

1874.

VICTORIA.

PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS & GAOLS.

REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER

1873.

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

By Authority:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE

REPORT.

Penal Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Melbourne, 4th May 1874.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to transmit for your information the usual departmental returns for the year 1873; showing the number of prisoners who have passed through the several establishments, their sanitary and educational condition, their cost to the State, and the value of the labour performed by them.

2. The numbers of prisoners confined in the various gaols on the 31st December 1873 differed very much from those at the end of 1872; but the aggregate number in the department at the termination of last year only exceeded that at the corresponding period of 1872 by 19, the males having decreased 27 against an increase of 46 females.

Return No. 1.

3. The marked decrease in the number of prisoners confined in the Beechworth and Portland gaols on the 31st December 1873, when compared with those in the same establishments at the end of 1872, is the result of the operation of the regulations introduced during the past year, under which all prisoners sentenced to terms of two years and upwards are removed to Pentridge to undergo penal discipline. The reduction, so far as Portland is concerned, being increased by the return to Pentridge of the prisoners who had been originally sent to Portland to work at the intended breakwater. The increase in the Geelong gaol is caused by the removal to it (from Pentridge and the Melbourne gaol) of a number of prisoners who are permanently unfit for hard labour; making it to some extent an invalid dépôt. The gaol at Kilmore was transferred to the control of the Police Department on the 30th of April last, the small number of prisoners confined there not warranting the maintenance of the staff necessary for a penal gaol. The alterations in the number of prisoners confined in other gaols call for no special remark, being only the results of the ordinary fluctuations to which such establishments are liable.

4. The health of the prisoners has been good. The number of cases in the hospitals amounted to only four per cent. of the daily average of prisoners in the department, and the deaths (exclusive of executions) were only $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. At Pentridge the mortality did not exceed one per cent., but among the inmates of some of the other gaols it was greater, attaining at Ballarat four per cent. But such a result is to be anticipated in gaols, where men and women have to be admitted who are broken down by vice and every kind of excess—in many cases received only to die.

Return No. 2.

5. The schoolmaster reports favourably of the progress made by the prisoners attending the school at Pentridge, and states that a large number appear anxious to profit by the instruction imparted. It is, however, difficult to command the attention necessary to insure satisfactory results amongst men, many of whom are unwilling to learn; the majority unaccustomed to anything like mental discipline; while all are of an age long past the period at which elementary instruction is usually imparted.

Return No. 3.

6. I find, on reference to the returns published last year relating to the various gaols and penal establishments in Scotland, that in 39 prisons, with an average of over five inmates, the cost per head, after deducting earnings, varied from £15 9s. 6d. in the Greenock gaol, where the daily number of prisoners was 77, to £85 2s. 10d. in the gaol at Selkirk, where the daily average was only 7; and in the general prison at Perth, somewhat analogous to our penal establishment at Pentridge, such cost was £18 14s. 3d., with an average of 769 prisoners. In Victoria, the cost of each prisoner in gaols, under similar circumstances, varies from 14s. 2d. in Sandhurst, with a daily average of 80, to £51 3s. 10d. at Ararat, with an average of 10 inmates; and in penal establishments it is only £9 14s. 11d. per head for 742 prisoners. While it is to be

Return No. 4.

regretted that the prisons of Victoria still cost so much to the State, the above returns show that they do not compare unfavourably with those of some older countries in which efforts to effect improvement have been continued over a much longer period, although the cost of supervision in this colony is necessarily much greater than in the countries referred to.

Return No. 5.

7. The value of the labour performed in the department during 1873 was £38,597 19s. 5d., against £35,885 7s. 3d. for the preceding year; and the amount of cash paid into the revenue £11,621 15s. 7d., against £7,938 5s. 1d. for 1872. The cash receipts for 1873 were to some extent increased by payments made at the commencement of the year which properly belonged to 1872, and further by the increased productiveness of prison labour, and the greater attention paid to the collection of accounts within the year.

Return No. 5.

