Felony	28	15	1	7	35	4	2	3	4	6	9	..	16	130
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	20
Minor offences	28	7	3	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	68
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	5
20 to 25 years :														
Felony	21	22	3	4	29	3	5	3	7	8	36	12	18	171
Misdemeanour	2	1	..	3	2	2	..	2	..	1	14	..	25	52
Minor offences	60	35	4	..	94	20	..	..	5	1	21	..	14	254
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	1	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	17
25 to 30 years :														
Felony	20	13	..	4	16	4	2	1	5	8	24	8	20	125
Misdemeanour	5	4	..	4	3	6	..	3	1	1	26	..	28	81
Minor offences	69	50	6	..	95	30	1	..	8	4	41	..	45	349
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	7
30 to 40 years :														
Felony	39	33	6	6	34	8	7	1	6	11	28	8	26	213
Misdemeanour	4	3	3	5	10	16	5	12	..	..	46	..	38	142
Minor offences	157	101	10	9	160	66	2	1	26	28	60	..	108	728
Debt or lunacy	1	..	..	1	2	10	..	..	2	6	6	..	23	51
40 to 50 years :														
Felony	38	22	..	2	29	4	..	2	5	16	21	14	20	173
Misdemeanour	1	1	4	11	5	15	2	7	2	5	13	..	37	103
Minor offences	147	79	11	9	109	79	3	..	28	33	45	..	124	667
Debt or lunacy	3	..	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	4	4	..	17	39
50 to 60 years :														
Felony	19	8	2	2	18	3	..	4	2	3	16	1	2	80
Misdemeanour	2	3	2	9	1	5	3	2	1	2	4	..	26	60
Minor offences	121	28	5	7	69	63	3	2	8	22	25	..	74	427
Debt or lunacy	2	..	..	4	2	3	..	2	..	2	4	..	14	..
60 years and upwards :														
Felony	4	2	..	..	9	3	..	1	..	4	8	2	8	41
Misdemeanour .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	2	1	..	5	..	9	24
Minor offences	69	6	2	1	27	22	3	..	9	13	9	..	31	192
Debt or lunacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Summary :														
Felony	185	120	12	26	174	29	16	17	31	62	144	45	117	978
Misdemeanour	14	13	9	37	23	54	11	28	5	9	112	..	176	491
Minor offences	65	309	41	26	575	282	12	3	84	102	209	..	403	2,705
Debt or lunacy	6	1	..	11	8	27	..	2	2	17	16	..	66	156
Total	864	443	62	100	789	392	39	50	122	190	481	45	762	4,330

Table E.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the Year 1890.

Prisons.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auckland	78	8	51	10	229	201	358	219
Dunedin	34	11	17	4	67	122	118	137
Hokitika	7	..	5	5	6	18	18	23
Invercargill	10	..	5	..	8	5	23	5
Lyttelton	79	10	45	4	94	103	218	117
Napier	47	4	34	4	100	18	181	26
Nelson	6	..	..	..	9	1	15	1
New Plymouth	6	..	5	..	8	5	19	5
Timaru	10	1	7	..	25	..	42	1
Wanganui	20	1	11	..	45	4	76	5
Wellington	47	10	30	17	96	76	167	103
Milford Sound	4	..	1	..	14	..	19	..
Minor gaols	75	6	44	7	118	8	237	21
Total	423	51	255	51	813	561	1,491	663

Table F.
PREVIOUSLY-CONVICTED PRISONERS for Five Years, 1886-90.

Year.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice or oftener.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1886	464	95	266	69	782	558	1,512	722
1887	479	77	291	57	776	508	1,546	637
1888	423	65	261	58	848	450	1,532	573
1889	388	72	252	68	769	409	1,409	549
1890	423	51	255	51	813	561	1,491	663

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

Prisons.	31st December,	31st December,	Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
Auckland	47	47	..	..
Dunedin	28	12	..	16
Hokitika .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Invercargill .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Lyttelton	49	34	..	15
Napier .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Nelson .. .. .	..	..	..	..
New Plymouth	4	1	..	3
Timaru .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Wanganui .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Wellington	67	43	..	24
Milford Sound .. .. .	..	33	33	..
Total	195	171	34	56
Net decrease .. .. .	..	..	..	24

Table H.
CRIMES of PRISONERS sentenced to PENAL SERVITUDE or HARD LABOUR for Twelve Months and over during the Year 1890.

