

1915.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PRISONS BRANCH

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

ALSO

OPERATION OF THE FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1908

(REPORT ON), FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

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

The UNDER-SECRETARY, Department of Justice, to the Hon. the MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice, Wellington, 30th June, 1915.

I HAVE the honour to present the report of the Inspector of Prisons for the year ended 31st December last, together with extracts from the Gaolers' reports and the annual prison statistics.

The details given in the report of the Inspector make it unnecessary for me to do more than refer to one or two of the more important works of the year.

As will be seen from the various reports, the general condition of the prisons has been satisfactory, notwithstanding the drawbacks due to the unsuitable buildings still in use. Discipline generally has been improved, and the conditions of labour and opportunities for the useful employment of prisoners improved and extended.

There was an increase in the number of prisoners during the year over the previous year.

There has been an increase in the expenditure, due to the increased number of prisoners, to the increase in prices owing to the war, and to the necessity of increasing the staff to meet the requirements of new conditions arising and the establishment of new camps.

There has, however, been an increase in the credits, which amounted to £9,162, as against £7,382 in 1913. A steady increase in this respect may be looked for in the future. Notwithstanding the conditions referred to, the cost per head was slightly less for 1914 than for 1913.

In accordance with your decision to abolish the prison at Lyttelton and to provide another and more up-to-date institution elsewhere, an area of about 1,000 acres of Crown land, which had formerly been set apart for other purposes, was secured about twelve miles from Christchurch, and close to the Templeton Railway-station. A large portion of the land is of poor quality, but a considerable area is excellent land, and with the labour available there is no doubt that it can be converted into a valuable estate. General farm-work will be carried on, and will provide means for the profitable employment of a large number of prisoners. A start has already been made and a small camp established, and the preliminaries for the construction of the main buildings put in hand. As the work progresses suitable prisoners will be sent there and the prison at Lyttelton reduced accordingly.

Another work that has been undertaken is the construction of a tourist road from Waimarino, on the Main Trunk line, to Lake Roto Aria and Tokaanu. This work calls for some special remarks as it enables a further development of the system of camp prisons to permit of prison labour being utilized under favourable conditions on works that will be useful and beneficial to the prisoners and to the community which has to maintain them. In May of last year by your instructions a camp was established about four miles from the Waimarino Station, and a commencement made with the work. It has been found necessary to have two camps, the main one composed of "habituals" at the Mangahuia Stream, and a small one some four miles farther on. There are at present fifty men in the two camps. A portion of the road had been partly formed, but there is about nine miles of entirely new formation, with several bridges and a considerable number of culverts, &c., to be constructed; and another ten miles of an old military road, which will have to be remade. This road will become a very important one, giving as

it will easy access to the Tongariro Park and the Taupo Lake district, and if it is, as it should be, carried on round the lake to Taupo will provide a good connection with the Rotorua district and eventually become part of a main trunk road through this part of the Dominion to Auckland and the Bay of Plenty district. In this light it may be regarded as a national work. Owing to the nature of the country through which the road passes it is not likely to be made for very many years, unless carried out in the manner now proposed. In spite of the drawbacks due to the weather very good progress has been made, and now that most of the preliminary work inseparable from the formation of a prison camp, which is greater than many people suppose, has been completed the work of road-construction should proceed quite satisfactorily.

The arrangements made with your sanction for providing for the housing of prisoners at Mount Cook in order to do away with the necessity for marching them through the streets have been completed, and this practice has now ceased, with great advantage to the discipline and administration of the prison and the prisoners. The clay will be worked out at Mount Cook in a comparatively short time, when the making of bricks will have to cease. It is proposed to carry out a system of improvement to the reserve before it is handed over for whatever purposes it may be decided to put it to in the future.

The decision to erect a small permanent prison at Point Halswell has been acted upon, and the work of preparing the site is now in hand, and excellent progress is being made. When this prison is completed both Mount Cook and the Terrace Prisons can be closed, and the sites handed over for other purposes. The planting of the hills at Point Halswell is being carried on, and a further area will be planted this year.

It will be seen that a very considerable amount of work has been undertaken during the year, and that the Department has been endeavouring to carry out as rapidly as possible—and I venture to think with considerable success—the policy that you have laid down. The appointment of Mr. Hawkins as Works Supervisor has materially contributed. Until the works in hand have been further advanced no comprehensive scheme of classification or reform can be carried out, but wherever possible improvements are being made.

The question of extending the system of probation to cases of prisoners sentenced to hard labour, referred to by the Inspector, had already been considered by you and certain proposals in this direction decided upon. The question of legislation in regard to the employment of persons imprisoned in default of maintenance has also received consideration.

On the resignation of Dr. Hay Mr. C. E. Matthews, who had been acting as Deputy Inspector, was appointed Inspector of Prisons, and he has devoted himself closely to the work of inspection. During the year he paid a visit to the Australian prisons to gain an insight into the methods of prison-management adopted there, and has obtained a great deal of useful information.

The staff generally has worked excellently, and has shown a keen desire to assist in the successful carrying-on of the various works. A special need of commendation is due to the officers of the camps, who have to carry on their duties in isolated places and are in a large measure debarred from the ordinary enjoyments of life.

C. B. JORDAN.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

SIR,—

Office of the Inspector of Prisons, Wellington, 28th June, 1915.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the prisons of the Dominion.]

The past year has been one of the busiest that the Department has known, but the great European War that has been in progress during nearly the whole period since the last report was written has so overshadowed all local questions that there is little room in the public mind for the consideration of matters affecting the interests of any particular department of the State, or of any special section of the community. The present report will therefore consist mainly of a summary of the activities of the prisons during the year, with brief reference to matters that concern the administration and the management and control of the inmates.

In compliance with your direction, last year I visited the Australian States for the purpose of investigating the prison systems of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia. Between the months of May and July I inspected all the more important prisons and some of the inebriates' institutions in the four States named. I made myself as familiar as was possible in the time at my disposal with their different systems, and the details of their management, the industries in operation, and the arrangement and construction of the various prison buildings. I was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration by the Ministerial and Permanent Heads of the Prisons Department in each State, and by the Governors and other officers in charge of the various institutions; while every facility was given to me to obtain all the information I required. My tour was interesting and instructive, and gave me a wider range of knowledge regarding the matters with which the Department is called upon to deal.

Since I resumed my duties in August last I have made frequent visits to all the New Zealand prisons, and all the more important police-gaols. From time to time I have had occasion to suggest alterations and improvements in existing methods that have appeared necessary, and I think I am justified in saying that the changes made in accordance therewith have increased the general efficiency of the service.

I am pleased to be able to report that discipline among the officers and the prisoners is well maintained; that the buildings are as well kept as the age and unsuitability of many of them will permit; and that the general management is now on a satisfactory footing,

## STATISTICS.

The statistics published with this report show that the year 1914 constitutes a record for the number of prisoners confined in our gaols. The year commenced with a total of 919, as against 866 in 1913, and ended with a total of 1,045, as compared with 919 for the corresponding period of the previous year; while the daily average for the Dominion in 1914 was 979·81, or 86·57 per day more than in 1913. For the reasons stated in last year's report, an appreciable increase was anticipated. Recent returns show a considerable reduction in the figures for 1914, and it is probable that the daily average for 1915 will be less than that for the year under review. Rather a remarkable feature of the sudden increase in 1914 was that it was entirely confined to male prisoners; the daily average of females being slightly lower than it has been for several years past.

The position regarding the fluctuation in the prison population is clearly shown in the table below:—

*Prison Population.*

Year.	Daily Average of Prisoners in Dominion Prisons.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 .. .. .	631·66	94·37	726·03
1891 .. .. .	459·22	58·39	517·61
1911 .. .. .	799·08	64·18	863·26
1912 .. .. .	855·28	64·07	919·35
1913 .. .. .	826·69	66·55	893·24
1914 .. .. .	916·09	63·72	979·81

## EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

A reference to the details of expenditure (Table B) shows that the gross cost of the prison system for 1914 was £55,479, as compared with £51,578 for 1913, an increase of £3,901. This excess of expenditure over the previous year is accounted for, primarily, by the fact that the number of prisoners in the gaols averaged 86·57 per day more than in 1913. Thus, while the total is greater, the cost per head is slightly less. The rise in prices caused by the war also assisted in building up the accounts for rations and other items; while the costs incidental to the development of the properties acquired during the past two years make a very material addition to the general expenditure. This will, no doubt, be recouped later when the farms have reached the productive stage, but in the meantime the departmental vote must stand the special charges that are cast upon it. We have already had some cash returns from Waikeria from the sale of fat stock, while the supplying of the Auckland Prison with vegetables grown at that place, which has recently been commenced, results in a direct saving to the Department.

