

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 436

Press
Mis.

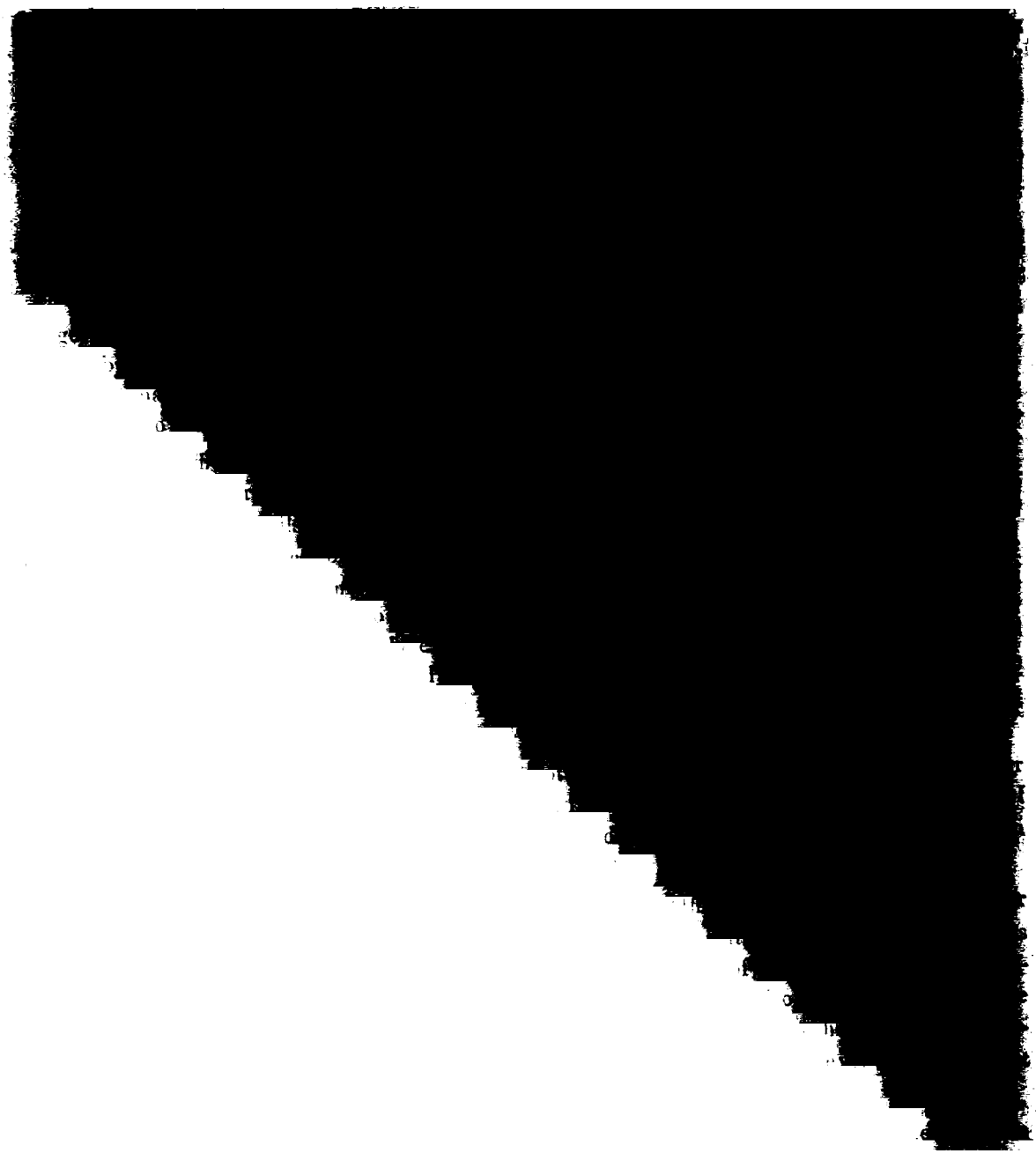
(49-151)

Dated 21-3

1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled







Prisoners will not be moved from one cell to another except by the written order of the officer in charge, except in case of sickness when the written order of the Surgeon will be sufficient.

