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PRISON RULES.
(LOCAL PRISONS.)

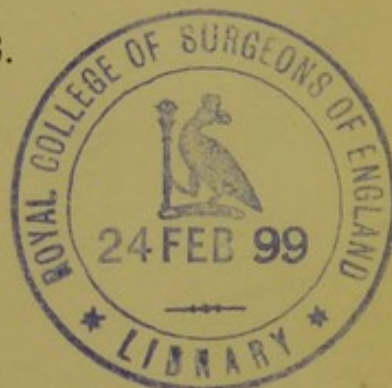
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DRAFT

OF

RULES PROPOSED TO BE MADE

UNDER THE

PRISON ACT, 1898.



Home Office, }
7th February 1899. }

(Secretary,
Sir Matthew White Ridley.)

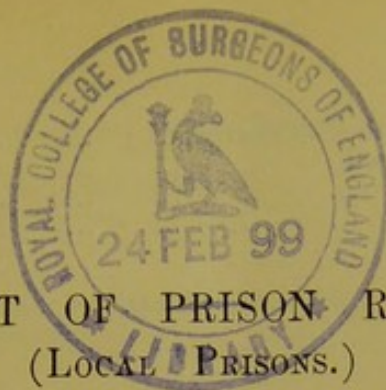
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DRAFT OF PRISON RULES. (LOCAL PRISONS.)

DRAFT OF RULES PROPOSED TO BE MADE UNDER THE
PRISON ACT, 1898.

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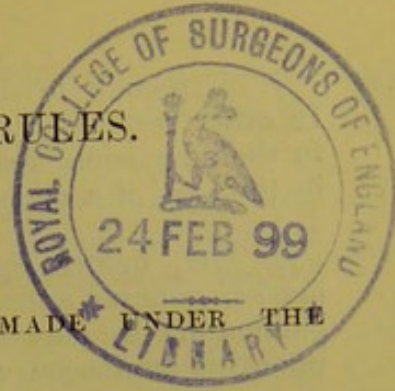
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DRAFT OF PRISON RULES.

(LOCAL PRISONS.)

DRAFT OF RULES PROPOSED TO BE MADE UNDER THE
PRISON ACT, 1898.



PART I.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PRISONS.

Preliminary.

1. The general rules in this Part shall be subject to the special rules as to particular classes of prisoners. Relation of general to special rules.

Buildings and Cells.

2. A cell shall not be used for the separate confinement of a prisoner unless it is certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons to be of such a size, and to be lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner, as may be requisite for health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison. Cells.

3. In every prison an infirmary or proper place for the reception of sick prisoners shall be provided. Infirmary.

4. The wards, cells, and yards where females are confined shall be secured by locks different from those securing the wards, cells, and yards allotted to male prisoners. Locks.

Admission, Discharge, and Removal.

- 5.—(1.) Every prisoner shall be searched on admission and at such times subsequently as may be directed, and all prohibited articles shall be taken from him. Searching.

(2.) The searching of a prisoner shall be conducted with due regard to decency and self-respect, and in as seemly a manner as is consistent with the necessity of discovering any concealed article.

- (3.) No prisoner shall be searched in the presence of another prisoner.

6. All money or other effects brought into the prison by any prisoner, or sent to the prison for his use, which he is not allowed to retain, shall be placed in the custody of the governor, who shall keep an inventory of them. Prisoner's property.

Provisions as to female prisoners.

7. A female prisoner shall be searched by female officers. In other respects the same course shall be pursued in reference to the admission, removal, or discharge of a female prisoner as in the case of a male prisoner.

Record of measurements and other particulars.

8. The name, age, height, weight, features, particular marks, general appearance, and such other measurements and particulars as may be required in regard to a prisoner shall, upon his admission, and from time to time, be recorded in such manner as may be directed.

Photographing of prisoner.

9. Every prisoner may, if required for purposes of justice, be photographed on reception and subsequently; but no copy of the photograph shall be given to any person unless he is officially authorised to receive it.

Medical examination on admission.

10. Every prisoner shall, as soon as possible after his admission, be separately examined by the medical officer, who shall record the state of health of the prisoner, and such other particulars as may be directed.

Medical examination on removal or discharge.

11. Every prisoner shall be examined by the medical officer before being removed to any other prison, or being discharged from prison. No prisoner shall be removed to any other prison unless the medical officer certifies that he is fit for removal; and no prisoner labouring under any acute or dangerous illness shall be discharged from prison until, in the opinion of the medical officer, the discharge is safe, unless the prisoner requires to be discharged.

Bath.

12. Every prisoner shall take a bath on reception, unless it is otherwise directed in any particular case by the governor or medical officer.

Cutaneous disease or vermin.

13. If any prisoner is found to have any cutaneous disease, or to be infested with vermin, means shall be taken effectually to eradicate and destroy the same.

Notification of rules to prisoner.

14. After a prisoner is received at the prison, an abstract of the rules relating to the conduct and treatment of prisoners shall be read over to him, and proper means shall afterwards be taken by the governor for making him acquainted with the purport and effect of those rules.

Removal to or from prison.

15. A prisoner shall be exposed to public view as little as possible while being removed from or to prison. In order to avoid exposure while passing through the public streets, he shall, if necessary, be conveyed in a cab or other closed vehicle.

Release of prisoner on payment of portion of fine.

16. No payment made by a prisoner in part satisfaction of the sum adjudged to be paid by him, in order to obtain the remission of a part of his imprisonment, as provided by section 9 of the Prison Act, 1898, shall be made on Sunday, or on a week-day before 9 a.m. or after 4 p.m.

17. Any prisoner for whose production at any place an order is issued shall, while outside the prison, be kept in the custody of the officers directed to convey him to that place.

Custody of prisoner outside prison.

18. Any gratuity granted to a prisoner on his discharge may be paid through a Prisoners' Aid Society, or in such manner and under such conditions as the Commissioners may order for the purpose of preventing its being misapplied.

Application of gratuity on discharge.

19. The child of a female prisoner may be received into prison with its mother, provided it is at the breast. In all such cases an authority from the committing magistrate for the child's admission should accompany the prisoner on reception. Any child so admitted shall not be taken from its mother until the medical officer of the prison certifies that it is in a fit condition to be removed. When the child has attained the age of nine months the medical officer shall report whether it is desirable or necessary that it should be any longer retained, but except under special circumstances the child shall not be kept in prison after it has arrived at the age of twelve months. Any child so retained may be supplied with clothing at the public expense. Before the discharge of any such child the governor shall ascertain from the relations whether they are willing and in a position to receive it; in the event of their being unable to do so, he shall cause it to be sent to the workhouse of the union in which the mother was apprehended, having previously communicated thereon with the workhouse authorities.

Children of female prisoners.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding.

20. No spirituous liquors of any kind shall be admitted for the use of any prisoner under any pretence whatever, except in pursuance of special rules or of a written order of the medical officer specifying the quantity to be admitted, and the name of the prisoner for whose use it is intended. This rule shall not apply to any stock of spirituous liquors kept in the prison for the use of the infirmary and under the control of the medical officer.

Spirituous liquors.

21. Smoking shall not be allowed in, nor tobacco be introduced into, a prison except by the authority of the Commissioners, or unless specially required for medical reasons, and then only under the written authority of the medical officer, a copy of which he shall enter in his journal.

Smoking of tobacco.

22. Each prisoner shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, according to a scale or scales of diet, in framing which regard shall be had to the sex and employment of the prisoner, and other circumstances which require consideration.

Food.

23. A prisoner who has any complaint to make regarding the diet furnished to him, or who wishes his diet to be weighed or measured for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is supplied with the proper quantity, must make his request as soon as possible after the diet is handed to him, and it will be weighed or measured in his presence, and in that of the officer deputed

Complaints as to diet.

for that purpose. Repeated complaints of a groundless nature made by any prisoner under colour of this rule, with the evident purpose of giving annoyance or trouble, shall be treated as a breach of prison discipline, and the offender will be liable to punishment accordingly.

Special additions to food.

24. Any special addition to the food in the diet scale may, in the case of a prisoner not being a patient in the infirmary, be made only on the written recommendation of the medical officer.

Quality of provisions.

25. The governor shall consult the medical officer respecting the quality of the provisions furnished to the prisoners.

Spirituuous liquors.

26. A prisoner shall not be allowed any wine, beer, or other fermented liquor, except under a written order from the medical officer, to be entered in his journal, specifying the quantity and the name of the prisoner for whose use it is intended, or in pursuance of special rules.

Restrictions as to food, clothing, &c.

27. A prisoner shall not receive any food, clothing, bedding, or necessaries other than the prison allowance, except under special circumstances, or in pursuance of special rules.

Prison dress.

28. Every prisoner shall be provided with a complete prison dress, and shall be required to wear it, unless otherwise provided by special rules.

Return of prisoner's clothes on discharge.

29. On the discharge of a prisoner, his own clothes shall be returned to him unless it has been found necessary to destroy them, in which case he will be provided with clothing.

Occupation of separate cell.

30. Each prisoner shall usually occupy a cell by himself by day and by night (except as otherwise directed). If, for medical reasons or other special circumstances, it is necessary that prisoners be associated, not fewer than three prisoners may be located in one room, in which each shall be supplied with a separate bed.

Clothing and bedding.

31. Every prisoner shall be supplied with sufficient bedding as may be directed, and such additional clothing and bedding may be issued during severe weather, or, in special cases, as the medical officer may deem requisite.

Mattress.

32. Every male prisoner, over 16 years of age and under 60, sentenced to hard labour, shall be required to sleep without a mattress, for the first 14 days of his sentence, unless the medical officer shall order otherwise. He shall not be deprived of a mattress for the rest of his sentence, except as a punishment.

Cleanliness.

Rules as to cleanliness.

33.—(1.) A prisoner shall be required to keep himself clean and decent in his person, and to conform to such regulations as may be laid down for that purpose.

(2.) The hair of a female prisoner shall not be cut without her consent, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the

medical officer deems it requisite on the ground of health, and the hair of a male prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for purposes of health and cleanliness.

(3.) Every prisoner shall obey such regulations as regards washing, bathing, and hair cutting, as may be from time to time prescribed with a view to the maintenance of health and cleanliness.

(4.) A prisoner shall not be stripped or bathed in the presence of any other prisoner.

(5.) Each prisoner shall keep his cell, utensils, books, and other articles issued for his use, and his clothing and bedding, clean and neatly arranged, and shall clean and sweep the yards, passages, and other parts of the prison as may be directed.

Classification and Remission.

34. All convicted prisoners, except offenders of the first and second divisions, shall be classified as follows:—

Classification
of prisoners.

(a.) Star class, to consist of prisoners who have not been previously convicted of serious crime, or who are not habitually criminal or of corrupt habits.

(b.) Ordinary class, to consist of prisoners who have been previously convicted of serious crime, or who are habitual criminals or of corrupt habits.

(c.) Juvenile offenders.

35.—(1.) A system of progressive stages shall be established with specific privileges attached to each stage, and every prisoner shall have the opportunity of profiting by this system.

Progressive
stages.

(2.) A prisoner while in any stage shall be entitled to every privilege attached to that stage, unless he forfeits any privilege as provided by this rule.

(3.) The promotion of a prisoner from one stage to another shall be gained by industry, but it may be postponed for idleness or misconduct, or he may be removed to a lower stage, or he may forfeit any of the privileges of his stage.

36.—(1.) A daily record of the industry of every prisoner shall be kept in marks, the award of which shall be carefully supervised by the governor and deputy governor, and every prisoner shall, as a condition of becoming eligible for remission, earn the required number of marks, and, in addition, any marks he may have forfeited for misconduct.

Record of
industry.

(2.) Every prisoner shall also be required to earn, as a condition of obtaining promotion to a higher stage, the number of marks assigned to his existing stage, and, in addition, any marks forfeited for stage.

(3.) Marks for remission of sentence, not earned by industry, in consequence of physical or mental weakness, or illness, shall

be granted in every case where it is certified by the medical officer that the illness was actual and not feigned, or was not the result of misconduct.

Remission of sentence.

37. A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or cumulative sentences, for a period exceeding six calendar months, shall be eligible, by special industry and good conduct, to earn a remission of a portion of his imprisonment not exceeding one-fourth of the period remaining after he has served six calendar months, and on his discharge he shall be furnished with a certificate by the governor that he has been released under Section 8 of the Prison Act, 1898.