8. The variation in the labour results at the different prisons demands some notice. In the penal establishments, while the number of prisoners at the end of the year was greater by twelve only, the value of the work performed shows an increase of £3,270 19s. 11d. At the Melbourne gaol, with 49 prisoners (principally females) in excess of the number at the end of 1872, the labour returns exceed those of the preceding year by £213 13s. 3d.; at Ballarat, with an addition of only four, the industrial results increased by £738 15s. 10d.; at Geelong, the average number of prisoners was greater by thirteen, and the labour value by £226 3s. 5d.; and at Sandhurst, with an increase of only five prisoners, the value of the work performed shows an excess of £591 12s. 11d. At the other gaols the returns exhibit a decrease in value, the result to some extent of a reduction in the number of prisoners; but also, and notably at the Castlemaine gaol, in consequence of the charge made for work done by prisoners, whose labour could not be brought to the test of actual measurement, being reduced from 6d. to 4½d. per hour. The labour results, however, in all the gaols depend very much upon the physical ability of the prisoners confined in them. At Geelong, where nearly all are invalids, not much labour can be exacted; and at the Melbourne gaol, where the number of unconvicted prisoners who cannot be put to work, the number of those, both male and female, who, from age and disease, are unfit for labour, and those confined for periods varying from a few hours or days to a month or two, who cannot be profitably employed, form a large proportion of the inmates, the results must necessarily be less than in penal establishments, where the prisoners confined are sentenced for long periods, and the number of those unable to work is not so great. In the smaller country-gaols, also, where invalids usually form a large proportion of the inmates, and where the sentences of the prisoners are generally short, much work can hardly be expected. The aggregate labour results for 1873 have, however, been satisfactory, showing a considerable improvement upon the previous year.

9. Many consider that prison labour can be readily and profitably applied, forgetting that the great majority of the prisoners must either be taken to their work under costly supervision, or the work must be brought to them under disadvantages, which considerably reduce its value to the department. The cost of providing lodgings for prisoners, with their officers, near suitable work, and the difficulty and expense necessarily incurred in moving the men from place to place, must render unsatisfactory the results realized from the application of prison labour to works of limited extent.

10. I am of opinion that the labour of the department, as now applied under the new regulations, will be increasingly profitable to the State as the arrangements in the various prisons for the proper classification and employment of the prisoners progress towards completion, and that the effect of the discipline will be both deterrent and reformatory. Under these regulations the prisoners are gradually led towards the freedom which they desire, stimulated to good conduct, as they advance from class to class, by the material advantages of improved diet at once obtained, and the increased gratuities for their labour—amounting from £2 to £7, regulated by the length of sentence and amount of work performed—payable on discharge; and deterred from misconduct by the daily records made of their behaviour, which, if bad, retard their advancement, and deprive them of the advantages which progressive classification affords.

11. In addition to the assistance given to the prisoners by the department, the deserving amongst them are, after leaving the prison, helped to find employment by the recently formed "Discharged Prisoners Aid Society," and both pecuniarily and by

advice assisted to keep in the right way. It is to be hoped that the Society will soon find itself in a position to extend its aid to the less deserving prisoners also, who are, no doubt, the more helpless and hopeless, but all the more in want of guidance and support.

12. As sentences have now a uniform operation, leaving it to the judges at the time of conviction to deal with the question of the prisoner's previous character, the complaint that sentences have been lengthened by the judge on account of former convictions, while the regulations of the department increased the detention in prison from the same cause—for which previously there was some ground—can no longer be urged.

