

1893.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# THE POLICE FORCE OF THE COLONY

(ANNUAL REPORT ON).

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

The COMMISSIONER of POLICE to the Hon. the DEFENCE MINISTER.

SIR,—

Police Department, Commissioner's Office, 1st July, 1893.

I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report on the Police Force of the colony, together with the criminal statistics, for the year ended the 31st March, 1893.

1. On the 1st April last the strength of the police was 481, being a decrease of 1 during the year. The totals are made up as follows: Inspectors—first class, 4; second class, 3; sergeants—major, 3; sergeants—first class, 18; second class, 17; third class, 15; constables—first class, 109; second class, 111; third class, 187; detectives—first class, 2; second class, 5; third class, 3; fourth class, 4. Total, 481. There are also 106 troop-horses. In addition to the above-quoted strength of the police proper, there are 11 district and 8 Native constables.

New stations have been opened at Ohingaiti and Terrace End (Palmerston North), while Normanby Station has been reopened, and that at Ashurst closed.

Increases of strength have been made at the following stations: Gisborne, 1; Napier, 1; Picton, 1; Greymouth, 1; Christchurch, 3; Ashburton, 1; Temuka, 1. Decreases have been made at the following stations, viz.: Hamilton, 2; Port Awanui, 1; Hawera, 1; Blenheim, 1; Wellington, 4; Nelson, 1; Dunedin, 1; Arrowtown, 1.

2. *Changes in Districts.*—The Thames and Waikato Stations have been amalgamated with the Auckland and Bay of Islands District, and the head-quarters of the East Coast and Napier District has been shifted from Hamilton to Napier. Kawhia and Foxton have been transferred to the Wanganui and West Coast District, and Dannevirke, Ormondville, and Woodville included in the Napier and East Coast District.

3. *Inspectors.*—The following transfers of officers have been carried out during the year: Inspector Broham, Auckland to Christchurch; Inspector Thomson, Wellington to New Plymouth; Inspector Pender, Christchurch to Wellington; Inspector Pardy, New Plymouth to Dunedin; Inspector Emerson, Hamilton to Napier; Inspector Hickson, Dunedin to Auckland.

4. *Casualties.*—The casualties in the force during the past year have been as follows: Retired on compensation, 14; resigned, 3; discharged, 4; dismissed, 2; died, 2: total, 25.

5. *Vacancies.*—Vacancies in the force have been as heretofore filled up by transfers of gunners from the Permanent Artillery, and this system continues to work very satisfactorily. The men—a great many of them New Zealand-born—owing to the fact of their being already drilled and disciplined, quickly pick up the duties of a constable, and, thanks to our educational system, the majority of them are good scholars. They soon become acquainted with the provisions of the statutes under which they are most frequently called upon to act, and it is seldom any are to be found acting improperly through ignorance of the law.

6. *Changes.*—I stated in my last report that to have a thoroughly efficient Police Force, periodical changes from one station to another were imperative. During the past year all the inspectors with one exception have been moved, and many of the non-commissioned officers and constables; and I have no hesitation in reporting that these moves have been beneficial to the efficiency of the Force. There is no concealing the fact that transfers are considered a great hardship by those concerned; but as long as discrimination and prudence are observed in not making changes too frequently, the colony is rewarded by having extra vigilance, impartiality, and activity in the Force and a more thoroughly organized body of police.

7. *Duties.*—The duties performed by police outside what is understood as strictly constabulary work continues to increase, which I see no reason to regret. During the past year constables have rendered material assistance to the Education Boards by hunting up truant scholars, and much has been done for the Education Department in collecting maintenance moneys due on account of the inmates of the Industrial Schools. In country districts constables continue to act as clerks of Court and bailiffs. All these extra duties not only tend to benefit the police themselves, and facilitate the dispatch of constabulary duty, but also improve the police and increase the amount of support they can command from the public. The desire of a constable should be to feel that he is the general friend, helper, and adviser of the law-abiding community, and entitled to look to them for support and assistance when he requires it. Continual contact with the general public tends to keep the Force in tone with public feeling, and conduces to a better understanding on both sides; therefore,

when these duties that are not police-work proper can be undertaken without putting any undue strain on the Force, but with an increase of efficiency and a diminution of the friction between the police and the people, a decided point has been gained. The more the police have to do, in reason, the better they will do it, and the more work there is thrown upon them the more efficient they will become. The idea that a policeman is a mere machine to walk up and down the streets and look after criminals and offenders is fast becoming exploded, and the more the town constable is given to think of when on his beat the better he will carry out his duty.