Employment.

Restrictions on employment of prisoners.

38. A prisoner may be employed in the service of the prison, but shall not be employed in the discipline thereof, or in the service of any officer or servant thereof, or in the service or education of any other prisoner.

Hard labour.

39.—(1.) Every male prisoner, not being a juvenile offender, if sentenced to hard labour, shall, for 28 days, or for the whole of his sentence, if it is less than 28 days, be employed in strict separation on hard bodily or hard manual labour, provided that no prisoner shall be so employed for more than ten or less than six hours per diem, exclusive of meals. If his sentence is more than 28 days, he shall, after that period, provided his conduct and industry are good, be employed on labour of a less hard description in association if practicable, and shall be eligible for all the privileges of the progressive stage system. Provided that no prisoner shall be required to perform any labour of any description unless certified by the medical officer to be fit for such labour.

(2.) An aged prisoner in weak health, or any prisoner suffering from physical or mental infirmity, likely to be aggravated by cellular isolation shall be employed on such work and in such way as the medical officer may direct.

Imprisonment without hard labour.

40. A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour shall be required to work, during such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed, unless the medical officer certifies that he is unfit for such labour; and shall be liable to punishment for neglect of work. He shall from the beginning of his sentence be employed on some useful industry for the purpose of which he may, if necessary, be associated, and he shall be entitled to such privileges as can be gained by industry with good conduct under the Progressive Stage System.

All labour if possible to be productive.

41. The labour of all prisoners shall, if possible, be productive, and the trades and industries taught and carried on shall, if practicable, be such as may fit the prisoner to earn his livelihood on release.

42. Every female prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall be kept at labour during such number of hours not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day as may be prescribed, unless the medical officer certifies that she is unfit for such labour, regard being had to any advice or suggestions that members of the Visiting Committee or Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society are able to offer on the subject.

Labour for females.

43.—(1.) On Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and General Fast or Thanksgiving Days, the employment of a prisoner shall be confined to what is strictly necessary for the service of the prison.

Employment on Sundays, &c.

(2.) A prisoner who is a Jew shall not be compelled to labour on his Sabbath or on such days of Festival as may be prescribed.

44. The medical officer shall from time to time examine the prisoners sentenced to hard labour during the time of their being so employed, and shall enter in his journal the name of any prisoner whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at labour, and thereupon that prisoner shall not again be employed at such labour until the medical officer certifies that he is fit for such employment.

Medical examination of hard labour prisoners.

Health.

45. A prisoner, when employed in cellular or indoor work, shall, when practicable, be permitted to take exercise daily in the open air for an hour, or for any longer period which the medical officer may deem necessary for his health, having regard to the nature of the work and the state of health of any particular prisoner. Means shall be provided, if possible, for exercise to take place, in wet weather, under cover.

Exercise.

Religious Instruction.

46. Notice of the nomination of a chaplain to a prison shall, within one month after it has taken place, be transmitted to the bishop of the diocese in which the prison is situate; and no chaplain shall officiate in any prison until he has obtained a licence for that purpose from the bishop, nor for any longer time than while the licence continues in force.

Notice to and licence from bishop in case of appointment of chaplain.

47.—(1.) A form of service, selected from the liturgy of the Established Church, shall be read daily by the chaplain, or, in his absence, by the governor or such other person as may be approved by the Commissioners, and at such times as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

Prayers and religious services.

(2.) The chaplain shall read prayers and preach a sermon in the chapel or other appointed place, both morning and evening, on every Sunday in the year, and also on every Christmas Day and Good Friday, and on every day appointed for a general fast or thanksgiving, at such hours as may be prescribed.

(3.) The chaplain shall administer the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on suitable occasions to such prisoners as shall be desirous, and as he may deem to be in a proper frame of mind to receive the same.

(4.) Prisoners shall attend prayers or religious services whenever performed, unless allowed by the governor to be absent for sufficient reason, or unless their attendance is dispensed with by the Visiting Committee or the Commissioners. This rule shall not apply to any prisoner who is attended or visited by a minister of a church or persuasion differing from the Established Church. And no prisoner shall be compelled to attend any religious service held or performed, or any religious instruction given, by the chaplain, minister, or religious instructor of a church or persuasion to which the prisoner does not belong.

Duty to communicate abuses.

48. The chaplain shall at once communicate to the governor, and if necessary to the Commissioners, any abuse or impropriety in the prison which may come to his knowledge.

Duty to keep a journal.

49. The chaplain shall keep a journal of occurrences of importance connected with his duties, and shall enter therein such matters and keep such other records and make such reports as may be ordered.

Annual and periodical reports.

50. The chaplain shall, as soon as possible after the 31st March in each year, send to the Commissioners a report, with reference to the year ended on that day, on the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, the result of the instruction given in the schools, and such other matters belonging to his department as he may be desired to report on. He shall report periodically, and from time to time, for the information of the Commissioners, on such points connected with his department as he may think it desirable to bring before them, or as they direct. He may at any time offer any suggestion for improvements or for the advantage of the service, and need not reserve it for his annual report.

Daily attendance at prison.

51. The chaplain shall attend the prison daily, recording in his journal the times of his arrival and departure, as well as of his presence in the chapel, and the duties he performed.

Duties of chaplain as to prisoners

52.—(1.) The chaplain shall see and admonish the prisoners on admission and discharge. It shall also be his duty to see each prisoner individually from time to time during the period of his sentence, and he shall use his best endeavours to promote the reformation of the prisoners under his spiritual charge.

(2.) The chaplain shall read prayers to the sick in the infirmary daily, and shall daily visit any prisoner under punishment.

(3.) The chaplain is expected to allot a considerable portion of his time to visiting, admonishing, and instructing the prisoners, and shall attend at all reasonable times any prisoners who may require spiritual advice and assistance.

(4.) This rule does not apply to prisoners who are visited by a prison minister.

53. The chaplain shall read the burial service at the funeral of any prisoner of the Established Church who may die in the prison, in case provision for the reading of such service is not otherwise made.

Reading of
burial
service.

54. The chaplain shall in conjunction with the governor use his best endeavours to provide for the employment of prisoners on discharge.

Duty as to
employment
on discharge.

55. The chaplain shall pay particular attention to a prisoner under orders for execution or committed on a charge punishable with death.

Duty as to
prisoners
under capital
charge or
sentence.

56. In case of absence from the prison on leave, the chaplain shall name a substitute, to be approved by a Commissioner. He may, subject to the approval of a Commissioner, accept the occasional assistance of a clergyman in the discharge of any part of his duties in the chapel, inserting the name of that clergyman in his journal.

Substitute.

57. The chaplain shall conform to the rules and regulations of the prison, and shall not interfere with the working of them as regards the safe custody, discipline, and labour of the prisoners, but shall support the governor in the maintenance thereof.

Duty to
conform to
rules.

58. The assistant chaplain shall act under the orders of the chaplain, and shall be competent to perform any duty required to be performed by the chaplain, and when either the chaplain or assistant chaplain is absent from the prison, the other shall perform his duties. Subject as aforesaid, the rules as to the chaplain shall apply also to the assistant chaplain.

Assistant
chaplain.

59. If any prisoner who is of a religious persuasion different from that of the Established Church specially so requests, the governor shall permit a minister of that persuasion to visit him at proper and reasonable times, under regulations approved by the Commissioners. The governor shall cause such prisoners to be made acquainted with this privilege on their admission.

Visits by
ministers of
particular
denomina-
tions.

60. A minister appointed under the Prison Ministers Act, 1863 (in these rules referred to as a prison minister), may, when absent on leave, or from any unavoidable cause, appoint a substitute with the consent of a Commissioner.

Power for
prison
minister to
appoint
substitute.

61. A prison minister shall be made acquainted with the names of all prisoners of his persuasion, and with such other particulars respecting them as are necessary for the performance of his duties.

Information
to be given
to prison
minister.

62. Convenient hours shall be appropriated by the governor during which a prison minister shall have access to prisoners of his persuasion for the purpose of affording to them religious instruction, but he shall not hold communication with any prisoners other than those of his own persuasion.

Access by
prison
minister to
prisoners.

Performance
of Divine
Service.

63. A prison minister shall perform Divine Service at such times as may be appointed, if it appears to the Commissioners that there is a substantial number of prisoners to attend and the circumstances of the prison admit of the necessary arrangements for the purpose being made.

Duties of
prison
minister as
to prisoners.

64.—(1.) A prison minister shall, so far as practicable, see and admonish every prisoner of his persuasion, both on admission and on discharge.

(2.) A prison minister shall visit the sick prisoners of his persuasion, and those who are under punishment or under special discipline, as the exigencies of each case may require.

(3.) A prison minister shall pay particular attention to a prisoner of his persuasion under order for execution or committed on a charge punishable with death.

Powers as to
books.

65. A prison minister shall have access to the catalogue of books to be issued to prisoners, and no book to which he makes objection shall be issued to any prisoner of his persuasion.

Conformity
to rules.

66. A prison minister shall himself conform to the rules of the prison, and shall not interfere with the working of them, as regards the security, discipline, and labour of the prisoners, but shall support the governor in the maintenance of discipline and order.

Rules as to
books and
printed
papers.

67. No books or printed papers shall be admitted into any prison for circulation among the prisoners unless approved by the Commissioners; and no books or printed papers intended for the religious instruction of prisoners belonging to the Established Church shall be admitted without the concurrence of the chaplain; provided that if there is a difference of opinion between the chaplain and the Commissioners with respect to books or printed papers proposed to be admitted for the religious instruction of a prisoner belonging to the Established Church, a reference may be made by the Commissioners to the bishop of the diocese, whose decision on this class of books or printed papers shall be final. Subject to the permission of the Commissioners as aforesaid, all books or printed papers admitted into any prison for the religious instruction of prisoners belonging to any other persuasion, and who are visited by a minister of that persuasion, shall be approved by that minister. The governor shall keep a catalogue of all books and printed papers admitted into the prison.

Supply of
Bible and
prayer book.

68. Each prisoner shall be furnished with a Bible and prayer book, such as is approved for the denomination to which he belongs.

Instruction.

Provision for
instruction.

69.—(1.) Provision shall be made in every prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, during such hours and to such extent as may be appointed. It

will be the duty of the chaplain to give daily his personal superintendence to that instruction.

(2.) Every prisoner eligible for instruction shall be kept from labour and be under instruction for not less than four hours in each week.

70.—(1.) A library shall be provided in each prison, consisting of books sanctioned by the Commissioners, and no books other than those supplied to the prison library shall be permitted for the use of prisoners, except in pursuance of special authority.

Library books and books of instruction.

(2.) A prisoner, during the first month of his sentence, shall be allowed books of instruction in addition to the usual religious books.

(3.) A prisoner after the first month of his sentence shall, in addition to the usual books of instruction, secular and religious, be allowed library books, and the frequent exchange of such books shall be allowed according to his conduct and industry.

71. Prisoners who do not do their best to profit by the instruction afforded them may be deprived of any privileges in the same way as if they had been idle or negligent at labour.

Penalties for failure to profit by instruction

Visits and Communications.

72.—(1.) Communications between prisoners and their friends by visits and letters will be allowed in accordance with the following rules, subject to restrictions imposed for the maintenance of discipline and order in the prison.

General provisions as to visits and letters.

(2.) A prisoner will not be allowed to communicate with his friends when not entitled to do so by the rules, except by special permission; but, under urgent or pressing circumstances not admitting of delay, the governor may grant permission, which he shall record in his journal.

(3.) A convicted prisoner, after two months of the term of his sentence have expired, shall, provided his conduct and industry have been satisfactory, be allowed to communicate with his relatives and respectable friends by letter, and to be visited by them in the prison, and this privilege shall be gradually increased according to his conduct and industry until the interval shall be reduced to one month. Not more than three persons shall be admitted to visit a prisoner at one time. No other person shall be allowed to communicate with a prisoner except by special authority. These privileges may be forfeited at any time for misconduct or breach of regulations of the prison.

(4.) In addition to the above privileges, the governor may allow any prisoner entitled to a visit to write a letter and receive a reply in lieu of such visit, should his friends be unable to visit him; and also to allow any prisoner to write a special letter and to receive a reply under any of the following circumstances:—

(a.) The death of a near relative.

