

1875.

VICTORIA.

PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS & GAOLS.

REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER

1874.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

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REPORT.

Penal Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Melbourne, 27th May 1875.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to transmit the usual returns showing the results attained in the working of the Penal establishments and gaols of the colony during the year 1874, and to submit for your further information the following remarks thereon.

2. The number of prisoners under detention in all the establishments on the 31st December last was 39 in excess of those similarly circumstanced at the termination of 1873. The daily average for 1874 was also increased by 42; but this by no means proves that a greater number of persons was dealt with during the year. On the contrary, the aggregate number of prisoners received in the department was less by 655 than in 1873. The return shows a greater difference, arising from an alteration in the mode of registering the prisoners; those on remand who were forwarded to the courts in the morning, and returned in the evening for the same offence, not being shown as discharged and again received in this return, as had been the practice previously. The larger average was occasioned by the sentences passed being longer than usual. Return No. 1.

3. In order more clearly to exhibit the state of the prisons, a line has been inserted in the first return, which gives the number of prisoners who, unconvicted when received, were afterwards sentenced. The same return also shows the condition of the whole of the prisoners on the 31st December in 1873 and 1874 respectively; and No. 2 gives the offences and sentences of all the confinees in the several establishments during the latter year. Return No. 1.

4. From Return No. 3 it will be seen that while 8,267 prisoners under sentence were received, this number only represents 6,401 individuals; and that, of 5,900 convicted prisoners discharged, 886 were re-convicted during the year; but of these the greater portion were sentenced to very short periods. Return No. 3.

5. The health of the prisoners generally continued good, although there was a small increase in the number of cases of sickness, the average being 4.62 per cent., as compared with 4 in 1873. The deaths, however, were less, being only 26 for the year, equal to a percentage of 1.60. Of these, 8 were of unconvicted persons, remanded to prison in the last stages of disease; 7 of whom were received at the Melbourne gaol, where the mortality was greatest, but where the number of prisoners admitted with broken-down constitutions, the result of crime and dissipation, is proportionately large. Return No. 5.

6. The total cost of the department was £62,312 19s. 11d., against £59,045 18s. 6d. for the preceding year. £2,163 14s. 11d. of the increase arose partly from the usual increments to the officers' salaries, but chiefly from the payment of an additional 1s. per diem to each warder not provided with quarters; fixing his wages as a payment in full and discontinuing all allowances. £760 14s. 6d., under the head of contingencies, was added to the expenditure on account of the increased number of prisoners and the higher price paid for provisions and stores; and £342 12s. as wages to extra borough guards, in consequence of a greater number of prisoners having been employed for municipalities. The expense of each inmate of the prisons varied from £63 7s. 6d. as against £84 15s. 11d. in 1873 at Ararat, to £27 9s. 9d. against £26 19s. 6d. for the preceding year at Melbourne gaol. Return No. 7.

7. The labor of the department is becoming increasingly profitable. As valued in 1873 it amounted to £38,597 19s. 5d., and in 1874 £54,345 7s. 3d. In every case in which it can be done the actual value of the work performed is now taken as the basis of the calculation, and accounts are passed which, where practicable, are checked by the employers of the labor to prevent mistake. In other cases the labor of able-bodied men who work well is valued at 6d. per hour, and of those who are only fit for light labor at 4½d. The valuation of the work for 1873 was much too low, Returns No. 7 and 8.

Return No. 7.

8. At the Williamstown Penal establishment and the Castlemaine and Sandhurst gaols the value of the prisoners' labor considerably exceeded their cost. At the first-mentioned place, where all the men are able-bodied, the results are the highest. Castlemaine, where the gaol is kept full nearly to the limit of its capacity by the transfer of working prisoners from Melbourne, and where there are few invalids, comes next; and Sandhurst, where, as at Castlemaine, abundance of work is found for the prisoners by the municipality, stands third.

9. The other prisons fail in becoming equally remunerative, from having a small number of inmates, whose labor has to be set against the staff necessary to keep watch day and night; from the difficulty experienced in obtaining work of a payable kind in sufficient quantity; or from other sufficient causes. At Pentridge, where various trades are carried on, although the work is becoming more valuable, yet it would appear to greater advantage were it not that the expense of guarding and working so many long-sentenced prisoners is considerable; and that about one-sixth of the men are in separate treatment, who, although employed, necessarily earn little. A great deal of time is also taken up in teaching learners and in overcoming the opposition of the more intractable, but the increased security and improved discipline rendered possible when the projected buildings are completed will overcome many of these difficulties. Again, at the Melbourne gaol, a large number of prisoners are confined under circumstances which do not allow labor to be exacted from them, or who, from physical incapacity, are unable to work; yet even here considerable improvement has taken place.