79. In the diary the keeper shall make an entry of the reception of any prisoner, stating his name, number on the Prison Register, hour of reception, number of the cell in which he is placed, whether he was immediately examined by the Medical officer, what clothing or property is found on, or taken from the prisoner, and how such property may be disposed of, and generally such facts as he may learn or observe regarding the prisoner as may deserving of record or communication to the Officer in charge.

80. Prisoners will not be allowed to retain any article of their own when admitted into prison. Any thing regularly in their possession, which they may bring with them, will be taken from them, and put by against the prisoner's release, unless it be of a perishable nature, in which case it will be sold and the proceeds accounted for on the prisoner's release.

81. A Register will be kept by the Keeper of the Prison of all property taken from prisoners, with a column for orders as to its disposal.

82. All Officers of the prison will be required to make themselves acquainted with the person

Order of the Government
167
7-14-53

to enforce silence in all cases wherein the Regulation require it, and to prevent all improper communication in those cases in which prisoners are allowed the privilege of communicating. The officers shall carefully watch the prisoners in their various movements and employments, and use the utmost alacrity and vigilance to prevent escape.

85. Especial care must be taken that no ladders, planks, wheel-barrows, ropes, chains, implements or materials of any kind, likely to facilitate escape, are left unnecessarily exposed, at any time, in the yards or elsewhere. All such articles when not in use, must be kept in their appointed places. Every officer or servant is bound to report immediately any instance of such articles being left in neglect of this rule, whether it occurs in his own department of the prison or otherwise.

86. No officer intrusted with keys shall take them out of the prison, leave them lying about, or lend them to another on any pretence whatever; but shall, when leaving the prison on any occasion, deliver his keys to such officer as may be authorized to receive them, taking from such an acknowledgment, without which he shall not be permitted to quit the prison.

(b.) Conduct.

87. Prisoners are on no account to damage their clothes, bedding or furniture, nor are they to deface the walls of their cells, or any other portion of the jail buildings, nor shall they make use of improper, immoral, or indecent language or gestures towards the prison officers, or towards each other, nor shall they behave unseemly during Divine Service or during the visits of the Clergyman or other religious visitors who may be authorized to enter the jail, nor shall they hold communication by words or signs with any person visiting the jail without the special permission of the Keeper, nor shall they have in their possession any article of food or clothing or any implement except such as shall be issued to them by the jail officer, nor shall any prisoner be permitted to have in his possession any money, tobacco, snuff, liquor, or drugs except issued to him under the orders of the Medical Officer.

88. A prisoner found guilty of malingering, feigning or producing disease or health by any means so as to escape his share of work, or with the intention of indulgencies, shall be subjected to such punishment as the officer in charge may

89. When a prisoner has any complaint to make, he must appeal to the officer on duty; his tone and manner must be temperate and respectful. No prisoner is on any account to make a complaint for another who conceives himself aggrieved, and not more than one prisoner at a time should approach the officer to make a complaint.

N. B.—Nothing of course, but a long period of the most exemplary and irreproachable conduct will afford grounds for applying for a licence to a convict.

(d.) Diet.

90. The ordinary diet is not in any case to be departed from except on medical grounds.

91. The diet of European prisoners in the new prison at Ootacamund shall consist of:—

ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

Of Bread... 22 oz.

Potatoes... 1 lb.

Soup (consisting 3 oz. Meat, 3 oz. Potatoes, 1 oz. Dhol meal, 1 oz. Onions,) Gruel, 1 pint, containing 2 oz. meal, (or Rolong) and sugar 1 oz.

Coffee... 1 pint. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

A little pepper and salt.

ON SUNDAY, TUESDAY, AND THURSDAY.

Bread... 14 oz.

Potatoes... 1 lb.

Cooked Meat... 4 oz.

Gruel... 1 pint.

Coffee... 1 pint.

and salt.

On Saturday, Curry-stuff to be added to the Soup to form Mulligatawny, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Rice to be substituted for 1 lb. Potatoes; the diet otherwise to be as on Mondays.

92. The Inspector General of Jails sanctions an addition to the dietary of prisoners at labor, when they have passed the first stage, of suet pudding with the dinner in addition to the bread, each pudding to contain 5 oz. flour and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. suet.

93. In the case of any prisoner being injuriously affected by the use of any article, in the ordinary diet table, it will be the duty of the Medical Officer on ascertaining the fact to direct the discontinuance to such prisoner of the objectionable article and to recommend a proportionate increase of any of the articles which seem to him suitable, as for instance, 4 oz. of bread for 1 lb. of potatoes, &c.