(b.) To give instructions as to his business or family affairs of an urgent nature.

(c.) To make arrangements for obtaining employment or assistance from friends on release.

(5.) The governor may at any time communicate to a prisoner, or to his friends, any matter of importance to such prisoner, in case he should not be entitled to write or receive a letter.

(6.) A barrister or solicitor conducting any legal proceedings, civil or criminal, in which a prisoner is a party, or *bonâ fide* acting as a legal adviser to the prisoner, in any legal business, will be allowed to see the prisoner with reference to such business, in the sight, but not in the hearing of an officer.

(7.) Male prisoners shall be visited in the presence of a male officer; female prisoners in the presence of a female officer.

(8.) No person shall be allowed to visit a prisoner on a Sunday, except in cases of emergency.

Powers of
governor as
to visitors.

73.—(1.) The governor may demand the name and address of any visitor to a prisoner; and when he has ground for suspicion may search or cause to be searched male visitors, and may direct a female officer to search female visitors, the search not to be in the presence of any prisoner or of another visitor; and, in case of any visitor refusing to be searched, the governor may deny him or her admission. The governor shall enter in his journal the grounds of any such proceeding, with the particulars thereof.

(2.) If there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person who comes to the prison for the purpose of seeing a prisoner brings in or takes out any articles for an improper purpose, or contrary to the prison rules, or that his conduct may tend to subvert the discipline or good order necessary to be maintained in the prison, the governor may suspend his visit and remove him from the prison, duly recording the fact in his journal, and reporting it to the Commissioners.

Visits by
officers of
police.

74. An officer of police may visit prisoners for the purpose of identification, on production of an order from the proper police or magisterial authority.

Prisoner's
letters.

75. Every letter to or from a prisoner shall be read by the governor or deputy governor; and if the contents are objectionable, it shall not be forwarded, or the objectionable part shall be erased according to discretion.

Communica-
tions by
prisoner in
default of
payment of
money.

76. Any person committed to prison in default of the payment of any sum which in pursuance of any conviction or order he is required to pay, shall be allowed to communicate by letter with and to see any of his friends at any reasonable time for the *bonâ fide* purpose of providing for the payment which would procure his release from prison.

Intercourse
between
prisoners.

77. The governor shall, subject to the provisions of these rules, prevent all intercourse or communication between the prisoners, so far as the conduct of the business of the prison, or

the labour of the prisoners, will permit, and shall take care that all intercourse or communication between them is conducted in such a manner only as he may direct. But the privilege of talking may be given after a certain period, as a reward for good conduct, on certain days for a limited time and under reasonable supervision, to such long-sentence prisoners as have conducted themselves well and who desire the privilege and are not deemed unsuitable for it.

Offences and Punishments.

78. No punishment or privation of any kind shall be awarded to a prisoner by any officer of the prison except the governor, or, in his absence, the officer appointed to act for him. Persons authorised to award punishments.

79. A prisoner shall be guilty of an offence against prison discipline if he— Offences against prison discipline.

- (1.) Disobeys any order of the governor or of any other officer, or any prison regulation.
- (2.) Treats with disrespect any officer or servant of the prison, or any visitor, or any person employed in connexion with the prison or works.
- (3.) Is idle, careless, or negligent at work, or refuses to work.
- (4.) Is absent without leave from divine service, or prayers, or school instruction.
- (5.) Behaves irreverently at divine service or prayers.
- (6.) Swears, curses, or uses any abusive, insolent, threatening, or other improper language.
- (7.) Is indecent in language, act, or gesture.
- (8.) Commits a common assault upon another prisoner.
- (9.) Converses or holds intercourse with another prisoner without authority.
- (10.) Sings, whistles, or makes any unnecessary noise, or gives any unnecessary trouble.
- (11.) Leaves his cell or other appointed location, or his place of work, without permission.
- (12.) In any way disfigures or damages any part of the prison, or any article to which he may have access.
- (13.) Commits any nuisance.
- (14.) Has in his cell or possession any article he is not allowed to have.
- (15.) Gives to or receives from any prisoner any article whatever without leave.
- (16.) In any other way offends against good order and discipline.
- (17.) Attempts to do any of the foregoing things.

Powers of
governor as
to offences
against
prison
discipline.

80. The governor may examine any person touching any alleged offence against prison discipline, and determine thereupon and punish the offence.

Punishments
which may
be imposed
by governor.

81. For any offence with which the governor is competent to deal, he may order a prisoner to be punished by—

- (a.) Close confinement for any period not exceeding three days.
- (b.) No. 1 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding three days; No. 2 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 21 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries; No. 3 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 42 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries.
- (c.) Reduction from a higher stage to a lower stage or postponement of promotion to a higher stage for a period not exceeding 14 days.
- (d.) Deprivation of mattress for any period not exceeding three days for idleness or refusing to work.
- (e.) Forfeiture of remission of sentence for a period not exceeding seven days.

Powers of
visiting com-
mittee as to
offences
against
prison
discipline

82. If any prisoner is charged with any serious or repeated offence for which the punishment the governor is authorised to inflict is deemed insufficient, or is charged with any offences with the aggravations mentioned in this rule, the governor shall, without loss of time, report the same to the visiting committee, or one of them, who is empowered after inquiry into the same on oath, to determine concerning any matter so reported to him, and to order the offender to be punished. The offences referred to above are—

- (1.) Personal violence to a fellow prisoner.
- (2.) Grossly offensive or abusive language to any officer or servant of the prison.
- (3.) Wilfully or wantonly breaking the prison windows, or otherwise destroying the prison property.
- (4.) When under punishment, wilfully making a disturbance tending to interrupt the order and discipline of the prison.
- (5.) Any other act of gross misconduct or insubordination requiring to be suppressed by extraordinary means.
- (6.) Escaping or attempting to escape from prison.

Punishments
which may
be imposed
by visiting
committee.

83. The visiting committee or one of them may order a prisoner to be punished by—

- (a.) Close confinement for a period not exceeding 14 days.
- (b.) No. 1 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 15 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries.

- (c.) No. 2 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 42 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries.
- (d.) No. 3 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 84 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries.
- (e.) Reduction from a higher stage to a lower stage or postponement of promotion to a higher stage for a period not exceeding 28 days.
- (f.) Forfeiture of remission of sentence for a period not exceeding 14 days.

84. (a) If any prisoner is charged with—

Corporal
Punishment.

(1.) Mutiny or incitement to mutiny.

(2.) Gross personal violence to any officer or servant of the prison,

the governor shall, without loss of time, report the same to the Visiting Committee, and the chairman thereof shall specially summon and cause not less than three members of such Committee to assemble and inquire into the charges in the manner provided by Section 5 of the Prison Act, 1898: and such members are empowered to determine concerning the matter and to order the offender to be punished under their powers set forth in rule 83, or, in the case of a male prisoner under sentence of penal servitude, or convicted of felony, or sentenced to hard labour, by corporal punishment, in addition to or in lieu of any of those punishments.

(b.) Whenever an order for corporal punishment is made, the authorities by whom the order is made shall forthwith furnish to the Commissioners, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a copy of the notes of evidence, and a report of the sentence and of the grounds on which it was passed; and such order shall not be carried into effect until it has been confirmed by the Secretary of State.

85. A prisoner shall not be punished until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charges and evidence against him and of making his defence.

Opportunities
for defence.

86. The governor shall enter in the punishment book a statement of the nature of any offence punished by him or the visiting committee with the addition of the name of the offender, the date of the offence, and the punishment inflicted, and the record shall be submitted to the Commissioners for review at the end of every week.

Record of
punishments.

87. Dietary punishment shall not be inflicted on any prisoner, nor shall he be placed in close confinement, nor shall corporal punishment be inflicted, unless the medical officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit condition of health to undergo the punishment.

Medical
certificates.

Duties of
governor
and medical
officer as to
punishments.

88. All corporal punishments within the prison shall be attended by the governor and the medical officer. The medical officer shall give such orders for preventing injury to health as he may deem necessary, and it shall be the duty of the governor to carry them into effect, and the governor shall enter in the punishment book the hour at which the punishment is inflicted, the number of lashes or strokes ordered, and any orders which he or the medical officer may have given on the occasion.

Rules as to
corporal
punishment.

89. Corporal punishment, in the case of a prisoner over 18 years of age, shall be inflicted either with a cat-o'-nine-tails or with a birch rod, and in the case of a prisoner under 18 years of age, with a birch rod. The instrument in either case shall be of a pattern approved by the Secretary of State.

Number of
lashes.

90. The number of lashes or strokes inflicted on a prisoner over 18 years of age shall not exceed 36, or, on a prisoner under 18 years of age, 18.

Entry of
order.

91. The order for corporal punishment shall be duly entered in the prescribed manner, and the number of lashes or strokes, and the instrument with which they are to be inflicted shall in all cases be stated in the order.

Use of irons.

92.—(1.) No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint by the governor of any prison, except in case of urgent necessity, and when necessary for the purposes of restraint, and the particulars of every case shall be forthwith entered in the governor's journal, and notice forthwith given thereof to one of the visiting committee; and no prisoner shall be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint for more than 24 hours without an order in writing from a member of the visiting committee specifying the cause thereof, and the time during which the prisoner is to be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint, which order shall be preserved by the governor as his warrant.

(2.) Irons or other means of restraint shall not be used except of such patterns and in such manner as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

(3.) No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint as a punishment.

Prisoners under Sentence of Death.

Rules as to
prisoner
under
sentence of
death.

93. Every prisoner under warrant or order for execution shall immediately on his arrival in the prison after sentence, be searched by or by the orders of the governor, and all articles shall be taken from him which the governor deems dangerous or inexpedient to leave in his possession. He shall be confined in a cell apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed by day and by night under the constant charge of an officer. He shall

be allowed such a dietary and amount of exercise as the governor, with the approval of the Commissioners, may direct. The chaplain shall have free access to every such prisoner, unless the prisoner is of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church, and is visited by a minister of that persuasion, in which case the minister of that persuasion shall have free access to him. With the above exceptions, no person, not being a member of the visiting committee or an officer of the prison, shall have access to the prisoner except in pursuance of an order from a Prison Commissioner or member of the visiting committee.

94. During the preparation for an execution, and the time of the execution, no person shall enter the prison unless legally entitled to do so.

Exclusion of strangers from prison before and during execution.

95.—(1.) A prisoner under sentence of death may be visited by such of his relations, friends, and legal advisers as he desires to see, and are authorised to visit him by an order in writing from a member of the visiting committee.

Visits and conferences.

(2.) If any person makes it appear to a member of the visiting committee that he has important business to transact with a prisoner under sentence of death, that member may grant permission in writing to that person to have a conference with the prisoner.

Prison Officers.

96. Every officer of a prison shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Secretary of State.

Tenure of office.

97. An officer shall not have any pecuniary or other dealing whatsoever with or on behalf of any prisoner, or employ any prisoner on his private account.

Dealings with prisoners.

98. An officer shall not allow any prisoner under his charge to be employed, directly or indirectly, for the private benefit or advantage of any person, or in any way not in conformity to the prison rules.

Duties as to employment of prisoners.

99. An officer of a prison shall not sell or let, nor allow to be sold or let, nor be interested in the selling or letting of, any article to any prisoner.

Prohibition of sale to prisoners.

100. An officer shall not directly or indirectly have any interest in any contract for the supply of the prison; nor shall he receive, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatsoever, any fee or gratuity or present from any contractor, or person tendering any contract with the establishment, or from any person whatever in relation to anything connected with the service of any prison.

Contracts.

101. No officer of a prison shall at any time receive any money, fee, or gratuity of any kind for the admission of any visitors to the prison or to prisoners, or from or on behalf of any prisoner, on any pretext whatever.

Gratuities.

Provisions
as to female
prisoners.

102. Female prisoners shall in all cases be attended by female officers. A male officer shall not enter a prison or division of a prison appropriated to female prisoners except on duty, nor unless accompanied by a female officer.

Obligation
to obey
directions.

103. All officers of the prison shall obey the directions of the governor, subject to the prison rules, and all subordinate officers shall perform such duties as may be directed by the governor, with the sanction of the Commissioners, and the duties of each subordinate officer shall be inserted in a book to be kept by him.