Assault with intent to rob	1	Manslaughter	1
Assault causing bodily harm	1	Murder	1
Burglary	3	Obtaining goods by false pretences	2
Conspiring to defraud	1	Rape, attempted	2
Embezzlement and fraud	7	Robbery	2
Feloniously receiving	1	Robbery with violence	7
Forgery and uttering	18	Sheep-stealing	3
Horse- and cattle-stealing	5	Sodomy	1
Housebreaking	25	Stealing post-letters	1
Indecent assault	2	Vagrancy	7
Indecent exposure	2	Wounding	1
Larceny	21		
Larceny from the person	2	Total	122
Larceny from a dwelling	5		

Table I.

VISITS of the VISITING JUSTICES to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1890.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Auckland :													
Joseph Newman	3	1	..	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
C. La Roche	3	5	5	3	3	5	7	7	9	4	6	6	63
T. Thompson, M.H.R. .. .	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	2	17
R. W. Moody	1	2	1	..	2	3	1	2	2	..	..	4	18
P. F. De Quincey	4	6	6	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Dunedin :													
C. H. Carew, R.M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
E. B. Cargill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
W. Logan	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	..	1	1	4	24
W. L. Simpson	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
G. G. Russell	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	11
G. Fenwick	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	15
Dr. Hislop	1	3	..	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	..	2	20
J. L. Monson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
W. Elder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Hokitika :													
John Bevan .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
J. Mandl .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Invercargill :													
H. Feldwick	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
R. F. Cuthbertson .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4
William Todd .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	6
Thomas Perkins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Lyttelton :													
R. Westenra	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	44
H. Allwright	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	9
R. Beetham, R.M. .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Napier :													
J. Anderson	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	13
H. S. Tiffin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
E. Lyndon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	11
New Plymouth :													
R. Parris	2	3	2	3	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	1	17
H. Weston .. .. .	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Robert Trimble .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	5
T. King .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
Timaru :													
G. G. FitzGerald .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
J. Jackson .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	5
Wanganui :													
E. N. Liffiton	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	12
F. A. Krull .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
G. Carson	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	19
Wellington :													
J. Mackay	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	5
Edward Pearce	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
W. E. Gudgeon	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
J. R. Blair	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	8
J. G. Butts .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3

Table J.

VISITS of the INSPECTOR to the Larger Prisons during the Year 1890.

Prisons.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Auckland	28	1, 3, 4, 7	..	2, 8, 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunedin .. .. .	..	21, 22, 23, 24	2, 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	..
Hokitika .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Invercargill .. .. .	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyttelton	21	10, 11, 12, 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4, 6, 7	..
Napier	29, 30	..	29, 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Nelson .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	17	..
New Plymouth	16	..	..	15	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
Timaru .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui	14	..	..	17	12	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
Wellington	5	17	..	..	1, 23	20	6	5	..	..	13	..