Return No. 7.

10. The amount of cash paid into the Treasury was £10,740 0s. 10d., less by £881 14s. 9d. than in 1873; the result, not of a falling off in the quantity or quality of the work performed within the year, which was actually in excess of that done in 1873, but in consequence of a large sum having been received in the latter year which properly belonged to an earlier period.

11. During the year a tannery has been constructed at Pentridge, in which leather is manufactured of a superior quality, and in sufficient quantity to supply the requirements of the lunatic asylums, industrial schools, gaols, and Penal establishments. A bakehouse and kitchen are also in course of erection, which will still further tend to economy in the general arrangements.

Returns Nos. 10
and 11.

12. Two returns are added, one giving the number of prisoners punished and unpunished for offences committed within the prisons, the other showing approximately the amounts paid to working prisoners on their discharge to freedom.

13. The initiation of the mark system has been productive of good results. The overseers of labor at Pentridge report that under it the prisoners work much better than they did prior to its introduction; and but for the incessantly irritating and insubordinate conduct of some 20 or 30 of their number, who seem to take a delight in being contumacious and defying authority, the prisoners may be reported as generally well conducted. Many have been taught trades at which it is known that some who were before quite unskilled are now earning an honest living at good wages.

14. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has, I have no doubt, been most useful as the natural sequence to the efforts made to reform the prisoners, which, while keeping in view the punitive aspect of prison discipline, commence and are carried on while the prisoners remain in the various Penal establishments, more particularly at Pentridge, where the lengthened sentences afford favorable opportunities for impressing the minds of the prisoners with the moral and religious influences there brought to bear upon them individually, and tend to break off that deteriorating connection with criminal associates which shorter sentences would fail to effect. The society takes hold of the prisoner on discharge and endeavours to guide him aright. I am aware of some cases where men who, while in prison, were looked upon as almost irreclaimable, are now, as the result of help given by the society, occupying creditable positions in the colony.

15. The accommodation in the prisons is good generally, except (as stated in my last Report) at the Melbourne gaol, where, for purposes of classification, the buildings are very defective, and operate against the moral and industrial training of the prisoners. I see no remedy for this state of things other than the erection of a prison for females at Pentridge, which, I would urge, should be done without delay. Miss Hill has pointed out this want as the only grave defect in our otherwise good arrangements for penal and reformatory purposes, and I attach much weight to the

opinions formed by that lady, as, from her previous acquaintance with the subject, and the careful examination made by her into the regulations and working of our prison system while here, she is well qualified to arrive at a correct judgment.

16. The discipline of the prisoners is generally good, and the attention of the officers to their duties commendable, although some of the employes seem hardly to have that sense of the importance of their position which is necessary to render their services efficient.

17. I regret that so much publicity is given to the few acts of violence and insubordination which occasionally occur within the prisons. Such notice only tends to foster in the minds of the more disorderly a desire for notoriety amongst their fellow-prisoners, as well as with their companions beyond the walls; and the effect produced on the officers by the frequent misrepresentation of their actions, which one-sided statements are sure to convey, is to cause hesitation and timidity, a state of mind not likely to lead to a proper discharge of duty.

18. The encouragement given to the employes of the department to publish everything that takes place within the prisons is calculated to demoralize the officers, inducing them to act unfaithfully to the Government by whom they are paid, and in violation of the regulations under which they are governed, and with which, by accepting their appointments, they have engaged to comply. Officers who act a double part can hardly be trustworthy servants.

19. The good government of a prison will best be ensured by the employment of intelligent officers who respect themselves, acting under the supervision of the department; such supervision being supplemented by the visits of Justices in whom the Government and public repose confidence, and who, by the experience they have acquired, are enabled to judge how far the duties are properly carried out.

20. At a time when national conferences, publications, and press criticisms are so generally directing attention to the subject of prison discipline, it may not be out of place for me to offer some further observations with the view of giving a general idea of the system in force in Victoria, and the relationship it bears to other plans devised for the reclamation of prisoners.

21. It was at one time considered sufficient that punishment, pure and simple, should be inflicted as a penalty for crimes committed against society. This led only to a hardening of the criminal, and evoked from him a sullen resistance to all authority. Attempts were made by increasing the severity of the treatment to compel submission. The result was a discipline so cruel and heartless as to be condemned by all who were not lost to the ordinary feelings of humanity, and the liberation of prisoners from their confinement, hopeless, reckless, and full of revengeful impulses.