Duties as to
custody of
prisoners.

104. An officer shall not be absent from the prison without leave from the governor. He shall use the utmost vigilance to insure the safe custody of the prisoners, and shall not take any key of the prison outside the gate.

Subordinate
officers.

105.—(1.) A subordinate officer shall not receive any visitors within the prison without permission of the governor.

(2.) A subordinate officer shall frequently examine the state of the cells, bedding, locks, bolts, &c., and shall seize all prohibited articles, and deliver them to the governor forthwith.

Officers'
quarters.

106.—(1.) Every officer shall occupy such quarters as may be assigned to him.

(2.) If an officer is discharged or dismissed, or resigns, he shall immediately give up the quarters he has occupied. Any officer who occupies quarters shall at any time vacate them if required to do so. On the death of an officer, his family shall give up the quarters when required to do so.

(3.) An officer occupying Government quarters shall not keep a shop or a school or let lodgings therein, nor shall any subordinate officer permit any person not being a regular member of his family to remain for the night in his quarters without the permission of the governor, which permission the governor shall record in his journal.

Gatekeeper.

107. The officer acting as gate keeper shall examine all articles carried into or out of the prison, and may stop any person suspected of bringing in spirits or other prohibited articles into the prison, or of carrying out any property belonging to the prison, giving immediate notice thereof to the governor.

General
duties of
officers.

108. It is the duty of all officers to treat prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances, at the same time being firm in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the prison. The great object of reclaiming the criminal should always be kept in view by all officers, and they should strive to acquire a moral influence over the prisoners by performing their duties conscientiously, but without harshness. They should especially try to raise the

prisoners' minds to a proper feeling of moral obligation, by the example of their own uniform regard to truth and integrity, even in the smallest matters.

109. An officer shall without delay inform the governor of any prisoner who desires to see him, or to make any complaint or to prefer any request to him or to any superior authority.

Duty to give information to governor.

110. It is the duty of every officer to direct the attention of the governor to any prisoner who appears to be out of health, although he does not complain, or whose state of mind appears to be deserving of special notice and care, in order that the opinion and instructions of the medical officer may be taken on the case.

Duties as to prisoners out of health.

111.—(1.) Officers shall at all times carefully watch the prisoners in their various movements and employments, shall give the necessary directions thereon, and shall use the utmost alacrity and vigilance to promote industry, and to maintain order and silence among them, and to prevent the escape of any prisoner.

Duties as to supervision.

(2.) Officers shall carefully observe the character, habits, and industry of the prisoners under their charge, and shall carefully and impartially keep such records as may be ordered, and shall afford at all times to their superiors unreserved information on such subjects.

112.—(1.) An officer shall not strike a prisoner unless compelled to do so in self-defence.

Rules as to striking prisoners or using force or inflicting punishment.

(2.) In any case in which the application of force to a prisoner is needful, no more force than is necessary shall be used.

(3.) An officer shall not inflict any punishment or privation of any kind upon any prisoner unless ordered by the governor.

113. An officer shall not fail, on any pretence whatever, through favour or mistaken notions of kindness, to make an immediate report to the governor, or other his superior officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of orders.

Duties as to reporting misconduct.

114.—(1.) An officer shall not allow any familiarity on the part of a prisoner towards himself or any other officer or servant of the prison; nor shall he on any account speak of his duties, or of any matters of discipline or prison arrangement, within the hearing of a prisoner.

Familiarity with prisoners or intercourse with their friends forbidden.

(2.) An officer shall not speak to a prisoner unnecessarily, nor shall he, by word, gesture, or demeanour, do anything which may tend to irritate any prisoner.

(3.) An officer shall not correspond with or hold any intercourse with the friends or relatives of any prisoner, unless expressly authorised by the governor.

115.—(1.) An officer shall not make any unauthorised communication concerning the prison or prisoners to any person whatever, and shall not without authority communicate to the

Communication as to prisoners or prison matters forbidden.

public press information derived from official sources or connected with his duties or the prison, and any such communication by an officer without authority will be regarded as a breach of confidence and will render him liable to dismissal.

(2.) An officer shall not publish a book on matters relating to the prison department without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Duties as to
rules and
orders.

116. An officer will be held responsible for being fully acquainted with the rules and orders relating to his duties. He shall strictly conform to and obey the orders of the governor in every respect, and shall assist him in maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners.

Duty to
superiors.

117. Every officer shall treat members of the visiting committee with the greatest courtesy and respect, and shall at all times treat his superiors with respect. He shall be respectful to the authorities of other departments of Government, and shall afford all proper assistance to those with whom his duty calls on him to co-operate; taking care, in so doing, not to lose sight of the rules and regulations of the prison, or of the special orders he may receive from the prison authorities.

Appeal
against
decision.

118. An officer desiring to appeal against any decision which affects him, or wishing to bring any matter before superior authority, shall without unnecessary delay state his complaint to the governor, for the consideration of the Commissioners.

Duty when
under
suspension.

119. An officer who is suspended from duty for misconduct shall immediately give up his keys and quit the prison, but shall afterwards attend daily at the prison at such hour as the governor may appoint until otherwise directed.

Tobacco and
spirituous
liquors.

120. An officer shall not use tobacco or spirituous or fermented liquors within the prison walls, except under such restrictions as to time and place as may be laid down by the governor, and approved by a Commissioner.

Prohibited
articles.

121. If an officer, contrary to orders, brings in or carries out, or endeavours to bring in or carry out, or knowingly allows to be brought in or carried out, to or for any prisoner, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, letters, papers, or other articles whatsoever, he shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the governor of the prison, who shall report the offence to the Commissioners.

Purchases
from con-
tractor.

122. An officer may, if the terms of the contract permit it, purchase from any contractor provisions for the use of himself and his family at the contract rates.

Governor.

Residence.

123. The governor shall reside in the house assigned to him.

Duty to
conform to
law, rules,
&c., and to
supervise
officers.

124. The governor shall strictly conform to the law relating to prisons and to the prison rules, and shall be responsible for the due observance of them by others. He shall observe the conduct of the prison officers, and enforce on each of them the due execution of his duties, and shall not permit any subordinate officer to

be employed in any private capacity, either for any other officer of the prison or for any prisoner.

125. The governor, in case of misconduct, may suspend any subordinate officer, and shall report the particulars without delay to the Commissioners.

Power to suspend officers.

126.—(1.) The governor shall visit and inspect daily the wards, cells, yards, and divisions of the prison, also the bake-house, kitchen, and workshops, and every cell or other place in which any prisoner is undergoing punishment or special discipline or charged with any offence, and, as far as practicable, shall see every prisoner once at least in every 24 hours. It shall be his duty to visit daily all prisoners while employed at labour, and see that they are industrious and that all orders respecting the application of labour are duly enforced; and in default of such daily visits and inspections, he shall state in his journal how far he has omitted them, and the cause thereof.

Duties as to inspecting prison and prisoners.

(2.) When visiting the prison in which female prisoners are kept, the governor shall be attended by a female officer.

127. The governor shall take every precaution to prevent the escape of prisoners, and shall take care that all officers are well instructed as to their duties and responsibilities in this respect and vigilant in fulfilling them.

Duties as to precautions to prevent escape.

128. The governor shall require reports to be made to him accounting for all prisoners in his custody night and morning at the closing and opening of the prison respectively, at such hours as they go to and return from labour, and at such other times as may be necessary.

Duties as to requiring reports.

129. The governor shall assure himself that all gates are locked at the proper times, and that all keys of the prison are kept in the authorised place or in the possession of the authorised officers, and he shall not allow any key of the prison to be taken outside the gate.

Duties as to locking up of gates and custody of keys.

130. The governor and the deputy governor shall, each at least once during the week, go through every part of the prison at an uncertain hour of the night; which visits, with the hour and state of the prison at the time, the governor shall record in his journal.

Duties as to night visits.

131. If the governor omits to perform any duty or routine prescribed he shall record the omission in his journal with the cause thereof.

Omission of any duty to be recorded in journal.

132.—(1.) The governor shall cause an abstract, approved by the Secretary of State, of the regulations relating to the treatment and conduct of prisoners, with a copy of the prison dietaries (printed in legible characters), to be posted in each cell, and shall read them or cause them to be read to every prisoner who cannot read within 24 hours after his admission.

Duties as to making prisoners acquainted with rules.

(2.) The governor shall take an early opportunity of seeing all prisoners after their admission, and satisfying himself that they understand the rules and regulations to which they are required to conform, the privileges they may gain by industry and good conduct, and the consequences of idleness and misconduct.

Duty to call attention of medical officer to prisoners requiring his attention.

133.—(1.) The governor shall without delay call the attention of the medical officer to any prisoner whose state of mind or body appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect the written directions of the medical officer respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such prisoner.

(2.) The governor shall notify to the medical officer, without delay, the illness of any officer or prisoner, and shall furnish to him daily a list of the prisoners reported sick in the prison.

Duty to provide chaplain and medical officer with list of prisoners under punishment.

134. The governor shall daily provide for the chaplain and the medical officer a list of prisoners under punishment.

Duty to visit infirmary daily.

135. The governor shall visit the infirmary daily, and see all prisoners therein, and shall take care that proper arrangements are made for the safe custody of the sick prisoners, and that discipline is maintained, so far as is consistent with the medical treatment prescribed for them. He shall on all occasions support the medical officer in the performance of his duties.

Duty as to notice of death of prisoner.

136. Upon the death of a prisoner the governor shall give immediate notice thereof to the coroner having jurisdiction, also to the visiting committee, the Commissioners, and the nearest relative of the deceased, where practicable.

Duties as to inquest.

137.—(1.) The governor shall see that no officer of the prison, nor any prisoner, nor any person who is under contract to supply anything for the service of the prison, is a juror on any inquest held on the body of a prisoner who has died in his custody.

(2.) The governor shall supply to the coroner the name of any prisoner who tenders his evidence in the case of an inquest about to be held on the body of any prisoner.

(3.) The governor shall report to the Commissioners in respect of any inquest on a prisoner the finding of the jury or other circumstances which may occur at the inquest.

Duties as to reporting cases of mental or physical disorder.

138. The governor shall, without delay, report to the Commissioners any case of insanity or apparent insanity occurring among the prisoners, or any case in which the medical officer is of opinion that the life of any prisoner will be endangered by further imprisonment, or that any sick prisoner will not survive his sentence, or is totally and permanently unfit for prison discipline, or has reason to believe that the mental state of any prisoner is becoming impaired or enfeebled by continued imprisonment.

Duties as to books and records.

139.—(1.) The governor shall keep and be responsible for such books and records as may from time to time be prescribed.

(2.) The governor shall enter in a book, called the "governor's order book," all his orders relative to the management and discipline of the prison, and shall cause such orders to be communicated to the proper officers.

140. The governor shall keep the prescribed records of the conduct of officers, and may fine subordinate officers and servants in any amount not exceeding five shillings, for neglect of duty or other offence against the prison rules; and the fines shall be applied as may be directed by the Commissioners.

Power to
fine officers.

141.—(1.) The governor shall not, without permission in writing from a Commissioner, be absent from the prison for a night, except from unavoidable necessity. If from unavoidable necessity he is absent for a night, and has not been able to obtain leave for such absence, he shall at once inform the Commissioners of the fact and the cause of it, and shall record it in his journal. He shall also enter his leave of absence, with the authority for it, in his journal. Before leaving the prison at any time he shall give over the charge of it to the deputy governor or to the officer acting in his place.

Absence
from prison.

(2.) When the governor is absent from the prison the deputy governor shall perform all his duties, and on such occasions the deputy governor shall be competent to perform any duty required to be performed by the governor.

(3.) If under any circumstances the governor and deputy governor are both absent, the charge of the prison shall devolve on the chief warder or senior principal warder, to whom it shall be regularly delivered over, but the omission of such delivery shall not justify the chief or principal warder in neglecting the charge if he is aware that the governor and deputy governor are actually absent from the prison.

142. The governor may, if the terms of the contract permit it, purchase articles from any contractor for the use of his family at the contract rate; but, with this exception, he shall not have for his own use, or that of any other person, any dealings with any tradesman supplying the prison.

Purchases
from con-
tractor.