8. *Statutes.*—The special attention given by the police during the past year to the enforcement of the Licensing Act, more especially as regards Sunday trading, and closing licensed houses at stipulated hours, has been productive of good results, and many convictions have been obtained; but the Act as it stands is complicated and difficult to handle, and requires amending in many directions. The police have during the year been fairly successful in obtaining convictions for sly-grog selling; but there is reason to fear a considerable illicit trade is carried on in some of the isolated districts, especially where large contracts are being carried out. As regards the repression of street larrikinism, the efforts of the police have, I am glad to be able to report, been attended with considerable success, and this serious evil is now certainly not on the increase in this colony.

9. *Superannuation Scheme.*—The matter of a Superannuation Scheme for the members of the Force has received considerable attention, and the absence of any provision for retirement through old age or physical incapacity is a serious embarrassment to the administration of the Force; but owing to the advanced age of the majority of the present members of the police any scheme that would commend itself must necessarily be established by so large a grant from Parliament as to place it absolutely beyond possibility of ever becoming a practical reality, especially as no superannuation scheme is general throughout the Civil Service of the colony, and therefore it is considered one branch could not be exceptionally treated in this respect. In order, however, to provide against members of the Force being turned adrift penniless when they become incapacitated from illness or old age for further service, all members of the permanent militia before being enrolled as constables are now required to produce a certificate showing that their lives are insured for not less than £200, payable on attaining the age of sixty years, or at death, if prior. This to some extent meets the important question of superannuation, while it is not considered a very heavy tax on their pay, as it will be recollected that constables, not being members of the Civil Service, are not liable to the deduction of 5 per cent. from their pay, as provided for for Civil servants by clause 11 of the "Civil Service Reform Act, 1886."

10. *Promotion.*—Promotion, which has been virtually at a standstill for some years past, owing to the senior grades of sergeants and first-class constables being beyond their required strength, is now likely to flow steadily on; but, owing to the numerous grades of the different ranks in the Force, this question of promotion becomes one of great difficulty as to selection. This may be better understood when it is known that a first-class constable in charge of a station, who is probably clerk of Court, and holds other appointments for which he is paid extra, is, as regards pay, responsibility, and hard work, infinitely better off than a first-class sergeant in a large town, who gets nothing but his police-pay proper, has to find a house, and oftentimes finds household commodities are far more expensive in towns than in the country districts. It is obviously necessary that many of the sergeants must be stationed in the towns, and I have no hesitation in recommending that in such cases, where they are married, the State should provide them with quarters, or an allowance in lieu thereof. At present, in many cases, the promotion of a third-class sergeant is a direct loss as regards pay.

11. *Criminal Statistics.*—The criminal statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1892, show in the North Island an increase of 481 in the number of all offences reported, and in the South Island a decrease of 102, or an increase throughout the colony of 379. There has been an increase in the undermentioned crimes:—Murder, 4; indecent assaults, 14; abusive and threatening language, 82; cattle and horse-stealing, 27; proceedings under Destitute Persons Act, 40; breaches of Gaming and Lotteries Act, 59; disorderly conduct, 19; neglected and criminal children, 35; minor cases Police Offences Act, 251; vagrancy, 130. Other crimes have decreased as follows: Assaults (common), 38; embezzlement, forgery, and uttering, 42; lunacy, 39; drunkenness, 56; breaches of the peace, 39; malicious injury to property, 29; arson, 6; illicit distillation, 6; cutting and wounding, 6; smuggling, 6; indecent exposure, 15; keeping disorderly houses, 20; larceny, 16; manslaughter, 3; rape, 7; perjury, 4; sheepstealing, 4.