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

Table K.
PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1890.
AUCKLAND PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
W. B.	Being in possession of a prohibited article	The Gaoler	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. M.	Attempting to carry a letter out of the prison	Asst.-Wr. O'Donohue	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water, and to forfeit 84 marks.
T. E.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Asst.-Warder Bethune	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
M. R.	Fighting in the exercise-yard	"	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	"
E. McG.	Disrespect to her officer, and refusing to go to her cell	Asst.-Matron Irvine ..	"	2 days bread and water.
D. B.	Fighting on the works ..	Pl.-Warder Rutherford	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
E. W.	"	Warder Russell ..	"	"
J. McC.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Warder Denison ..	"	1 day bread and water,
W.	Irreverent behaviour at Divine service	Warder Crook ..	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	"
J. D.	Ditto	"	"	"
O. G.	Idleness	Warder Russell ..	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	"
M. R.	"	Warder Ryan ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
O. G.	Refusing to obey orders ..	Warder Gideon ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. H.	Unnecessary noise in his cell	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	To forfeit 2 days' marks.
A. H.	Refusing to obey orders and absenting himself from Divine worship	Warder Russell ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	To forfeit 3 days' marks.
G. F.	Assaulting his officer ..	Asst.-Warder Watty ..	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	2 days bread and water, and to forfeit 12 marks.
A. A.	Fighting on the works ..	Warder Coffey ..	J. Newman, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
A. A.	"	Warder " Russell ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
C. W.	Annoying a fellow-prisoner	Warder " Russell ..	"	"
C. W.	Refusing to get up at appointed time	Warder Crook ..	"	"
H. E.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Watty ..	"	"
M. B.	Damaging his clothing ..	Asst.-Wr. O'Donohue	"	"
E. H.	"	"	"	"
J. H.	Insulting and threatening language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Treacey	"	3 days bread and water.
E. L.	Creating a disturbance and using obscene language	Asst.-Matron Irvine ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	"
E. L.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder " Ryan ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
C. W.	"	Warder Coffey ..	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	9 months' imprisonment with hard labour.
A. H.	Escaping from legal custody	"	"	"
J. O'C.	Attempting to send a clandestine letter out of the prison	The Matron ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	To forfeit 12 marks.
H. C.	Loitering in his cell, and insolence to his officer	Asst.-Warder Watty ..	J. Newman, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
A. H.	Refusing to go to work ..	The Chief Warder ..	"	"
G. R.	Irreverent behaviour at Divine service	Asst.-Warder Watty ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	"
R. C.	Disrespect to his officer ..	Asst.-Warder Gillespie	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
C. W.	Fighting on the works ..	Asst.-Wr. O'Donohue	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water, and to forfeit 3 days' marks.
G. F.	"	"	"	To forfeit 4 days' marks.
A. McL.	Attempted escape ..	The Gaoler	Dr. Giles, R.M. ..	1 month's imprisonment with hard labour.
F. F.	"	"	"	Ditto.
A. A.	Refusing to work	The Matron	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
M. McM.	Disobedience and threatening language to her officer	"	"	3 days bread and water.
M. L.	Disobedience	Asst.-Matron Irvine ..	"	2 days bread and water.
J. H.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Hunter	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
E. D.	Attempting to carry a clandestine letter to a female prisoner	Asst.-Matron Irvine ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
M. McM.	Carrying on a clandestine correspondence with a male prisoner	"	"	"
M. McM.	Threatening and insulting language	The Gaoler	"	"
J. E.	Conveying a clandestine letter to a female prisoner	"	"	"
C. C.	Attempting a clandestine correspondence with a female prisoner	"	"	"
L. McD.	Fighting on the works ..	Warder Russell ..	"	To forfeit 10 marks.
J. H.	Obstructing his officer in execution of duty	Asst.-Warder O'Reilly	T. Thompson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. M. K.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Denison ..	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
I. W.	Insulting language to fellow-prisoner	Asst.-Warder Hurter	"	1 day bread and water.
I. W.	Insulting language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Bethune	"	"

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1890—continued.

AUCKLAND PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
J. W.	Refusing to go to work ..	Pl.-Warder Robinson	C. La Roche, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
C. W.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	The Gaoler ..	R. W. Moody, V.J. ..	To forfeit " marks.
T. F.	"	Asst.-Warder Treacey	P. F. De Quincey, V.J.	3 days bread and water and
A. H.	"	Warder Russell ..	"	to forfeit 48 marks.
J. H.	Insulting language to a fellow-prisoner	Trades Officer Charles	"	2 days bread and water.
W. B.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Pl.-Warder Woolley ..	"	To forfeit 12 marks.
S. W.	Idleness and insulting language to his officer	Warder Russell ..	"	3 days bread and water.
R. L.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Warder Henderson ..	M. Niccol, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
A. McL.	Fighting in the exercise-yard	Pl.-Warder Woolley ..	"	3 days bread and water.
T. McL.	"	"	"	2 days bread and water.
A. McL.	Threatening and insulting language to his officer	Nightwatchman Casey	"	1 day bread and water.
D. D.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Pl.-Warder Woolley ..	"	3 days bread and water.
J. P.	"	"	"	2 days bread and water.
F. W.	Fighting on the works ..	Warder Denison ..	"	"
J. B.	"	"	"	"

DUNEDIN PRISON.

W. H. P.	Making unnecessary noise in his cell	Acting Pl.-Wr. Armstrong	G. G. Russell, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
W. H. P.	Insolence and using obscene language	Ditto ..	"	"
W. H. P.	Ditto ..	Asst.-Wr. Hawkins ..	"	"
W. H. P.	"	Asst.-Warder Vincent	"	1 day bread and water.
W. H. P.	Damaging his cell	Pl.-Warder Pointon ..	W. L. Simpson, V.J.	3 days bread and water.
W. H. P.	Insolence ..	"	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
W. H. P.	"	"	"	"
W. H. P.	"	Asst.-Warder Kelly ..	"	"
J. B.	Disobedience, and damaging prison property	The Matron ..	W. L. Simpson, V.J.	"
J. G.	Disobedience and insolence to his officer	Warder Connor ..	Dr. Hislop, V.J. ..	"
J. G.	Ditto ..	Asst.-Warder Vincent	"	3 days bread and water.

HOKITIKA PRISON.