13. The discipline of the department, while strict, can hardly be called severe. The uniform treatment carried out in all the establishments takes from the prisoners all cause of complaint, which diversity of rule might give some opening for. In a prison it can scarcely be expected that contentment will prevail; in such establishments it may be anticipated that turbulent and unreasonable characters will be found, men ready to rebel against any authority, to whom concession only suggests further demands, who will not admit that they are properly treated under any circumstances, and who, knowing that they are not likely to lose anything, with no very clear idea of their wants, yet hope to produce by agitation a weakening of authority, and a relaxation of the discipline under which they are governed. It is to be regretted that the representations of such men are noticed outside the department to the extent they are. A prisoner is always in a position to make, in a proper manner, any statement he desires, and to urge upon the attention of the officers (and the visiting justices, who stand between the officers and the prisoners) any real or imaginary grievance he may have; but the discipline must suffer if the decision, except in extraordinary cases, is not left within the machinery of the department. The number of prisoners continually emerging from the various establishments guarantees that no well-founded complaint could long remain unnoticed. And I do not think that the officers of the department are so devoid of humanity or so divested of principle as to be consenting parties to acts of oppression or wrong.

14. The buildings of the department are generally sufficient and in good order, except at the Melbourne gaol, where the accommodation is quite inadequate for the number of inmates. I would again urge that provision be made for supplying this great want immediately, either by adding a wing to the existing gaol, or, if it should be determined to abandon the present site and build elsewhere, by commencing the erection of the new prison, so as to provide in it room for 150 or 200 prisoners as early as possible, and thus relieve the pressure in the existing gaol, and make that provision for the prisoners which a care for their sanitary and moral welfare so urgently demands.

15. Of the diligence, ability, and conduct of the officers generally, I can speak in terms of commendation. A few of the number are wanting in that zeal, attention to duty, or moral fitness, which should be possessed by the employés in establishments intended to be reformatory as well as penal in their operation, yet not to a greater extent than might be anticipated in an extensive department in which disagreeable duties, requiring enlightened discrimination, have to be performed. The difficulty experienced in maintaining an efficient staff in such a department is great, and that difficulty is increased by the limited power of selection when appointments are made, as well as by the obstacles which the law and regulations interpose in the way of dealing promptly with unreliable, careless, or incompetent persons; limitations which, though perhaps necessary as checks to favoritism or injustice, yet operate prejudicially against the maintenance of a very high standard of aggregate efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. O. DUNCAN,

Inspector-General, Penal Establishments.

The Honorable
The Chief Secretary.

No. 1.

RETURN of Prisoners Received in and Discharged from Penal Establishments and Gaols during the Year 1873.

	PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.			GAOLS.																Total.					
	Pentridge.	Hulk Sacramento.	Williams-town.	Ararat.		Ballarat.		Beechworth.		Castlemaine.		Geelong.		Kilmore.		Maryborough.		Melbourne.		Portland.		Sandhurst.		M.	F.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Strength on 31st December 1872 ...	571	112	17	4	1	53	13	60	5	75	12	19	12	9	...	36	6	255	149	58	1	72	16	1,341	215
Received during Year :-																									
Convicted ...		272	...	45	6	417	152	132	34	164	54	143	47	34	3	75	32	2,435	1,274	57	10	340	152	4,114	1,764
{ New cases ...																									
{ From other Establishments ...	337	118	91	1	...	4	...	...	...	92	2	41	...	1	...	19	...	35	4	...	...	5	...	744	6
Unconvicted ...	...	...	...	46	7	314	90	63	5	97	7	93	22	12	1	50	12	1,505	432	11	...	334	54	2,525	630
Totals ...	998	502	108	96	14	788	255	255	44	428	75	296	81	56	4	180	50	4,230	1,859	126	11	751	222	8,724	2,615
Discharged during Year :-																									
Convicted. { To Tickets-of-leave ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ „ Freedom by remission ...	125	129	70	12	2	72	31	39	3	103	8	26	12	5	...	42	3	243	167	19	3	71	11	956	240
{ „ Freedom by time ...	13	175	5	39	4	379	124	109	36	161	52	121	43	23	3	65	35	2,072	1,071	44	6	309	152	3,515	1,526
{ Died ...	6	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	6	...	...	1	...	26	7
{ Transferred to other stations, &c.	179	96	4	4	...	44	3	40	1	24	1	13	2	13	...	9	1	270	2	34	2	57	4	787	16
{ Absconded ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Unconvicted ...	...	...	...	33	7	223	75	32	3	62	4	88	20	15	1	37	7	1,384	414	6	...	241	34	2,121	565
Totals ...	323	401	82	88	13	722	233	223	43	354	65	249	77	56	4	154	47	3,976	1,660	103	11	679	201	7,410	2,354
Strength on 31st December 1873 ...	585	101	26	8	1	66	22	32	1	74	10	47	4	...	...	26	3	254	199	23	...	72	21	1,314	261