With regard to receipts, it is gratifying to observe that the cash credits are increasing substantially each year. For the year ended 31st December, 1912, they were £5,451; for 1913 they were £7,382; while in 1914 the total amounted to £9,162. This steady growth is satisfactory in every way, and reflects considerable credit on the officers in charge of the different institutions where works or industries are carried on.

While this is the total cash credit, it must not be forgotten that in building, roadmaking, farming, gardening, &c., the prisoners confined in the gaols have carried out work during the year that if valued on a free-labour basis would amount to many thousand pounds. The practice of other prisons administrations is to estimate the value of all prison labour, even including domestic work, and to show a credit for the total so assessed in their published accounts. No credit whatever is shown except for actual cash and departmental transfers. These only represent payment for much the smaller proportion of the work done.

## PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The progress made during the year in regard to buildings and works is dealt with in detail under another heading. It may here be said, however, that progress made in the construction of buildings means a further advance towards carrying out the policy of the Department, which, broadly speaking, is to remove the better class of prisoners from the cities and find more healthy, congenial, and remunerative employment for them in the country.

Within the last twelve months a considerable amount of improvement has been effected at Waikeria, and if its development can be continued at the same rate it will not be many years before the property becomes a very valuable State asset. When the buildings are completed and the labour of all the prisoners confined there can be employed on the land, it is anticipated that "the farm," as it is known in the prisons, will support its population, and that they will cease to be a burden on the State.

The number of prisoners employed at Waikeria increased from thirty-nine in the beginning to fifty-four at the end of the year.

As detailed elsewhere, considerable progress has been made in connection with the establishment of the roadmaking camp at Waimarino for habituals, for which preparations were being made when my last report was written. The employment of habitual criminals in the open under the ordinary prison-camp system is a distinct departure in prison administration, and marks a step forward in the treatment of this class of offender. Up to the present there has been no reason to regret making the experiment.

The progress on the Invercargill reclamation-works has been well maintained.

Another change that may certainly be included under the heading of this section is the provision of a temporary prison at the Mount Cook brickworks, and the consequent cessation of the daily march of a large gang of prisoners through some of the busiest streets of Wellington. This practice has been going on for fully thirty years, and was not only a constant source of trouble, but was a bugbear to the public, the officials, and the prisoners.

The transfer of forty-one prisoners from the Terrace Prison to Mount Cook also had the effect of preventing the overcrowding that had been the constantly recurring trouble there for a considerable time. Still further relief has recently been given by the building of a further temporary building at Point Halswell in connection with the improvements that are to be made on that site.

In regard to future prospects, if operations are not restricted owing to the present world crisis, the next two years should see a distinct advance in the various works, and a nearer approach to the realization of the policy now being carried out. By that time Waikeria should be capable of accommodating such a number of prisoners that the North Island prisons will be appreciably relieved, Point Halswell and Paparua Prisons should be well advanced, and the Invercargill buildings and walls completed. The drainage and general preparation of the 650 acres now owned by the Department at Invercargill should also be well under way.

The present works should provide ample employment for some time to come, but the future interests of the Department would be considered if a further block of land could be acquired, preferably in the North Island, for our purposes. Any extension of the principle of prison farms should, however, be carried out in such a way that the land dealt with could be afterwards utilized for general settlement purposes. This would merely entail the provision of temporary buildings which could be easily transferred to other areas.

#### TREE-PLANTING.

Tree-planting operations have been continued during the year at the northern camps—Kaingaroa and Waipa. The Miramar Peninsula (Wellington), in the vicinity of Point Halswell, was planted last year by the Minister's direction, and it will not be long before the young trees make sufficient growth to be observed from the waterfront.

It is now about fourteen years since the first tree-planting prison camp was established, and the subjoined table, for which the figures have been supplied by the Forestry Department, illustrates clearly the amount of work that has been done from the commencement until March last, and also the labour-value of the work calculated according to free-labour standards.

Area planted by Prison Labour from 1901 to March, 1915.	Number of Trees planted.	Labour-value of Prisoners' Work.	Average Number of Prisoners employed.
9,776 acres	31,000,000	£51,000	51

#### EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

At no time in the history of the Department of Prisons has there been so much activity in the prosecution of important undertakings as has been the case during the past year. Every able-bodied prisoner has been employed at work which is either directly remunerative or has led to a large saving of public expenditure. The provision of the necessary buildings for the housing of prisoners who are to carry on the work of developing the properties acquired by the Department for agricultural purposes, in accordance with its declared policy, has absorbed a considerable amount of labour; while farming operations at Waikeria and Paparua have also been carried on. The ordinary prison industries have continued to employ a number of prisoners, some of whom are unsuitable for other work.

Owing to the number and variety of the works we had in hand it became necessary during the year to provide for more adequate supervision than had been necessary under former conditions. A Works Supervisor in the person of Mr. M. Hawkins, then Gaoler at Invercargill, was accordingly appointed, and I am glad to say that the creation of this office has been justified by results.

#### WORKS AND INDUSTRIES.

*Auckland.*—The building in stone of the south-wing extension has been continued, and substantial progress has been made. The new cells, hospital, store, officers' quarters, and schoolroom which are being provided in this wing should be in full occupation before the next report is written. The value of the work performed by prisoners on this building during the year, exclusive of the cost of material, is estimated at £2,879. This represents a substantial saving to the taxpayers of the Dominion.

The stone-quarry at Auckland has provided employment for a number of men. In addition to quarrying the whole of the stone required for the building, a substantial quantity of road-metal has been sold to the public, the cash received from this source alone amounting to £1,404. The quarry-output could be much increased if a modern plant and general equipment were installed, but the time is not opportune for asking for the expenditure that would be necessary to provide what is required.

Bootmaking and other industries connected with the clothing of the inmates have been carried on satisfactorily.

*Addington.*—Gardening forms the principal outdoor work for the female prisoners at this Prison. Their industry has not only provided an ample supply of vegetables for their own institution, but a substantial surplus has been sent to Lyttelton. The saving to the Department by the economical working of the garden ground has been considerable, while the provision of healthful employment for the female prisoners is an important factor in the successful carrying-out of the purposes for which the institution was established.

*Dunedin.*—This Prison is now utilized for short-sentence prisoners. A small revenue is derived from the making of coir mats. The unfortunate situation of the building precludes the employment of the prisoners in any other way.

*Gisborne.*—The prisoners confined in this Gaol have been employed in clearing, levelling, turfing, and laying out the grounds. Further work will be found for them in connection with the building of a reinforced-concrete wall which is to be carried round the whole of the Gaol property.

*Greymouth.*—Hitherto there has been practically no work except cleaning for the prisoners confined in this Gaol to do, but steps are now being taken to drain some land at the back of the Gaol and utilize it as a vegetable-garden. Employment will thus be found for the small number of short-sentence prisoners who serve their time at Greymouth.

*Invercargill.*—The whole of the inmates of this Prison have been very fully occupied during the year. The chief work has been the construction of the embankments and other works required in connection with the reclamation scheme that has been occupying the attention of the Department for some time past. The principal embankment has now been completed. The labour-value of this work alone represents some thousands of pounds, while the subsidiary embankments that are now being proceeded with, although of less magnitude, are by no means small undertakings. As has been stated before, the Department is being compensated for the labour it has provided for this work by the transfer to it from the Invercargill Borough Council of 650 acres of the area that is being reclaimed. The draining and bringing into cultivation of this block will ultimately mean the employment of a number of prisoners for a considerable period.

The construction of an extension of the north-west wing of the Prison building has been proceeded with during the year, but owing to a variety of causes progress has been somewhat slow. It has been decided that the extension shall be of three stories, the top story being reserved at present for a gymnasium, schoolroom, and for general purposes. Provision will, however, be made for the easy conversion of the major portion of this floor into cells if the developments at Invercargill require it.