22. The recoil from such treatment led to the institution of a system so replete with kindness, that gaols and model prisons became almost benevolent asylums, in which the prisoners were required to work but little, and were treated otherwise so tenderly that hard-working men, who had principle and courage enough to carry on the fight to maintain their families amid the difficulties with which they were surrounded, found that, so far as their physical requirements were concerned, they had much the worst of it in the battle of life. To illustrate the prisoners' view of reformatory influences at that time, I may mention the following case:—A prisoner, who had passed some years under punishment in England, and who was undergoing a sentence in the colonies, remarked that in England some attempts were made to reform a prisoner, but that nothing was done for that purpose in Australia. He was asked what reformatory agencies he referred to as deficient in the colonies, and reminded that, in the prison in which he then was, encouragement was given to good conduct in the form of remission of sentence granted as a reward to the deserving, and that the admonitions of the chaplain, the instructions of the schoolmaster, and the use of books from the library, were all intended to promote the moral welfare of the inmates. He seemed still to consider that something was wanting, and when pressed to state what he looked upon as effective above all that had been enumerated, he said at last, "We had coffee and cocoa for breakfast in England, and we have nothing of the kind out here."

23. A system of prison discipline was in process of time organized by Sir Walter, then Captain, Crofton, in which, while ample encouragement was given for the development of the good remaining in the moral wrecks brought under its influence, a prominent feature was work, and especially useful work, as a reformatory agent, he wisely looking upon the acquisition of industrious habits as calculated to render the effort to return to a virtuous life less difficult.

24. This last system in all its main features is now introduced into the Victorian prisons. Regulations have been framed with the view of inducing prisoners to make vigorous efforts to regain their lost positions in the world. Under them the every-day conduct as well as the industry of each prisoner is carefully noted in marks, by which he may not only earn a reduction of his sentence to the extent of nearly one-fourth, but also, as he progresses in the various classes through which he has to pass, may obtain many privileges, until, when arriving at the sixth, he is allowed more freedom, as well as a ration of tea and sugar and a small quantity of tobacco, or its equivalent in money; while on his discharge he receives a cash gratuity, varying in amount up to six or seven pounds, according to the time he has served and his conduct in prison. As the conduct and industry are noted daily, and any breach of discipline is immediately recorded, a prisoner who behaves badly loses marks, by which he forfeits a part, and, if his conduct is persistently bad, the whole of the remission he might have gained, and, if very badly behaved, he may still further suffer the loss of a portion, or in extreme cases the whole of the gratuity and other advantages to which good conduct would entitle him. The knowledge that such a record is kept, and that it operates for or against the prisoner just as he behaves himself, must act as a strong incentive to good conduct; and the consciousness that he must earn a certain number of marks in each class through which he has to pass, before being moved on to a higher—his position being made known to him at the end of every month of his sentence—serves as a continual reminder of the effect which his own action has upon his treatment and the duration of his sentence.

25. The inculcation of industrious habits must, in my opinion, be the chief aim in any system of penal discipline from which good results are to be expected. Judicious and well-timed admonitions are no doubt most necessary, and the labors of chaplains and schoolmasters very valuable in this direction. All disciplinary arrangements must, however, depend to a large extent for their success on the character, energy, and zeal of the officers to whom are intrusted duties requiring them to come into frequent and close communication with the prisoners; and strenuous efforts should be made to secure for such positions efficient persons. A benevolence which overlooks moral fitness in the appointment, and fails to deal strictly with acts indicative of any want of personal integrity on the part of the officers, ignores the influence which unsuitable persons may exercise upon the prisoners, whose moral welfare should be the first consideration. Kindness and firmness are necessary qualifications for the officers of a prison department, but, while required to be faithful to their engagements, they should at all times be encouraged to feel that they will be supported in the performance of their onerous, difficult, and dangerous duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. O. DUNCAN,

Inspector-General, Penal Establishments.

The Honorable the Minister.

No. 1.

RETURN of Prisoners Received in and Discharged from Penal Establishments and Gaols during the Year 1874.