* These numbers include one prisoner executed at Ballarat, two at Beechworth, and two at Castlemaine.

SANITARY RETURN—Penal Establishments and Gaols—For the Year ending 31st December 1873.

Period.	Pentridge.			Hulk Sacramento.			Williamstown.			Ararat.			Ballarat.			Beechworth.			Castlemaine.			Geelong.		
	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.	Aggregate of Daily Number of Sick.	Number of New Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.
January ...	571	61	...	100	22	...	6	6	...	13	6	...	18	15	...	72	12	1	8	8	...	30	12	...
February ...	516	45	...	57	18	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	30	5	...	13	12	...	38	11	...
March ...	516	55	2	26	11	...	3	3	...	10	2	...	19	15	...	46	8	...	19	16	1*	55	13	...
April ...	593	58	...	26	5	...	5	5	...	9	2	...	15	11	...	17	8	...	11	9	...	24	19	1
May ...	503	55	1	26	7	...	5	7	...	10	...	...	11	6	...	31	4	2*	11	9	1*	27	13	...
June ...	485	45	...	59	9	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	17	13	...	19	8	...	23	20	...	41	6	...
July ...	552	33	...	66	7	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	12	8	1	32	12	...	15	12	...	68	20	...
August ...	533	32	...	74	17	...	2	1	...	3	2	...	6	4	3*	28	9	...	9	8	...	63	6	...
September ...	697	30	2	56	12	...	10	10	...	3	2	...	19	19	...	2	2	...	23	21	...	44	18	...
October ...	627	40	...	71	8	...	12	8	...	4	1	...	20	17	...	14	3	...	16	14	...	118	51	...
November ...	614	40	...	63	4	1	11	7	...	26	8	...	13	8	...	8	3	...	24	20	...	116	29	...
December ...	611	56	1	59	11	...	10	8	...	11	6	...	15	14	...	31	7	...	20	15	...	175	38	...
Totals ...	6,818	550	6	683	131	1	80	67	...	93	32	...	177	136	4*	330	81	3*	192	164	2*	799	236	1

Period.	Kilmore.			Maryborough.			Melbourne.			Portland.			Sandhurst.			Totals.			Daily Average Number of Sick.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.
	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 ...	1	1	...	235	4	...	858	253	1	84	4	...	68	23	...	2,064	427	2	67	1,587
February ...	7	6	...	197	...	...	873	175	1	82	4	...	77	20	...	1,908	308	1	68	1,680
March ...	1	1	...	7	...	...	699	255	1	106	3	...	88	19	...	1,595	401	4*	51	1,652
April ...	5	5	...	51	7	...	943	216	1	134	6	...	108	8	...	1,941	359	2	65	1,599
May ...	...	...	...	74	1	...	817	206	...	204	6	...	39	12	...	1,760	326	4*	57	1,593
June ...	...	...	...	127	2	1	804	130	2	179	5	...	74	8	1	1,832	248	4	61	1,587
July ...	...	...	...	87	1	...	613	165	1	83	...	...	91	20	...	1,627	285	2	52	1,554
August ...	...	...	...	126	2	...	615	151	3	69	2	...	174	13	...	1,702	247	6*	55	1,468
September ...	...	...	...	148	2	...	692	172	1	74	4	...	177	12	...	1,945	304	3	65	1,474
October ...	...	...	...	87	1	...	687	194	...	93	3	...	114	12	...	1,963	352	...	63	1,572
November ...	...	...	...	60	1	...	805	168	1	175	5	...	72	43	...	1,987	336	2	66	1,567
December ...	...	...	...	64	3	1	975	248	1	184	4	...	81	18	...	2,236	428	3	72	1,581
Totals ...	14	13	...	1,263	24	2	9,481	2,333	13	1,467	46	...	1,163	208	1	22,550	4,021	33*	62	1,571

* These numbers include one prisoner executed at Ballarat, two at Beechworth, and two at Castlemaine.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Educational state of Prisoners in Penal Establishments and Gaols for the Year 1873.