12. *General.*—A considerable amount of adverse comment has been made as to the methods of dealing with what are known as "racecourse spielers," and, no doubt, owing to faulty legislation, this matter is somewhat complicated. As illustrations of the difficulties the police have to contend with under the Gaming and Lotteries Act, the following cases are cited: A man was summoned for laying totalisator-odds on a racecourse, after being warned by the race-club officers not to do so. In due course the case was tried before the Resident Magistrate, and dismissed, on the grounds that the defendant did not occupy a fixed place on the course, but kept moving about; and it was held that the object of section 11 of "The Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1881," was not so much to prevent betting, but rather to prevent houses, offices, and fixed places becoming public nuisances by congregating large numbers of people together, to the detriment of public morality. In another case proceedings were taken in the Resident Magistrate's Court against two men for laying totalisator-odds on a racecourse. The case against one man was dismissed, but a conviction was obtained against the other; but the conviction was quashed on appeal to the Supreme Court, the Judge stating that it was not illegal to bet and give totalisator-odds, and, further, that independent bets laid at totalisator-odds do not in any sense constitute a scheme by which prizes of money are competed for within the meaning of the above-named Act. The latest development is a case of a man being made a prisoner of and ejected from a racecourse for laying totalisator-odds, after being warned not to do so. The prisoner shortly after his ejection was released from custody by a Justice of the

Peace, and in due course he brought an action in the Supreme Court against the officials of the racing-club for illegal arrest and ejection. Judgment was given in favour of the club officials, the Judge stating that the man was given in charge to secure his removal from the course, which he had refused to quit. This decision, I am glad to say, satisfactorily solves a hitherto difficult problem, and will relieve racing-clubs for the future from the operation of an admitted evil, and materially assist the police in dealing summarily with the "spieler" nuisance.

13. *Cost of Supervision.*—From the return attached, showing proportion of police to population, and cost of police per inhabitant in each of the Australian Colonies, it will be seen that New Zealand is far below any of her sisters in both these respects; but I am of opinion that the time has now arrived that the police, at the centres at least, should be augmented, especially as a considerable number of what appear to be the criminal class are flocking just now to New Zealand, no doubt on account of the depression elsewhere. Another matter I also desire to draw attention to is that at no police-station in the colony have we a matron. There are at many stations a female searcher; but when there are female prisoners, the searcher's duty ends when she has carefully searched the prisoner, who is then handed over to the care of constables, usually married men; but I am strongly of opinion that, at the chief centres at least, there should be a matron on the strength of the police establishment, who, after searching the female prisoners, would have charge of them until such time as their cases are disposed of. It is extremely undesirable that constables, whether married or single, should at any time be in charge of female prisoners while they are under detention at a police-station. I am also of opinion that, at the larger centres, two mounted constables should patrol the suburbs nightly, during the long winter nights, for three hours, at uncertain hours; but these recommendations, if carried out, mean extra expense, and, therefore, a corresponding increase in the cost of police per inhabitant in this colony.

Before concluding this report, attention is called to what appears to be a growing evil in this colony—viz., "baby-farming." That this evil exists there can be no doubt; and it appears that children, either by advertisement or otherwise, are placed in most unsuitable homes, where it is perfectly well understood that the sooner the child dies the better pleased all concerned will be. It appears to me that a similar Act to "The Infant Life Protection Act, 1872," 35 and 36 Vict., chap. 38, might with advantage be placed upon the New Zealand Statute-book, which would meet the difficulties of the case as regards infants placed out to nurse by providing for the due registration of name, and home where children are so received; and, further, by directing inspection of such houses, &c. Another system of disposing of infants is by so-called adoption, where children are taken for a lump sum entirely off their mothers' hands, provided no more questions are asked. Sums from £6 to £20 are paid down as a premium; and for such helpless infants there is absolutely no protection. The recent disclosures in Sydney considerably opened the eyes of the public on these matters, and I believe some legislation is now absolutely required to deal with this evil in this colony.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Minister of Defence.

A. HUME, Commissioner.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of POLICE to POPULATION and COST of POLICE per INHABITANT in each of the under-mentioned Places.

Place.	Proportion of Police to Population.	Cost of Police per Inhabitant.		Remarks.
		s.	d.	
New Zealand ..	1 to 1,439	2	8½	Number of police, 481; net expenditure ( <i>vide</i> Appropriation Account for year ended 31st March, 1893), £94,198 8s. 11d. Population, 692,426 (including Maoris).
Victoria ..	1 to 760	5	0	<i>Vide</i> Estimates for 1891-92, viz.: Number of police, 1,535; vote, £293,400. Population, 1,167,329.
New South Wales ..	1 to 694	5	5	<i>Vide</i> Estimates for 1893, viz.: Number of police, 1,715; vote, £324,639. Population, 1,191,050.
South Australia ..	1 to 859	5	1¼	<i>Vide</i> Estimates for year ending 30th June, 1893, viz.: Number of police, 386; vote, £84,782. Population, 331,721.
Queensland ..	1 to 537	7	7	Number of police, 784 (exclusive of Native trackers); vote, £159,759 ( <i>vide</i> Estimates for 1892-93). Population, 421,297.