A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the building of the outer Prison wall. This should be completed within a reasonable time.

The manufacture of concrete blocks for the construction of the building and the walls, and for private sale, has been energetically carried on during the year. The sale of blocks and of vegetables grown in the Prison garden has resulted in a credit of £642 being shown in the departmental accounts.

*Kaingaroa.*—The details of the tree-planting operations carried on at this camp are given in the Gaoler's report. The amount credited to the Prisons Department by the Forestry Department for the year's work amounted to £1,568 7s. 11d.

*Lyttelton.*—As has been pointed out in previous reports, there is practically no means of employing the bulk of the prisoners at Lyttelton except on municipal works for which no adequate payment or compensation can be obtained. The record of work for the year in this direction is fairly good, but the State does not, of course, obtain a satisfactory return for the labour provided. This will be obviated when the new Prison to be built at Paparua is completed and the prisoners are finally transferred from Lyttelton.

A considerable amount of factory-work has been carried on at this Prison, from which clothing and uniforms are supplied to the whole of the prisons of the Dominion. Boots are also made for a number of other prisons, and also for one of the mental hospitals.

*Napier.*—Beyond the usual domestic work, a stone-quarry provides the sole means of occupation for the short-sentence men confined in this Prison. The advisability of obtaining another site and building a small prison in some locality where more suitable and remunerative employment can be found has already been suggested.

*New Plymouth.*—The habitual criminals confined in this Prison are employed almost entirely in the stone-quarry and garden. From these two sources the institution derived a revenue of £519 for the year.

*Paparua.*—Work on the area recently reserved for prison purposes at Templeton was not commenced until after the end of the prison year, and up to the present has been mainly confined to the erection of temporary buildings for the accommodation of the working-parties and the staff. A certain amount of attention has also been devoted to the clearing-away of gorse from the Department's property, and the working of one of the two small farms acquired for prison purposes. When the necessary preliminary work has been completed a start will be made on the foundations of the new Prison buildings.

*Roto Aira.*—This camp has been established for the purpose of constructing and improving a road from Waimarino to Tokaanu. The initial work consisted in completing the building of huts, stable, &c., preparing the camp for occupation, and erecting a telephone-line between the Prison and the Waimarino Railway-station. The existing rough road from the station to the camp had then to be repaired, improved, and afterwards maintained. Deep drains, three miles in length, were then dug each side of the road. With the assistance of a Public Works officer two bridges were afterwards constructed over the Mangakuaia and Whakapapaiti Streams, and a substantial cutting and filling, forming the approach to the second bridge, completed. Temporary bridges, culverts, &c., have also

been provided on a service road which has been carried about four miles ahead, to and over the Whakapapanui Stream, where provision is being made for the erection of a stone bridge. At the time of writing a temporary camp has also been established on the banks of the last-named stream for the bridge-building and stone-dressing gang; while a number of "bankers" have been provided under cover, so that the work of preparing the stone can be proceeded with without intermission. A stone-crusher with the necessary engine and other appliances is now being established, and much other necessary work has been done. Owing to the climatic conditions prevailing on the elevated Waimarino Plains, operations often require to be suspended for some days; but, taking everything into account, including the class of prison labour employed (habituals), I think the record of work performed since the first party of five prisoners started at Roto Aira on the 14th May, 1914, is by no means discreditable. Progress during the present winter will necessarily be slow if the weather-conditions continue to be as unsatisfactory as they have been recently, but with the advent of summer a considerable move forward should be possible.

*Waikeria.*—A considerable amount of work of various kinds has been carried out at Waikeria during the year. Owing to delays caused by the non-receipt of material the main building has not progressed at the rate we anticipated, but the central cell range and the kitchen block are now well forward, and it should not be many months before this portion of the building is sufficiently advanced to permit of its occupation. The building of two officers' residences is now being proceeded with, and one of them is almost ready for occupation. Both are being built of hollow concrete blocks, of which large numbers are being made on the property for the construction of the main building.

A road, constructed according to the best Public Works standard, and including a moderate-sized bridge, has been built through a portion of the property to give settlers access to the main road. Clearing, draining, and bridging is also being carried out in preparation for the making of a well-graded road for the purpose of opening up the Mental Hospital and Prison properties.

Farming operations have been carried on to a greater extent than in previous years, while an additional area of the property has been brought into cultivation. Preparations have been made for the planting of an orchard.

*Waipa.*—Like Kaingaroa, this camp is maintained for the purpose of providing labour for tree-planting operations. From the Acting-Gaoler's report it appears that quite an appreciable part of the prisoners' time was occupied in constructing roads and tracks through the plantations. The daily average of prisoners employed was less than at Kaingaroa, and the cash credit received from the Forestry Department—£1,223 8s. 5d.—therefore bears a fair proportion to the sum received (£1,568 7s. 11d.) from the former place.

*Wellington.* Owing to the unsatisfactory situation of the Terrace Prison it has been somewhat difficult in former years to find suitable employment for all the inmates. The principal outlet was at the Mount Cook brickworks, and as a consequence more men were sent there than were required to keep up the output to its limit. During the past year, however, ample work has been found for all the prisoners—firstly, by carrying out extensive alterations at Mount Cook; and, secondly, by building an additional cell house at Point Halswell, and employing the men there at tree-planting and on the excavation that has now been commenced to provide a site for the new prison that is to be erected there. All this work has been carried out by prison labour and at the lowest possible cost. Practically the whole of the material required for the extensive walls with which Mount Cook Prison is now surrounded was obtained by demolishing old and useless buildings. The clearing of the site, the terracing of the slopes, and other work that is contemplated with a view to preparing the ground for other purposes, and making it a beauty-spot and not an eyesore, will no doubt provide employment for some years to come for all the prisoners who cannot be profitably employed in the brickyards. For the present, at all events, the prison-labour problem at Wellington is solved.

#### EDUCATION AND DRILL.

The evening classes at Auckland and Invercargill continue to be carried on with considerable success. The institution of these classes has drawn attention to the low standard of education that exists among the majority of the men and youths committed to our prisons. The statistics on the subject that have been published for many years do not reveal the true position. The figures given simply show the number of prisoners received in the gaols for different offences who are (1) of superior education, (2) able to read and write, (3) able to read only, (4) unable to read. Our experience at both the northern and southern institutions is that many of the men who are credited with being able to read and write have only a very rudimentary knowledge of the subjects. This is particularly noticeable at Invercargill, our juvenile prison, where the average age of the men and youths attending the school is much lower than at Auckland. One would naturally expect the younger prisoners, most of whom have been born, or at all events have lived the greater part of their lives, in New Zealand to possess an average Board-school education. Unfortunately, the schoolmaster finds this is not so—that, as a matter of fact, quite a number of his pupils find extreme difficulty at the commencement of their studies in coping with ordinary Second Standard work. Whether this has been brought about by low mental development, neglect of parents during the school age, or lack of educational facilities, could possibly be shown by special investigation, but, from a criminological view-point, the natural question to ask is whether it is a case of cause and effect. Pending further research there is ample room for conjecture.

*Drill.*—The instruction in Swedish drill, which has now been thoroughly established in Auckland and Invercargill, is having beneficial results. It will be extended to prisoners confined in the newer institutions as soon as circumstances permit.

### CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

Owing to the unsatisfactory arrangement of the older New Zealand prison buildings and the paucity of exercise-yards it has not yet been found possible to carry out a thorough system of inter-classification in the general prisons, but when the Auckland and Invercargill buildings and the necessary exercise-yards in connection with them are completed we should be able to deal with this matter more thoroughly. The primary classification—that is, the setting-apart of different prisons for special classes of prisoners—that has been introduced during the past five years is working satisfactorily, and, so far as can be judged, is giving good results.

The task of the Department in carrying out an effective primary classification would be much lightened if such a wide interpretation were not given by the Courts to the sections of the Crimes Amendment Act providing for sentences of reformatory detention. Under existing conditions it frequently happens that there is no difference in degree of criminality, gravity of offence, or possibility of reform between two individuals, one of whom may have been sentenced to hard labour and the other to a term of reformatory detention, yet on the sentences the two men should be placed in different divisions, and prevented, as far as possible, from associating. One receives a small wage for his work; the other a lesser amount as a hard-labour gratuity. There is also sometimes a difficulty in drawing a clear line of demarcation between the respective criminality of a man who is declared an habitual and one who is sentenced to reformatory detention. In practice the two classes are, of course, kept entirely separate, but there is often little difference between them.

### HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND PRISONERS SENTENCED TO REFORMATORY DETENTION.

The Prisons Board has very fully analysed the statistics regarding the administration of the Crimes Amendment Act of 1910 in its annual report, and it is therefore unnecessary to make further reference to the detailed matter with which the report deals. It is apparent, however, that owing to the large and increasing percentage of prisoners who have been sentenced to terms of reformatory detention or who have been declared habitual criminals by the Courts, the work of the Board has an increasingly important bearing upon the internal government of the prisons in its relation to the general behaviour and demeanour of the inmates. As these are matters with which the Department is intimately concerned, I may perhaps be permitted to remark that, by a somewhat minor alteration of its procedure probably requiring a slight amendment of the Act, the Board could assist the general administration considerably in maintaining tranquility in the prisons, and so improving the condition of the prisoners concerned and relieving the officers in charge of some of their anxieties. All that is necessary is for a definite term to be fixed within which a prisoner, once he enters upon his habitual sentence, is not entitled to have his case considered by the Board. The term I suggest is three years, which would fit in satisfactorily with the system of classification now in operation. If this were done uniformity would be established, much of the unrest which I find among this class of prisoners on my visits to the different institutions would cease, and, if I may be permitted to say so, the intention of the framers of the original Act, with regard to the longer detention of habituals, would be more fully carried out.

### SUGGESTED EXTENSION OF EXISTING ACTS.

On more than one occasion it has been suggested that the powers at present contained in the Crimes Amendment Act for the release of certain classes of prisoners on probation should be extended to include all hard-labour prisoners. As has been pointed out in another paragraph of this report, there is in reality very little to differentiate one class of prisoners from another, and now that the probation system has been in operation for some years and has been thoroughly tested there should be no reasonable objection to its extension in the manner suggested. In order to prevent any possible abuse, a distinction might be made between reformatory and hard-labour sentences by making it obligatory for the latter class of prisoners to serve half the term to which they have been sentenced before the question of their release on probation could be considered.

Another direction in which an amendment in existing Acts is necessary is in regard to the treatment of wife-deserters, and of men who are imprisoned in default of maintenance. In New South Wales I found an Act in operation under which power was given to the Comptroller-General of Prisons to compel men imprisoned on these grounds to perform any specified class of work, "and to pay the estimated value of their work, after deducting maintenance, in or towards satisfaction of the order for the support of the wife or children of the prisoner under the Deserted Wives and Children Act." If a similar measure were passed in New Zealand it would have a beneficial and probably a deterrent effect.

### ASSISTANCE TO PRISONERS ON RELEASE.

There is little doubt that however thorough a prison system may be in training men to habits of discipline and industry, much of this effect is lost if prisoners are left entirely to their own devices on their release. Many men have a keen desire to "go straight" when they are free, but in order to do so it is necessary that they should immediately find employment. In many cases this is a practical impossibility unless organized assistance is available; failing it, want, misery, a final loss of self-respect, and a return to gaol. There are Prisoners' Aid Societies in all the principal cities of New Zealand, which have done good work in succouring the fallen and supplying as far as possible the want I have referred to, but their means are limited and there appears to be lack of a general organization working from a common centre. I paid some attention to this question during my visit to the Commonwealth, and, so far as I could judge, the best results were obtained in New South Wales, where there is a general

association for the whole State, with a departmental foundation at headquarters in Sydney. The Managing Secretary and a small staff, including male agents whose duty it is to be in attendance at the Police Courts, are appointed and paid by the Prisons Department. The salaries of two lady agents and the whole of the funds required for the relief of discharged prisoners are raised by private subscription. The association is managed by an unofficial council or central committee in Sydney, with local committees in each of the towns where branches have been established. At the time of my visit they were nineteen in number. From inquiries I made while in Sydney the opinion appeared to be that the organization had been very successful in its efforts, and that the payment of the principal officers by the State led to greater permanency and efficiency than was the case when they were paid out of the general funds.

In each of the other States I visited funds were provided out of the public purse to assist prisoners on their release. Different methods were adopted in each State.

#### INEBRIATES.

In the regulations under the Reformatory Institutions Act it is provided that the Inspector of Prisons shall inspect the inebriates' homes from time to time, and report to the Minister regarding them. This I have done, and the result of my observations is that while I am satisfied that the Salvation Army is doing all that is possible under existing conditions and with the means at its disposal, it is clear that no private body is in a position to exercise the control that is necessary over a large percentage of the inmates of the Pakatoa and Rotoroa Homes. Many of the men, and women too, would be much benefited by a course of hard labour, but without compulsion some of them cannot be induced to work. Under State management the necessary compulsion could be applied.

#### STAFF.

The conduct of the officers at present in the Prison service has been entirely satisfactory, and I have to thank the Gaolers, Matrons, Acting-Gaolers, and the staffs under them for the manner in which they have performed their duties during the year. New conditions have had to be met, and important undertakings of an unfamiliar character carried out, but I am pleased to say that the officers placed in charge of various works have responded well to the calls that have been made on them.

An increase in the scale of salaries paid to prison officers was made at the beginning of the year, and a comparison with the rates of pay received by officers in other prison services is altogether favourable to the New Zealand scale.

Since my last report was written there has been only one retirement among the senior officers of the Department—viz., that of the Rev. J. L. A. Kayll, Gaoler at Waikeria, who voluntarily resigned in August last.

#### GENERAL.

*Health of Prisoners.*—From the figures given in Table A it appears that the daily average of prisoners on the sick-list was higher than for last year, but a reference to the Gaolers' reports shows that this has been caused by the fact that a number of the prisoners committed during the year have been suffering from some chronic form of sickness on reception and have in certain cases remained in the district or prison hospitals for months at a time. The general health of the prisoners has been quite satisfactory.

*Deaths.*—Thirteen persons died in prison during 1914, as compared with ten in 1913—four at Auckland, two at Napier, three at Addington, two at Lyttelton, one at Kaingaroa, and one at Dunedin.

*Escapes.*—There were seven escapes during the year, as compared with ten in 1913—two from Invercargill, two from Waikeria, one from Kaingaroa, one from Roto Aira, and one from the train while being escorted from Napier to Wellington.

#### FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

The provisions of the First Offenders' Probation Act were not invoked by Judges and Magistrates to the same extent in 1914 as in the previous twelve months, but the number of cases dealt with under the Act fluctuates so greatly from year to year that it is impossible to draw any particular inference from the statistics presented with each report. The main fact to be considered is that the Act is still largely availed of for the purpose for which it was originally passed, and is the means by which many offenders who would otherwise be required to serve a term in prison are enabled to rehabilitate themselves. It has been felt for some time past that the practice of requiring first offenders on probation to report to the Gaolers as their probation officers is unsatisfactory, particularly at Mount Eden, where it is necessary for the probationer to enter the precincts of the prison in order to reach the Gaoler's office, and it is proposed to make certain changes in this connection.

A grouping of the returns under the Act shows that eighty-seven persons were placed on probation during the year 1914, as against 136 in 1913. Of these, twenty-four have so far satisfactorily carried out the terms of their licenses and have been discharged, thirteen have been rearrested, two of whom were readmitted to probation, four absconded, and forty-six still remain under the supervision of the Probation Officers.

The total sum ordered to be paid by the various Courts towards the cost of prosecutions amounted to £447 8s. 11d., of which £363 0s. 2d. has already been collected.

I have, &c.,

C. E. MATTHEWS.



## AUCKLAND PRISON.

## EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

During the year 1,538 males and 159 females were received, being a decrease of 160 males and an increase of 30 females on the previous year.

The health of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good.

Four prisoners died during the year. Two of the deaths took place in the District Hospital. One was on remand for alcoholism, and was in such a bad condition on the evening he was admitted to prison that on the following morning he was removed to the Hospital, where he died a few hours later. Another, an old man sentenced to three months for begging, was also ill when admitted, and shortly afterwards was removed to the Hospital, where he died a fortnight later. The other two deaths occurred in the Prison—one from heart-failure, the other from phthisis, from which he was suffering on admission and was quite unfit for work. The usual inquest was held in each case.