	Penal Establishments.			Gaols.																		Total.		Grand Total.
	Pentridge.	Hulk Sacramento.	Williams- town.	Ararat.		Ballarat.		Beechworth.		Castlemaine.		Geelong.		Maryborough.		Melbourne.		Portland.		Sandhurst.				
	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Strength on 31st December 1873 :—																								
Convicted	585	101	26	7	1	57	20	28	1	73	10	47	4	25	3	229	191	20	...	63	20	1,261	250	1,511
Unconvicted ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	25	8	3	...	9	1	53	11	64
Totals	585	101	26	8	1	66	22	32	1	74	10	47	4	26	3	254	199	23	...	72	21	1,314	261	1,575
Received during year :—																								
New cases { Convicted ... ..	...	223	...	52	8	335	126	130	26	145	48	154	58	81	32	2,049	1,004	63	9	320	137	3,552	1,448	5,000
Unconvicted (after-wards convicted) ... ..	...	...	...	11	3	86	24	20	...	17	3	14	10	22	3	526	141	4	...	89	12	789	196	985
Unconvicted ... ..	...	...	...	24	3	171	47	36	3	36	7	30	10	24	6	695	215	7	2	108	50	1,131	343	1,474
Transfers from other stations	305	138	102	...	...	3	...	...	...	85	14	73	34	23	...	24	5	...	...	2	...	755	53	808
Totals	890	462	128	95	15	661	219	218	30	357	82	318	116	176	44	3,548	1,564	97	11	591	220	7,541	2,301	9,842
Discharged during year :—																								
To Tickets-of-leave	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ Freedom by remission	116	105	92	5	1	34	12	19	2	80	16	43	23	35	2	101	149	23	3	30	10	683	218	901
„ Freedom by time	14	149	...	41	8	372	127	121	21	141	40	153	64	63	35	2,142	983	44	4	340	134	3,580	1,416	4,996
Absconded ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Died	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	15	1	2	...	...	...	25	1	26*
Unconvicted ... ..	...	...	...	24	2	179	48	34	2	33	7	30	10	24	5	684	215	10	1	105	51	1,123	341	1,464
Transfers to other stations	193	95	6	7	...	25	6	19	...	15	...	14	2	16	1	346	40	1	...	45	7	782	56	838
Totals	326	350	99	77	11	611	193	193	25	271	63	241	99	140	43	3,288	1,388	80	8	520	202	6,196	2,032	8,228
Strength on 31st December 1874	564	112	29	18	4	50	26	25	5	86	19	77	17	36	1	260	176	17	3	71	18	1,345	269	1,614
Of whom were { Convicted	564	112	29	17	3	49	25	19	4	82	19	77	17	36	...	231	168	17	2	59	18	1,292	256	1,548
Unconvicted ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	29	8	...	1	12	...	53	13	66

* The unconvicted included in this number is 8 There were no capital punishments during the year.

GEO. O. DUNCAN,
Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Offences and Sentences of Convicted Prisoners in Penal Establishments and Gaols during 1874.

Description.	In Confinement on 31st December 1873.		Increase.				Decrease.				In Confinement on 31st December 1874.	
			New Cases.		From other Stations.		Discharged.		Transferred.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OFFENCES.												
Murder and attempts ...	21	3	2	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	21	3
Manslaughter ...	21	1	9	2	11	...	14	2	9	...	18	1
Shooting, stabbing, &c. ...	38	2	33	2	19	2	22	1	21	1	47	4
Rape and other sexual ...	93	...	22	...	69	...	34	...	66	...	84	...
Abduction ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
Bigamy ...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
Robbery with violence ...	57	...	14	...	39	...	7	...	41	...	62	...
Robbery without violence ...	2	2	7	3	7	2	5	1	2	...	9	6
Burglary and housebreaking ...	98	...	46	...	74	...	47	...	81	...	90	...
Stealing from a dwelling ...	77	4	35	1	49	1	41	4	50	...	70	2
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ...	72	2	37	...	53	...	24	2	66	...	72	...
Receiving stolen property ...	55	6	33	13	56	1	33	10	44	...	67	10
Forgery, uttering, &c. ...	80	...	32	1	57	...	29	...	55	...	85	1
Coinage ...	7	1	4	2	4	...	1	3	4	...	10	...
Larceny ...	253	35	837	214	125	7	827	194	139	10	249	52
Arson ...	11	1	1	1	2	...	3	...	3	...	8	2
Felonies not included in above ...	23	...	23	...	13	...	26	...	19	...	14	...
Embezzlement ...	18	...	7	...	6	...	12	...	6	...	13	...
Fraud ...	34	1	78	7	23	...	56	5	28	...	51	3
Perjury ...	12	1	7	3	8	1	9	1	8	1	10	3
Concealing birth ...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Indecent offence ...	16	3	68	8	9	2	66	11	14	2	13	...
Illegally on premises ...	14	...	44	6	15	...	48	6	8	...	17	...
Idle and disorderly ...	45	80	318	394	25	6	269	360	64	33	55	87
Rogue and vagabond ...	38	8	110	10	37	23	117	29	26	...	42	12
Other miscellaneous ...	175	96	2,568	975	46	8	2,588	1,004	19	8	181	67
Totals ...	1,261	250	4,341	1,644	755	53	4,283	1,635	782	56	1,292	256
SENTENCES.												
Under 1 month ...	32	8	2,112	801	...	...	2,115	794	2	...	27	15
1 month and under 3 months ...	86	18	696	273	...	...	706	270	1	...	75	21
3 months and under 6 months ...	141	87	669	279	18	...	677	302	27	...	124	64
6 months and under 12 months ...	116	54	384	200	98	17	350	184	105	20	143	67
12 months and under 2 years ...	166	55	237	78	101	25	198	76	107	23	199	59
2 years and under 3 years ...	113	14	74	8	152	10	79	7	142	12	118	13
3 years and under 4 years ...	132	3	61	1	128	...	51	1	138	...	132	3
4 years and under 5 years ...	89	3	24	2	72	...	27	1	72	...	86	4
5 years and under 6 years ...	105	4	32	1	85	...	33	...	86	...	103	5
6 years and under 7 years ...	55	...	15	...	31	...	9	...	33	...	59	...
7 years and under 8 years ...	60	1	9	1	22	1	9	...	22	1	60	2
8 years and under 9 years ...	40	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	8	...	38	...
9 years and under 10 years ...	11	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	10	...
10 years and upwards ...	91	2	10	...	33	...	9	...	31	...	94	2
Life ...	24	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	23	1
Death ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Indefinite ...	...	...	15	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...
Totals ...	1,261	250	4,341	1,644	755	53	4,283	1,635	782	56	1,292	256