NOTE.—Populations are taken from official estimates, as on 31st December, 1892.



RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES REPORTED, PERSONS APPREHENDED, and COMPARISON of CRIME during the Year ending 31st December, 1891, and Year ending 31st December, 1892—*continued.*

Offences.	1891.		1892.										Increase.	Decrease.
	Number of all Offences reported.	Number of all Offences reported.	Persons apprehended or summoned.						Total Number of Persons apprehended or summoned.	Number of Convictions amongst those Committed for Trial.				
			Committed for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.		Discharged.			M.	F.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
<b>NORTH ISLAND—continued.</b>														
Masters and Apprentices Act, breaches of	4	5	..	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	1	..	
Murder .. .. .	3	7	3	..	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	4	..	
Murder, accessory to .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	
Murder attempted .. .. .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Naval deserters and stragglers ..	31	24	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	7	
Neglected and criminal children ..	19	43	..	..	20	21	2	..	43	..	..	24	..	
Obscene and profane language ..	211	168	..	..	111	28	21	7	167	..	..	..	43	
Obstructing and resisting police ..	69	67	..	..	54	..	9	2	65	..	..	..	2	
Obstructing railway-lines .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	
Pawnbrokers Act, breaches of .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Perjury .. .. .	3	10	4	..	..	..	6	..	10	1	..	7	..	
Personating electors .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Poison-laying .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Police Offences Act, minor offences	163	325	..	..	263	7	42	13	325	..	..	162	..	
Post Office Act, breaches of .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Prisons Act, offences against .. ..	3	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	
Public Works Act, breaches of .. ..	26	57	..	..	38	2	14	2	56	..	..	31	..	
Rape .. .. .	8	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	4	
Rape, attempted .. .. .	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	
Receiving stolen property .. .. .	7	8	2	..	2	1	1	2	8	..	..	1	..	
Refusing to quit licensed premises ..	4	15	..	..	8	..	6	1	15	..	..	11	..	
Registration of Births, &c., Act, breaches of	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Robbery under arms .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Selling indecent pictures .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Sending threatening letters .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	
Sheep-stealing .. .. .	7	7	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	
Shipping and Seamen's Act, breaches of	37	58	..	..	53	..	5	..	58	..	..	21	..	
Shooting with intent .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Shooting, inciting to .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Sly grog-selling .. .. .	9	13	..	..	..	3	9	1	13	..	..	4	..	
Suicide, attempted .. .. .	11	9	..	..	1	2	4	2	9	..	..	..	2	
Sureties of the peace .. .. .	7	25	..	..	12	4	6	3	25	..	..	18	..	
Trespass .. .. .	22	14	..	..	10	1	3	..	14	..	..	..	8	
Vagrancy .. .. .	154	236	..	..	149	51	27	9	236	..	..	82	..	
Wife-desertion .. .. .	16	32	..	..	11	..	10	..	21	..	..	16	..	
Totals .. .. .	6,814	7,295	220	9	4,789	756	826	166	6,766	117	4	818	337	
												Inc. 481		
<b>SOUTH ISLAND.</b>														
Absconding from Industrial Schools	4	7	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	
Abusive and threatening language	66	61	..	..	36	1	14	9	60	..	..	..	5	
Animals Protection Act, offences against	5	7	..	..	3	..	4	..	7	..	..	2	..	
Arson .. .. .	22	22	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	
Arson, attempted .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Assaults, common .. .. .	228	209	4	..	144	1	53	2	204	2	..	..	19	
Assaults, indecent .. .. .	8	16	7	..	4	..	1	..	12	5	..	8	..	
Assaults on police .. .. .	43	32	..	..	30	..	2	..	32	..	..	..	11	
Assault and robbery .. .. .	17	17	3	..	..	..	12	..	15	1	..	..	..	
Assaults, violent .. .. .	8	7	3	2	1	..	1	1	8	1	1	..	1	
Bankruptcy, fraud .. .. .	15	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	
Breaches of the peace .. .. .	155	116	..	..	83	5	17	..	105	..	..	..	39	
Branding Act, breaches of .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	
Burglary, breaking into shops, dwellings, &c.	87	63	12	4	16	1	4	2	39	10	4	..	24	
Cattle- and horse-stealing .. .. .	13	15	2	..	..	..	8	..	10	1	..	2	..	
Cattle-maiming .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Cemeteries Act, breaches of .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Child-desertion .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Children's Protection Act, breaches of	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	
Coinage offences .. .. .	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Concealment of birth .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Conspiring to defraud .. .. .	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	
Contempt of Court .. .. .	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	
Cruelty to animals .. .. .	48	76	..	..	55	1	20	..	76	..	..	28	..	
Cruelty to children .. .. .	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	
Customs offences .. .. .	4	6	..	..	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	2	..	
Cutting and wounding .. .. .	2	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	2	..	
Damaging police uniform .. .. .	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Default of penalties, &c. .. .. .	6	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	
Defence Act, breaches of .. .. .	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	

RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES REPORTED, PERSONS APPREHENDED, and COMPARISON of CRIME during the Year ending 31st December, 1891, and Year ending 31st December, 1892—continued.

Offences.	1891.		1892.								Increase.	Decrease.	
	Number of all Offences reported.	Number of all Offences reported.	Persons apprehended or summoned.						Total Number of Persons apprehended or summoned.	Number of Convictions amongst those Committed for Trial.			
			Committed for Trial.		Summarily convicted.		Discharged.			M.			F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
<i>SOUTH ISLAND—continued.</i>													
Destitute Persons Act, offences against	34	33	..	..	15	..	9	3	27	..	..	..	1
Disobeying orders of Court and summonses	42	45	..	..	31	3	5	..	39	..	..	3	..
Disorderly conduct .. ..	34	38	..	..	32	2	3	..	37	..	..	4	..
Disturbing congregations, &c. ..	32	28	..	..	19	..	8	..	27	..	..	..	4
Dog-stealing .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drunkenness .. ..	2,470	2,461	..	..	2,067	373	18	3	2,461	..	..	..	9
Electric Lines Act, offences against	2	18	..	..	17	1	..	..	18	..	..	16	..
Embezzlement .. ..	19	21	11	..	9	..	1	..	21	4	..	2	..
Escaping from custody .. ..	4	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1
False pretences .. ..	59	47	6	..	27	1	10	2	46	6	..	..	12
First Offenders Probation Act, offences against	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Forcible entry .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Foreign Seamen's Act, breaches of	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	..
Forgery and uttering .. ..	37	29	26	1	..	..	1	..	28	23	1	..	8
Furious driving and riding .. ..	7	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	4	..
Gaming and Lotteries Act, breaches of	13	72	..	..	27	1	44	..	72	..	..	59	..
Harbouring escaped convicts .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Illegally on premises .. ..	23	23	..	..	17	1	3	1	22	..	..	..	..
Impounding Act, offences against	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Indecent exposure and behaviour	35	54	..	..	44	2	7	1	54	..	..	19	..
Industrial Schools Act, offences against	112	123	..	..	62	51	5	2	120	..	..	11	..
Keeping disorderly houses .. ..	21	25	..	..	5	11	4	4	24	..	..	4	..
Larceny .. ..	912	803	29	3	371	61	46	11	521	19	2	..	109
Larceny, attempted .. ..	2	5	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	3	..
Larceny, as a bailee .. ..	19	13	2	..	5	..	4	1	12	2	..	..	6
Larceny from dwellings .. ..	19	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Larceny from the person .. ..	20	21	2	2	3	2	2	2	13	1	..	1	..
Libel .. ..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Lunacy .. ..	198	183	..	..	97	47	30	9	183	..	..	..	15
Malicious injury to property	233	204	1	..	140	19	33	2	195	..	..	..	29
Manslaughter .. ..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Marriage Act, breaches of .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Murder .. ..	3	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
Murder, attempted .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Naval deserters and stragglers ..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
Obscene and profane language ..	200	242	..	..	171	37	20	3	231	..	..	42	..
Obstructing and resisting police	52	48	..	..	44	2	2	..	48	..	..	..	4
Obstructing railway-lines .. ..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Offences against the person .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Perjury .. ..	6	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
Personating electors .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Police Offences Act, minor offences	197	286	..	..	201	15	66	3	285	..	..	89	..
Post Office Act, breaches of .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prison offences .. ..	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..
Public Works Act, breaches of ..	23	12	..	..	9	2	1	..	12	..	..	..	11
Rape .. ..	7	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	3
Rape, attempted .. ..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Receiving stolen property .. ..	9	10	1	..	5	..	4	..	10	..	..	1	..
Refusing to quit licensed premises	17	18	..	..	11	1	6	..	18	..	..	1	..
Registration of Births, &c., Act, breaches of	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Registration of Electors Act, breaches of	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rescuing goods from bailiffs .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Robbery under arms .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Seal Fisheries Act, breaches of ..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	..
Setting fire to grass .. ..	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Sheep-stealing .. ..	19	15	4	..	1	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	4
Shipping and Seamen's Act, breaches of	125	57	..	..	43	..	14	..	57	..	..	..	68
Shooting, with intent .. ..	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	3	..
Sodomy .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sly grog-selling .. ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Suicide, attempted .. ..	11	13	..	..	4	1	6	2	13	..	..	2	..
Sureties of the peace .. ..	5	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2
Vagrancy .. ..	98	146	..	..	97	13	33	3	146	..	..	48	..
Wife-desertion .. ..	22	7	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	15
Totals .. ..	5,960	5,858	132	14	4,003	661	544	66	5,421	85	9	384	486