143.—(1.) The governor shall take care that the labour of all the prisoners is made use of in such a way as to be to the best advantage to the public service, and shall not employ, or allow to be employed, any prisoner in any private work whatever, for himself or for any other officer of the prison.

Duties as to
prisoners'
labour.

(2.) The governor shall promote the useful employment and industrial training of the prisoners.

144. The governor shall use his best endeavours to assist in the identification of prisoners, and with that object shall furnish to the governors of other prisons, and to the police, any information in his power.

Duties as to
identification
of prisoners.

145.—(1.) The governor shall not allow any person other than a Judge of the High Court or the Bishop of the diocese to view the prison except as provided by statute, or by an order from the Secretary of State or the Commissioners, or unless authorised according to instructions which may be issued, and shall be careful that no visitor holds any communication with any prisoner unless duly authorised to do so.

Admission
of persons to
the prison.

(2.) The governor shall not allow any person besides the authorised officers to pass into or out of the prison after the gates are locked for the night, nor until the hour appointed for opening the prison on the following morning, except in some special case, which latter shall be entered in his journal.

(3.) The governor may examine all persons and vehicles going in or out of the prison, and may exclude any person who refuses to be examined.

(4.) The governor may remove from the prison any visitor to the prison or to a prisoner whose conduct is improper, recording the same in his journal.

Duties as to
notifying
cases to
chaplain and
medical
officer.

146. The governor shall notify to the chaplain or prison minister and medical officer the case of any prisoner whose life is in danger, or whose state of health in mind or body appears to require their attention.

Duties as to
carrying out
recommendations of
medical
officer.

147.—(1.) The governor shall carry into effect the written recommendation of the medical officer for the alteration of the discipline or treatment of any prisoner, or for the supply of any additional articles to any prisoner on medical grounds.

(2.) The governor shall carry into effect the written recommendation of the medical officer for separating from the other prisoners any prisoner labouring or suspected of labouring under any infectious, contagious, or mental disease; and shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

Duties as to
notifying
dangerous
illness of
prisoner.

148. In any case in which the sickness of any prisoner has, in the opinion of the medical officer, assumed an aspect of danger, the governor shall whenever practicable inform the relatives of such prisoner thereof.

Duties as to
sanitary
condition of
prison.

149. The governor shall pay attention to the ventilation, drainage, and sanitary condition of the prison, and take such measures as may be necessary for their being maintained in perfect order.

Duties as to
prevention
of fire.

150. The governor shall take care that proper precautions against fire are adopted, and that the fire engine and other appliances for the extinction of fire are at all times kept in good order and ready for use. He shall take care that instructions are given as to the steps to be taken in case of fire, and that the officers concerned are acquainted with their duties on such occasions.

Duties as to
reports,
complaints,
or applica-
tions.

151.—(1.) The governor shall hear the reports every day at such hour as may be most convenient.

(2.) The governor shall take care that every prisoner having a complaint to make or request to prefer to him shall have ample facilities for doing so, and he shall redress any grievance, or take such steps as may seem necessary, recording the same in the prescribed manner.

(3.) The governor shall forward to the Commissioners without delay any report or complaint which any officer of the prison desires to make to them, and shall on no account suppress it, but he may offer any explanation with it which it may seem to require.

(4.) The governor shall forward to the Commissioners any report or complaint against an officer, with which he is not competent or willing to deal; but, in every such case, the officer shall be permitted to see the charge against him, and to reply to it, for the information of the Commissioners.

(5.) The governor shall inform the visiting committee of the desire of any prisoner to see them.

152.—(1.) The governor shall see that every prisoner under punishment is visited during the day at intervals of not more than three hours by the appointed officer.

Duties as to
prisoners
under
punishment

(2.) The governor shall take care that no prisoner is subjected to any punishment which the medical officer is not satisfied he is capable of undergoing.

(3.) The governor shall attend every corporal punishment inflicted within the prison; and he shall enter in his journal the hour at which the punishment was inflicted, the number of lashes or strokes given, and any order which he or the medical officer may have given on the occasion.

(4.) The governor may, after the infliction of two-thirds of any sentence of corporal punishment, remit the remainder or any portion thereof.

153. If the governor puts a prisoner in irons or under other mechanical restraint, he shall give notice thereof forthwith to the visiting committee; and he shall not keep a prisoner in irons or under other mechanical restraint for more than 24 hours without an order in writing from the visiting committee, specifying the cause thereof and the time during which the prisoner is to be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint, which order shall be preserved by the governor as his warrant.

Duties as to
mechanical
restraints.

154. Before granting any permission for any purpose to any prisoner by authority of the rules applicable to the class to which the prisoner belongs, the governor shall satisfy himself that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prison and the prisoners therein, and if, after it has been granted, its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has abused such permission or has been guilty of any misconduct, he may suspend or withdraw such permission. Further, where such permission has been granted by the visiting committee, he may, in the like circumstances, suspend it if the case is urgent, provided that he reports the suspension within 24

Condition
on which
special
permission
may be
granted.

hours to them. He shall enter in his journal all cases where such permission has been granted, suspended, or withdrawn, stating the reasons.

Duties as to
letters to
and from
prisoners.

155. The governor, or the deputy governor, shall read every letter addressed to or written by a prisoner, and every such letter shall be marked with the initials of the governor or deputy governor, as the case may be. The governor shall use his discretion in communicating to or withholding from a prisoner at any time the contents of any letter addressed to the prisoner; but shall note in his journal every case in which he thinks it proper to withhold a letter which, according to the rules, might be communicated to or written by a prisoner.

Duties as to
communicat-
ing with
Commis-
sioners.

156.—(1.) The governor shall freely and confidentially communicate with the Commissioners on all matters relating to the prison, apprising them of any occurrence of importance; and, in case of any emergency not sufficiently provided for in the rules, he shall apply to them, and conform to their orders; acting, if necessary, in the meantime, to the best of his own judgment, according to the circumstances of the case.

(2.) The governor may at any time offer any suggestion for improvements or for the advantage of the service, and need not reserve it for his annual report.

Duties as to
attendance
at divine
service and
reading
prayers.

157.—(1.) The governor shall attend divine service in the prison whenever it is performed, inserting in his journal any omission, and the cause thereof. He shall see that the subordinate officers and prisoners attend such service as directed by the rules.

(2.) If no clergyman is present as a substitute in the absence of the chaplain, the governor, or such other person as may be approved by the Commissioners, shall read the daily prayers, and the governor shall record the fact in his journal.

Duties as to
education
and reforma-
tion of
prisoners.

158.—(1.) The governor shall use his best endeavours to promote the efforts made to advance the education of the prisoners.

(2.) The governor shall assist with his influence and authority the exertions of the chaplain for the reformation of the prisoners.

Annual
report.

159. The governor shall submit to the Commissioners, as soon as possible after the 31st March in each year, a report in writing, specifying, with reference to the year ended on that date, the conduct of the subordinate officers; the number of prisoners admitted to his custody, and their disposal; the conduct of the prisoners, and the number of punishments and restraints imposed on them; the number of escapes or attempts at escape; the labour in which the prisoners have been employed; the particulars of their labour and the value thereof; the state and condition of the buildings, fences, &c.; the repairs or alterations which have been made in the prison buildings; and such other

particulars as may be directed; together with a certificate, signed by himself, stating whether the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

160. The governor shall use his endeavours, by communicating with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and otherwise, to assist in providing prisoners with employment on their discharge in order to prevent them from falling again into crime.

Duties as to
discharged
prisoners.

Matron.

161. The matron shall reside in the prison. She shall have the care and superintendence of the whole of the female prisoners. The keys of all the locks of the female prison shall be kept in her custody.

Residence.

162. The matron shall, so far as practicable, visit and inspect every part of the prison occupied by females, and see every female prisoner once at least in every 24 hours, and in default of such daily visits and inspections she shall state in her journal how far she has omitted them and the cause thereof. She shall, at least once during the week, go through every such part of the prison at an uncertain hour of the night, and this visit, with the hour and state of the part visited at the time, shall be recorded in her journal.

Duties as to
inspecting
prison and
prisoners.

163.—(1.) The matron shall not be absent from the prison for a night without permission in writing from a Commissioner on the recommendation of the governor.

Absence
from prison.

(2.) Whenever the matron is absent her duties shall, with the approval of the governor, be performed by the senior qualified female officer, to whom she shall give over all charge, and that officer shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the matron.

164. The matron shall keep a journal in which she shall record all occurrences of importance within her department, and shall lay it before the governor daily.

Duties as to
keeping
journal.

165. The matron shall take care that no male officer or visitor enters the division of the prison allotted to females, unless accompanied by herself or some other female officer.

Duties as to
male visitors.

Medical Officer.

166. The medical officer shall reside in the house assigned to him, and attend all sick prisoners, and all officers and servants of the prison, resident at the prison or within such distance as may be prescribed by the Commissioners. He shall also attend the

Duties as to
residence
and
attendance.

families of officers and servants of the prison, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Commissioners.

Duties as to
rules and
regulations.

167. The medical officer shall himself conform to the rules and regulations of the prison, and shall support the governor in the maintenance of discipline and order and the safe custody of the prisoners.

Duties as to
visiting
prison and
prisoners.

168.—(1.) The medical officer shall visit the prison at least once every day, and shall see every prisoner at least once a week, so as to ascertain his general state of health, and whether he is clean in his person and free from disease.

(2.) The medical officer shall every day see such prisoners as complain of illness, reporting to the governor in writing their fitness or otherwise for labour. He shall daily visit the sick in the infirmary at such times as may be necessary. He shall attend at once on receiving information of the serious illness of any prisoner or officer.

(3.) The medical officer shall once every day, or oftener, visit every prisoner under punishment, or under special discipline, or any other prisoners to whom his attention is specially directed.

(4.) The medical officer shall examine every prisoner on reception, and shall record his state of health and such facts connected therewith as may be directed.

(5.) The medical officer shall frequently examine the washing-places, baths, and other provisions for purposes of cleanliness or sanitation, and see whether they are in efficient working order, and report at once to the governor any defect or insufficiency therein.

Duties as to
monthly
inspection.

169. As early as practicable in every month, the medical officer shall inspect every part of the prison, for the purpose of ascertaining that nothing exists therein likely to be injurious to the health of the prisoners, and especially that the ventilation is sufficiently provided for and properly attended to. The result of this inspection shall be recorded in his journal.

Duties as to
inspection of
food, &c.

170. The medical officer shall frequently inspect the food of the prisoners, cooked and uncooked, and shall report to the governor as to the quality of the provisions, and also as to sufficiency of clothing, bedding, any deficiency in the quantity or defect in the quality of the water, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners.

Duties as to
journal.

171.—(1.) The medical officer shall enter, in the English language, day by day, in his journal, to be kept in the prison, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment which he orders for such prisoner.

(2.) The medical officer shall also record such matters connected with his duties as may be directed.

172.—(1.) When the medical officer has any reason to suspect that the mental state of any prisoner is becoming impaired or enfeebled by continued imprisonment, he shall take such prisoner under his special observation; and should there be good reason to believe that, either from the conduct of the prisoner or from his manner and habits, there are signs of incipient insanity, he shall report the circumstances to the governor for the information of the Commissioners, stating, in cases of doubt, whether he desires any special or additional advice.

Duties as to special observation of prisoners, and reports as to mental or physical disorder.

(2.) Whenever the medical officer has reason to believe that a prisoner's health is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the case in writing to the governor, together with such recommendations as he thinks proper, and he shall call the attention of the chaplain to any prisoner who appears to require his special notice.

(3.) The medical officer shall give notice to the governor and the chaplain when the sickness of any prisoner appears to him to assume an aspect of danger.

(4.) The medical officer shall report in writing to the governor the case of any prisoner to which he thinks it necessary on medical grounds to draw attention, and shall make such recommendation as he deems needful for the alteration of the discipline or treatment of the prisoner, or for the supply to him of additional articles.

(5.) Whenever the medical officer is of opinion that the life of any prisoner will be endangered by his continuance in prison, or that any sick prisoner will not survive his sentence, or is totally and permanently unfit for prison discipline, he shall state the opinion, and the grounds thereof, in writing, to the governor, who shall duly forward the same to the Commissioners.