There are always a number of aged and infirm who are unfit for work and are under the care of the surgeon.

With a few exceptions, the conduct of the prisoners has been excellent. There were no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

Physical drill is now part of the daily routine, and its good effect is strikingly noticeable in the erect bearing and general demeanour of the prisoners attending the drill parades.

The school for prisoners continues to work well. A certificated State-school teacher has been appointed to conduct the classes, assisted by a capable prison officer, the classes being held on three evenings a week. The progress of the prisoners attending is very satisfactory; they take a keen interest in their studies, and are grateful for the opportunity afforded them.

The south wing extension of the Prison has progressed very satisfactorily. The building of the first story has been completed, and the second story is well under way.

The bulk of the long-sentence prisoners have, as usual, been employed in the stone-cutting yards. A large body of the prisoners is also employed in the quarry, getting out building-stone, &c. Those unfit for the hammer and drill and other heavy quarry-work are employed breaking road-metal. A stone-crushing plant is attached to the quarry capable of putting through 80 yards of good road-metal a day if necessary.

Bootmaking is one of the industries carried on, and prisoners are taught the trade in all its branches by a competent instructing officer. The prisoners so employed can turn out the work in a thorough tradesmanlike manner. Some who have been discharged from prison now work at the trade and earn a good living.

The spiritual welfare of the prisoners has been well cared for, the clergymen and others who attend assisting them in every way possible. Mr. Duncan McPherson, who has for many years been visiting here on behalf of the Presbyterian Church, has, owing to advanced age, found it necessary to retire. He has been succeeded by the Rev. F. R. Jeffreys, who is superintendent of the Presbyterian Social Service Association.

The conduct of the officers has, on the whole, been satisfactory, the majority of them carrying out their duties in a conscientious and praiseworthy manner.

*First Offenders' Probation Act.*

At the commencement of the year there were 18 males on probation, and during the twelve months 36 males were added to that number—viz., 22 by Supreme Court, 7 by Magistrates' Court, and 7 received from other districts—making a total of 54 dealt with during the year. Of these, 13 completed their terms of probation in a more or less satisfactory manner, 4 failed to comply with the conditions of their release and received terms of imprisonment, 18 were transferred to other districts, 2 have failed to report and their whereabouts have not yet been traced, thus leaving a balance of 17 males reporting at the end of the year.

I again desire to thank the members of the Police Force for the valuable assistance they have given me in the working of the Probation Act.

## ADDINGTON PRISON.

## EXTRACTS FROM MATRON'S REPORT.

Three prisoners died in the District Hospital at Christchurch, to which institution they had been admitted from this prison. An inquest was held in each case, and the verdicts were death from tuberculosis, peritonitis, and cerebral hemorrhage respectively. The health of the prisoners has otherwise been good.

The rations supplied were uniformly of good quality.

Divine service is held on Sundays by the Rev. Canon Bean, Mr. Smaill, and the Salvation Army for Protestants, and by members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for Roman Catholics.

## DUNEDIN PRISON.

## EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

There were 3 admissions to the Public Hospital during the year, otherwise the health of the prisoners has been good, the daily average on the sick-list being 0.43.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been satisfactory, 5 prisoners only being punished for minor offences.

All articles of diet supplied by the contractors have been excellent, consequently there were no complaints.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

Divine services has been conducted throughout the year by the Rev. F. G. Cumming, or some member of one of the Churches.

*First Offenders' Probation Act.*

There were 3 males on probation at the commencement of the year, and 2 males were placed on probation during the year. Received from other districts, 2 males and 1 female; discharged, 3 males; transferred to other districts, 2 males and 1 female—of this number, 1 male was afterwards sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for failing to comply with the terms on which he was released; reporting at the end of the year, 2 males.

GISBORNE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

The health and conduct of the prisoners have been good. There have been no sickness and no punishments.

The prisoners were employed at keeping the Gaol clean, and improving the grounds.

Both male and female yards have been laid down in concrete, which is a great improvement.

GREYMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good. One male prisoner was removed to the District Hospital.

The prisoners have been employed principally in keeping the Prison in order, mending their clothes and boots, painting and repairing the outside of the Gaoler's and the constable's quarters, which are attached.

INVERCARGILL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

The conduct of the various officers has been very good. On the whole I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the officers of this Prison have carried out their very onerous duties.

The quality of the food supplied has been good, and there has been a total absence of complaints.

The Crimes Amendment Act, especially now that its provisions are becoming better known, is proving itself very effective.

I am more than ever satisfied that, especially and more particularly in the cases of youthful offenders, the Crimes Amendment Act has proved itself a real blessing. The provision for the payment of a small wage as a reward for industry and good conduct is also a direct incentive, removing as it does the need for anxiety as to how they will subsist until able to obtain employment.

There were two escapes from this Prison during the year, but both prisoners were recaptured by Prison officers within a short time of the attempt.

The building of the north wing extension continues. On the completion of this wing, providing as it does for the accommodation of a number of additional prisoners, it will be possible to introduce an up-to-date classification scheme in this Prison.

Mr. McLean, City Missioner and Probation Officer under the Crimes Amendment Act, still continues his good work amongst the youths in this Prison. Divine service is held every Sunday.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

During the year considerable progress has been made with the work of reclaiming the Estuary swamp. The greater portion of the work has now been successfully completed, and before long the area of 650 acres set aside for a prison farm will be available.

The Prison school still continues to be successful. An average of 45 prisoners attend on three evenings per week, attendance being compulsory until the Fifth Standard is passed. A public-school teacher, assisted by a Prison officer, gives the necessary tuition.

Physical drill for all prisoners under twenty-five years of age is engaged in on two evenings per week. Swedish drill is the form of exercise employed. The prisoners take a keen interest in the proceedings, and the progress made reflects great credit on their instructor.

*First Offenders' Probation Act.*

On the 1st January, 1914, there were 4 males and 1 female on the register. Eight males were admitted to probation during the year, and 5 males and 1 female completed their terms of probation satisfactorily. Four males were transferred to other districts and 1 failed to report during the year, leaving 2 males on the Registrar at the end of the year. Two probationers failed to comply with the conditions of their probation, and were arrested and admitted to probation for further terms.

KAINGAROA PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

One prisoner escaped from custody during the year, and was at large for several days. He was, however, recaptured by the police, and sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment.

With a few exceptions, the conduct and industry of the prisoners has been excellent, and the work done on the plantation has been highly satisfactory. Although the country where tree-

planting operations are being carried on is very rough and a long distance from the Prison, the prisoners have done exceedingly good work.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good.

The rations supplied to the prisoners have been of the very best quality, consequently no complaints have been made.

Divine service, both for Protestants and Roman Catholics, was conducted periodically throughout the year.

The officers carried out their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the prisoners during the year, viz.: Pits dug, 1,939,325; trees planted, 1,566,175; heeling in trees; clearing for tree-planting; forming firebreaks; fencing and general maintenance work.

#### LYTTELTON PRISON.

##### EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

The sending to prison for medical treatment of persons suffering from the effects of drink, and often in delirium tremens, is not satisfactory, as suitable nursing is not available, nor is there any means of isolating the cases from contact with the ordinary inmates, who are frequently disturbed by the ravings of the unfortunate victims of alcoholism, and in attending to such cases officers are liable to overlook other and important duties.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

The conduct of prisoners generally has been very good, and, with a few exceptions, their industry was satisfactory.

The rations supplied by the contractors were of good quality, no complaint as regards the food having been made. The bread, baked on the premises, has been of consistently good quality throughout the year.

The alteration to the wing lately occupied by female prisoners was completed in May, and this wing is now used for the accommodation of remand and trial prisoners and those sentenced to reformatory detention, and debtors. The wing was a much-needed addition, and will leave more space in the main divisions and yards for the accommodation of the ordinary hard-labour prisoners.

Divine service was held every Sunday by the several denominations, and on Christmas Day, by permission of the Department, a musical entertainment was provided by the Missioner to Seamen (Mr. S. Booth) and the Rev. A. Mitchell, and several gentlemen from Christchurch.