J. B.	Damaging prison property..	Pl.-Warder Pheele ..	J. Bevan, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. B.	Attempted escape ..	Warder Bunnie ..	D. Macfarlane, R.M.	1 month's imprisonment with hard labour.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

J. H. T.	Making false charges against an officer	The Gaoler ..	C. E. Rawson, R.M. ..	5 days bread and water.
J. H. T.	Attempting to pass a letter out of the prison	" ..	H. Feldwick, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
M. C.	Causing a letter to be conveyed out of the prison	" ..	"	"
R. F. S.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Pl.-Warder Jaquiere	R. F. Cuthbertson, V.J.	2 days bread and water.
W. G. L.	Disobedience of orders ..	"	T. Perkins, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
W. G. L.	Destroying prison property	"	"	"

LYTTELTON PRISON.

J. R. H.	Threatening language to his officer and disturbing the quiet of the prison	Pl.-Warder O'Connell	R. Westera, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
T. McC.	Disobedience of orders ..	"	"	2 days bread and water.
W. J.	Fighting in the division ..	Asst.-Warder Theobald	"	"
W. L.	"	"	"	1 day bread and water.
T. McC.	Refusing to leave his cell when ordered	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	"
E. R.	Continued idleness and insolence to his officer	Acting-Pl.-Wr. K my	"	3 days bread and water.
C. J.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	"	1 day bread and water.
C. J.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Asst.-Warder Donovan	"	"
G. H. D.	Ditto ..	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	"	2 days bread and water.
C. J.	Irreverent behaviour during Divine service	Asst.-Warder Donovan	"	1 day bread and water.

Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1890—continued.

LYTTELTON PRISON—continued.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
T. R.	Preferring a false charge against fellow-prisoner	The Gaoler	R. Westenra, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
E. R.	Idleness and refusing to work	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	" ..	7 days separate.
E. R.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Asst.-Warder Donovan	" ..	2 days bread and water.
W. L.	Ditto	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
C. J.	Continued idleness ..	Acting Pl.-Wr. Kenny	" ..	2 days bread and water.
C. S.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Asst.-Wr. Manning ..	" ..	To forfeit 50 marks.
E. R.	Abusive and obscene language to his officer	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	" ..	3 days bread and water.
C. S.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
G. H. D.	Ditto	Warder Kirby ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
J. H. L.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Warder Clarke ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
C. R.	Obscene language to the Gaoler and disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	" ..	"
J. H. L.	Refusing to clean out his cell	" ..	" ..	"
C. R.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
M. A. H.	Refusing to go to work ..	Acting Pl.-War. Kenny	" ..	1 day bread and water.
H. A.	Being in possession of a prohibited article	" ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
C. J.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Warder Kirby ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
M. O. H.	Refusing to go to work ..	Warder Clarke ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
W. P.	Insulting language to his officer	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	" ..	"
M. O. H.	Refusing to go to work ..	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	"
G. H. R.	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	Acting Pl.-War. Kenny	" ..	"
G. H. R.	Threatening language to his officer	Warder Clarke ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
J. L.	Improper language to her officer	Asst.-Matron Martin..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
W. P. G.	Threatening language to his officer	Instructing-Warder Prendergast	" ..	"
J. A.	Damaging prison property..	Warder Kirby ..	" ..	"
J. A.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	3 days bread and water.
G. W.	Idleness at work ..	Pl.-Warder Reston ..	" ..	1 day bread and water.
H. N.	Assaulting his officer ..	Asst.-Warder O'Brien	" ..	3 days bread and water.
H. N.	Disobedience of orders ..	" ..	" ..	"
H. N.	Refusing to have his hair cut	Asst.-Warder Skinner	" ..	To forfeit 36 marks.
H. N.	Refusing to work ..	The Chief Warder ..	" ..	To forfeit 30 marks.
M. W.	Attempting to escape ..	Asst.-Matron Martin..	" ..	2 days bread and water.
T. K.	Obscene language to fellow-prisoners	Acting Pl.-War. Kenny	" ..	1 day bread and water.
W. K.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Pl.-Warder O'Connell	" ..	"
A. O.	Ditto	" ..	" ..	"
C. L.	Disobedience of orders ..	The Matron ..	" ..	2 days bread and water.

NAPIER PRISON.

J. R.	Abusive language to his officer	Pl.-Warder Nicholson	J. Anderson, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
J. R. J.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	The Gaoler	" ..	2 days bread and water.

NELSON PRISON.

Nil.