RETURN showing the STRENGTH, &c., of the NEW ZEALAND POLICE FORCE—*continued.*

Stations.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Detectives.	District Constables.	Native Constables.	Total.	Stations.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Detectives.	District Constables.	Native Constables.	Total.
SOUTH ISLAND— <i>continued.</i>									SOUTH ISLAND— <i>continued.</i>								
Canterbury and North Otago—									Dunedin, Southland, and Lakes— <i>contd.</i>								
Christchurch ..	1	1	3	26	3	..	..	34	Balclutha ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Addington ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Bluff ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Akaroa ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Caversham ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Amberley ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Clinton ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ashburton ..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	Clyde ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Bealey ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Cromwell ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bingsland ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Gore ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Coalgate ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Green Island ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Culverden ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Half-moon Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fairlie Creek ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Invercargill ..	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	9
Geraldine ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Kaitangata ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hampden ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Lawrence ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Kaiapoi ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Lumsden ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Kaikoura ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Mataura ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Kurow ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Middlemarch ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Leeston ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Milton ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lincoln ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Mornington ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Little River ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Mosgiel ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lyttelton ..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	Naseby ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Methven ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	North-east Valley ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ngapara ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	North Invercargill ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Oamaru ..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	8	Ophir ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Oxford ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Orepuki ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Papanui ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Otautau ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Phillipstown ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Outram ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pleasant Point ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Palmerston ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rakaia ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Pembroke ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rangiora ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Port Chalmers ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
St. Albans ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Queenstown ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Sheffield ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Riverton ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Southbridge ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Roslyn ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Sydenham ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Roxburgh ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Temuka ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	South Dunedin ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
Timaru ..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	8	South Invercargill ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Waimate ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	St. Bathans' ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Woolston ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Tapanui ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	1	1	8	82	5	..	..	97	Waikaia ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dunedin, Southland, and Lakes—									Waikouaiti ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dunedin Central ..	1	..	5	27	2	..	..	35	Waitahuna ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
King Street ..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	Waitati ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Alexandra South ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Winton ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Anderson's Bay ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Woodhaugh ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Arrowtown ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Wyndham ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
									Totals ..	1	..	16	88	3	1	..	108*
									Grand Total..	7	3	50	407	14	11	8	481*

\* District and Native constables not included in total.

Total, North Island .. .. . 235 } Includes 1 sergeant and 7 constables  
 Total, South Island .. .. . 246 } who act as police gaolers.

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RETURN showing CASUALTIES in the NEW ZEALAND POLICE FORCE during the Year ended 31st March, 1893.

Retired on compensation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Resignations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Discharges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dismissals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
								25

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