173. If any case of peculiar difficulty or danger occurs, the medical officer may call in additional aid, referring previously to a Commissioner for approval, if the case will reasonably admit of such reference. No serious operation shall be performed without a previous consultation with another medical practitioner, except under very urgent circumstances not admitting of delay, which circumstances the medical officer shall record in his journal.

Power to call in additional medical aid.

174. The medical officer shall, forthwith on the death of any prisoner, enter in his journal the following particulars, viz., at what time the deceased was taken ill, when the illness was first communicated to the medical officer, the nature of the disease, when the prisoner died, and an account of the appearances after death (in cases where a post-mortem examination is made), together with any special remarks that appear to him to be required.

Particulars as to death to be entered in journal.

Duty to
appoint
substitute
when absent

175. In case of sickness, necessary engagement, or leave of absence, to be given by the Commissioners, the medical officer shall appoint a substitute, approved of by the Commissioners. The name and residence of the substitute shall be entered in his journal.

Conditions
as to appli-
cation of
painful test.

176. Where the medical officer considers it necessary to apply any painful test to a prisoner to detect malingering or otherwise, the test shall only be applied by authority of an order from the visiting committee or a Commissioner.

Duty to
examine
prisoner on
removal.

177. When any prisoner is about to be removed from the prison, the medical officer shall duly examine him, and certify as to his fitness to leave the prison, and as to such other particulars regarding him as may be required.

Duties as to
infectious
cases, &c.

178. The medical officer shall give directions in writing for separating from the other prisoners any prisoner labouring under any infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or suspected thereof, and shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

Duty as to
the identifi-
cation of
prisoners.

179. The medical officer shall inform the governor of any particular point of which he may become aware in regard to the person of any prisoner which might assist in identifying him.

Duties as to
prisoners
sentenced to
hard labour.

180. The medical officer shall examine every prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and shall report if he is unfit to be kept at hard labour or at any particular kind of labour, and shall assist when called on in assigning the task of labour according to the physical capacity of a prisoner. He shall from time to time examine the prisoners during the time of their being employed at hard labour, and shall report and enter in his journal the name of any prisoner whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at hard labour of any particular kind, and report the same to the governor; and thereupon that prisoner shall not again be employed at such labour until the medical officer certifies that he is fit for such employment.

Duties as to
health of
prisoners.

181. The medical officer shall have the general care of the health of the prisoners, and shall report to the Commissioners, and make known to the governor, any circumstance connected with the prison or the treatment of the prisoners, which at any time appears to him to require consideration on medical grounds.

Duties as to
punishment
of prisoners.

182.—(1.) Before a prisoner is placed in close confinement, or is subjected to corporal or dietary punishment, the medical officer shall examine him, and certify whether or not he is fit for the punishment.

(2.) The medical officer shall attend every corporal punishment inflicted in the prison, and his instructions thereon for preventing injury to health shall be obeyed.

183.—(1.) The medical officer shall keep such statistical records and furnish such returns as may be directed relative to the health and medical treatment of officers and prisoners, and to the sanitary condition of the quarters of the officers and of the prison buildings.

Duties as to statistical records, returns and reports.

(2.) The medical officer shall report periodically, and from time to time as may be directed, on the general health and sanitary condition of the establishment, the health of the officers, their capability for performing their duties, the health of the prisoners, and in reference to any other point upon which he may be directed to report.

(3.) The medical officer shall submit to the Commissioners as soon as possible after the 31st March in each year, a report, in writing, with reference to the year ended on that day, with statistics of sickness, mortality, removals on medical grounds, insanity, suicide, and hospital treatment among the prisoners, and such other particulars as may be directed.

(4.) The medical officer may at any time offer any suggestion for improvements or for the advantage of the service, and need not reserve it for his annual report.

184. Where a deputy medical officer is appointed to a prison he shall assist the medical officer in the performance of his duties as may be directed, and in his absence shall perform his duties.

Duties of deputy medical officer.

PART II.

PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

Admission. Discharge, and Removal.

185. The following rules shall apply to any person committed to prison for safe custody in any of the following circumstances:

Application of rules.

- (a.) On his commitment for trial for any indictable offence.
- (b.) Pending the preliminary hearing before justices of a charge against him of an indictable offence, or pending the hearing of an information or complaint against him.
- (c.) Awaiting sentence.

186. A prisoner awaiting trial shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if, on the application of the prisoner, the governor decides that it is unnecessary, or the medical officer states that it is for medical reasons inadvisable.

Bath.

187. In order to prevent prisoners awaiting trial from being contaminated by each other, or endeavouring to defeat the ends of justice, they shall be kept separate, and shall not be permitted to communicate together.

Separation from each other.

Separation
from con-
victed pri-
soners.

188. Prisoners awaiting trial shall be kept apart from convicted prisoners and, while attending chapel and at other times shall, if possible, be placed so that they may not be in view of the convicted prisoners.

Privileges
which may be
allowed by
visiting com-
mittee.

189. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any prisoner awaiting trial, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in his case, permit him—

- (1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Commissioners, a suitable room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells;
- (2.) To take exercise separately or with selected untried prisoners, if the arrangements and construction of the prison permit it;
- (3.) To have at his own cost the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the governor;
- (4.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Commissioners, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

Power to
modify
routine.

190. The visiting committee may also permit the governor to modify the routine of the prison in regard to any prisoner awaiting trial so far as to dispense with any practice which, in the opinion of the governor, is clearly unnecessary in the case of that particular prisoner.

Application
of prisoner's
money.

191. Any money in the hands of the governor belonging to any prisoner awaiting trial may be applied to the purpose of making special provision for him in cases where the prisoner is, by these rules, required to make any payment in respect of such special provision.

Use of books
or papers.

192. The governor shall, on the application of any prisoner awaiting trial, permit him to have any books, papers, documents, or other articles, in his possession at the time of his arrest which may not be required for evidence against him, and are not reasonably suspected of forming part of property improperly acquired by him, or are not for some special reason required to be taken from him for the purposes of justice or of prison discipline.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding.

Power to
procure food,
clothing, or
bedding.

193. A prisoner awaiting trial may procure for himself, or receive at proper hours, food and malt liquor, clothing, bedding, or other necessities, subject to examination and to such rules as may be approved by the Commissioners; and any articles so procured may be paid for out of the money belonging to the prisoner

in the hands of the governor. If a prisoner awaiting trial does not provide himself with food, he shall receive the allowance of food allotted to prisoners awaiting trial by the rules of the prison.

194. A prisoner awaiting trial may, if he desires it, wear the prison dress, and he shall be required to do so if his own clothes are insufficient or unfit for use, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice. The prison dress for a prisoner awaiting trial shall be of a different colour from that of convicted prisoners. Prison dress.

195. When a prisoner awaiting trial is allowed by the rules to wear his own clothing in prison, the medical officer may, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of infectious disease, order that the clothing be disinfected; and thereupon the clothing shall be disinfected as speedily as possible, and during the process of disinfection the prisoner may be required to wear the prison clothing prescribed for the class of prisoners to which he belongs. Disinfection.

196. If a prisoner awaiting trial prefers to provide his own food for any meal he shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required; but the governor shall not permit any such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food for the meal for which he procures or receives food at his own expense. Notice as to provision of food.

197. Articles of food shall be received by a prisoner awaiting trial only at such hours as may be laid down from time to time. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste. Restrictions on provision of food.

198. A prisoner awaiting trial shall not during any period of 24 hours receive or purchase more than one pint of malt liquor, fermented liquor, or cider, or, if an adult, half a pint (8 ozs.) of wine. Restrictions as to articles of drink.

199. No prisoner awaiting trial shall sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person; and any prisoner transgressing this rule shall be prohibited from procuring any such article for such period as the Commissioners deem proper. Prohibition of sale.

Cleanliness.

200. A prisoner awaiting trial shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness, and the hair of the prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purpose of health and cleanliness. Hair cutting.

Cleaning of
rooms.

201. The beds of prisoners awaiting trial shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties, they may be performed for him by an assistant provided under these rules.

Health.

Medical
attendance.

202. If any prisoner awaiting trial who is out of health desires the attendance of his usual medical attendant, the visiting committee shall, if they are satisfied that the application is bonâ fide, permit him to be visited by that medical attendant at his own expense, and to be supplied with medicine by him, proper precautions being in all cases observed to prevent abuse of these privileges.

Books, &c.

Books, news-
papers, &c.

203. A prisoner awaiting trial shall be permitted to have supplied to him, at his own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not, in the opinion of the visiting committee, or in their absence, and pending their approval, in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind.

Employment.

Employment.

204. A prisoner awaiting trial shall have the option of employment, but shall not be compelled to perform any labour.

Allowance
for earnings.

205. If any such prisoner is acquitted, or no bill of indictment is found against him, such an allowance on account of his earnings, if any, shall be paid to the prisoner on his discharge as the Commissioners think reasonable.

Facilities for
carrying on
usual
employment.

206. So far as prison arrangements admit, facilities shall be given to prisoners awaiting trial to work and follow their trades and employments, and all earnings of any such prisoner, after payment thereof of such sum as the Commissioners may determine on account of the cost of his maintenance in the prison, or on account of the use of implements lent to him, shall belong to him.

Visits and Communications.

Visits.

207.—(1.) Due provision shall be made for the admission at proper times and under proper restrictions, of persons with whom prisoners awaiting trial desire to communicate, care being taken that, so far as is consistent with the interests of justice, the prisoners shall see their legal advisers alone.

(2.) Every prisoner awaiting trial shall be permitted to be visited by one person, or (if circumstances permit) by two persons at the same time, for a quarter of an hour on any week day, during such hours as may be appointed.

(3.) The visiting committee may, in any special case for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any prisoner awaiting trial, or allow him to be visited by more than two persons at the same time.

(4.) Every endeavour shall be made to provide that prisoners awaiting trial be not, when being visited, exposed to the view of the friends of other prisoners, and to prevent the friends of one prisoner from coming in contact with the friends of another while in the prison.

208. A prisoner awaiting trial shall at his request be allowed to see his legal adviser (by which is to be understood a certificated solicitor or his clerk, if the clerk has written authority from his principal,) on any week day at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in the sight but not in the hearing of an officer.

Communication with legal adviser.

209. A prisoner awaiting trial who is in prison in default of bail shall be permitted to see any of his friends, on any week day, at any reasonable hour, for the bonâ fide purpose of providing bail.

Communication for the purpose of bail.

210. Paper and all other writing materials to such extent as may appear reasonable to the governor shall be furnished to any prisoner awaiting trial who requires to be so supplied for the purposes of communicating with friends or preparing a defence. Any confidential written communication prepared as instructions for a solicitor may be delivered personally to him or his authorised clerk, without being previously examined by any officer of the prison; but all other written communications are to be considered as letters and are not to be sent out of the prison without being previously inspected by the governor.

Written communications.

211. A prisoner awaiting trial who is attended or visited by a minister of a church or persuasion differing from the Established Church shall not be compelled to attend any religious services except those of the said church or persuasion; but, subject to the foregoing provisions, the prisoners shall attend divine service on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness or unless their attendance is dispensed with by the governor or visiting committee for any sufficient reason.

Religious services.

212. Prisoners awaiting trial shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules relating to prisoners awaiting trial.

Application of general rules.

PART III.

OFFENDERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

Admission and Treatment.

Separation
from other
classes of
prisoners.

213. An offender of the first division shall be kept apart from other classes of prisoners.

Bath.

214. An offender of the first division shall not be required to take a bath on reception if, on the application of the prisoner, the governor decides that it is unnecessary, or the medical officer states that it is, for medical reasons, inadvisable.

Search.

215. Every offender of the first division shall be searched only by an officer specially appointed for the purpose.

Special cells.

216.—(1.) An offender of the first division shall be placed, as soon as possible after reception, in a room or cell appropriated to prisoners of his class, unless there is reason to believe that he is suffering from some infectious disease, in which case he shall be detained in a reception cell till he can be seen by the medical officer.

(2.) An offender of the first division shall at all times, except when at chapel or exercise, occupy the room or cell assigned to him.

Privileges
which may
be allowed by
visiting com-
mittee.

217. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any offender of the first division, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and conditions of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

- (1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Commissioners, a room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells;
- (2.) To have at his own cost the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the governor;
- (3.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Commissioners, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

Application
of prisoner's
money.