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	764	...	67	...	77	...	908	...
Hulk <i>Sacramento</i>	335	...	70	...	97	...	502	...
Williamstown	88	...	7	...	13	...	108	...
Gaols:—								
Ararat	63	3	6	6	27	5	96	14
Ballarat	580	155	33	22	175	78	788	255
Beechworth	221	27	6	6	28	11	255	44
Castlemaine	251	29	18	12	159	34	428	75
Geelong	215	52	3	7	78	22	296	81
Kilmore	40	3	6	...	10	1	56	4
Maryborough	112	25	15	12	53	13	180	50
Melbourne	3,352	342	390	1,331	488	186	4,230	1,859
Portland	97	6	16	...	13	5	126	11
Sandhurst	629	153	50	26	72	43	751	222
Totals	6,747	795	687	1,522	1,290	398	8,724	2,615

SUMMARY showing the Educational state of the School at Penal Establishment, Pentridge, for the Year ending 31st December 1873.

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, addition 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	165	52	55	99	93	73	73	134	94	33	60	74	30	60	103	...
	Joined during year	79	36	35	81	43	25	40	86	52	14	32	61	33	50	74	...
	Total	244	88	90	180	136	98	112	220	146	47	92	135	63	110	177	...
	Discharged during year	125	30	30	78	97	75	32	77	71	15	26	39	26	46	61	...
	Attending at end of year	180	66	68	116	120	79	31	112	86	13	30	78	30	42	59	...
	Totals	305	96	98	194	217	154	63	189	157	28	56	117	56	88	120	385

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Cost and Earnings of Prisoners in Penal Establishments and Gaols during the Year 1873.

No. 26.