##### *First Offenders' Probation Act.*

There were no probation prisoners on the register of this district at the beginning of the year, and none were placed on probation by the local Courts during the year. Those admitted to probation at the Supreme Court were dealt with by the Probation Officer of the Christchurch District.

#### NAPIER PRISON.

##### EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

There was one escape during the year by a male prisoner, who had been committed to the Supreme Court for sentence. Whilst being escorted to Wellington he jumped from the train; darkness facilitated the escape, and I regret to state that he was not recaptured.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

The conduct of the officers during the year has been good.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been good.

The quality of the Prison supplies has been satisfactory, leaving no room for complaint.

##### *First Offenders' Probation Act.*

There were 4 males reporting on the 1st January, 1914; 4 males were placed on probation during the year, and 1 received on transfer from another district: total, 9. Five were transferred to other districts, 3 finished satisfactorily, and 1 absconded.

#### NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON.

##### EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

The health of the inmates generally has been good.

The conduct of prisoners in general has been good.

The conduct of officers during the year has been good.

The food supplied by the contractors has been of excellent quality.

Religious services are conducted here each Sunday by clergymen and others of the various denominations. I have to thank the Rev. Frank Hale, one of the gentlemen who conduct service here on Sundays, for his kindness in donating books for the Prison library.

##### *First Offenders' Probation Act.*

There were 2 males placed on probation during the year, 1 was transferred to another district, and 1 is still reporting.

#### ROTO AIRA PRISON.

##### EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent, there being a total absence of sickness during the year.

Taking into consideration the amount of wet weather during the winter months a very creditable amount of work has been done.

The rations have been of the very best quality, and regularly supplied.

Divine service has been conducted monthly by the Rev. J. C. Abbott, of Raetihi.

I am pleased to say that the officers of the present staff are carrying out their duties in a most excellent manner.

#### WAIKERIA PRISON.

##### EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners, on the whole, has been very good.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

The conduct of the staff has been satisfactory.

Divine service was conducted by ministers of various denominations from Te Awamutu.

#### WAIIPA PRISON.

##### EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, there being only one prisoner punished by the Visiting Justices for a minor prison offence.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good.

There were no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

The rations supplied by the contractors were of good quality.

An abundance of vegetables has been supplied from the Prison garden. The surplus vegetables were sold, for which the sum of £58 16s. 3d. was received and paid to the Public Account. There were also sufficient potatoes grown to supply the Prison for the year.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, and they have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The prisoners have taken a great interest in their work, and I am satisfied that the conditions generally have been highly satisfactory from a reformatory point of view.

The buildings are in good repair, and the actual prison property is in good order.

Divine service was held on the first Sunday of each month by a Church of England minister from Rotorua.

The following are the details furnished by the Forestry Department of the work done by the prisoners during the year: Clearing for tree-planting, 139 acres; pits dug, 187,250; trees planted, 340,000; 520 chains of roads made; clearing growth amongst trees, and general maintenance work.

#### WELLINGTON PRISON.

##### EXTRACTS FROM GAOLER'S REPORT.

Males and females suffering from the effects of drink were received for medical treatment. Year after year Gaolers from various parts of the Dominion have been protesting against the practice of sending such persons to prison for treatment, but so far without result. Certainly a prison is not the proper place for the treatment of such unfortunates, the accommodation being quite unsuitable, the whole of the surroundings, in fact, having a tendency towards retarding their returning to a normal condition of mind. Provision should certainly be made elsewhere for such cases, as the present system is grossly unfair to all concerned.

The quality of the food supplied has been good, and there has been a total absence of complaints.

There were no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

The health of the prisoners was, on the whole, uniformly good.

Brickmaking is still being carried on at Mount Cook; bootmaking and gardening at the Terrace as usual; while at Point Halswell, in addition to the usual work for the Defence Department, tree-planting on quite a large scale is being carried out, with the result that in a few more years the appearance of the hills in that locality will be completely changed. Over 160,000 trees have already been planted, and are doing well. An additional 60,000 will be planted during the coming winter.

During the year quite a number of valuable improvements have been put in hand, and while some of them have been completed some time will yet elapse before it will be possible to reap the full benefit.

For over thirty years it had been the daily practice to march some 75 or 90 prisoners from the Terrace Prison to the Mount Cook Brickworks under the escort of an armed guard. In order to avoid this an unused brick building has been altered and added to in such a manner as to provide really good accommodation for 41 prisoners and the necessary officers. The building is now occupied, and the marching of prisoners through the streets has ceased.

Sunday services have been held as usual by representatives of the various denominations.

##### *First Offenders' Probation Act.*

At the beginning of the year there were 11 males and 1 female on probation, exclusive of those released under the provisions of the Crimes Amendment Act. Admitted at the Wellington Courts during the year, 20 males and no females; completed terms of probation or otherwise finally dealt with, 5 males and 1 female; transferred to other districts, 17 males; absconded, 1 male: leaving a balance of 8 males on the register at the end of the year.

I have to thank the Police Department for every assistance in the matter of locating probationers not complying with the conditions of their release, thus materially lightening my duties as Probation Officer.

**Table A.**  
**PRISON ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS.**  
**TABLE SHOWING ACCOMMODATION, NUMBER OF PRISONERS, ETC., AT THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF THE DOMINION DURING YEAR 1914.**

Name of Prison.	Number of Persons for whom there is Accommodation.						Number of Persons at Beginning of Year.			Number received during Year.			Number discharged or transferred.			Number in Prison at End of Year.		
	In Separate Cells for One Prisoner.			In Wards or Cells for more than One Prisoner.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.												
Auckland ..	284	35	324	35	259	16	275	1,538	159	1,697	1,515	165	1,680	282	10	292		
Waipa ..	33	..	33	..	24	..	24	27	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	26		
Kaingarua ..	52	..	52	..	24	..	24	49	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	35		
Waikeria ..	51	..	60	..	39	..	39	46	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	54		
New Plymouth ..	55	..	55	..	44	..	44	106	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	44		
Roto Aira ..	21	..	26	..	..	..	..	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	26		
Napier ..	7	..	66	..	26	..	26	213	..	223	..	..	..	..	..	18		
Wellington ..	140	..	237	..	179	..	196	1,397	357	1,754	1,389	342	1,731	187	32	219		
Addington ..	175	..	178	..	123	..	123	741	..	741	..	..	..	..	..	149		
Lytelton ..	38	..	38	..	16	..	17	383	..	415	377	30	407	22	..	25		
Dunedin ..	91	..	95	..	96	..	96	138	..	139	142	1	143	92	..	92		
Invercargill ..	72	..	128	..	35	..	36	975	25	1,000	978	25	1,003	32	..	33		
Minor prisons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Totals ..	1,019	97	1,292	172	865	54	919	5,645	727	6,372	5,543	703	6,246	967	78	1,045		

Name of Prison.	Greatest Number in Prison at One Time.			Least Number in Prison at One Time.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Sickness.							
	at One Time.			at One Time.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Sickness.							
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Once.	Three Times.	Five Times.	Six Times.	Number of Separate Illnesses.	Total Number of Days ill.	Daily Average on Sick-list.	
Auckland ..	297	25	322	263	10	263	271.08	16.08	287.16	23	2	25	17	20	114	19	114
Waipa ..	31	..	31	..	..	..	26.30	..	26.30	2	..	2	1	1	4	1	4
Kaingarua ..	46	..	46	..	..	..	33.65	..	33.65	3	..	3	2	2	11	1	11
Waikeria ..	56	..	56	..	..	..	49.14	..	49.14	4	..	4	2	2	11	..	11
New Plymouth ..	60	..	61	..	..	..	45.07	0.04	45.11	3	1	4	2	2	15	3	15
Roto Aira ..	27	..	27	..	..	..	18.00	..	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napier ..	29	..	31	..	..	..	22.40	1.09	23.49	2	..	2	2	2	7	1	7
Wellington ..	206	41	247	153	13	153	167.62	23.14	190.76	3	2	5	3	4	33	4	33
Addington ..	..	41	41	..	17	17	21.68	21.68	21.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lytelton ..	167	..	167	..	..	..	137.39	1.44	137.39	7	7	7	4	4	32	8	32
Dunedin ..	29	6	35	11	1	12	20.17	1.44	21.61	3	..	3	3	3	8	1	8
Invercargill ..	104	1	105	88	1	89	97.31	..	97.31	7	..	7	12	12	29	8	29
Minor prisons ..	100	4	104	19	..	..	27.96	0.25	28.21	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
Totals ..	1,152	121	1,273	758	43	801	916.09	63.72	979.81	58	7	65	48	56	269	43	269



Table A1—continued:  
TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS, FOR EACH PRISON, OF PRISONERS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, AND RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING YEAR 1914—continued.

	Auckland.		Waipā.		Kaitiara.		Waikerā.		New Plymouth.		Kōto Aira.		Napier.		Wellington.		Addington.		Lyttelton.		Dunedin.		Invercargill.		Minor Prisons.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	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.	
(c.) Discharged during the year—																													
On expiration of sentence, not including habitual criminals or prisoners sentenced to reformative treatment	1,084	149	14	..	16	..	5	..	33	..	..	..	128	4	1,119	301	103	477	..	..	..	..	18	54	8	558	3,736	583	4,319
On bail or probation	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	49	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	11	14	1	27	169	3	172
Died	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absconded and not retaken	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Committed suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Released on recommendation of Prisons Board	16	..	6	..	5	..	12	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	90	6	..	96
Total criminals discharged to freedom	1,146	149	20	..	22	..	18	..	45	..	2	..	139	4	1,177	304	112	502	..	..	..	..	18	92	9	4,007	596	4,603	
Acquitted and after remand	200	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	40	4	83	24	11	141	..	..	..	..	65	23	3	625	64	689	
Total persons discharged to freedom	1,346	163	20	..	22	..	18	..	65	1	2	..	179	8	1,260	328	123	643	..	..	..	..	324	115	12	4,632	660	5,292	
Debtors	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	49	..	116	..
Lunatics transferred to mental hospitals	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	19	..	19	..
Total persons discharged from prison	1,376	163	20	..	22	..	18	..	73	1	2	..	185	8	1,269	328	123	653	..	..	..	..	334	122	12	4,767	660	5,427	
Transferred to other prisons or police	139	2	5	..	16	..	13	..	33	1	4	..	36	2	120	14	5	62	..	..	..	..	43	20	13	776	43	819	
Totals discharged from respective prisons	1,515	165	25	..	38	..	31	..	106	2	6	..	221	10	1,389	342	128	715	..	..	..	..	377	142	25	5,543	703	6,246	
(d.) In prison at the end of year—																													
Sentenced to—																													
Simple imprisonment	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	10	10	..	10
Under three months' hard labour	22	2	5	..	4	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	42	17	1	12	..	..	..	..	7	3	13	106	22	128	
Three months' hard labour and under one year	75	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	43	9	17	37	..	..	..	..	4	8	5	201	33	234	
One year's hard labour and upwards	131	3	20	..	20	..	30	..	33	3	..	..	2	..	60	3	10	92	..	..	..	..	1	27	..	386	16	402	
Habitual criminals in reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59	..
Criminals receiving reformative treatment	36	..	1	..	11	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	25	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	1	148	
Total criminals in prison	268	10	26	..	35	..	54	..	44	..	26	..	17	..	170	29	29	146	..	..	..	..	14	90	19	909	72	981	
For trial or on remand	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	8	2	13	58	6	64	
Total in prison for criminal offences	282	10	26	..	35	..	54	..	44	..	26	..	18	..	187	32	32	149	..	..	..	..	22	92	32	967	78	1,045	
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in prison	282	10	26	..	35	..	54	..	44	..	26	..	18	..	187	32	32	149	..	..	..	..	22	92	32	967	78	1,045	
In transitu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons in custody at respective prisons	282	10	26	..	35	..	54	..	44	..	26	..	18	..	187	32	32	149	..	..	..	..	22	92	32	967	78	1,045	

**Table B.**  
DETAILS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF EACH PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1914.

	Auckland.	Dunedin.	Invercargill.	Kaingaroa.	Lyttelton.	Addington.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Roto Aira.*	Waipā.	Waikaria.	Wellington.	Minor Gaols.	Totals.
Daily average number of prisoners	271-08 16-08	20-17 1-44	97-31 ..	33-65 ..	137-39 ..	21-68 ..	22-40 1-09	45-07 0-04	18-0 ..	26-30 ..	49-14 ..	167-62 23-14	27-96 0-25	916-09 63-72
Totals .. .. .	287-16	21-61	97-31	33-65	137-39	21-68	23-49	45-11	18-0	26-30	49-14	190-76	28-21	979-81
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and allowances .. .. .	6,977	773	3,110	738	3,871	573	1,184	1,479	361	612	1,558	5,412	1,200	27,848
Uniforms .. .. .	185	21	139	47	151	11	36	39	11	33	58	269	..	1,000
Clothing, bedding, &c. .. .. .	892	9	485	152	391	47	1	150	321	92	225	708	.. 35	3,508
Fuel, light, water, sanitation, &c. .. .. .	996	182	176	58	610	134	147	216	12	16	46	559	286	3,438
Gratuities and payments to prisoners .. .. .	301	16	320	92	116	50	7	57	14	71	99	119	11	1,273
Medicines and medical comforts .. .. .	363	2	22	36	119	52	10	16	2	2	26	120	52	822
Rations .. .. .	2,399	179	946	598	1,449	222	229	487	247	384	1,309	1,492	875	10,816
Tobacco .. .. .	209	6	59	36	110	..	11	44	32	25	71	136	..	739
Incidental expenses, including tools and materials .. .. .	199	45	255	145	112	75	33	146	148	75	1,069	160	12	2,474
Travelling-expenses and conveyance of prisoners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,561
Totals .. .. .	12,521	1,233	5,512	1,902	6,929	1,164	1,658	2,634	1,148	1,310	4,461	8,975	2,471	55,479
Deduct—														
Cash received .. .. .	1,422	72	294	67	301	..	150	556	..	78	526	..	6	3,472
Credits from other Departments .. .. .	..	..	388	1,568	371	..	..	..	..	1,224	..	2,139	..	5,690
Totals .. .. .	1,422	72	682	1,635	672	..	150	556	..	1,302	526	2,139	6	9,162
Net total cost .. .. .	11,099	1,161	4,830	267	6,257	1,164	1,508	2,078	1,148	8	3,935	6,836	2,465	43,756

\* For seven months only.



Table C.

TABLE SHOWING THE OFFENCES AND DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Offences.	Superior Education.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Unable to read.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Offences against the person—											
Convicted on indictment .. .. .	..	..	60	..	..	..	2	..	62	..	
Summarily convicted .. .. .	..	..	104	1	1	..	1	..	106	1	
Offences against property—											
Theft and deceit .. .. .	..	8	681	29	2	..	7	..	698	29	
Mischief .. .. .	..	..	24	2	1	..	..	..	25	2	
Miscellaneous—											
Vagrancy .. .. .	..	..	296	114	3	..	6	6	305	120	
Drunkenness .. .. .	..	..	955	52	1	1	9	3	967	56	
Others .. .. .	..	..	915	60	4	1	29	3	951	64	
Totals .. .. .	..	13	3,035	258	12	2	54	12	3,114	272	

Table D.

TABLE SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUSIVE OF MAORIS) RECEIVED INTO PRISON DURING THE YEAR 1914, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, BIRTHPLACE, AND AGE.

—	Offences against the Person.				Offences against Property.				Miscellaneous.						Totals.	
	Convicted on Indictment.		Summarily convicted.		Theft and Deceit.		Mischief.		Vagrancy.		Drunkenness.*		Other Offences.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Birthplaces—																
England and Wales .. .. .	14	..	29	..	144	5	4	..	77	17	283	9	264	12	815	43
Scotland .. .. .	2	..	6	..	36	1	4	..	27	7	140	2	104	4	319	14
Ireland .. .. .	4	..	10	..	45	1	3	1	45	13	129	13	81	9	317	37
New Zealand .. .. .	28	..	35	1	384	18	8	1	108	68	258	24	313	34	1,134	146
Australian States .. .. .	7	..	9	..	48	3	3	..	26	10	69	7	71	2	233	22
Other British possessions .. .. .	..	..	1	..	11	..	1	..	4	1	7	..	9	1	33	2
China .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	21	..
Other countries .. .. .	6	..	16	..	29	..	2	..	17	4	80	1	90	2	240	7
At sea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Totals .. .. .	62	..	106	1	698	29	25	2	305	120	967	56	951	64	3,114	272
Ages—																
Under 10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 and under 12 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 and under 15 years .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
15 and under 20 years .. .. .	1	..	3	..	66	1	2	..	4	3	..	..	20	..	96	4
20 and under 25 years .. .. .	12	..	19	..	109	4	..	..	11	3	35	1	112	..	298	8
25 and under 30 years .. .. .	16	..	22	1	138	6	6	..	28	14	96	8	157	8	463	37
30 and under 40 years .. .. .	15	..	37	..	224	7	10	..	105	36	323	14	308	23	1,022	80
40 and under 50 years .. .. .	7	..	8	..	101	8	5	2	77	40	243	12	187	14	628	76
50 and under 60 years .. .. .	6	..	14	..	37	3	1	..	33	15	173	17	109	15	373	50
60 years and over .. .. .	3	..	3	..	23	..	1	..	47	9	97	4	58	4	232	17
Totals .. .. .	62	..	106	1	698	29	25	2	305	120	967	56	951	64	3,114	272
Totals, 1913 .. .. .	108	2	108	2	623	27	32	3	253	99	955	67	906	44	2,985	244

\* It must be remembered that drunkenness is punished more by fine than by imprisonment, so that the figures in the prison tables do not represent the full number of persons punished for that offence.

Table E.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISTINCT NEW-ZEALAND-BORN CONVICTED PRISONERS OF EACH SEX (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1914, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES AND OFFENCES.

Offences.	Under 10.		10 and under 12.		12 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		25 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and upwards.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the person—																		
Convicted on indictment ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	10	..	5	..	2	..	28	..
Summarily convicted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	6	1	14	..	5	..	35	1
Offences against property—																		
Theft and deceit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1	79	3	80	5	118	5	51	4	384	18
Mischief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	8	1
Vagrancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	6	3	16	12	43	26	39	24	108	68
Drunkenness*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	36	5	114	10	92	9	258	24
Other offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	40	..	65	8	119	17	79	9	313	34
Totals, 1914 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	75	4	157	6	216	31	416	58	268	47	1134	146
Totals, 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	81	7	172	10	183	20	391	58	200	30	1028	126
Totals, 1912 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	92	4	197	7	197	25	354	48	176	32	1017	117
Totals, 1911 ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	59	3	158	13	189	17	333	44	173	30	916	107
Totals, 1910 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	75	3	199	9	249	35	331	51	182	28	1038	126
Totals, 1909 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	66	4	174	15	236	28	298	53	192	28	968	128
Totals, 1908 ..	..	..	1	..	5	..	71	4	190	17	203	24	287	43	118	22	875	110
Totals, 1907 ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	79	5	181	23	213	33	256	44	113	19	844	125
Totals, 1906 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	82	9	189	20	219	26	249	39	120	18	861	112
Totals, 1905 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	8	172	25	196	27	195	38	99	17	739	115
Totals, 1904 ..	1	..	2	..	3	..	83	9	172	25	219	19	187	34	73	17	740	104
Totals, 1903 ..	..	..	2	..	5	..	79	9	191	16	187	21	177	36	60	21	701	103
Totals, 1902 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	77	5	192	9	147	17	128	35	57	12	603	78
Totals, 1901 ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	74	7	175	22	114	20	143	38	40	8	551	95
Totals, 1900 ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	79	8	166	19	110	15	120	28	36	9	518	79
Totals, 1899 ..	..	..	..	..	3	2	91	9	147	14	101	16	116	19	36	9	494	69
Totals, 1898 ..	..	..	1	..	9	..	87	7	143	19	91	17	93	18	29	8	453	69
Totals, 1897 ..	1	..	1	..	3	..	82	11	129	15	85	17	77	13	26	5	404	61
Totals, 1896 ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	100	11	120	7	105	19	67	15	18	7	414	59
Totals, 1895 ..	1	..	2	..	11	..	122	10	111	16	89	20	63	9	17	5	416	60

\* See note on page 17.

Table F.

TABLE SHOWING DISTINCT PERSONS IMPRISONED AFTER CONVICTION FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Mean Population.
1908	3,009	31·84	1912	3,028	29·10
1909	3,159	32·51	1913	3,229	30·22
1910	3,242	32·66	1914	3,386	31·05
1911	2,877	28·35			

Table G.

PRISONERS.—SENTENCES AND REFORMATIVE TREATMENT.

TABLE SHOWING DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1914, AND SENTENCED TO REFORMATIVE TREATMENT OR DECLARED HABITUAL CRIMINALS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SENTENCES.

Head Sentence.	Sentenced to Reformative Treatment for a Period not exceeding														Declared Habitual Criminals.		Totals.								
	6 Months.		12 Months.		18 Months.		2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Reformative treatment only ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Under 1 week ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1 week and under 1 month ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1 month ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 months ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1 year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	4	..	28	1	3	..	36	2	34	2	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	147	5

\* Probationary license cancelled. † Including two prisoners for breach of probationary license.

**Table H.**  
VISITS OF THE VISITING JUSTICES TO THE LARGER PRISONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Prisons and Visiting Justices.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Addington—													
T. A. B. Bailey, S.M.							1	1					2
H. W. Bishop, S.M.												1	1
Auckland—													
Hon. W. Beehan, M.L.C.	2	4	3	3	1	3			1		1	2	20
E. C. Cutten, S.M.	4	3	1	3		3	4		4	4	1	1	28
F. V. Frazer, S.M.	1	2			4		3	1	2		2	3	18
J. H. Hannan							1						1
Dunedin—													
J. Aikle			1	2					2	1			6
Invercargill—													
F. G. Stone	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	5	2	32
W. B. Scandrett			1	1		2	1		1				6
Kaingaroa—													
R. W. Dyer, S.M.					1								1
Lyttelton—													
H. W. Bishop, S.M.	1			1		1		1				2	6
J. A. H. Marciel		1	1	1	1								4
C. Ferrier		1				2	3	1	1	1	3	4	16
W. W. Collins				1									1
J. Garrard							1			1			2
F. Waldegrave											1		1
Napier—													
J. S. Large	1	1		1								1	4
New Plymouth—													
E. Dockrill			1						1				2
A. Croke, S.M.				1	3			2	3			3	12
A. Ahier				3	1		2				1		7
H. Weston						1							1
Waikeria—													
Colonel H. R. Ryder						3		1	1	1	1	1	8
Roto Aira—													
W. R. Haselden, S.M.												1	1
Waipa—													
R. W. Dyer, S.M.					1		1						2
Wellington—													
D. G. A. Cooper, S.M.				3	3	2	3	2		2	1	1	17
J. R. Blair			1										1
W. G. Riddell, S.M.											1		1
E. Arnold	3	3	3	2	2	4	5	2	2	4	3	2	35

**Table I.**  
RETURN OF PRISON OFFENCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Prison.	Offences.			Total Offences.	Number of Prisoners punished.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
	Against Officers.	Disobedience of Orders, and Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regulations.			
Addington		1	5	6	4	1,602
Auckland	3	91	228	322	50	1,942
Dunedin		4	1	5	5	482
Invercargill	47	88	73	208	122	235
Kaingaroa		6	2	8	7	73
Lyttelton	12	12	28	52	27	864
Napier			1	1	1	249
New Plymouth		20	28	48	20	152
Roto Aira		8	2	10	9	32
Waikeria	14	9	15	38	27	85
Waipa			1	1	1	51
Wellington	24	57	206	287	151	1,950
Totals	100	296	590	986	424	6,225

**Table J.**  
FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, 1908.  
AGES AND TERMS OF PROBATION OF OFFENDERS PLACED UNDER THE ACT DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Ages.	Four Months and under.	Six Months.	Nine Months.	Twelve Months.	Eighteen Months.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years								
" 15 " 20 "		4		9		6	5	24
" 20 " 25 "		1		11	1	5	4	22
" 25 " 30 "	1	4		10	2	4	3	24
" 30 " 40 "	1	4		4	1	1		11
" 40 " 50 "				2		2		4
" 50 " 60 "				1				1
60 years and upwards						1		1
Totals	2	13		37	4	19	12	87

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