GEO. O. DUNCAN,
Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 3.

RETURN of the actual Number of Persons Received into Gaols and Penal Establishments during 1874, showing Number of Times Admitted during the Year.

Actual Number of Persons.		Number of Times Received during the Year.										Total Number of separate Receipts.		Number of Convicted Prisoners Received who were previously Discharged during the Year.	
		Once.		Twice.		Three Times.		Four Times.		Five Times and upwards.					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5,111	1,290	4,286	869	632	242	132	91	34	52	27*	36†	6,227	2,040	508	378

* Ten received six times.

† Eighteen received six, 1 eight, and 1 ten times.

GEO. O. DUNCAN,
Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 4.

RETURN of Prisoners Confined in Penal Establishments and Gaols on 31st December 1873 and 1874 respectively, showing how often Imprisoned under Sentence.

Year.	In Victoria.								Number who had been Imprisoned under Sentence in other Countries.
	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Five Times and upwards.	Total Convicted.	Awaiting Trial who had never been Sentenced.	Grand Total.	
1873	652	293	162	108	327	1,540	33	1,575	75
1874	663	281	161	105	369	1,579	35	1,614	82

GEO. O. DUNCAN, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 5.

RETURN of the Sanitary Condition of Gaols and Penal Establishments during the Year 1874.

Period.	Pentridge.			Hulk Sacramento.			Williamstown.			Ararat.			Ballarat.			Beechworth.			Castlemaine.		
	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.
January ...	700	52	1	60	10	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	49	9	...	25	25	...
February ...	513	36	...	103	11	...	14	11	...	9	5	...	8	5	...	12	4	...	25	19	...
March ...	571	32	...	112	11	...	15	14	...	11	4	...	16	14	...	3	3	...	24	22	...
April ...	504	21	...	86	15	...	7	6	...	9	3	...	27	26	...	43	8	...	17	10	...
May ...	489	28	...	155	4	...	...	...	...	27	4	...	13	9	...	34	7	...	17	16	...
June ...	490	22	...	112	8	...	3	3	...	5	3	...	9	7	...	60	7	...	29	27	...
July ...	590	41	...	63	16	1	9	9	...	4	3	...	6	4	...	122	7	...	26	20	...
August ...	639	36	...	50	13	...	6	3	...	10	5	...	13	11	...	16	8	...	27	18	1
September ...	638	30	...	36	9	...	6	4	...	27	10	...	18	16	...	47	6	...	24	20	...
October ...	854	31	...	99	12	...	7	5	...	22	3	...	12	12	...	179	9	...	24	22	...
November ...	770	48	...	44	9	...	...	...	...	32	6	...	18	15	...	145	5	...	43	36	...
December ...	719	42	1	75	11	...	12	12	...	15	7	...	9	8	...	106	8	...	26	23	1
Totals ...	7,477	419	2	995	129	1	88	76	...	171	53	...	157	135	...	816	81	...	307	258	2
Daily average of prisoners	576			113			23			14			79			33			89		
Daily average sick	20			2.75			.24			.47			.43			2.32			.71		
Per cent. of deaths	.35			.88			...			...			...			...			2.24		