Stations.	Average Number of Prisoners.		Cost.					Earnings.			Average Cost per Head.		
	In Confinement.	At Labour.	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, &c.	Less entire Work.
			Head Office.	Station.									
<i>Penal Establishments</i>	742	714	£ 1,094 11 9	£ 18,063 0 0	£ 10,558 4 0	...	£ 29,715 15 9	£ 13,555 1 11	£ 8,927 18 7	£ 22,483 0 6	£ 40 0 11	£ 21 15 7	£ 9 14 11
<i>Gaols:—</i>													
Ararat ...	10	8	£ 14 16 3	£ 691 11 0	£ 141 11 11	...	£ 847 19 2	£ 228 13 2	£ 107 7 3	£ 336 0 5	£ 84 15 11	£ 61 18 7	£ 51 3 10
Ballarat ...	75	53	£ 110 14 11	£ 1,816 3 0	£ 858 3 8	£ 167 13 0	£ 2,952 14 7	£ 508 6 10	£ 1,168 9 0	£ 1,676 15 10	£ 39 7 4	£ 32 11 6	£ 17 0 3
Beechworth ...	45	33	£ 66 13 11	£ 1,471 8 4	£ 663 8 6	...	£ 2,201 10 9	£ 307 17 0	£ 585 10 2	£ 893 7 2	£ 48 18 5	£ 42 1 7	£ 29 1 4
Castlemaine ...	99	78	£ 147 2 11	£ 1,792 12 6	£ 1,011 11 11	£ 376 16 0	£ 3,328 3 4	£ 2,094 3 10	£ 867 18 6	£ 2,962 2 4	£ 33 12 4	£ 12 9 3	£ 3 13 11
Geelong ...	38	29	£ 56 7 9	£ 1,072 12 11	£ 733 11 5	...	£ 1,862 12 1	£ 298 8 1	£ 480 18 0	£ 779 6 1	£ 49 0 3	£ 41 3 3	£ 28 10 1
Kilmore ...	4	3	£ 5 18 6	£ 111 8 5	£ 62 12 3	...	£ 179 19 2	£ 33 0 0	£ 40 6 0	£ 73 6 0	£ 44 19 9	£ 36 14 9	£ 26 13 3
Maryborough ...	32	24	£ 47 7 11	£ 842 2 6	£ 515 10 2	£ 210 8 0	£ 1,615 8 7	£ 497 2 10	£ 343 11 1	£ 840 13 11	£ 50 9 7	£ 34 18 11	£ 24 4 2
Melbourne ...	428	260	£ 635 9 8	£ 5,774 2 1	£ 5,135 13 2	...	£ 11,545 4 11	£ 1,793 14 8	£ 2,907 7 11	£ 4,701 2 7	£ 26 19 6	£ 22 15 8	£ 15 19 9
Portland ...	28	20	£ 41 9 6	£ 959 11 4	£ 526 4 5	£ 87 12 0	£ 1,614 17 3	£ 261 13 9	£ 465 14 2	£ 727 7 11	£ 57 13 1	£ 48 6 2	£ 31 13 6
Sandhurst ...	80	72	£ 119 1 1	£ 1,686 15 0	£ 1,047 10 10	£ 328 6 0	£ 3,181 12 11	£ 1,992 5 7	£ 1,132 11 1	£ 3,124 16 8	£ 39 15 5	£ 14 17 4	£ 0 14 2
Totals ...	1,581	1,294	£ 2,339 14 2	£ 36,621 1 3	£ 21,254 2 3	£ 1,170 15 0	£ 59,045 18 6	£ 21,570 7 8	£ 17,027 11 9	£ 38,597 19 5	£ 37 6 11	£ 23 14 0	£ 12 18 7

NOTE.—Kilmore Gaol was transferred to Police Department on 30th April 1873. Cost and earnings for this establishment shown to date of transfers, and averages computed *pro rata* for year.

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

RETURN showing the Description and Value of Labor performed at the various Penal Establishments and Gaols during the Year 1873.