(e.) Clothing and Bedding.

94. Each prisoner will be provided with clothing and bedding as stated below:—

Each prisoner will be provided with one mattress.

4 sheets,	3 pairs wool socks,
2 blankets, Country, or 1 English,	2 handkerchiefs,
1 coverlid or rug,	1 pair of shoes,
4 towels,	1 „ of slippers,
1 coat,	2 „ of drawers,
1 waistcoat,	*2 banyans,
1 trowsers,	1 cap, 1 comb,
*3 shirts, colored,	1 suit of serge for working purposes.

* A change of colored flannel or serge shirts may be substituted for the shirts and banyans.

95. The Head Warder will be specially charged with the care of the linen and clothing, he will see that it is regularly changed and washed, and that no damage to the clothing and bedding or other furniture by the prisoners takes place without it being reported to the Keeper.

96. The Head Warder will enter in a book to be kept for the purpose, an inventory of all clothing issued to each prisoner, and of all utensils in use in dieing, as well as of all tools or implements, for all of which he will account at the close of each half year.

97. Prisoners will not be allowed to retain in use any private clothing, the flannel and linen in wear and towels will be changed once a week, the sheets once a month. The woollen clothing will be issued at such times as the Inspector General may direct. Every prisoner will have his number marked on his body linen, clothing and shoes, and every comb, bed, blanket, sheet, and towel will be marked with the number of the cell in which it is used; articles are not unnecessarily to be transferred from cell to cell, prisoners will be held responsible for any damage to their clothes, bedding, or furniture.

(f.) Daily Routine and Labor.

98. Prisoners will rise at 6 in the morning from October to March inclusive, and at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., for the remaining six months, they will then wash and dress themselves, make and stow their beds preparatory to their being locked up; put all slops in the slop-pan, and place it near the cell-door.

99. At 6 A. M. during the summer and at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. during the shorter days, the prisoners who are not confined to cells will be taken from their cells and employed, as occasion requires, in the work of the prison, for half an hour.

100. At 6-30 in summer and 7 in winter the prisoners in jail shall all be taken to exercise in the yards; those confined in cells being paraded at the doors of their respective cells, and marched at a quick pace at distance of 3 yards, to their exercising yard, under a Warder specially detailed to the duty, the cell-doors being kept open when the cells are unoccupied. The prisoners who have been removed from the probation class will be conducted to the several remaining yards in 3 nearly equal parties and there will move at a quick pace.

101. Silence will be maintained by prisoners in the probation class; those who have passed this stage will observe a quiet and proper demeanour in their intercourse with one another; and nowhisting, singing, or hallooing can be permitted, nor are prisoners at exercise in one yard permitted to address those in another.

102. When prisoners are employed as cooks they will in turn saw and chop the wood required for the stove, and the ordinary walking exercise may be dispensed with.

103. The Officer in charge may direct the employment of any prisoner in work connected with the jail during the ordinary hour of exercise, should he think it necessary.

104. At 7 in the summer and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., in the shorter days, the prisoners will be locked up in their cells and breakfast served; the Warders, excepting one on duty, will retire to breakfast to their room within the prison.

105. At 7-40 the prisoners will be told off to their assigned tasks; those confined to cells performing their work in their respective cells, those at trades in their respective work-shops. Should the officer in charge direct the employment of any prisoner otherwise than in the work-shops or kitchen or cells, the same shall be by a written order to the Keeper, and no other prisoner shall be allowed in the corridor or yards, except in the proper yard in which the workshop, in which he is employed, is placed, or to move from yard to yard or to return to his cell.

106. Sick orderlies shall not be employed except in cases of absolute necessity certified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge, and no prisoner shall on any other account be permitted within the cell of any other prisoner except he be accompanied by a Warder and for the performance of a duty connected with the prison. The labor of prisoners on the sick or convalescent lists shall be regulated under the advice of the Surgeon.

107. In all other cases tasks shall be assigned to the most capable laboring man, but in the case of a man in charge to assign a full task of the day's work to whom he may have been assigned or to the man who may be well known to be capable of such a task of penal

108. Prisoners in the advanced class permitted to work on discharge and shewing an aptitude for any task, so that they may be able to find employment and that they may be able to use their skill and ability.