Period.	Geelong.			Maryborough.			Melbourne.			Portland.			Sandhurst.			Totals.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Sick, and Rate per Cent.	
	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.			
January ...	182	39	...	62	3	1	962	284	...	159	2	...	39	29	...	2,255	470	2	1,629	72 or 4.41	
February ...	203	46	...	70	1	...	883	188	1	140	9	...	49	11	...	2,029	346	1	1,663	72 " 4.32	
March ...	319	42	...	134	3	...	920	184	1	141	4	...	51	23	...	2,317	356	1	1,630	74 " 4.53	
April ...	487	97	...	163	2	...	764	170	1	148	6	...	24	20	...	2,279	384	1	1,634	76 " 4.65	
May ...	458	65	...	191	4	...	664	132	3	157	8	...	14	14	...	2,219	291	3	1,615	71 " 4.33	
June ...	392	123	...	180	2	...	858	165	4	133	9	...	23	13	...	2,294	389	4	1,619	76 " 4.69	
July ...	423	97	...	186	2	...	770	144	...	100	7	...	20	13	...	2,319	363	1	1,593	75 " 4.70	
August ...	228	46	...	187	4	...	819	144	2	100	7	...	35	14	...	2,130	309	3	1,613	69 " 4.27	
September ...	202	53	...	140	4	1	745	171	1	94	5	...	48	11	...	2,025	339	2	1,611	67 " 4.15	
October ...	228	60	1	58	...	...	862	176	1	194	6	...	26	20	...	2,565	356	2	1,631	82 " 5.02
November ...	237	62	...	33	5	...	896	180	2	117	4	...	30	18	...	2,365	388	2	1,635	79 " 4.83	
December ...	261	63	...	28	...	...	1,182	215	...	67	3	2	62	18	...	2,562	410	4	1,611	82 " 5.09
Totals ...	3,620	793	1	1,432	30	2	10,325	2,153	16	1,550	70	2	421	204	...	27,359	4,401	26	...	...
Daily average of prisoners }	84			38			464			26			84			...			1,623		...
Daily average sick }	9.92			3.92			28.21			4.24			1.15				75 or 4.62.
Per cent. of deaths }	1.19			5.26			3.44			7.69			...			Total = 1.60 per cent.					

GEO. O. DUNCAN, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 6.

RETURN of the Educational State of Prisoners in Penal Establishments and Gaols during the Year 1874.

Stations.	Educational State.							
	Able to Read and Write.		Able to Read only.		Unable to Read.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Penal Establishments:—								
Pentridge	753	...	71	...	66	...	890	...
Hulk Sacramento	306	...	68	...	88	...	462	...
Williamstown	105	...	9	...	14	...	128	...
Gaols:—								
Ararat	70	6	9	8	16	1	95	15
Ballarat	442	144	15	21	204	54	661	219
Beechworth	182	10	6	9	30	11	218	30
Castlemaine	250	32	8	12	99	38	357	82
Geelong	232	66	13	8	73	42	318	116
Maryborough	135	30	4	3	37	11	176	44
Melbourne	2,574	259	514	1,088	460	217	3,548	1,564
Portland	87	8	3	2	17	1	97	11
Sandhurst	452	151	26	31	113	38	591	220
Totals	5,588	706	746	1,182	1,207	413	7,541	2,301

SUMMARY showing the Educational State of the School at Penal Establishment, Pentridge, for the Year 1874.

No.		Class 4.—Able to— Read in Ordinary Book; Write from Dictation; Cipher as far as Practice.			Class 3.—Able to— Read in Third Book; Write a Copy in Manuscript; Cipher in any of the Compound Rules.			Class 2.—Able to— Read in Second Book; Write Round, Text, and Small Hand; Cipher in the first four Common Rules.			Class 1.—Able to— Read in First Book; Write, Form, and Join Letters; Cipher, Addi- tion and Subtraction.			Unable to Read, Write, or Cipher.			Average Attendance for the Year.
		Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	
	At commencement of year	180	66	68	116	120	79	31	112	86	13	30	78	30	42	59	347
	Joined during year	183	61	61	221	144	93	63	198	109	17	52	152	57	86	126	
	Total	363	127	129	337	264	172	94	310	195	30	82	230	87	128	185	
	Discharged during year	265	93	94	220	198	132	42	195	147	20	38	124	57	80	107	
	Attending at end of year	123	48	48	133	87	60	21	112	76	10	32	80	20	28	43	
	Totals	388	141	142	353	285	192	63	307	223	30	70	204	77	108	150	

GEO. O. DUNCAN,
Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 7.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Cost and Earnings of Prisoners in Penal Establishments and Gaols during the Year 1874.