Sex.	Description.	PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.			GAOLS.										Total.	
		Pentridge.	Hulk Sacramento, Yarra Works.	Williamstown Defence Works and Graving Dock.	Ararat.	Ballarat.	Beechworth.	Castlemaine.	Geelong.	Killmore.	Maryborough.	Melbourne.	Portland.	Sandhurst.		
		£ 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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Males.	Basketmakers ...	103 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 10 6
	Blacksmiths and Moulders	869 17 8	134 5 6	...	...	...	27 5 11	11 6 0	49 11 0	...	...	95 18 5	...	107 9 9	...	1,295 14 3
	Bookbinders, &c. ...	166 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 4 10
	Carpenters, &c. ...	1,029 8 9	158 8 0	...	41 5 9	80 3 5	10 3 0	29 11 0	43 7 9	...	42 3 8	108 16 6	117 5 0	53 2 9	...	1,613 15 7
	Hat, Bag, and Hammock makers	454 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454 3 2
	Matting and Matmakers	510 16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510 16 2
	Masons, Bricklayers, and Assistants	799 19 11	24 18 0	...	...	...	20 10 3	98 9 8	...	...	3 12 3	...	24 12 3	60 16 9	...	1,032 19 1
	Painters ...	398 10 1	21 2 0	...	3 0 8	52 11 5	27 0 0	7 11 0	5 0 6	...	3 14 3	36 18 0	17 9 6	12 19 3	...	585 16 8
	Stonecutters ...	448 7 8	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	76 13 0	...	...	...	...	55 2 9	...	...	581 3 5
	Shoemakers ...	2,092 17 8	70 19 0	...	4 4 0	32 15 6	16 13 6	33 8 0	10 19 6	...	4 5 9	153 17 9	12 9 9	2 5 0	...	2,434 15 5
	Tailors ...	2,699 18 6	69 11 0	...	...	41 18 0	...	1 7 6	...	...	2 10 3	123 10 0	3 8 6	...	...	2,942 3 9
	Tinsmiths and Plumbers	649 12 0	9 6 0	...	...	0 8 9	...	8 19 6	15 15 0	...	...	...	4 13 0	14 6 9	...	703 1 0
	Weavers ...	1,457 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457 6 9
	Miscellaneous Laborers	3,568 4 8	2,046 14 6	1,049 15 3	199 18 3	914 6 0	298 16 0	2,129 8 8	315 17 4	41 10 0	564 18 3	1,012 1 1	362 10 5	1,913 1 11	...	14,417 2 6
	Station duties ...	2,896 12 2	712 16 0	39 14 9	66 14 0	277 5 0	400 10 0	347 12 0	183 7 0	31 16 0	178 7 0	1,469 19 0	193 4 0	634 11 6	...	7,432 8 5
Females.	Knitters ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14 0	...	...	...	...	51 2 0	...	...	...	62 16 0
	Needlewomen ...	...	...	...	...	40 13 9	16 11 6	75 19 6	21 10 6	...	...	857 1 1	0 17 3	56 8 6	...	1,069 2 1
	Washerwomen, &c. ...	...	...	...	20 17 9	236 14 0	63 3 0	141 16 6	133 17 6	...	41 2 6	791 18 9	35 15 6	269 14 6	...	1,735 0 0
Totals ...	18,145 10 6	3,248 0 0	1,089 10 10	336 0 5	1,676 15 10	893 7 2	2,962 2 4	779 6 1	73 6 0	840 13 11	4,701 2 7	727 7 11	3,124 16 8	...	38,597 19 5	

Amount actually received and paid into the Treasury £11,621 15 7

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

No. 7.

RETURN of Prisoners confined in Penal Establishments and Gaols on the 31st December 1872 and 1873 respectively, showing the Number of Times they have been Convicted.

Date.	IN VICTORIA.							Number who have been previously Convicted in other Countries.
	Not previously Convicted and awaiting Trial.	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times and Upwards.	Total	
31st December 1872 ...	42	636	286	150	109	333	1,556	86
31st December 1873 ...	33	652	293	162	108	327	1,575	75

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

No. 8:

RETURN of the Number of Officers and Warders, at the various Penal Establishments and Gaols on the 31st December 1873.

Stations.	RANK.																Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries and Wages for the Year.	
	Inspector-General.	Chaplains.	Superintendents and Governors.	Assistant Superintendent.	Chief Warders.	Clerks and Store-keepers.	Schoolmaster, Pentridge.	Overseers.	Senior Warders.	Warders.	Carter.	Armourer.	Matron.	Sub-matron.	Female Overseer.	Female Warders.			
Inspector-General's Office ...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	£ 2,339 14 2
<i>Penal Establishments:—</i>	96	15,435 1 8	
Pentridge	4	1	1	4	2	1	10	9	62	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	2,144 6 6	
Hulk Sacramento	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	483 11 10	
Williamstown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
<i>Gaols:—</i>	
Ararat	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	691 11 0	
Ballarat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1,816 3 0	
Becchworth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1,471 8 4	
Castlemaine	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1,792 12 6	
Geelong	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1,072 12 11	
Maryborough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	842 2 6	
Melbourne	3	1	...	2	3	...	1	2	20	...	1	1	1	1	7	42	5,774 2 1	
Portland	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	959 11 4	
Sandhurst	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1,686 15 0	
Kilmore*	111 8 5
Totals ...	1	16	11	1	11	11	1	12	16	138	1	1	1	1	1	15	238	36,621 1 3	

* Kilmore Gaol was abandoned on the 30th April 1873, and the officers transferred to other establishments.

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

By Authority: JOHN FERRIS, Government Printer, Melbourne.