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

F. J.	Attempting to pass a letter out of the prison	Pl.-Warder Fuller ..	R. Parris, V.J. ..	To forfeit 42 marks.
J. M.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	" ..	" ..	To forfeit 60 marks.

TIMARU PRISON.

T. F.	Insulting language to his officer and idleness	Asst.-Warder May ..	J. Jackson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
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Table K—continued.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1890—continued.

WANGANUI PRISON.

Initials of Prisoner.	Offence for which punished.	By whom reported.	By whom sentenced.	Punishment.
C. B.	Secreting a pair of prison socks	The Matron ..	G. Carson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
C. B.	Idleness at work ..	Asst.-Wrd. McMurray ..	W. Jones, J.P., and ..	7 days bread and water.
W. E. M.	Attempted escape ..	Asst.-Wrd. McMurray ..	J. F. McBeth, J.P. ..	7 days bread and water.
C. B.	Threatening language to a fellow-prisoner	The Matron ..	G. Carson, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. J.	Attempted escape ..	Asst.-Wr. McWilliams ..	H. Brabant, R.M. ..	14 days bread and water.
W. M.	Insulting language to his officer	The Gaoler ..	G. Carson, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.

WELLINGTON PRISON.

M. W.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Asst.-Matron Shillington	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
E. R.	Disobedience of orders ..	Pl.-Warder Reardon..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
W. R.	Damaging his cell ..	Pl.-Warder Millington	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
W. R.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Pl.-Warder Reardon..	" ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
M. M.	Fighting ..	The Matron ..	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
J. D.	Insubordinate language to his officer	Asst.-Wr. P. Murphy	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	To forfeit 7 days' marks.
W. R.	Ditto ..	" ..	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
T. H.	" ..	" ..	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	" ..
R. T.	Disobedience of orders and threatening language to his officer	Pl.-Warder Millington	W. E. Gudgeon, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
G. T.	Disturbing the quiet of the prison	Warder Meehan ..	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
G. T.	Filthy language to night-watch officer	" ..	" ..	" ..
M. E. P.	Disobedience of orders, creating a disturbance, and using abusive language to her officer	" ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
M. W.	Creating a disturbance and insubordinate language to her officer	Asst.-Matron Shillington	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
G. McG.	Disobedience of orders and refusing to work	Acting Pl.-Warder Conneys	" ..	2 days bread and water.
G. M.	Disobedience of orders ..	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	J. G. Butts, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
G. M.	Assaulting prison officers ..	Pl.-Warder Millington	" ..	Ditto.
G. M.	Threatening and filthy language to his officer	Asst.-Warder Coyle ..	" ..	" ..
C. A.	Continuing to disobey orders, viz., refusing to work after 11 a.m. on Saturdays	Warder Carte ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	To forfeit 7 days' marks.
J. M.				" ..
J. D.				3 days bread and water and to forfeit 7 marks.
G. McG.				Ditto.
J. R.	Insubordination and insulting language to her officer	The Matron ..	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
C. L.	Ditto ..	" ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	" ..
G. T.	Insubordination and threatening language to his officer	Warder Meehan ..	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	6 days bread and water.
J. D.	Ditto ..	Pl.-Warder Millington	" ..	" ..
M. N.	Refusing to work ..	Asst.-Matron Shillington	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	1 day bread and water.
H. E.	Leaving the ranks in line of march to Mount Cook	Pl.-Warder Reardon..	J. Mackay, V.J. ..	2 days bread and water.
F. A.	Disobedience of orders and insubordination	Warder Meehan ..	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water.
C. D.	Idleness and using threatening language to his officer	Pl.-Warder Millington	E. Pearce, V.J. ..	3 days bread and water and to forfeit 14 days' marks.
T. G.	Being in possession of prohibited articles	Asst.-Warder Murphy	J. R. Blair, V.J. ..	2 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 1890.

Ages.	Three Months and under.	Six Months.	Nine Months.	Twelve Months.	Two Years.	Waiting Trial.	Total.
Under 10 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 years	12	3	..	2	..	..	17
" 15 " 20 "	12	8	..	8	..	2	30
" 20 " 25 "	3	5	..	6	..	2	16
" 25 " 30 "	2	4	..	2	..	..	8
" 30 " 40 " .. ..	..	1	..	3	..	1	5
" 40 " 50 " .. ..	..	1	1	5	..	1	8
" 50 " 60 "	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
60 years and upwards	1	1	..	2	1	..	5
Total	32	25	1	28	1	6	93

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,500 copies), £15.

By Authority: GEORGE DIDSURRY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1891.

Price 6d.]