109. The Warders on duty in the work-yards will take care that the tools and implements are kept in good order, and when not in use, and are not to be used without authority.

110. Prisoners permitted to work after hours in their cells will be allowed to take one piece or portion of work only from the workhouse and only such ordinary tools as shall be necessary; the privilege of working in cells can never be claimed by any prisoner otherwise than as an indulgence: and it shall never be so used as to permit the introduction to the cells of any implement or tool which should not in the discretion of the Keeper be permitted in the cells.

111. Prisoners working in association shall maintain a quiet demeanour and shall continue steadily and industriously employed during the hours of labor.

112. Warders overlooking prisoners at labor shall report to the Head Warden instances of idleness or breach of discipline at labor, and such reports shall by him be communicated as soon as possible to the Keeper of the prison.

113. At 1 p. m. the prisoners shall be, excepting the cooks, locked in their cells and dinner shall be served. The Warders, one on duty excepted, will retire to dinner either in the jail or to their cottages in the vicinity, but shall not quit the prison premises.

114. At 2 labor will recommence and be continued steadily till 4.

115. From 4½ p. m. till 5 the Keeper, or in his absence the Head Warder, shall inspect all the work done and note any deficiency in the amount or quality of the work. Prisoners desirous of continuing any piece of work in the cells will then, on application to the Keeper, receive, should he see no objection, permission to take such piece of work, and such tools as shall be absolutely necessary to the cell, but all such work and tools shall be taken back to the work sheds after breakfast on the following day, and on Saturday evening no tools shall be allowed to be taken to the cells.

116. The officer in charge of the jail may make such changes in the hour of labor herein laid down as may seem to him necessary, subject to the approbation of the Inspector General of Jails.

(g) *Divine Service.*

117. All officers, assistants, and servants of the prison shall punctually attend Divine Service with the prisoners, unless on duty or prevented by sickness, or excused by the Keeper or superior authority, their absence, and the cause thereof to be entered in the Keeper's Journal.

(h.) Admissions of Strangers.

118. No person shall be permitted to visit the prison or any of its inmates, except on duty, unless on an order signed by the officer in charge, or by the Inspector General of Jails, or in company of one of those officers, excepting as provided by Rule 71.

Inspectors and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals visiting the Jail on duty, are entitled to admission without a permit from the officer in charge.

10. PUNISHMENT.

REGULATION X OF 1832.

Act No. XXIV of 1855.

119. Section VII.—All Acts and Regulations now in force within any part of the said territories, with respect to convicts under order or sentence of transportation, or under order or sentence of imprisonment with hard labor shall, so far as may be consistent with the express provisions of this Act, be construed to extend and be applicable to persons under any order or sentence of penal servitude made or passed under this Act.

SECTION V REGULATION X OF 1832.

1st.—A contumacious refusal to work by any prisoner sentenced to hard labor, or though not so sentenced, who may be subject to labor, under any provisions in the regulations, or under the discretion declared to be vested in the officers in charge of the Public Jails by the order of the Court of Foujdary Udawlut, with respect to prisoners not exempted from labor by the sentences of the Criminal Courts, and not incapable of bodily labor from age, sickness, or other infirmity.

2nd.—Wilful neglect and indolence in the performance of any prescribed work by a prisoner subject to labor, as described in the above clause, especially after previous admonition.

3rd.—Wilful disobedience to any of the written rules for the observance of prisoners and internal economy of a Public Jail, which may have been translated in the current language of the country, and suspended on a board within the Jail, for general information as directed in the Jail Rules now in force.

4th.—Refractory behaviour by prisoners; such as resistance to the Jailors, Guards, and other Public Officers, in the regular discharge of their proper functions, abusive language to any such officer; and generally any culpable behaviour towards them which may not involve a serious act of criminality such as should be brought before the Court of Circuit.

5th.—Any other instance of disorderly conduct by a prisoner; such as riot, insurrection, attempt to escape, taking off or loosening or attempting to loosen by filing, cutting or otherwise his own irons or those of other prisoners, with a view to escape; conspiring with other prisoners for the purpose of insurrection or escape, or for any other criminal purpose; abusing or assaulting another prisoner; and generally any misconduct committed by a prisoner whilst in custody which under the Regulations in force, may not be cognizable by the Court of Circuit.