Stations.	Average Number of Prisoners.		Cost.						Earnings.			Average Cost per Head.			Excess of Earnings over Cost.	
	In Confinement.	At Labor.	Salaries and Wages.		Contingencies.	Extra Guard paid by Municipal and other Bodies.	Total.	Work done for other Departments, &c.	Work done for ordinary Penal or Gaol Purposes, including Manufacture of Clothing, Utensils, Implements, &c.	Total.	Total.	Less Work for other Departments.	Less entire Work.	On Work for other Departments.	On entire Work.	
			Head Office. Proportionate Charge against each Establishment.	Station.												
<i>Penal Establishments:—</i>			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Pentridge ...	576	557	693 12 0	16,543 4 6	7,561 6 6	...	24,798 3 0	15,301 0 9	8,357 18 9	23,658 19 6	43 1 0	16 9 9	1 19 6	...	...
Hulk Sacramento	113	108	136 11 5	2,316 3 0	2,235 12 1	...	4,688 6 6	2,489 10 0	1,256 13 0	3,746 3 0	41 9 9	19 9 2	8 6 9	...	...
Williamstown ...	23	23	27 13 11	523 12 6	365 10 1	...	916 16 6	1,274 4 8	72 17 6	1,347 2 2	39 17 3	...	...	15 10 9	18 14 2
<i>Gaols:—</i>																
Ararat ...	14	10	16 17 3	716 18 6	153 9 4	...	887 5 1	322 17 9	306 10 8	629 8 5	63 7 6	40 6 3	18 8 4	...	...
Ballarat ...	79	60	95 2 8	1,842 2 6	1,067 11 3	337 8 0	3,342 4 5	1,190 14 11	776 16 8	1,967 11 7	42 6 2	27 4 8	17 8 0	...	...
Beechworth ...	33	18	39 14 10	1,071 18 6	444 2 6	...	1,555 15 10	417 10 3	447 9 0	864 19 3	47 2 11	34 9 10	20 18 8	...	...
Castlemaine ...	89	76	107 3 6	1,855 15 0	1,162 14 1	545 13 6	3,671 6 1	3,827 11 0	1,348 18 10	5,176 9 10	41 5 0	...	...	1 15 1	16 18 3
Geelong ...	84	69	101 3 1	1,810 11 6	1,256 1 9	...	3,167 16 4	399 1 9	1,439 1 0	1,838 2 9	37 14 3	32 19 3	15 15 5	...	...
Maryborough ...	38	30	45 15 3	864 9 6	538 18 8	215 4 6	1,664 7 11	1,099 0 1	368 8 8	1,467 8 9	43 16 0	14 17 6	5 3 8	...	...
Melbourne ...	464	297	558 14 9	6,601 1 10	5,594 10 0	...	12,754 6 7	2,394 15 0	6,164 19 8	8,559 14 8	27 9 9	22 6 6	9 0 9	...	...
Portland ...	26	18	31 6 3	877 18 0	456 11 2	86 8 0	1,452 3 5	317 3 0	466 1 10	783 4 10	55 17 1	43 13 1	25 14 6	...	...
Sandhurst ...	84	73	101 3 1	1,806 2 10	1,178 9 4	328 13 0	3,414 8 3	2,676 15 8	1,629 6 10	4,306 2 6	40 12 11	8 15 7	...	...	10 12 4
Totals ...	1,623	1,339	1,954 18 0	36,829 18 2	22,014 16 9	1,513 7 0	62,312 19 11	31,710 4 10	22,635 2 5	54,345 7 3	38 7 10	18 17 1	4 18 2	...	...

Amount actually received and paid into the Treasury £10,740 os. 10d.

GEO. O. DUNCAN,
Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 8.

RETURN showing the Description and Value of Labor performed at the various Penal Establishments and Gaols during the Year 1874.