218. Any money in the hands of the governor, belonging to any offender of the first division, may be applied for making special provision for him in respect of which payment is by these rules required to be made.

Food and Clothing.

219. An offender of the first division shall be permitted by the visiting committee to supply his own food on giving due notice beforehand, at the time required; but the governor shall not permit him to receive any prison allowance of food at any meal for which he procures or receives food at his own expense.

Supply of food.

220. Articles of food shall be received for offenders of the first division only at such hours as are fixed for the purpose. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

Restrictions on supply of food.

221. An offender of the first division shall not during the 24 hours receive or purchase more than one pint of malt liquor, fermented liquor, or cider, or, if an adult, half a pint (8 ozs.) of wine.

Restrictions as to articles of drink.

222. An offender of the first division shall be permitted by the visiting committee to wear his own clothing, provided that it is sufficient and is fit for use. The prison dress for an offender of the first division who does not wear his own clothing shall be of a different colour from that of other classes of prisoners.

Clothing.

223. When an offender of the first division is allowed to wear his own clothing in prison, the medical officer may, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of infectious disease, order that the clothing be disinfected; and thereupon the clothing shall be disinfected as speedily as possible, and during the process of disinfection the prisoner may be required to wear the prison clothing prescribed for the class of prisoners to which he belongs.

Disinfection.

224. No offender of the first division shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person.

Prohibition of sale of property.

Cleanliness.

225. An offender of the first division shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut, or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness, and the hair of the prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purposes of health and cleanliness.

Hair cutting.

226. The beds of offenders of the first division shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties, they may be performed for him by an assistant provided under these rules.

Cleaning of rooms.

Books, &c.

Books, newspapers, &c.

227. An offender of the first division shall be permitted to have supplied to him, at his own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not, in the opinion of the visiting committee, or in their absence, and pending their approval, in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind.

Employment.

Employment.

228. Offenders of the first division shall not be required to work, but they may be permitted (a) to follow their trades and professions, if practicable, (b) by their consent to be employed on the industries of the prison. In the former case, if they find their own implements, and are not maintained at the expense of the prison, they shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings, but the earnings of those who are furnished with implements or are maintained at the expense of the prison shall be subject to a deduction, to be determined by the Commissioners, for the use of implements and the cost of maintenance. In the latter case, they shall be entitled to earn such remission of sentence and gratuity as the rules allow.

Visits and Communications.

Visits and letters.

229.—(1.) An offender of the first division shall be permitted to be visited once a fortnight by not more than three friends or relations at the same time, for a period of a quarter of an hour during such hours as may be appointed. He shall also be allowed to write one letter and to receive one letter in each fortnight.

(2.) The visiting committee may, by permission in any special case for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any offender of the first division, or allow additional visits or letters to such reasonable extent as they deem advisable.

(3.) The place in which offenders of the first division receive their visits shall not be the same as that in which other prisoners receive their visits, if any other suitable place can conveniently be provided.

Religious services.

230. An offender of the first division who is attended or visited by a minister of a church or persuasion differing from the Established Church shall not be compelled to attend any religious services, except those of the said church or persuasion; but subject to the foregoing provision, the prisoners shall attend divine service on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, unless they are prevented by illness, or their attendance is dispensed with by the governor or visiting committee for any other reason.

Application of general rules.

231. Offenders of the first division shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules relating to offenders of the first division.

PART IV.

OFFENDERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

232. An offender of the second division shall, as far as possible, be kept apart from other classes of prisoners. Separation from other classes of prisoners.
233. An offender of the second division shall, on reception, be required to take a bath, unless, on application, the governor decides that it is unnecessary, or unless the medical officer states that it is, for medical reasons, inadvisable. Bath.
234. An offender of the second division shall at all times, except when at chapel or exercise, or in associated labour, occupy the cell assigned to him. Cell.
235. An offender of the second division shall receive the allowance of food prescribed for offenders of the first division who do not maintain themselves. Food.
236. An offender of the second division shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness; and his hair shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purposes of health and cleanliness. Hair cutting.
237. The beds of offenders of the second division shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned, by them every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged by them. Cleaning of rooms.
238. An offender of the second division shall wear a prison dress of a different colour from that worn by other classes of prisoners. Dress.
239. An offender of the second division shall not be deprived of his mattress during any part of his sentence except for misconduct. Mattress.
240. An offender of the second division shall be employed at work of an industrial or manufacturing nature, and thus be afforded facilities for earning, by industry, such remission of sentence and gratuity as the rules allow. Employment.
241. An offender of the second division shall be permitted to be visited once a month by not more than three friends or relations at the same time, for a period of a quarter of an hour during such hours as may be appointed. He shall also be allowed to write one letter, and to receive one letter in each month. Visits.

Application
of general
prison rules.

242. An offender of the second division shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules relating to offenders of the second division.

PART V.

OFFENDERS OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

Treatment
under general
rules.

243. Offenders of the third division will be treated under the general rules for the government of prisons.

PART VI.

DEBTORS.

Admission, Discharge, and Removal.

Persons to be
treated as
debtors.

244. Any persons imprisoned for default in payment of a debt, including a civil debt recoverable summarily, or in default, or in lieu of distress to satisfy a sum of money adjudged to be paid by order of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, when the imprisonment is to be without hard labour, shall be classed as debtors and treated under the following rules.

Separation
from criminal
prisoners.

245. A debtor prisoner shall not be associated with criminal prisoners.

Bath.

246. A debtor prisoner shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if, on the application of the prisoner, the Governor shall decide that it is unnecessary, or the medical officer shall state that it is, for medical reasons, inadvisable.

Cell.

247. A debtor prisoner shall at all times, except when at chapel or exercise, occupy the cell assigned to him.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding.

Supply of
food.

248. A debtor prisoner shall receive the allowance of food prescribed for offenders of the first division who do not maintain themselves.

Clothing.

249. A debtor prisoner shall be permitted to wear his own clothing, unless it is unfit for use. The prison dress for a debtor prisoner who does not wear his own clothing shall be of a different colour from that of convicted criminal prisoners.

Cleanliness.

250. A debtor prisoner shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness; and the hair of such prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purposes of health and cleanliness. Hair cutting.

251. The beds of debtor prisoners shall be made and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned by them every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged by them. Cleaning of rooms, &c.

Employment.

252. A debtor prisoner shall be required to work, either at his own trade or profession, provided his employment does not interfere with the regulations of the prison, or at work of an industrial or manufacturing nature, and he shall be allowed to receive the whole of his earnings subject to a deduction for the cost of his maintenance, and for the use of implements when furnished by the prison. Required to work.

Health.

253. Debtor prisoners may be permitted to exercise in the forenoon and afternoon of each day during such periods as the circumstances of the prison may allow, and during the same periods they shall be permitted to associate together in an orderly manner. Exercise.

Visits and Communications.

254. A debtor prisoner shall be permitted to receive a visit of a quarter of an hour's duration and also to write and receive one letter in each week, and the Visiting Committee may, for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any such prisoner or accord additional visits or letters to such reasonable extent as they may deem advisable. Visits and letters.

255. In applying to a debtor prisoner the General Rule 76, any request from the legal adviser, wife, or relative of such debtor to visit such debtor is to be granted at any reasonable hour of the day. Special visits.

256. The place in which debtor prisoners receive their visits shall not be the same as that in which criminal prisoners receive their visits, if any other suitable place can conveniently be provided. Place of visit.

257. Debtor prisoners shall also be subject to any General Rules made by the Secretary of State for the government of prisons, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the Special Rules relating to debtors. Application of general rules.

PART VII.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AWAITING TRIAL.

- Classification. 258.—(1.) All prisoners under the age of 16 who are under remand or awaiting trial shall be formed into two divisions, being classed by the governor and chaplain:—
- (a.) Those who have not been in prison before and who are well conducted in prison, who shall be kept separate from
 - (b.) Those who have been in prison before, or who misbehave in prison.
- (2.) Any prisoner who declares himself to be more than 16 years of age, but who, in the opinion of the governor, chaplain, and medical officer of the prison, should not, having regard to his character, constitution, and antecedents, properly be classed with adult prisoners, shall also be classed as a juvenile offender.
- Cell doors to be open in certain cases. 259. In order that confinement may be as little as possible oppressive, every unconvicted juvenile prisoner of tender years in division (a) shall be allowed to have his cell door open between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. if the governor, chaplain, or medical officer is of opinion that this is necessary or desirable, the governor being responsible that such precautions are observed as will ensure that a juvenile prisoner shall not be able to enter the cell of any other prisoner, and *vice versa*.
- Exercise. 260. Every unconvicted juvenile prisoner shall be allowed two periods of exercise daily. This exercise shall consist of ordinary walking, or physical drill without arms, or of garden work, each boy being kept apart from the others.
- Instruction. 261. Every unconvicted juvenile prisoner shall be daily instructed by the schoolmaster for one hour in association, those in division (a) being kept separate from those in division (b). Any boy whose ignorance makes it impossible to instruct him shall be read to by the schoolmaster from books specially selected by the chaplain.
- Employment. 262. The governor shall encourage every unconvicted juvenile prisoner to work either at his own trade or at one of the trades pursued in the prison. If employed on the latter, he shall be remunerated as laid down in rule 206 for prisoners awaiting trial. The chaplain shall also encourage every unconvicted juvenile prisoner in habits of industry.
- Library books. 263. The chaplain shall select a special set of books to form a library for the use of unconvicted juvenile prisoners, picture books being provided for those who cannot read.
- Application of rules to females. 264. These rules shall apply, as far as practicable, to juvenile female prisoners under 16 years of age.

265. Unconvicted juvenile offenders shall also be subject to the rules for prisoners awaiting trial, and to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules for juvenile offenders awaiting trial.

Application of general prison rules.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS UNDER CONVICTION.

266.—(1.) Every prisoner under the age of 16 shall be classed as a juvenile offender.

Classification.

(2.) Prisoners who have not been in prison before and who are well-conducted in prison shall be kept separate from those who have been in prison before or who misbehave in prison.

(3.) Any prisoner who declares himself to be more than 16 years of age, but who, in the opinion of the governor, chaplain, and medical officer of the prison, should not, having regard to his character, constitution, and antecedents, properly be classed with adult prisoners, shall also be classed as a juvenile offender.

267. If the sentence is for one month or upwards a juvenile offender shall be located in a prison in the district in which accommodation is set apart for juvenile offenders. If the sentence is for less than one month, he shall be retained in the prison to which he has been committed, but be lodged in a part of the prison where he will be completely separated from the adult prisoners.

Prisons for juvenile offenders.

268. A juvenile offender shall take exercise, receive school instruction, and be seated in chapel, apart from, and, if possible, out of sight of, adult prisoners, with whom he shall not, on any occasion, be permitted to come into contact.

Separation from adult prisoners.

269. In the case of a juvenile offender the ordinary prison discipline shall be mitigated in the following manner:—

Mitigation of prison discipline.

- (a.) He shall not be required to sleep without a mattress;
- (b.) He shall be allowed special library books as well as books of instruction, from the time of his reception and throughout his sentence;
- (c.) He may be employed in association with other juvenile offenders in workshops, or in outdoor work such as gardening, &c.;
- (d.) He shall, as far as possible, be instructed in a trade which may be useful to him on release; and
- (e.) He shall, if medically fit, be exercised daily at physical drill in lieu of, or in addition to, walking exercise, with a view to his physical development.

270. A juvenile offender may be allowed by the visiting committee to receive extra visits, if, in their opinion, such visits are desirable and calculated to improve his moral welfare and future career.

Visits.

Report to
Home Office
as to children
under 14.

271. Whenever a child under 14 years of age is committed to prison, the governor shall report his reception direct to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, the same day that the child is first received into custody or again received after having been brought before the court on remand or otherwise, unless by the warrant of commitment the child is ordered to be detained in a reformatory or industrial school.

Duty of
chaplain as
to juvenile
offenders.

272. It shall be the duty of the chaplain to devote individual attention and care to the juvenile offenders, and in co-operation with the visiting committee and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, to make every possible provision for their protection and care on discharge.

Discharge of
juvenile
offender.

273. Before a juvenile offender is discharged the governor shall inform his relatives and friends on what day and at what time he will be discharged, that they may have the opportunity of attending to receive him, but if such relatives or friends are known to be bringing the young prisoner up in evil courses, then the governor may, with the consent of the visiting committee, abstain from informing his relatives, if some other respectable person, to be approved by the visiting committee, is willing to take care of him, and the prisoner consents.

Application
of general
prison rules.

274. Convicted juvenile offenders shall also be subject to any general prison rules except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules for juvenile offenders under conviction.

PART VIII.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

Appoint-
ments.

275.—(1.) The members of a visiting committee to be appointed by quarter sessions shall be appointed at the quarter sessions held in the first week after the 28th day of December; provided that the members to be appointed at the sessions specified in the first column of the subjoined table shall be appointed as mentioned in the second column of that table:—

Adjourned quarter sessions for the whole county of Herts.	At a Michaelmas adjourned session for the whole county.
Quarter sessions for the county of London.	At any session or adjourned session held in the month of January, not later than the 25th of the month.

(2.) The members of a visiting committee to be appointed by the justices of a borough shall be appointed at special sessions held in the first whole week after the 28th of December.

(3.) Such members of the visiting committee for the Worcester prison as are to be appointed by the council of the city of Worcester shall be appointed at a meeting to be held for that purpose in the first whole week after the 28th of December.

276. The visiting committee shall continue to hold office until their successors have met and taken over their duties. Tenure of office.
277. The first meeting of a visiting committee for a prison shall be held at the prison at noon on the first Monday in the month of February, provided that any visiting committee may, by standing order, alter the date of such first meeting to any day not earlier than the first Monday after all the members of the visiting committee have been appointed, and not later than any day of the first week in February, and may also vary the hour of the meeting. First meeting.
278. Each visiting committee shall at their first meeting appoint a chairman and make rules as to their attendance at the prison for the purpose of carrying out the duties assigned to them. Chairman and rules.
279. A visiting committee and the members thereof may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body. Powers not affected by vacancies.
280. If for any reason the appointing authority fail to appoint the requisite number of members of a visiting committee at the proper time, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, empower the authority to make the requisite appointment at a subsequent session or meeting to be named by him for the purpose. Provision in case of failure to appoint.
281. If any vacancy in a visiting committee arises during the year, from death, resignation, or other cause, the authority who appointed the member whose place is vacant shall, at their first practicable sessions or meeting, appoint to the vacancy, and the appointment so made shall be as valid as if made at the time fixed for the annual appointment of the committee. Filling of casual vacancy.
282. The chairman of the visiting committee shall report to the Secretary of State the names and addresses of the members of the visiting committee appointed under either of the preceding rules. Report of persons appointed.
283. Every visiting committee shall keep a book of minutes of their proceedings in which all minutes shall be recorded. Minutes.
284. They shall meet as a committee at the prison once in each month, or, if the committee pass a resolution that, for reasons specified in the resolution, less frequent meetings are sufficient, not less than eight times in the year. Monthly meetings at prison.
285. One or more of them shall visit the prison once in each week, or, if the committee resolve that for reasons specified in the resolution fortnightly visits are sufficient, then once in each fortnight. Weekly visits to prison.
286. No member of the visiting committee may have any interest in any contract made in respect of any prison of which he is on the visiting committee. Interest in contracts.
287. The visiting committee shall co-operate with the Commissioners in promoting the efficiency of the service, and shall make Co-operation with Commissioners.

inquiry into any matter specially referred to them by the Secretary of State or the Commissioners, and report their opinion thereon.

Duties as to abuses.

288. The visiting committee shall take care that any abuses in connexion with the prison which come to their knowledge, are brought to the notice of the Commissioners immediately, and in case of urgent necessity they may suspend any officer of the prison until the decision of the Commissioners is made known.

Duties as to misconduct or idleness.

289. The visiting committee shall hear and adjudicate on any report made by the governor of the misconduct or idleness of any prisoner.

Duties as to prisoners under mechanical restraint.

290. If the governor represents to them that he has, in case of urgent necessity, put a prisoner in irons or under other mechanical restraint, and that it is necessary that the prisoner be so kept for more than twenty-four hours, they may authorise the detention by order in writing, which shall specify the cause thereof and the time during which the prisoner is to be so kept.

Duty to supply information.

291. The visiting committee shall furnish such information with respect to the offences reported to them, and the punishments they award, as may from time to time be required by the Commissioners or the Secretary of State.

Duties as to complaints by prisoners.

292. They shall hear and investigate any complaint which any prisoner may desire to make to them; and, if necessary, report the same, with their opinion, to the Commissioners, or take such steps with regard to the matter as they may be directed to take.

Duties as to injuries caused by discipline or treatment.

293. They shall attend to any report which they receive as to the mind or body of any prisoner being likely to be injured by the discipline or treatment to which he is subjected, and shall communicate their opinion to the Commissioners. If the case is urgent, they shall give such directions thereon as they deem expedient, communicating the same to the Commissioners.

Duties as to prisoners' diet.

294. They shall frequently inspect the diets of the prisoners, and if they find that the quality of any article does not fulfil the terms of the contract under which it is supplied, they shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners, and note the same in their minute book, and the governor shall thereupon take such steps as may be immediately necessary to provide the prisoners with suitable food.

Power to inspect books.

295. They may inspect any of the books of the prison.

Power to dispense with attendance at Divine Service.

296. They may, on application from any prisoner, dispense with his attendance at Divine Service on Sundays and other days.

Powers as to visits to prisoners.

297. They may, in any case of special importance or urgency, allow a prisoner an additional visit or letter or prolong the period of a visit.

298. They shall assist the Commissioners with advice and suggestions as to the industrial employment and occupation of prisoners. Duties as to industrial employment of prisoners.
299. They shall assist the Commissioners in the selection of library books for the use of prisoners. All demands for such books must be submitted to them by the chaplain, through the governor, for their approval before being sent to the Commissioners. Duties as to library books.
300. They shall investigate and decide on any application from a prisoner to change his religion. Before granting such an application, they must satisfy themselves that it is made from conscientious motives and not caprice or a desire to escape any prison regulations. Duties as to application for change of religion.
301. They may, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, organise lectures and addresses in the prison, provided that they do not interfere with the necessities of prison discipline, and are directed to the moral improvement of the prisoners. Powers as to lectures and addresses.
302. They shall exercise supervision in carrying out the rules for the treatment of juvenile and unconvicted prisoners. Duties as to juvenile and unconvicted prisoners.
303. They shall, so far as practicable, co-operate with the governor as to the classifying of first offenders. Duties as to first offenders.
304. They shall, so far as practicable, from time to time, satisfy themselves as to the operation of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies connected with the prison, or any other agencies having for their object the welfare of prisoners. Duties as to discharged prisoners.
305. They shall inquire into the state of the prison buildings, and report to the Secretary of State or the Prison Commissioners with respect to any repairs or additions which may appear to them to be necessary. Duties as to prison buildings.
306. They shall inquire into the condition of prison labour, whether the industrial employments provided are sufficient and of the kind most suitable for preparing prisoners for earning their livelihood on release in their own localities. Duties as to prison labour.
307. They shall make an annual report at the beginning of each year to the Secretary of State with regard to all or any of the matters referred to in these rules, or to any other matters appertaining to the prison that they may deem it expedient; and they shall, from time to time, make such reports to the Secretary of State or to the Commissioners as they consider necessary concerning any matter to which, in their opinion, the attention of the Commissioners should be called. Annual report.
308. They shall, before granting any permission which by the prison rules they are authorised or required to grant, satisfy themselves that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prison and prisoners therein, and if after it has been granted its continuance seems Conditions on which permissions are to be granted.

likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has abused the permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, they may suspend or withdraw the permission.

Duties as to
gratuities
earned by
prisoners.

309. They are requested to give such assistance as may be in their power towards securing the proper disposal of any gratuities which may be earned by prisoners, especially in places where there is no Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, according to such instructions as may from time to time be issued.

Duties as to
reforma-
tories.

310.—(1.) When any juvenile offender imprisoned in the prison has been sentenced to be sent to a reformatory school, and the particular school to which he is to be sent is not named at the time of his sentence being passed, or within seven days thereafter, by the court, who sentenced him, then any member of the visiting committee may, at any time before the expiration of the term of imprisonment, name the school to which he is to be sent, but shall endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion to which the youthful offender belongs, and, so far as is possible, select a school conducted in accordance with that persuasion, and shall specify the persuasion in his order.

(2.) If the parent, step-parent, or guardian, or if there is no parent, step-parent, or guardian, then the god-parent or nearest adult relative of any juvenile offender who has been sent or is about to be sent to a reformatory school which is not conducted in accordance with the religious persuasion to which the offender belongs, applies to a member of the visiting committee of the prison to which the offender was committed, to send or to remove that offender to a reformatory school conducted in accordance with the offender's religious persuasion, that member of the visiting committee shall, upon proof of the offender's religious persuasion, comply with the request of the applicant, provided that—

(a.) The application is made before the offender has been sent to a reformatory school, or within thirty days after his arrival at the school; and

(b.) The applicant shows to the satisfaction of the member of the visiting committee that the managers of the school named by him are willing to receive the offender.

General
duties.

311. The visiting committee shall also discharge such other duties as are assigned to them in the special rules for special classes of prisoners and in the general rules for the government of prisons.

Revocation
of former
rules.

312. So much of the rules of the 19th February 1878, 17th June 1878, 16th June 1879, 1st July 1881, 10th March 1890, 31st July 1890, 26th November 1890, 4th March 1891, 27th March 1893, 10th July 1893, 17th April 1896, 9th April 1897, and 5th July 1897, as relates to the government of prisons is hereby revoked.

The object of the following draft rule is to substitute at as early a date as possible an improved diet for the existing Diets I. and II. in Local Prisons.

Rules containing complete Dietary Tables for Local and Convict Prisons will follow in due course.

313.—(1.) The diets of Class I. and Class II., set out in the rules made by the Secretary of State on the 18th March 1878, are hereby cancelled, and the following diet, Class A, is substituted:—

Meals.	Class A.			
	—			Women and Juveniles under 16 years of age.
			Men.	
Breakfast ...	Daily :			
	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
	Gruel		1 pt.	1 pt.
	Sunday :			
	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
	Suet Pudding		8 "	6 "
	Monday :			
	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
	Potatoes		8 "	8 "
	Tuesday :			
Dinner ...	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
	Porridge		1 pt.	1 pt.
	Wednesday :			
	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
	Suet Pudding		8 "	6 "
	Thursday :			
	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
	Porridge		1 pt.	1 pt.
	Friday :			
	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
Supper ...	Potatoes		8 "	8 "
	Saturday :			
	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
	Porridge		1 pt.	1 pt.
	Daily :			
	Bread		8 oz.	6 oz.
	Gruel		1 pt.	1 pt.

(2.) Juvenile offenders, under 16 years of age, may, in addition to any of the diets to which they are entitled under the Rules, be

allowed milk, not exceeding one pint per diem, at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

(3.) The diets of all male prisoners after the first seven days shall be those laid down in Class III. and Class IV. of the dietaries set out in the rules made by the Secretary of State on the 18th March 1878 for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, according to length of sentence or imprisonment; provided that the allowance of bread for supper in Class III. diet shall be 8 ozs. instead of 6 ozs. During the first seven days, prisoners awaiting trial, offenders of the first division who do not maintain themselves, offenders of the second division, debtors and surety prisoners, shall receive Class III. diet for prisoners sentenced to hard labour: provided that during the whole of their imprisonment they shall be allowed half-a-pint cocoa for breakfast and half-pint for supper in lieu of gruel.

(4.) The subjoined table shall be substituted for that contained in the rules made by the Secretary of State on the 18th March 1878, setting out the terms to which the prison diets shall be severally applied:—

Term	Class A.	Class III.	Class IV.
Seven days and under ...	Whole term	...	...
More than 7 days and not more than 4 months.	Seven days	Remainder of term.	...
More than 4 months ...	...	Four months	Remainder of term.

(5.) The rules numbered 1 and 3 of the 27th February 1895, the rule made on the 28th February 1896, and the diets for prisoners awaiting trial, misdemeanants of the first division, and destitute debtors, set out in the rules made by the Secretary of State on the 18th March 1878, are hereby cancelled.