Section VI. 1st.—The powers vested in the Criminal Judges, Joint Criminal Judges, Native Criminal Judges, and Magistrates for the punishment of the offences specified in the preceding Section, which on a summary enquiry, may appear to have been committed by any of the prisoners under this charge, are declared to be as follows:—

2nd.—In cases of contumacious refusal to work, or of wilful neglect and indolence in the performance of any prescribed work, within the first or second clause of Section V of this regulation, the Criminal Judge, Joint Criminal Judge, Native Criminal Judge, or Magistrate may cause the prisoner to be punished by stripes, not exceeding sixty with a cat-o-nine tails, and in the instance of a prisoner's pertinaciously refusing to work, may likewise order his diet allowance to be reduced, in such degree as may be consistent with his support, until he shall perform the work required from him.

3rd.—The offence specified in the third, fourth, and fifth of the preceding Section shall be punishable according to the nature and circumstance of the case by stripes with a cat-o-nine tails, not exceeding 150, or by close and, as far as practicable, by solitary confinement.

Section VII. It shall not be necessary to make a detailed record of the evidence, or any part of the proceedings held in the summary enquiries authorized by this Regulation, nor shall it be requisite to examine witnesses upon oath, except in cases of a serious nature, involving offences, specifically provided for by the General Rules in force for the administration of Criminal Justice: but a record shall be kept of every summary conviction and punishment, stating the name of the prisoner, the offence charged against him, the substance of the evidence and conviction, or the personal view of the Criminal Judge, Joint Criminal Judge, Native Criminal Judge and Magis-

trate, when the facts of the case may have taken place within his view, and the punishment ordered, with the date of the order, to be signed by the Public Officer by whom it may be passed.

It shall be optional to the officer in charge to confine a prisoner for any prison offence to a dark or light cell provided that in no case shall a prisoner be wholly confined to a dark cell for a longer period than 48 hours, or to strictly solitary confinement to a light cell, for a longer period than 6 days.

The diet of prisoners in the dark cell, or of prisoners confined for prison offences to the light shall for the first 48 hours consist of bread and water only, 1½ lbs. of stale bread being the daily allowance. For the remaining days in cell the diet shall be the ordinary prison diet omitting the meat or broth, 1 pint of gruel being substituted at dinner for the meat or broth.

11. VISITORS TO, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF PRISONERS.

120. Prisoners, during the first half of their term of sentence, may see a friend or write a letter once after six months, stating beforehand which they will do; during the latter half they may enjoy the privilege once in a month; it shall be optional with the officer in charge himself to deliver all letters received after perusal, or to hand them open to the Chaplain for delivery.

121. In the case of well-conducted prisoners, the officer in charge may permit letters to or from a wife or husband to be posted or delivered without perusal.

122. Letters written by prisoners or addressed to them, will be read by the officer in charge; no restriction will be placed on the number of letters received, but they will in all cases, except in that of letters from husband or wife, be perused.

123. Should the officer in charge consider any letter received or written for despatch objectionable, he will suppress it; and if the purport is highly objectionable, the prisoner writing the letter will be debarred from writing or seeing a friend when his turn recurs. In like manner any prisoner abusing the opportunity of a visit from friends, will forfeit that privilege at his next turn; and any friend of a prisoner abusing the privilege of a visit, will not again be permitted to visit the prison.

124. It shall be optional to the Inspector General of Jails or to the officer in charge to permit the pastoral visits of Clergymen of any denomination; but it shall not be compulsory with any class of prisoners to attend their ministrations.

125. With the sanction of the Inspector General of Jails, Laymen may obtain permission to visit the prisoners as religious visitors, under such restrictions as may in each case be notified to them by letter.

126. The Clergy of other denominations and any Clergyman visiting the prison, instead of the appointed Chaplain, and religious visitors who may be permitted to visit, are required to conform to all Rules and Regulations of the prison; no such Clergyman or other visitor, under any circumstances, is to convey any message or letter to or from any prisoner, or to introduce into the prison any book or paper or any other article.

12. MISCELLANEOUS.

127. No sheds or buildings will be allowed to be erected on the prison premises, without the previous sanction of the Inspector General of Jails.

128. No stranger or persons other than of the immediate family of the Keeper or Warders, will be permitted to reside on the premises, without the written permission of the Inspector General of Jails, obtained through the recommendation of the officer in charge.

129. All articles irregularly obtained by prisoners after admission, will be forfeited.

130. Prisoners are not permitted to receive any thing during the period of their confinement otherwise than the regulated allowance of food and clothing, unless by the written order of the officer in charge, who may permit the reception of letters at his discretion.

131. Any money, wearing apparel, or other property sent to the Jail, for any prisoner's use, will be kept for his use and delivered to him on discharge; money and other valuables, so sent, will be kept by the officer in charge in the office strong box, or deposit Treasury, other

articles will be kept in the store-room at the prison. In either case, however, the officer in charge may direct the return of the article.

132. In case of the death of any prisoner, the same shall be duly reported, without delay, by the Keeper to the officer in charge and to the resident Magistrate, together with a brief statement of the cause of death, duration, and nature of sickness, or other particulars, duly signed by the Keeper and countersigned by the Surgeon.

133. Should the Magistrate see fit to order an inquest on the body, no officer of the prison shall sit on such inquest, but the Jury shall consist of European or American residents or sojourning at Ootacamund. The verdict shall be entered in the prison diary, and a copy of the same be immediately communicated to the Inspector General of Jails.

134. In the case of any prisoner's death, any property in deposit for him shall be made over to the Civil Judge for disposal.

135. 1.—A library will be established for the use of the prisoners, consisting of religious and devotional works, books of useful instruction or information, the former sanctioned in all cases by the Chaplain (except in the case of works furnished for the use of prisoners of other sections of the church and admitted under sanction of the officer in charge, or in case of reference under that of the Inspector General of Jails); but no work of any description shall be retained if objected to by the Officer in charge except with the sanction of the Inspector General of Jails who will in case of any difference arising respecting the introduction of religious work proposed by the Chaplain, refer to the Bishop of the diocese for his decision.

2.—No works of fiction shall be admitted to the library, and the admission of works containing desultory information or matter, as anecdotes, short tales, &c., shall be restricted to special occasions at the discretion of the officer in charge.

3.—Newspapers and Magazines shall not be admitted to the library.

4.—No works of poetry other than Hymns and Psalms shall be admitted.

5.—In general no works shall be allowed but those which convey useful and proper information in a form calculated to induce steady reading or reference on useful subjects.

6.—In the case of religious books introduced by the Chaplain otherwise than with the previous concurrence of the officer in charge, a memorandum of the same shall be communicated to the Keeper who shall enter the same in his daily report.

7.—Prisoners shall receive from the library one book only at a time exclusive of the Bible and Prayer Book, Psalms and Hymns, and one other devotional work allowed in the cells.

8.—A Register of all works issued from the library shall be kept by the Head Warder. Prisoners are prohibited from lending books one to the other; all books shall be taken from the Head Warder and returned to him at an hour appointed by the officer in charge, and under such further rules and restrictions as he shall lay down.

9.—A list of all works in use in the prison library, of their state, and of the number of times they have been issued shall be made out once a year and forwarded in the first fortnight in May to the Inspector General of Jails for submission to Government.

10.—Persons desirous of presenting works to the prison library, are requested to offer them to the officer in charge or to the Chaplain.

11.—Books and tracts calculated to afford religious instruction, or to induce devotional feelings or otherwise to encourage a religious life shall alone be left with prisoners on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas day.

No. 150. From J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Government Solicitor, Madras, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 6th February 1865, No. 55.

I have the honor to acknowledge your Official Memorandum of the 4th instant, No. 47, Judicial Department (with its enclosures), requesting the Advocate General's opinion as to the applicability of Regulation X of 1832 to European and American Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude under Section 7 of Act XXIV of 1855.

2. I submitted them for the consideration of the Advocate General, with whom I have also conferred; and,

3. I now forward a copy of his opinion, and return the enclosures above noted.

COPY—OPINION.

I think that Regulation X of 1832 is applicable to persons imprisoned under Act XXIV of 1855.

2. The Legislature was of course well aware of the existence of Regulation X of 1832 at date of passing Act XXIV of 1855. Indeed by Section VII of Act XXIV of 1855 "all Acts and Regulations now in force" with respect to convicts under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour are extended to persons sentenced under Act XXIV of 1855.

(Signed) J. B. NORTON,
Advocate General.

6th February 1865.

(True Copy).

(Signed) J. R. BOYSON,
Government Solicitor.

No. 51. ORDER THEREON, 21st March 1865, No. 436.

The Governor in Council approves, generally, of the rules submitted with the first of the letters above recorded, and which appears well adapted to their object. There are a few points, however, on which alterations appear requisite.

Rule 13.—The Governor in Council considers that it will be sufficient if the report provided for in this rule is made half-yearly.

Rule 23.—The Keeper cannot punish. He can only order the confinement of a prisoner in his cell, pending report to the officer in charge. This rule had better be struck out.

Rule 25.—In the 8th line of this rule, the word "Government" should be substituted for "public."

Rule 67.—The weekly inspection provided in this rule should be made in company with the officer in charge. It is very desirable that the two officers should meet at the Jail periodically. The words "in company with the officer in charge" should be added after the word "make" in the first line of the rule.

Rule 135, Clauses 2, 3, and 4.—The regulations contained in these Clauses, regarding the description of books to be admitted into the Library, appear to the Governor in Council to be needlessly stringent. He sees no reason why all works of fiction, newspapers and magazines, and all poetry, except hymns and psalms, should be prescribed. These regulations, as they stand, would exclude the Pilgrim's Progress, and Paradise Lost. The following Clause should be substituted for Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5:—

"A Library will be established for the use of the prisoners, but no books are to be admitted into it, except with the sanction of the officer in charge, who, if he should object to any work proposed by the Chaplain, will refer the question to the Inspector General, for his decision."

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Judicial Department.

No. 7260 & 72407.

From The Officiating Principal Secretary General

Medical Department.

Dated 28th October 1864.

Recd. 11th Nov. 1864.

Per.

don. no. 2. 24th 65

to women. when think

in some instances

no. 4. 1864

you

in restrictions - ym

As for the chair, let it be 28 inches.
I suppose that in the future a gentleman
on his own side is expected to go to
the 12th Oct. House after work.

And the Boston society on
the margin to be sanctioned by the
- from prisoners in the House.

I would not know, as already said.
\$0 12 Oct. middle with the director
in the Penitentiary at midday. The
men confined there are principally
sailors who are in the restrictions
and when ashore and would not
be fit for work on board ship
if kept on the dock in prison.

25 Nov.

W. J. P.

in the report

can prison
cement
each cell in 40

Text -

oh very well - a soldier
maximum in 160 hours
all 160 hours

I don't see any all work of fiction.

newspaper and the
all parts of the
no more of it

the Pilgrims' Progress - Parson
dis - lost

Works of the Literature &
poetry might be read under

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the foregoing letter

Principal Inspector
of the Judicial Department

Inspector General of Prisons — Do 17 Nov. 1854. 320
at Robert's — do 6 Feb. 1855. N. 55.
(Her them 21 March 1855. N. 136.)

The Governor in Council approves
generally of the rules submitted
with the first
above recorded, which
appears well adapted to the
object. There are a few points,
however, on which alterations
are requisite

Rule 13. The Governor in
Council considers that
will be sufficient if the
report provided for in this
be so made half yearly.

Rule 23. The Keeper cannot
punish. He can only order
the confinement of a prisoner
in his cell, for a report to
the

The officer in charge. This rule had better be struck out.

Rule 25. In the 6th line of this rule, "Government" should be inserted for "public".

Rule 67. The weekly inspection provided in this rule should be made in company with the officer in charge. It is very desirable that the two Officers should meet at the jail periodically. The words "in company with the officer in charge" should be added after the word "make" in the first line of the rule.

Rule 135. Clauses 2, 3 & 4. The regulations contained in these Clauses regarding the description of books to be admitted into the library appear to the Governor in Council "to be needlessly stringent. He sees no reason why all works of fiction, newspapers and magazines

magazines and all poetry, except hymns and psalms, should be proscribed.

These regulations, as they are, would exclude

from the prison press and Paradise Lost. The following clause should be substituted for Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5:-

"A library will be established for the use of the prisoners, but no books are to be admitted into it except with the sanction of the officer in charge, who, if he should object to any work proposed by the Chaplain, will refer the question to the Inspector General for his decision."

The Insp. General of Prisons. 21/3

not marked

1865 Department.

No. 136

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

of A-1909/65.

Dated 21 March 1885.