Sex.	Description.	Penal Establishments.			Gaols.										Total.
		Pentridge.	Hulk Sacramento, Yarra Works.	Williamstown Defence Works and Graving Dock.	Ararat.	Ballarat.	Beechworth.	Castlemaine.	Geelong.	Maryborough.	Melbourne.	Portland.	Sandhurst.		
Males.	Basketmakers	£ s. d. 71 16 6	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 71 16 7
	Blacksmiths and moulders ...	851 15 0	135 6 0	...	...	...	40 16 0	7 16 9	43 16 6	...	134 11 3	...	122 17 0	1,336 18 6
	Bookbinders, &c.	237 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 12 4
	Carpenters, &c.	907 6 3	129 15 0	...	32 13 5	19 16 0	13 14 0	18 12 9	77 13 2	78 17 3	203 12 3	0 15 0	82 13 0	1,565 8 1	
	Hat, bag, and hammock makers ...	1,016 11 5	29 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045 11 5
	Matting and mat makers	696 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696 15 8
	Masons, bricklayers, and assistants	1,003 8 1	3 18 0	...	2 17 4	...	17 17 0	1 4 9	103 5 8	...	3 6 0	...	87 6 7	1,223 3 5	
	Painters	327 4 6	47 16 0	...	16 14 0	12 16 0	73 7 0	12 8 6	110 0 5	7 9 10	77 17 0	20 12 3	59 7 9	765 13 3	
	Stonecutters	413 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	65 7 6	...	...	...	20 8 0	...	499 3 6
	Shoemakers	1,998 13 7	83 11 0	...	5 12 0	10 12 0	3 12 0	43 8 3	12 16 1	11 18 9	240 7 6	10 17 6	...	2,421 8 8	
	Tanners	221 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 3 0
	Tailors	3,144 2 4	54 14 0	...	19 4 9	2 4 0	...	1 8 0	...	3 3 0	154 19 6	17 14 4	5 18 0	3,403 7 11	
	Tinsmiths and plumbers	413 15 11	...	...	6 17 10	...	3 14 0	1 18 3	29 5 3	1 10 4	10 14 6	...	7 0 0	474 16 1
	Weavers	1,629 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629 9 8
	Miscellaneous laborers	5,533 17 6	2,143 15 0	1,274 4 8	266 7 10	1,447 4 0	268 2 3	3,862 6 11	433 18 8	1,008 19 3	3,107 16 5	331 7 4	2,452 19 2	22,130 19 0	
	Station duties	5,191 19 8	1,118 8 0	72 17 6	177 7 6	261 8 0	402 19 0	769 12 10	644 13 0	301 16 4	2,546 12 0	319 15 11	1,108 3 0	12,915 12 9	
Females.	Knitters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	2 18 0	...	83 6 6	...	...	86 16 6
	Needlewomen ... ..	...	...	...	...	59 7 0	3 14 0	113 8 0	56 5 0	...	839 16 3	2 1 0	66 19 0	1,141 10 3
	Washerwomen, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	101 13 9	154 4 7	37 4 0	278 5 4	323 11 0	53 14 0	1,156 15 6	59 13 6	312 19 0	2,478 0 8
	Totals	23,658 19 6	3,746 3 0	1,347 2 2	629 8 5	1,967 11 7	864 19 3	5,176 9 10	1,838 2 9	1,467 8 9	8,559 14 8	783 4 10	4,306 2 6	54,345 7 3	

12

GEO. O. DUNCAN,
Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 38.

No. 38.

No. 38.

No. 38.

No. 38.

No. 38.

No. 11.

RETURN showing the Number of Working Prisoners in Penal Establishments and Gaols to whom Gratuities were granted on Discharge, and the Approximate Amounts Paid to each, during the Year 1874.

Number.	Of whom Received—								Total Amount Paid.
	Under £1.	£1 and under £2.	£2 and under £3.	£3 and under £4.	£4 and under £5.	£5 and under £6.	£6 and under £7.	£7 and under £8.	
249	41=£24 19s. 5d.	72=£109 11s. 8d.	60=£153 10s. 6d.	42=£155 4s. 1d.	10=£43 10s. 4d.	13=£73 16s. 11d.	8=£51 2s. 4d.	3=£21 2s. 4d.	£633 17s. 1d.

GEO. O. DUNCAN, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.

No. 12.

RETURN of the Number of Officers and Warders, at the various Penal Establishments and Gaols on the 31st December 1874.

Stations.	Rank.																		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries and Wages for the Year.
	Inspector-General.	Chaplain.	Superintendents and Governors.	Assistant Superintendent.	Chief Warders.	Clerks and Storekeepers.	Schoolmaster.	Overseers.	Senior Warders.	Warders.	Tanner and Currier.	Carter.	Armorer.	Matron.	Sub-matron.	Female Overseer.	Female Warders.	Assistant Female Warden.		
Inspector-General's Office	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	£ 1,954 18 0
<i>Penal Establishments :—</i>																				
Pentridge ... ..	...	4	1	1	4	2	1	10	9	61	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	97	16,543 4 6
Hulk Sacramento ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2,316 3 0
Williamstown ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	523 12 6
<i>Gaols :—</i>																				
Ararat ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	716 18 6
Ballarat ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	1,842 2 6
Beechworth ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1,071 18 6
Castlemaine ... ..	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	1,855 15 0
Geelong ... ..	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	1,810 11 6
Maryborough ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	864 9 6
Melbourne ... ..	...	3	1	...	2	3	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	...	42	6,601 1 10
Portland ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	877 18 0
Sandhurst ... ..	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	1,806 2 10
Totals	1	17	11	1	11	11	1	12	16	135	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	239	38,784 16 2

GEO. O. DUNCAN, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols.