

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 542.

The following Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council, are published under Section 17 of *The Prison Ordinance, 1885*.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 23rd December, 1887.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Management of the Gaol at Victoria, Hongkong, and for the Guidance of its Officers; made by the Governor in Executive Council, under Sec. 6 of Ord. 10 of 1858, and Sec. 17 of The Prison Ordinance, 1885, this 17th day of December, 1887.

1.—The officers of the Gaol shall be:—One Superintendent, one Surgeon, and such Chaplains and such subordinate Officers as the Governor may from time to time appoint. The Superintendent shall reside in the prison.

2.—The Superintendent may punish any subordinate officer for misconduct, or neglect or breach of duty, by a fine not to exceed Ten Dollars, or by degradation to a lower rank and pay. He shall enter any such exercise of authority in his Journal, and also in the Officers' Misconduct Book, and report the same without delay to the Governor. He may apply all Fines to the general good of the officers in such manner as may be approved by the Governor.

3.—The Superintendent may not grant more than one week's vacation or sick leave without authority from the Governor.

4.—The Superintendent shall frequently test the quality and quantity of the rations supplied to the prisoners, and should any deficiency in either be discovered, he shall note the same in his Journal, call on the Contractor to make it good, and, if he consider it necessary, report the same to the Governor.

5.—The Superintendent shall occasionally visit the prisoners at their meals, and shall enquire into any complaint that may be made to him regarding their food.

6.—The Superintendent shall use his discretion in bringing to the notice of the Governor the case of any child of tender years who may be sentenced to imprisonment, and carry out the Governor's instructions concerning such child.

7.—The Superintendent shall use his best endeavours to assist in the identification of prisoners, and with that object shall furnish to the Police any information in his power.

8.—The Superintendent shall, when present, invariably accompany the Visiting Justices in their visits of inspection to the prison, shall inform them of any prisoner who wishes to see them, and shall otherwise assist them so far as he is able. During the inspection of the Gaol either by Visiting Justices, or by the Governor or any other officer of rank, the prisoners should not be taken off their usual work or ordered to stand at

attention. Every facility, however, must be given to those who wish to communicate with the officers inspecting, and the Superintendent will see that due opportunities are provided.

9.—The Superintendent shall take care that the Notice Board required by Ordinance to be placed in some conspicuous place outside the prison, cautioning persons against bringing spirits, opium, tobacco, money, letters, or other prohibited articles into the prison, is duly maintained.

10.—The Superintendent will, with the Warden, enforce the highest possible degree of cleanliness in every part of the prison, in the persons of the prisoners, their clothes and bedding, and see that the bedding and clothing are all in proper repair.

11.—The Superintendent shall deliver daily to the Surgeon a list of prisoners in Solitary Confinement, and of such as may have complained of sickness, sores, or any other ailment, without any exception, whether he thinks such complaint groundless or not; also a list of prisoners who have recently suffered, or are about to suffer, corporal punishment, or solitary confinement; and shall call his attention to any case of insanity or apparent insanity occurring among the prisoners.

12.—The Superintendent shall take every precaution to prevent fire, or the escape of prisoners; and shall cause all the wards, cells, bolts, bars, and locks of the Gaol to be thoroughly examined daily.

13.—The Superintendent shall cause to be fully explained to every officer his general duties, and especially those required of him in case of fire, or in case of any attempt to escape made by either a single prisoner, or several in concert.

14.—The Superintendent shall take proper and discreet means to ascertain that no visitors to prisoners bring into the Gaol anything not permitted by the Rules of the Gaol, or, in his opinion, objectionable. To secure this as far as possible, he will on no account allow the employment of prisoners as servants by any officer of the Gaol.

15.—The Superintendent or, in his absence, the Warden may, on reasonable grounds of

suspicion, require that visitors to prisoners be searched in his presence, except in the case of females, who shall be searched in a private room by the Matron. Should such visitors refuse to be searched, or to give their names and addresses, he may refuse them admittance.

16.—The Superintendent shall see that the proper number of prisoners required by the Surveyor General for the Public Works are sent out at the proper time, with a sufficient number of well-armed officers for their safe custody, and he shall occasionally visit them while at work.

17.—The Superintendent may permit any respectable person to view the Gaol at reasonable hours, accompanied by an officer, who shall caution such visitor against conversing with any prisoner.

18.—The Superintendent 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; and with the Surgeon shall frequently examine and see that the washing places, baths, and closets are in efficient working order; and it shall be the duty of every officer to report at once any defect by which these arrangements do not effect their proper object.

18a.—The Superintendent shall visit prisoners in Solitary Confinement, occasionally visit the Wards and Cells at night, and keep a general supervision over the mark system.

19.—The Superintendent shall hear the reports every day, at such an hour as is most convenient, and 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 grievances, or take such steps as may seem necessary, recording the same in the Prisoners' Interview Book.

20.—The Superintendent shall forward to the Governor without delay any report or complaint which any officer of the prison may desire to make to him, and shall on no account suppress it; but he may offer any explanation with it which may seem to him requisite.

21.—The Superintendent shall enforce the observance of silence throughout the prison, and prevent all intercourse or communication between the prisoners, so far as the formation and the conduct of the business of the prison or the labour of the prisoners will permit, and shall take care that all necessary and unavoidable intercourse or communication between prisoners be conducted in such manner only as he shall from time to time direct.

22.—The Superintendent shall take care that no prisoner is subjected to any punishment which the Surgeon is not satisfied he is capable of undergoing; and shall see that the written recommendations of the Surgeon are attended to as to the supply of any additional bedding or clothing, or alteration of diet for any prisoner, or with respect to any alteration of discipline or treatment in the case of any prisoner whose mind or body appears to require it.

23.—The Superintendent shall cause an inventory to be kept of all clothing, bedding, tools,

furniture, &c., under his charge, which shall be verified half-yearly; and he shall satisfy himself of the correctness of the inventory, and shall countersign the same. All unserviceable and unrepairable articles at such times shall be brought forward for inspection, that they may be condemned and sold, or otherwise disposed of.

24.—The Superintendent shall exercise his authority with firmness, temper, and humanity. His object should be not only to give full effect to the sentence awarded to the prisoners, but also to induce in them practical habits of industry, regularity, and good conduct.

25.—The Superintendent shall submit to the Governor, by the 1st of February in each year, an annual report of the prison for the previous year, referring to all subjects of interest, and giving a brief history of the prison.

26.—The Superintendent shall enter in the Superintendent's Order Book all permanent orders which he shall issue relating to the management and discipline of the prison.

27.—The Superintendent shall, a few days before the opening of the Supreme Court Sessions, on the occasion of prisoners who are committed for trial being served with the usual informations, ask each man if he wishes to call any witnesses for his defence, and shall at once inform the Police authorities in order that such witnesses may be if necessary summoned to appear at the Sessions. The Superintendent will record this in his Journal, stating the number of prisoners who have been asked the question, and their replies to it.

27a.—The Superintendent will be held responsible for the due discharge of the prisoners at the expiration of their sentences.

THE WARDEN.

28.—The Warden shall assist the Superintendent in his duties, acquaint himself with the Rules and Regulations of the Prison, and see that they are strictly carried out by both the subordinate Officers and prisoners.

29.—The Warden shall reside in the Prison, or at a place appointed by the Governor, and shall not absent himself from his quarters for a night without the permission of the Superintendent. He shall take charge of the Gaol during the temporary absence of the Superintendent and shall not leave the Gaol during such absence; nor during the presence of the Superintendent without his permission.

30.—A deputy Warden shall be appointed by the Superintendent to act during the absence of the Warden, such Deputy to have all the powers, authorities, and responsibilities of the Warden, who shall, before leaving the Gaol, personally give over charge to the Deputy, with all necessary instructions.

31.—The Warden shall take care that every prisoner on admission is put into a reception cell and strictly searched, and that all knives, weapons, instruments, money, opium, tobacco, or anything forbidden by the Rules, or anything likely to

facilitate escape, be taken from such prisoner. As far as practicable no such search shall take place in the presence of any other prisoner.

32.—On the admission of each prisoner, it shall be the duty of the Warden or Clerk to record in the Gaol Register or nominal record of prisoners, the name, age, height, weight, features, particular marks and general appearance of such prisoner, with anything else worthy of notice.

33.—The Warden shall take care that all articles taken from prisoners, with their clothes and other effects, and all such things as may from time to time be sent in on the Prisoners' account shall be entered in the Prisoner's Property Book, with the date of their receipt and restoration; and that all such property shall be kept in a suitable place to be provided for the purpose, and shall be restored to the prisoner on his discharge; except such clothes as it may be considered necessary to destroy, or such money or property as the Governor may think fit to confiscate, or to allow the prisoner to have to assist him in his defence on his trial.

34.—The Warden shall attend every corporal punishment inflicted within the Gaol, and enter in the Occurrence Book the day and hour of the infliction of the punishment, with the number of strokes, and the direction of the Surgeon thereon.

35.—The Warden shall in no case inflict any punishment without the orders of the Superintendent of the Gaol, or in the case of corporal punishment, without a certificate personally given in writing by the Surgeon, that the person to be punished is in a fit state of health to receive the number of strokes awarded to him without injury.

36.—The Warden shall take care that prisoners have an opportunity of making complaints or requests to him, and he shall either take steps to redress any grievance, or shall report the same to the Superintendent.

37.—The Warden shall take care that any prisoner who wishes to see the Superintendent, or Visiting Justices shall have an opportunity of doing so.

38.—The Warden shall visit the workshops, yards, and corridors frequently, and see that the prisoners are kept at their work. He shall also occasionally visit the wards at an uncertain hour during the night, to ascertain that the Officers on duty are on the alert. He shall diligently observe the behaviour of all subordinate Prison Officers and see that they strictly adhere to the rules, and shall report immediately to the Superintendent any neglect or misconduct that may come to his knowledge.

39.—The Warden shall be responsible to the Superintendent that the Details of Duties connected with order and discipline of the Gaol are carried out with promptness and regularity, and in strict accordance with the regulations. He shall also enforce the greatest economy.

40.—The Warden shall daily inspect every part of the Prison, see that every thing is clean and in good order, and that the means of security in the different yards, &c., are effective. He shall pay special attention to prisoners in Solitary

Confinement. He is to see that no ladders, planks, ropes, chains, or anything likely to facilitate escape are left exposed in the yards.

41.—The Warden shall superintend the parade of the working parties, and shall be careful that they are despatched to their labour with regularity and without loss of time. He will check their numbers on their departure from, and on their return to the Prison, and will see that the good conduct marks earned by each prisoner have been communicated to him.

42.—The Warden shall superintend the issuing of the prisoners' meals; shall take care that their clothing is in proper repair, their hair kept in good order, and their washing, shaving and bathing attended to.

43.—The Warden shall at once communicate to the Superintendent every circumstance which may come to his knowledge likely to affect the security, health, or discipline of the prisoners, efficiency of the subordinate Officers, or anything which may in any way require his attention.

44.—The Warden shall take care that every article of food supplied for the use of the prisoners is sound and of good quality; and that the scales, weights, and measures in use in the Prison for the issue and distribution of provisions, stores, &c., are accurate and in proper order.

45.—The Warden shall not, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract for the supply of the Prison; nor shall he receive, under any pretence whatever, any fee or gratuity from any person supplying or tendering supplies for the Prison.

46.—The Warden shall keep such books and accounts as may be prescribed by the Superintendent, and shall assist the Superintendent in keeping a correct inventory of all clothing, bedding, furniture, tools, and cooking utensils in the Prison.

47.—The Warden shall cause the whole of the prisoners to be counted twice daily, and satisfy himself that the number is correct.

48.—On parading the Officers both for day and night duty, the Warden will see that they are in all respects fit for, and properly acquainted with their duties. He will also read to them any new orders from the Superintendent's Order Book.

49.—The Warden shall endeavour to exercise a sound moral influence over both the Officers and prisoners placed under his supervision. He shall restrain by his authority every tendency to oppression or undue harshness on the part of the subordinate Officers, and likewise every tendency to levity, rudeness, and insubordination on the part of prisoners, and shall aim to raise the minds of the Officers to a sense of their responsibility, and of the comfort arising from a conscientious discharge of their duties.

50.—The Warden shall see that the keys are securely disposed of for the night, under such regulations as may be established by the Superintendent. He shall see that the Rules relating to visits to prisoners are carried out in a proper manner. Such visits shall take place in the presence of an Officer, and be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

51.—The Warden shall take care that no articles of clothing are issued until they have been properly marked with the Prison marks.

52.—The Warden shall make a weekly inspection of the Officers' quarters, and if necessary report the result as to repairs, &c., being needed.

THE HEAD TURNKEYS.

53.—The Head Turnkeys shall have assigned to them the immediate charge of such prisoner, and such parts of the Prison as the Superintendent or the Warden may direct, and shall be responsible for the maintenance of proper order and discipline among such prisoners, and such portions of the Prison.

54.—The Head Turnkeys shall perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Superintendent for the purpose of preventing communication between the prisoners, and enforcing diligence, cleanliness, order, and conformity to the Rules of the Prison. Each shall in turn have charge of the prisoners on the public works, and shall take particular care that the Rules relating to the management of such prisoners are carried out in their integrity.

55.—Each Head Turnkey shall in turn perform duty at night, and shall take charge of the Gaol under the Superintendent and Warden; to whom he shall report any event of importance which may happen during the night, and shall see that the Rules relating to the Officers on night duty are strictly enforced.

56.—The Head Turnkeys shall see that the Officers leave for and return from their meals punctually, reporting any breach of the Rules in this respect.

57.—The Head Turnkeys shall see that the prisoners are kept strictly to their labour. They shall diligently observe the behaviour of all the subordinate Officers as well as of the prisoners, and see that all strictly adhere to the Rules; and shall report immediately to the Warden any neglect or misconduct that may come to their knowledge.

58.—The Head Turnkeys shall especially attend to the carrying into effect all orders as to punishment to be inflicted on prisoners, and shall see that those in Solitary Confinement are provided with necessaries.

59.—The Head Turnkeys shall frequently inspect every part of the Prison, and ascertain that all locks, bars, bolts, and other means of security are in good order, and that the prisoners have not in their possession any prohibited articles, for which purpose they may search the persons of the prisoners frequently; bearing in mind the latter part of Rule 31. They shall occasionally inspect the Turnkeys' quarters, water closets, and all other places connected with the Prison, and see that they are kept in proper order. They shall also see that the Fire Engine, Fire Pumps, and Extincteurs are in good working order, and that the Fire Buckets are at all times kept filled with water. They shall also see that the water-pipes and cocks, and those for the supply of gas are in working order, and that no leakage exists.

60.—Each Head Turnkey shall in turn superintend the unlocking and assembling of the prisoners for their morning meal, and the mustering, searching, and locking up in the evening.

61.—Each Head Turnkey shall in turn assist in giving over charge of the Gaol to the Officer in charge of the night duties, and for that purpose shall accompany him round the Gaol at 6 P.M., and shall see that all the locks are tried throughout the Gaol, and that the keys are given over to him.

62.—Each Head Turnkey shall in turn issue library books to the European prisoners weekly; taking care that the books are returned by the prisoners in proper condition.

63.—During the Head Turnkey's turn on Sunday duty he shall on no account leave the Gaol from 2 P.M. on Saturday, until 6 A.M. on the Monday following, unless permitted to leave for a short time by the Warden; who shall during such absence act for him.

64.—Rule 49 shall apply to the Head Turnkeys equally with the Warden.

THE MATRON.

65.—The Matron shall reside in the Gaol, and be under the orders of the Superintendent.

66.—The Matron shall carry out all the rules laid down for the direction of the Warden as to Male prisoners, so far as such rules are applicable to Female prisoners.

67.—The Matron shall be present at the distribution of food to the prisoners; inspect every part of the Female Prison daily, see every prisoner at least twice in each twenty-four hours, and shall at least once a week visit the ward at an uncertain hour during the night.

68.—The Matron shall not be absent from the Gaol without the permission of the Superintendent, and when she obtains leave it shall be entered in her Journal.

69.—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.

70.—The Matron shall search Female prisoners on admission, and as often afterwards as she thinks necessary; and shall see that they are bathed, and properly clothed in the Prison dress.

71.—In case of necessity, and with the sanction of the Superintendent, the Matron may delegate her duties to the wife of an Officer of the Gaol, or some other married woman.

72.—The Matron shall keep in her possession the keys of the cells and wards of the Female prisoners, and the locks and keys of such cells and wards shall be different from those of the cells and wards of the Male prisoners.

73.—The Matron shall see that the wards, cells, and yards of the Female Prisoners are kept scrupulously clean. She shall pay special attention to Female Prisoners in Solitary Confinement.

THE PRISON OFFICERS.

74.—All subordinate Officers shall obey the commands of the Superintendent in the performance of their duties.

75.—Subordinate Officers shall thoroughly acquaint themselves with the Rules and Regulations of the Gaol so as to be conversant with every detail; they shall frequently examine the state of the cells, bedding, locks, bolts, &c., and shall seize all prohibited articles, and deliver them to the Superintendent forthwith.

76.—No subordinate Officer is on any account to enter a prisoner's cell at night, unless accompanied by another Officer.

77.—Subordinate Officers whose services are discontinued (except those who are temporarily engaged, who shall not have completed their probation, or who shall be dismissed for misconduct) shall be entitled to a month's notice or a month's pay. Those whose probation is not completed are entitled to only a week's notice, or a week's pay; or if they commit an offence meriting it they can be at once discharged. Officers who wish to resign their situation shall give a month's notice.

78.—No subordinate Officer shall absent himself from the Gaol without permission from the Superintendent, and when leaving the Gaol he shall not carry his keys or book away with him.

79.—Officers shall on no account leave their keys lying about; but shall on leaving their post deliver them to the Officer appointed to receive them.

80.—It is the duty of all Officers, without exception; to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to their complaints, to inform the Warden of any prisoner who desires to see him or the Superintendent, and to be firm in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing an observance of the rules of the Gaol.

81.—Subordinate Officers must not sit down or lounge about during their turn of duty; but must be always alert and watchful, keeping their faces towards the prisoners under their charge.

82.—Subordinate Officers shall examine the prisoners' clothing, and see that it is at all times in proper repair.

83.—Subordinate Officers are prohibited, on pain of dismissal, from borrowing money from the Compradore.

84.—No Officer of the Gaol shall be a bailiff nor be concerned in any trade or other occupation, his whole time is to be devoted to the service of the Gaol.

85.—All Prison Officers shall treat the Visiting Justices, Judges, Members of the Council, and Magistrates with courtesy and respect.

86.—Any subordinate Officer desiring to appeal against any decision of the Superintendent which affects him will state his complaint in writing, for the consideration of the Governor.

87.—It shall be the duty of every Officer to direct the attention of the Superintendent to any prisoner who may appear to him not in health, although he may not complain, or whose state of

mind may appear to him deserving of special notice and care, in order that the opinion and instructions of the Surgeon may be taken on the case.

88.—Any Officer who shall be guilty of assaulting or otherwise molesting any prisoner, either within or without the Gaol walls, unless compelled to do so in self-defence or for some other lawful purpose, shall be at once suspended with a view to his dismissal, and even if compelled to strike in self-defence, no unnecessary violence should be used.

89.—No subordinate Officer, on any pretence whatever, through favour or mistaken notions of kindness, shall fail to make an immediate report to the Superintendent, or other his superior Officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of the prison regulations.

90.—No subordinate Officer shall unnecessarily converse with a prisoner, nor allow any familiarity on the part of prisoners towards himself, or any other Officer of the Prison; nor shall he on any account speak of his duties, or of any matters of discipline or prison arrangement, within hearing of the prisoners.

91.—Every Officer who shall, contrary to orders, bring in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be brought in or carried out, to or for any prisoner, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, letters, papers, or other articles whatsoever; or shall give, or cause to be given to any prisoner such articles; shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the Superintendent, who shall report his case to the Governor that the offender may be dealt with under Sections 11 and 12 of the Prisons Ordinance.

92.—So far as the exigencies of the service will permit, subordinate Officers shall be allowed leave on Saturday afternoon after the prisoners are locked in their cells, and on Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Government Holidays, and at other times when they can be spared.

93.—Any Officer, on entering the Gaol Service, must understand that he may be employed in any part of the Island, wheresoever it may seem fit to the Governor to employ him.

94.—No subordinate Officer is to punish a prisoner, except when ordered to do so by the Superintendent.

95.—Each subordinate Officer will be considered on probation for the first three months of his service; his appointment will not be confirmed at the expiration of three months unless the Officer has proved himself in all respects fitted for the post.

96.—Officers are forbidden to smoke or chew tobacco while on duty, and they must be careful to leave no tobacco or money lying about within reach of prisoners, or in their clothes when being sent to be washed.

97.—Every subordinate Officer of the Gaol who shall fail to exercise a proper vigilance over the prisoners committed to his charge, or to perform any duty enforced upon him by the regulations of the Prison, or shall wilfully or carelessly disobey, neglect or evade, or permit to be disobeyed, neglected, or evaded, any Rule, Regulation,

or order, lawfully made and provided in respect of such Gaol, shall be liable to be dealt with by the Superintendent under Rule No. 2.

98.—The subordinate Officers are expected to conduct themselves in an orderly and respectable manner at all times when off duty.

99.—When on duty subordinate Officers will appear neatly dressed in the uniform of the Gaol, Uniform will be supplied to them half-yearly, viz., two suits white summer clothing, with boots, helmet, and puggarees, in May; and one cloth suit, with boots, and cap, in November. They will be supplied with an overcoat every fourth year.

100.—Subordinate Officers suspended from duty and afterwards restored to their situations shall not receive any pay for the time during which they shall have been suspended, unless a particular order be given for that purpose by the Governor.

101.—All subordinate Officers, on being relieved from any particular duty, or transferred to another part of the prison, shall point out to their successors all matters of special importance connected with their duties, and explain any directions of the Superintendent, or other superior Officer, affecting any particular prisoner.

102.—Any subordinate Officer disabled from the regular performance of his duties by illness must report the same to the Colonial Surgeon, who will, if necessary, order his removal to the Government Civil Hospital; and during the time he is there he will be expected to conform to the Rules of that Establishment, and pay such charges as may be claimed for his maintenance and treatment.

103.—All Officers of the Prison must be men of moral principle and unblemished character. Disreputable conduct, and especially intoxication, will be visited with severity.

SURGEON.

104.—The Surgeon shall have the medical charge of all the prisoners in the Gaol, and of their treatment when sick. He shall also give medical advice and assistance, including medicine, to the Officers of the Prison and their families. He shall report from time to time, as may be directed, upon the sanitary condition of the Prison, the health of the prisoners and the Prison Officers, and in reference to any other point in connection with the maintenance of health in the Prison upon which he may be directed to report.

105.—The Surgeon shall visit the Gaol Hospital every morning (and oftener if necessary) and attend to both the complaining sick and those in Hospital. He shall inspect the newly admitted prisoners and pass them for Hard Labour or otherwise. He shall visit the punishment cells, and see the prisoners confined therein, as also all prisoners before they are put on Penal Diet.

106.—The Surgeon shall attend without delay at the Gaol at any hour on being summoned by the Superintendent, who shall be responsible for the reasonableness of the summons.

107.—The Surgeon shall enter in a Journal to be kept in the Gaol—

- (a.) Any observations or suggestions he may deem it important to make on the diet of prisoners not in Hospital.
- (b.) A short daily record of any sick prisoners under his treatment, whether they are in Hospital or not; their names, nature of their complaints, and the treatment pursued.
- (c.) His orders for such additional articles of food or clothing as he may deem necessary for the health of any prisoner not in Hospital, and the medical reasons for such orders. Such orders shall be entered in the Superintendent's Daily Return, and submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

108.—The Surgeon shall visit prisoners in separate cells who have given notice to the Superintendent that they are unwell and wish to see the Medical Officer.

109.—No medicine shall be administered to any prisoner without the Surgeon's orders.

110.—The Surgeon shall regulate the hours of exercise and of labour of prisoners out of health.

111.—The Surgeon shall examine every prisoner on whom corporal punishment is about to be inflicted, before it takes place, and give a certificate of his fitness to receive it or not. He shall be in attendance when such punishment is inflicted. After such punishment, he shall daily attend to and examine such prisoner, until his person is quite healed.

112.—The Surgeon will examine the food provided for the prisoners, and inspect every prisoner weekly, and daily when epidemic disease exists in the neighbourhood.

113.—The Surgeon is to give written directions for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or suspected of having them; and for cleansing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding.

114.—The Surgeon shall report to the Superintendent the case of any prisoner about to be discharged who may be suffering from acute or dangerous disease; in which case the prisoner shall not be discharged, unless he demand it.

115.—The Hospital Warders shall be under the immediate orders of the Surgeon, and shall be present at such times, and perform such duties as he may required from them, consistently with their position in the Gaol.

116.—The Superintendent shall place at the disposal of the Surgeon well conducted prisoners, who can safely be entrusted with the duty of attending upon the sick, not exceeding in number one to every ten patients.

117.—The Surgeon shall report to the Superintendent any irregularity in the Gaol Hospital which may come to his knowledge, or any difficulty or obstruction which he may meet with in the performance of his duty.

118.—The Surgeon is to examine all candidates for employment as subordinate Officers or

servants of the Gaol, and report whether they possess the necessary qualifications as to health and strength.

119.—The Surgeon shall take care that all medicines and stimulants are properly locked up, and are not accessible to any prisoner; and when there is no paid dispenser, he shall issue day by day to the Hospital Warder all medicines and stimulants to be administered in his absence.

120.—The Surgeon's Journal shall be laid before the Governor at least once in each quarter of the year, and he shall report at the same time on the condition of the prison and the health of the prisoners and officers recording any want of cleanliness, proper drainage, warmth, ventilation, or any insufficiency or bad quality of bedding, clothing, provisions or water.

121.—The Surgeon shall deliver to the Colonial Secretary, as soon as possible after the close of December in each year, a report in which shall be detailed the number of sick among the prisoners during the year just closed, the mortality, the sanitary condition of the Gaol, and what diseases have been most prevalent therein. He shall point out any defects in the construction or management of the Gaol to which such sickness may be attributed, and also what precautions should be taken to prevent the same.

THE CHAPLAINS.

122.—The Chaplains shall conduct Divine Service with the prisoners of their respective religions at least once on Sundays, and perform such other offices as they may think fit, and may visit each of such prisoners in his or her cell as often as they may think fit at reasonable times. To sick, dying, or condemned prisoners they shall have access at any time.

123.—The same privileges shall be allowed to every recognised minister in respect of the prisoners of his own religion.

124.—The Chaplains shall inform the Superintendent whenever they may observe the mind of any prisoner to be liable to be injuriously affected by any punishment awarded.

125.—No prisoner shall be obliged to attend any service to which he may object on religious grounds, unless in the opinion of the Superintendent such objection is frivolous and vexatious.

126.—The Chaplains shall record their visits in the Visitors' Book, and shall notify the times of the celebration of the Holy Communion. Prisoners desiring to communicate must signify their wish to them before the time appointed.

127.—The Chaplains shall, in carrying out their duties, be careful not to interfere with the established rules and regulations of the Prison, or the routine of discipline and labour.

128.—The Chaplains shall confer with the Superintendent on all points connected with their duty, and they shall co-operate with him, and with the other Officials of the Prison, in promoting the good order of the establishment, so far as concerns the duties of their office.

129.—The Chaplains shall once a year present to the Governor a report of such points connected with their department as they may think it desirable to bring before him.

130.—A Library shall be provided for the prisoners, consisting of such books as may from time to time be approved of by the Chaplains and sanctioned by the Governor.

THE VISITING JUSTICES.

131.—The Gaol shall be open to all Justices of the Peace.

132.—Two Visiting Justices (one official and one non-official) shall, in company if possible, visit the Gaol at least once a week, and on other days when their presence may be required.

133.—The Visiting Justices shall inspect the Prison and prisoners, and hear any complaints which may be made to them by the prisoners, and shall report on any abuses within the Prison, or any repairs which may be required; statements as to which they shall enter in the Visiting Justices' Book, with any suggestions or remarks they may wish to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor as to the state and discipline of the Gaol. They shall pay special attention to prisoners in Hospital and Solitary Confinement.

134.—If the Superintendent shall represent to them that he has, in case of urgent necessity, put a prisoner in irons, or under mechanical restraint, and that it is necessary that such prisoner should be kept in irons, or under mechanical restraint for more than twenty-four hours, the Visiting Justices may authorise such detention by order in writing, which shall specify the cause thereof, and the time during which the prisoner is to be kept in irons, or under mechanical restraint.

135.—The Visiting Justices shall inspect the Diet of the prisoners, and if they shall find that the quality of any article does not fulfil the terms of the contract they shall note the fact in their book.

136.—The Visiting Justices 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.

SPECIAL RULES

for Prisoners awaiting Trial, those Remanded from the Police Court, and those Committed for the First Time in default of finding Security.

137.—Such prisoners shall be kept apart from convicted prisoners and not allowed to see them at any time.

138.—Such prisoners shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if, on the application of the prisoner, the Superintendent shall decide that it is unnecessary, or the Surgeon shall state that it is for medical reasons inadvisable.

139.—In order to prevent such prisoners from being contaminated by each other, or endeavouring to defeat the ends of Justice, they shall be kept separate, so far as the prison accommodation will allow, and shall not be permitted to communicate together.

140.—The Visiting Justices or Superintendent, before granting any permission which by the following rules they are authorised or required to grant, shall 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 likely to cause any such interference, or if the prisoner has abused such permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, the Visiting Justices shall have power to suspend or withdraw such permission, and in like circumstances the Superintendent may withdraw or suspend the same when it has been granted by himself, or suspend it when it has been granted by the Visiting Justices if the case is urgent, provided he report the case as soon as possible.

141.—The Visiting Justices or the Superintendent shall, on the application of any such prisoner, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

1. To occupy 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 exercise separately, or with selected untried prisoners, if the arrangements and the 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 Superintendent.
4. To be relieved from performing any menial unaccustomed work.

142.—The Superintendent may modify the routine of the Prison in regard to any such prisoner, so far as to dispense with any practice which, in the Superintendent's opinion, is clearly unnecessary in the case of that particular prisoner.

143.—Any such prisoner who prefers to provide his own food for any meal shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required; but the Superintendent 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. Such prisoners shall also be allowed to wear their own clothes if sufficient and fit for use.

144.—Articles of food shall be received only at hours to be fixed from time to time. They shall be inspected by the Officer of the Goal, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

145.—No such prisoner shall, during twenty-four hours, receive or purchase more than one pint of malt-liquor, or cider, or more than half a pint of wine.

146.—No such prisoner shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other prisoner.

147.—Such 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 Surgeon 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 purpose of health and cleanliness.

148.—The beds of such prisoners shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned by themselves every morning subject to rule 141. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged. They may be allowed the same privileges as are by Rule 173 accorded to 1st class misdemeanants. Any sum earned by them will be paid to them on their discharge.

149.—Every such prisoner 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 Superintendent, of an objectionable kind.

150.—Each such prisoner 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 from time to time be appointed.

151.—The Superintendent may in special cases permit the visit to be prolonged, and allow more than two persons to visit the prisoner at one time.

152.—Every such prisoner shall at his request be allowed to see his legal adviser (a Solicitor or his Clerk) on any week day, at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in private; but if necessary, in the view of an Officer of the Prison.

153.—Any such prisoner 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.

154.—Such prisoners may send and receive letters at all reasonable times, and paper, with other writing materials, to such extent as may appear reasonable to the Superintendent, shall be furnished to any such prisoner who requires it for the purpose of communicating with his friends, or preparing his 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 Superintendent.

155.—No such prisoner shall be compelled to attend any religious service other than his own; but subject to these provisions he shall attend Divine Service on Sundays, and on other days

when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness, or excused by the Superintendent for any other reasons.

156.—Such prisoners shall also be subject to all general rules, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the special rules relating to such prisoners.

SPECIAL RULES FOR FIRST CLASS MISDEMEANANTS.

157.—No person shall be placed in this division except as provided by Statute, or by order of the Judge of Court before whom he is tried.

158.—Such prisoner shall not be placed in association, or at exercise, with criminal prisoners.

159.—Such prisoner shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if on the application of the prisoner, the Superintendent shall decide that it is unnecessary, or if the Surgeon state that it is for medical reasons inadvisable.

160.—Every such prisoner shall be searched only by an Officer specially appointed for the purpose.

161.—Such prisoner shall be placed, as soon as possible after reception, in a 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 Surgeon.

162.—Such prisoner shall at all times, except when at Chapel or exercise, occupy the room or cell assigned to him.

163.—The Visiting Justices or Superintendent, before granting any permission which by the following rules they are authorised or required to grant, shall 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 likely to cause any such interference, or if the prisoner has abused such permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, the Visiting Justices shall have power to suspend or withdraw such permission, and in the like circumstances the Superintendent may withdraw or suspend the same when it has been granted by himself, or suspend it when it has been granted by the Visiting Justices if the case is urgent, provided he report the case as soon as possible.

164.—The Visiting Justices or the Superintendent shall, on the application of any such prisoner, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

1. To occupy 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 have, at his own cost, the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the Superintendent.

3. To have, on payment of a small sum, to be fixed by the Visiting Justices, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the Superintendent, to relieve him in the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

165.—Such prisoner shall be permitted to supply his own food, on giving due notice beforehand at the time required; but the Superintendent shall not permit such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food at any meal for which he receives or procures food at his own expense.

166.—Articles of food shall be received only at such hours as may be fixed 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 and waste.

167.—Any such prisoner shall not during twenty-four hours receive more than one pint of malt liquor or cider, or if an adult half a pint of wine.

168.—Such prisoner shall be permitted to wear his own clothing, provided that it is sufficient, and is fit for use.

169.—No such prisoner shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever, allowed to be introduced for his use, to any other prisoner.

170.—Such 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 purpose of health and cleanliness.

171.—The beds of such prisoners 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 as provided in Rule 164.

172.—Such prisoner 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 Superintendent, of an objectionable kind.

173.—Such prisoners may be permitted, if the accommodation of the Gaol will allow, to work at their respective trades and professions. Those who find their own implements, and are not maintained at the expense of the Prison, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such as are furnished with implements, or are maintained at the Prison expense, shall be subject to a deduction, to be determined by the Visiting Justices, for the use of implements, and the cost of maintenance.

174.—Such prisoners shall be permitted to see their friends for a quarter of an hour on any week-day, during such hours as are appointed, they may also send and receive letters at all reasonable times, subject to Rule 221.

175.—The place in which such 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.

176.—No such prisoner shall be compelled to attend any religious service other than his own; but, subject to these provisions, he shall attend Divine Service on Sundays, and on week-days when such service is performed, unless prevented by sickness, or excused by the Superintendent for any other reasons.

177.—Such prisoners shall be subject to any General Rules, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the Special Rules relating to such prisoners.

178.—Such prisoners shall be allowed to smoke under such regulations as may be laid down by the Superintendent.

SPECIAL RULES FOR DEBTORS.

179.—Debtors shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if, on the application of the prisoner, the Superintendent shall decide that it is unnecessary, or if the Surgeon shall state that it is for medical reasons inadvisable.

180.—Debtors shall at all times, except when at Chapel or exercise, occupy the cells or rooms assigned to them.

181.—The Superintendent, before granting any permission which by the following rules he is authorised or required to grant, shall satisfy himself 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 likely to cause any such interference, or if the prisoner has abused such permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, he shall have power to suspend or withdraw such permission.

182.—Debtors shall be permitted to supply their own food, on giving due notice beforehand at the time required; but the Superintendent shall not permit such prisoners to receive any prison allowance of food at any meal for which they receive or procure food at their own expense.

183.—Articles of food shall be received only at such hours as may be fixed 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.

184.—Any such prisoner shall not during twenty-four hours receive or purchase more than one pint of malt liquor or cider, or if an adult half a pint of wine.

185.—No such prisoner shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever, allowed to be introduced for his use, to any other prisoner.

186.—Such 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 purpose of health and cleanliness.

187.—The beds of such 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.

188.—Debtors may be permitted to work and follow their respective trades and professions, provided their employment does not interfere with the regulations of the Gaol, and they will be permitted to have the whole of their earnings, after deducting the cost of any implements which may be supplied to them, and the cost of their maintenance, if they are maintained at the expense of the Prison.

189.—No such prisoner shall be compelled to attend any religious service other than his own; but, subject to these provisions, he shall attend Divine Service on Sundays, and on week-days when such service is performed, unless prevented by sickness, or excused by the Superintendent for any other reasons.

190.—The place in which such prisoners receive visits shall not be the same as that in which criminal prisoners receive visits, if any other suitable place can be conveniently provided.

191.—Debtors shall be permitted to exercise during such periods of the day as the circumstances of the Prison will allow, and during the same periods they shall be permitted, if they prefer it, to associate together in an orderly manner.

192.—Debtors shall be permitted to receive one visit, and also to write and receive one letter in each week, subject to Rule 221; but they may communicate with, and receive visits from their friends and legal advisers at any reasonable hour of the day, for the purpose of arranging the payment of their debts.

193.—Debtors shall also be subject to any General Rules, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the Special Rules relating to debtors.

194.—Debtors shall be allowed to smoke under such regulations as may be laid down by the Superintendent.

GENERAL RULES.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

195.—No prisoner shall be admitted to the Gaol unless accompanied by a warrant for his detention.

195a.—All prisoners shall be searched, registered, and medically examined on admission.

196.—Every prisoner shall take a bath, and be shaved on reception, unless it shall be otherwise directed, in any particular case, by the Superintendent or Surgeon.

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

198.—Every prisoner shall be weighed on reception, and subsequently at such periods as the Superintendent and the Surgeon may appoint, and the result shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

199.—Every prisoner may, if required for the purposes of justice, be photographed on reception, and subsequently.

200.—Such of the clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to prisoners as may be retained in the prison shall, if necessary, be washed, cleaned, or disinfected, as soon as possible after they are received.

201.—Such clothing shall be made into a bundle, carefully labelled with the name of the owner, and placed in store; any money or jewellery which the prisoner may have in his possession shall also be taken from him and placed in safety until his release from Gaol. A list of all his property is to be entered in a book kept for that purpose; which shall be under the superintendence of the Warden.

202.—As soon as possible after prisoners are admitted, the abstract of the rules relating to the conduct and treatment of prisoners shall be read over to them; and such abstract shall all also be read and explained weekly to the whole of the prisoners.

203.—Every prisoner shall have a number assigned to him, which shall be prefixed to his name in every register; such number shall also appear on the breast of his coat, on his towel, chopstick bag if a Chinese, and cap or hat.

203a.—Prisoners whose discharge falls on Sunday shall be discharged on the Saturday preceding.

CLEANLINESS.

204.—The weekly shaving of the Chinese prisoners shall be done according to such regulations as shall be established from time to time. The razors shall be always under the charge of the officer of the ward or yard, and he shall take care they are withdrawn immediately the prisoners have finished with them. Prisoners of very filthy habits are to be brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

205.—The queues of Chinese prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude may be cut off, and their hair kept cut close until within six months of their release; the queues may also be cut off short-sentenced prisoners if the Surgeon should consider it necessary for the purpose of health or cleanliness; but such prisoner shall be allowed to appeal to the Governor against it. No queue is to be cut under any circumstances without the special permission of the Governor.

206.—The hair of European prisoners shall be cut to such moderate length as health or cleanliness may require.

207.—Every prisoner shall wash his face and hands daily, and shall take a bath once a week.

208.—Prisoners shall keep their cells, utensils, clothing, and bedding clean and neatly arranged; and shall clean and sweep the yards, passages, and all other parts of the Prison as may be directed.

CLOTHING, BEDDING, FOOD.

209.—The whole of the Chinese prisoners' clothing, and the under-clothing of the European prisoners shall be changed weekly.

210.—Every prisoner shall sleep in a cell by himself, if the accommodation of the Gaol will permit it, or, under special circumstances, in a cell with not fewer than two other prisoners.

211.—The clothing of prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude may be given to their friends, with the exception of one suit, which will be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Superintendent, in order to recoup the Government for the expense of providing a suitable suit of clothes for the prisoner on his discharge.

212.—Such additional clothing and bedding may be issued, during severe weather, or in special cases, as the Surgeon may deem requisite.

213.—A prisoner who has any complaint to make regarding the diet furnished to him, or who wishes his diet to be weighed to ascertain whether he is supplied with the authorised quantity, must make his request immediately it is handed to him, and it will be weighed in his presence, and in that of the officer deputed for that purpose; but frequent and groundless complaints will be treated as breaches of Gaol discipline and punished accordingly.

214.—For not more than ten days in each month, for the first six months of his imprisonment, each European and American prisoner shall be fed on Penal Diet, viz., Bread and Water, with half a pound of Rice at midday, and for Chinese and Indians Rice and Water only.

215.—The days on which a prisoner will be on Penal Diet will not be continuous, but divided into periods of *not more than five days* at a time, and no prisoner on Penal Diet will be put to Hard Labour.

216.—As regards the food of Indian prisoners, the best possible arrangement is to be made, so that they may not be forced to choose between loss of food and loss of caste.

217.—European and American prisoners whose sentences do not exceed five days will be put on Penal Diet, those with sentences of six to fourteen days will receive two pints of gruel daily in addition.

218.—Till further order Reduced Penal Diet is to be supplied to:—

1st. Felons, whom the Superintendent may have reasonable grounds for supposing to have been previously imprisoned for Felony.

2nd. Chinese and Indian prisoners sentenced to fourteen days and under; and

3rd. Prisoners who may be reported for breaches of Gaol Regulations (at the discretion of the Superintendent).

CLASSIFICATION.

219.—Prisoners will be classified for location, and the classes will be kept separate from each other so far as the accommodation of the Gaol will permit, as follows:—

Penal Servitude prisoners: First Conviction.

Ditto. With two or more Convictions.

Hard Labour prisoners: First Conviction.

Ditto. With two or more Convictions.

Prisoners unable to find Security for their Good Behaviour.

Prisoners confined as Suspicious or Dangerous Characters.

Debtors and First Class Misdemeanants.

On Remand and Waiting Trial: First Conviction.

On Remand and Waiting Trial: With two or more Convictions.

Prisoners sentenced to Short Terms of Imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days: First Conviction.

Prisoners sentenced to Short Terms of Imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days: With two or more Convictions.

Boys under sixteen Years of Age: First Conviction.

Boys under sixteen Years of Age: With two or more Convictions.

All officers of the Prison must, as far as lies in their power, endeavour to carry out this Rule, bearing in mind that the object of Classification is to prevent the contamination by depraved prisoners of prisoners not so depraved; and to attempt to ensure that a prisoner shall go out of prison not worse than he came in.

VISITS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO PRISONERS, &c.

220.—Convicted prisoners, with the exception of those heretofore mentioned, after they have served the first three months, will be permitted to write and receive one letter every three months; but the Superintendent may permit any prisoner to write a special letter, or to see his friends, immediately after conviction, if for the purpose of making arrangements respecting his property, &c.

221.—All letters to and from prisoners are to be read by the Superintendent, and shall be forwarded or kept back according to the nature of their contents. Events of importance to prisoners may be communicated to them at any period by the Superintendent.

222.—The privilege of writing and receiving letters may be postponed or forfeited by misconduct, if so ordered by the Superintendent; but no such order shall be made for a period longer than one month from the time of the prisoner's last report.

223.—Convicted prisoners, with the exception of those heretofore mentioned, shall be allowed, after the first three months, to see their relations or friends once in three months, unless such visits are prohibited by the Superintendent for misconduct; but no prohibition shall be made for a period longer than one month from the time of the prisoner's last report.

224.—The days and hours for visits to the prisoners shall be fixed by the Superintendent, and shall be publicly notified at the gates of the prison.

225.—If any prisoner is committed to prison in default of the payment of any sum which, in pursuance of any conviction or order, he is required to pay, such prisoner shall be allowed to

communicate by letter with and to see any of his friends at any reasonable time, for the *bond fide* purpose of providing for the payment which would procure his release from prison.

226.—In case of very serious illness prisoners will be allowed to see their relations, if not objected to on medical grounds.

227.—The visits of prisoners' friends will in no case be allowed to exceed fifteen minutes, and will always be made in the presence of an officer of the prison.

228.—Officers of Police may visit prisoners for the purpose of identification, on production of an order from the Police, or with Magisterial authority.

229.—Officers of the Law, with competent warrants, or orders for serving writs or other legal process on persons within the prison, shall be admitted into the prison for that purpose.

230.—All prisoners may petition the Governor once shortly after conviction if they wish, but not afterwards unless there are any special circumstances which the Superintendent may consider should be brought to the notice of the Governor, or unless such prisoner has been over one year in Gaol.

231.—No visitor shall be admitted until he has given his name and address, and stated his relationship to or connection with the prisoner he wishes to see, if any; and these particulars shall be duly recorded.

232.—No visits shall be made on a Sunday except in cases of emergency.

233.—Prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude who have served two years, and are six months clear of report, may receive a visit every two months, and write and receive one letter every two months.

234.—The prisoners shall be locked in their cells, at the discretion of the Superintendent, on Sundays and other days when they are doing no labour; care being taken that they have at least one hour's exercise daily.

235.—Prisoners sentenced to fourteen days and under will be locked in their cells during the whole of their sentence, with the exception of one hour's daily exercise.

236.—Prisoners detained as dangerous or suspicious characters, with previous convictions, who cannot find security, shall be locked in their cells. They shall keep their cells and cell utensils perfectly clean at all times, and shall have one hour exercise daily.

237.—Male and female prisoners shall always be so confined as to prevent the former from seeing, conversing with, or holding any intercourse with the latter.

238.—A light shall be kept burning constantly throughout the night in every ward or division of the Gaol in which prisoners shall be confined, but such light shall not be placed within reach of the prisoners.

WOMEN.

239.—No Male subordinate Officer shall enter the Women's Prison, unless ordered there specially by the Superintendent or Warden, or summoned

by the Matron for the purpose of quelling a disturbance, or of giving other assistance.

240.—So far as practicable, Female prisoners shall be divided into classes, and separated similarly to the Male prisoners.

241.—They shall keep their cells, yard, and wards perfectly clean at all times.

242.—Authorised interviews between Female prisoners and their friends must take place in the presence of the Matron or other Officer of the prison.

243.—Female prisoners shall be employed at No. 2 Hard Labour with regard to washing their own clothes, and at No. 3 Light Labour.

244.—The child of a female prisoner may be received into prison with its mother, provided it is at the breast; and any such child shall not be taken from its mother until the Surgeon certifies that it is in a fit condition to be removed.

245.—Such child may be supplied with such diet and clothing as may be necessary, at the public expense; but, except under special circumstances, no such child shall be kept in prison after it has arrived at the age of twelve months.

PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

246.—In all cases when sentence of death has been passed on a prisoner, the Warden shall cause him to be thoroughly searched, and shall remove from him any article which it is considered dangerous or inexpedient for him to retain in his possession.

247.—Every prisoner sentenced to death shall be confined in some safe place within the prison, apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed under the constant charge and observation of an Officer of the prison, both by day and night.

248.—The cell or room in which a prisoner condemned to death is placed shall be previously examined by the Superintendent, who is to satisfy himself of its fitness and safety, and record the result of his examination in his journal.

249.—The prisoner may be visited by his relations, friends, and legal advisers, at his own request; no other person shall have access to him except the Officers of the Gaol, and, if required by him, a Minister of the religion to which the prisoner belongs.

250.—All executions are to take place at the time appointed by the Governor. The Superintendent of the Gaol will be present and superintend every execution.

251.—If any person make it appear to a Justice of the Peace that he has important business to transact with the prisoner, such Justice may grant permission in writing to such person to have a conference with the prisoner.

252.—During the preparation for an execution, and the time of the execution, no person shall enter the Prison who is not legally entitled to do so, unless in pursuance of an order in writing from the Superintendent. The Officers superintending the execution shall, if possible, be decently clothed in black.

PRISON OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.

253.—No prisoner shall be punished under the provisions of the Prisons Ordinance of 1885, either by the Superintendent, or by the Superintendent in conjunction with a Visiting Justice, until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charges and evidence against him, and of making his defence.

254.—Prisoners are bound to obey the orders of the Superintendent, Warden, and of the subordinate Officers who shall be placed over them from time to time.

255.—Prisoners are strictly forbidden to have in possession, or to attempt, to receive money, tobacco, opium, flint, steel, iron, implements, string, immoral books, or any articles not allowed to them by the rules of the Prison, or permitted by the Superintendent, and they are not to conceal any articles of food about their persons, or in any ward or cell.

256.—No punishment or privation of any kind shall be awarded except by the Superintendent, or by the Superintendent in conjunction with a Visiting Justice.

257.—The following acts are declared to be offences against Prison discipline:—

1. Disobedience of the Regulations of the Prison by any prisoner.
2. Common assault by one prisoner on another.
3. Profane cursing and swearing, and obscene language by any prisoner.
3. Indecent behaviour by any prisoner.
5. Insulting or threatening language by any prisoner, to any Officer or prisoner.
6. Idleness or negligence at work by any convicted criminal prisoner.
7. Wilful mismanagement of work by any convicted criminal prisoner.
8. Disorderly conduct by any prisoner.

258.—All the above acts are declared to be offences against prison discipline, and it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to examine any prisoner touching such offences, and to punish them by ordering any offender to be kept in a punishment-cell for not more than three days, on bread, or rice and water, or he may deprive a prisoner of his pork for not more than four meals at one time.

259.—The Superintendent may deprive any prisoner of his evening meal for persistent and aggravated idleness, or refusal to labour.

260.—The Superintendent may restrain in cross irons of ten lbs. weight, or less, or in handcuffs, any disorderly or violent prisoner for not longer than twenty-four hours at one time; if a longer period than twenty-four hours is required a written order must be obtained from one of the Visiting Justices for the week, who shall at once attend and investigate the case. In case of emergency however the Superintendent may on his own responsibility impose the restraints provided by this Rule for such period as may seem necessary, obtaining the presence of one of the Visiting Justices for the week as soon as possible. The order of such Justice, made on investigation of the case, shall indemnify the Superintendent.

261.—If any criminal prisoner is guilty of any offence, or of a breach of Gaol Regulations or Discipline, for the due punishment of which the Superintendent of the Gaol may deem the powers vested in him insufficient, it shall be lawful for such Superintendent, in conjunction with a Visiting Justice, after enquiry, to punish such prisoner by close or solitary confinement on bread, or rice and water, for a period not exceeding fourteen days, or, in the case of a male prisoner, by personal correction not exceeding thirty-six strokes if an adult, nor twelve if a juvenile.

262.—No dietary punishment shall be inflicted on any prisoner, nor shall he be placed in a punishment-cell, nor shall corporal punishment be inflicted on him, unless the Surgeon shall certify that such prisoner is in a fit condition of health to undergo such punishment.

263.—The following offences committed by Male prisoners will render them liable to corporal punishment—

- 1st. Mutiny, or open incitement to mutiny in the Prison; personal violence to any Officer of the Prison; aggravated or repeated assault on a fellow prisoner; repetition of insulting, or threatening language to any Officer or prisoner.
- 2nd. Wilfully and maliciously breaking the Prison windows, or otherwise destroying the Prison property.
- 3rd. When under punishment, wilfully making a disturbance tending to interrupt the order and discipline of the Prison, and any other act of gross misconduct, or insubordination, requiring to be suppressed by extraordinary means.

264.—Corporal punishment shall be inflicted on the breech, with a rattan of a pattern to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

265.—No prisoner who shall be sentenced to Solitary Confinement by any Court will be kept in such confinement more than seven days without an interval of one day out.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

CLASSES OF LABOUR.

266.—**No. 1.**—Penal or Rigorous Hard Labour.

- (1.) Shot drill and Stone carrying in alternate spells of half an hour each, weight of shot 24 lbs., weight of stone 45 lbs.
- (2.) Crank Labour in a Separate Cell, task, 12,500 revolutions daily, (12 lbs. test).
- (3.) Treadwheel.

No. 2.—Industrial Hard Labour.

- (1.) Employment on public works outside the Gaol. Crank labour in a separate cell, task, 10,500 revolutions daily, (12 lbs. test).

- (2.) Combinations of Shot drill and Oakum picking, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Combinations of Stone carrying and Oakum picking, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Combinations of Crank labour 6,000 rev. (12 lbs. test), Oakum picking, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

- (3.) Washing clothes in the Gaol, making Coir matting and heavy Coir Mats.

No. 3.—Industrial Light Labour.

- (1.) Ironing and mangling clothes.
- (2.) Making frame, coir, and grass mats.
- (3.) Carpentry, Coopering, Tinsmith's work.
- (4.) Tailoring, Cooking, Cleaning, Printing, Hospital Attendance, &c.
- (5.) Oakum picking (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.).

PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS.

267.—Where Separate confinement is not possible, prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude will pass the first six months of their imprisonment at No. 1 Penal Labour, after which they will be employed for the remainder of their imprisonment at No. 2 Industrial Hard Labour, either inside or outside the Gaol; but principally on Public works.

268.—Prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude whom the Surgeon excuses will be employed on Industrial Hard or Light Labour as he may direct.

HARD LABOUR PRISONERS.

269.—Every Male prisoner of sixteen years of age and upwards whose sentence is three months Hard Labour and under, but more than fourteen days, shall pass the whole of his imprisonment at No. 1 Penal Labour.

270.—Every Male prisoner of sixteen years of age and upwards sentenced to Hard Labour, shall be kept at No. 1 Penal Labour for the first three months of his sentence. At the expiration of that term he shall, if he has conducted himself fairly well, be placed at No. 2 Industrial Hard Labour.

271.—Every Male prisoner under the age of sixteen years sentenced to Hard Labour shall be kept for the first three months of his sentence at No. 2 Hard Labour.

272.—When a prisoner sentenced to Hard Labour has been three months at No. 2 Industrial Hard Labour, he shall, if his conduct has been good, be placed at No. 3 Industrial Light Labour.

273.—All Hard Labour prisoners who shall be excused by the Surgeon will be employed at either Industrial Hard or Light Labour as he may direct.

274.—European prisoners will not be employed at Stone carrying, but will perform the combination of Shot drill and Oakum picking instead.

275.—If a Male prisoner shall misconduct himself, the Superintendent may either keep him at No. 1 Penal Labour for any extra term not exceeding three months at any one time, or he may send him back from the second class or third class for the same term.

276.—The hours of labour will not be less than six or more than ten daily, exclusive of meals.

277.—No work shall be done beyond what is necessary on Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Chinese New Year's Day.

278.—Jewish prisoners shall not be compelled to work on Saturdays if they claim exemption, but shall be kept in separate confinement on that day and Sunday. They may also keep such other festival days as may be from time to time allowed by the Governor.

279.—Indian prisoners are not to be put to any labour which may really cause them loss of caste.

280.—Convicted criminal prisoners not sentenced to Hard Labour will be employed at No. 3 Light Labour.

280a.—As soon as the Gaol accommodation shall permit of it, prisoners committed to Gaol for breaches of (naval and?) military discipline shall be kept separate from civil prisoners.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PRISONERS ON PUBLIC WORKS.

PRISONERS.

281.—The Prisoners shall be divided into parties not exceeding sixteen men, and each party shall be known by a number.

282.—Each party shall be under the charge of an Assistant Turnkey armed with a short sword for his defence, who shall have the number of his party on a badge affixed to his left arm; and the whole of the parties shall be under the charge of a Head Turnkey armed with sword and revolver, who shall be assisted by a Turnkey armed in the same manner.

283.—The prisoners will work in coupling chains of about twelve feet long, fastened by means of anklets and padlocks.

284.—If the work is near the Gaol, the prisoners shall be marched in to their mid-day meal at noon, but if at too great a distance from the Gaol, the meal will be sent to them.

285.—The prisoners will breakfast at about 6.20 A.M., and leave the Gaol for their work at about 7 A.M., rest one hour for their mid-day meal from 12 to 1, and knock off work in the afternoon so as to reach the Gaol at 5 P.M. (nine hours daily, including marching in and out).

286.—On Saturdays the prisoners will work until noon.

287.—Their mid-day meal will consist of 1½ pint of rice congee thickened with cheap meat.

288.—Any prisoner with a longer sentence than eight years may be kept at work within the prison until he has served one third of such sentence.

OFFICERS.

289.—In addition to the Head Turnkey in charge of the prisoners, the Turnkey to assist him, and the Assistant Turnkeys in direct charge of the parties, three or four Sikh Guards shall be posted in conspicuous positions round the works, armed with loaded rifles, to prevent escapes.

290.—The Head Turnkey will be continually on the alert during the day, repeatedly visiting the parties in his charge, and ascertaining that all is correct or otherwise. He will take discreet measures to prevent the escape of prisoners, and to effect their recapture if they are successful in escaping. He will carefully observe the officers under his charge, and report weekly to the Superintendent of the Gaol on their efficiency in the management of their parties. He will enter in a book the number of parties, number of prisoners, and the names of the officers under his charge, with the name of the district where working, and the description of labour. He will be responsible to the Surveyor General for all the tools used by the prisoners. He shall on no account allow people to loiter near the prisoners while at work, or to converse with the officers.

291.—The Turnkey shall consider himself to be under the command of the Head Turnkey, and shall assist him in the performance of his duties. He shall move about continually among the parties, keeping a watchful eye on both officers and prisoners. When needed he shall take charge of detached parties, and shall at such times use great discretion in the disposal of his officers so as to prevent the escape of any prisoners, remembering that their safe custody should be his first care.

292.—The Assistant Turnkeys in charge of parties must remember always that the safe custody of the prisoners is their first care. They shall therefore place themselves when on the works so as at all times to command a good view of their men; they shall repeatedly count their prisoners during the day, and never turn their backs towards them, and shall on no account use a spade, pick, or any other tool, so as to place themselves at a disadvantage with regard to the prisoners.

293.—The Assistant Turnkeys shall be careful to ascertain that the anklets, chains, and padlocks are in proper order, and shall minutely examine them before leaving the Gaol, when knocking off work for the mid-day meal, and before returning to the Gaol in the evening.

294.—In the event of a prisoner's attempting to escape, the officer in charge of his party will blow his whistle to attract the attention of the other officers, and will then fall in the remaining prisoners of his party and await instructions from the Head Turnkey.

295.—The Head Turnkey, the Turnkey, and the Sikh Guards will not fire at an escaping prisoner unless his escape cannot be prevented by any other means; and even then will only endeavour to disable him, remembering that loss of life is to be avoided if possible.

296.—The Assistant Turnkeys will keep a book in which they will enter the numbers, names, and sentences of the prisoners of their respective parties, making special remarks as to the industry of each prisoner, and they will be responsible to the Head Turnkey for the tools used by their parties.

**REMISSION OF SENTENCES, AND
REWARDS UNDER THE
MARK SYSTEM.**

297.—The time which every prisoner with a sentence of twelve months and upwards must pass in Prison will be represented by a certain number of marks, which he must earn by actual labour performed before he can be discharged.

298.—No remission will be granted for conduct. It is only on condition of good conduct and strict obedience that prisoners are allowed to earn by their industry a remission of a portion of their sentence. If, therefore, their conduct be indifferent or bad, they will be liable to be fined a certain number of marks, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and will then forfeit by misconduct the remission which they have earned by their industry.

299.—The marks will be given according to the following scale—

(a.) 6 marks a day for zealous and steady hard labour.

(b.) 5 marks for a less degree of industry.

(c.) 4 marks for a moderate days work.

300.—The prisoner's marks will commence at the termination of the penal stage.

301.—On the admission of a prisoner with a sentence of twelve months and upwards, such sentence will be reduced to days, which will be multiplied by four, thus giving the number of marks he is compelled to earn before his discharge; thus, take the twelve months sentence, 365 days multiplied by four will give 1,460, the number of marks he must earn at the rate of four a day to complete the whole of his sentence.

302.—If by his industry the prisoner gains six marks a day, and does not lose any for misconduct, he earns the full remission of one-third allowed by the Governor.

303.—On Sundays marks will be allowed for conduct alone. Except under special circumstances where injury has accidentally resulted while on prison work, a prisoner will get only five marks a day during the time he is in Hospital. Prisoners on Light Labour by order of the Surgeon will not get more than five marks a day.

304.—Prisoners who by their misconduct forfeit the whole of their remission, will be liable to be kept in Separate Confinement during the last 6 months of their sentence.

305.—The Prison Officers will be supplied with books in which they will enter each evening the marks each prisoner has earned during the day.

306.—When a prisoner is sentenced to forfeit any marks which he has gained, the sentence should state the exact number of marks he is to lose, as, *to forfeit six marks.*

307.—Extra marks may be given by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, for special services such as:—

(a.) Giving information of plots.

(b.) Protecting Gaol Officers or prisoners from attack, or protecting them from imminent danger.

(c.) Preventing escapes, fires, &c.

(d.) Preserving order in case of disturbance.

308.—Marks will be forfeited by prisoners for misconduct according to the punishment inflicted, generally at the rate of

8 Marks for one Day Solitary Confinement on Bread or Rice and Water,

6 „ for one Day Bread or Rice and Water.

6 „ for one Day Reduced Penal Diet,

6 „ for one Meal Stopped,

4 „ for one Pork Ration Stopped,

4 „ for one Meal Bread or Rice and Water,

72 „ for a flogging.

309.—If a prisoner is reconvicted before the period of his remission has expired, he will be allowed to earn only five marks a day instead of six, and if he is reconvicted twice before the expiration of the period of remission, he will be allowed to earn no remission.

310.—All convicted criminal prisoners with sentences of twelve months and upwards who shall be employed at remunerative labour, will be allowed to earn a small gratuity at the rate of one cent for every six marks, but the whole gratuity for any one prisoner is not to exceed \$10. Such gratuity shall be paid at the time of discharge. In forfeiting marks for misconduct the proportionate amount of gratuity will also be forfeited.

311.—Convicts will not be allowed to earn any gratuity until they have served the first six months either in Separate Confinement or at No. 1 Hard Labour.

312.—The name of every convict under a life sentence who has served fifteen years of his sentence, or having served ten years of his sentence has attained or is believed in the absence of positive evidence to have attained the age of sixty, shall be submitted for the consideration of the Governor in Executive Council. This rule will be communicated to every such convict now in prison, and to any other on first reception into prison, but each must be made to distinctly understand that such submission in no way implies that any remission of sentence will necessarily be granted.

SEPARATE CONFINEMENT.

313.—Where the Gaol accommodation admits of it, all Male Penal Servitude prisoners shall be required to pass the first six months of their imprisonment in Separate Confinement.

314.—Penal Servitude Prisoners will be allowed one hour daily to exercise in the open air under the supervision of an officer, who will see that the prisoners do not converse together, either in going to the yard, while at exercise, or in returning to their cells.

315.—Such prisoners are to keep their cells and utensils perfectly clean at all times, and will be employed at crank labour, picking oakum, making or mending clothes, shoe making or mending, &c.

316.—Such prisoners shall on no account communicate or hold conversation with any other prisoner, but shall at all times observe the strictest silence.

317.—Such prisoners shall be permitted to write a letter on admission, if they wish it, to inform their friends of their whereabouts; but, with this exception they shall not write or receive a letter, or receive a visit during the six months of their Separate Confinement.

318.—Felons, whom the Superintendent may have reasonable grounds for supposing to have been previously imprisoned for Felony, when sentenced to terms of Hard Labour will be required to pass a certain time in Separate Confinement from one to six months according to the number of their previous convictions, and their conduct while in Gaol.

319.—Violent and disorderly prisoners may be placed in Separate Confinement at the discretion of the Superintendent for terms not exceeding seven days at one time.

320.—

SCALE OF DIET FOR EACH EUROPEAN OR WHITE PRISONER.

DIETARY FOR EACH EUROPEAN OR WHITE PRISONER IN VICTORIA GAOL, HONGKONG.

FULL DIET.

BREAKFAST.	Bread, 6 oz. } Gruel, 1 pint }	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
DINNER.	Bread, 4 oz. } Potatoes, 10 oz. } Meat, 6 oz. } Soup, 1 pint }	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
SUPPER.	Bread, 4 oz. } Rice, (common), 8 oz. } Fish, 12 oz. } Curry Stuff, ... 7½ drs. }	Sunday.

It is understood that these measures are for uncooked provisions, except in the case of made-up articles of diet; and meat is understood to be without bone.

SUOP.—Each pint to contain 4 oz. Meat without bone, 1 oz. Onions, 1 oz. Barley, 4 oz. Greens, Yams, Sweet Potatoes or Taro, with Pepper and Salt.

GRUEL.—Each pint to contain 2 oz. Oatmeal, 1 oz. Molasses, and sufficient Salt.

COCOA.—Each pint to contain ¾ oz. Flake Cocoa or Nibs, 1 oz. Molasses or Sugar.

SUET PUDDING.—To every pound 1½ oz. Suet, 6½ oz. Flour, 8 oz. Water.

CURRY STUFF.—Chillies 3½ drs., Pepper 1½ dr., Turmeric ¾ dr., Coriander Seed ¼ dr., Cummin Seed ¼ dr., and Oil ½ oz.

TEA.—Each pint to contain ½ oz. Tea, ¾ oz. Sugar.

Council Chamber, Hongkong.

DAILY RATION FOR EACH EUROPEAN OR WHITE DEBTOR AND FIRST-CLASS MISDEMEANANT.

Bread,	1 lb. 4 oz.
Beef, Mutton or Pork, without bone (6 days a week),	8 oz.
Fresh Fish (once a week),	14 oz.
Beef for Soup,	8 oz.
Potatoes (3 days a week),	8 oz.
Vegetables (3 days a week),	8 oz.
White Rice (1 day),	8 oz.
Suet Pudding (once a week),	1 lb.
Oatmeal for Gruel (once a week),	2 oz.
Tea,	1 oz.
Sugar,	2 oz.
Salt (fine),	½ oz.
Curry Stuff (once a week),	7½ dr.

Soup, Suet Pudding, and Curry Stuff to be made as in recipe for other Prisoners, except that Beef, 8 oz., is allowed in this class.

ORDINARY PENAL DIET FOR EACH EUROPEAN OR WHITE PRISONER.

BREAKFAST.—Bread,	8 oz.
DINNER.—Rice (common),	8 oz.
Salt (fine),	¼ oz.
SUPPER.—Bread,	8 oz.

NOTE.—Any Prisoner sentenced to more than 5 days' Penal Diet have one Pint of Gruel at Breakfast and Supper.

SCALE OF DIET FOR CHINESE AND COLOURED PRISONERS.

CLASS OF PRISONERS.	COMMON RICE.	OIL.	FRESH FISH.	SALT FISH.	VEGETABLES.	CHUTNEY.	TEA.	SALT.	REMARKS.
1. Male Prisoners with sentences over 6 months; Remand, and for Trial,	1 lb. 8 oz.	½ oz.	4 oz. 3 days a week.	3 oz. 2 days a week.	1 lb. 6 oz. 2 days a week.	1½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	
2. Male Prisoners with sentences of 6 months and under, but over 14 days	1 lb. 0 oz.	½ oz.	4 oz. 3 days a week.	2 oz. 2 days a week.	1 lb. 2 days a week.	1 oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	
3. Female Prisoners with sentences over 14 days, and boys under 16 with sentences above 6 months,	1 lb. 1 oz.	½ oz.	4 oz. 3 days a week.	2 oz. 2 days a week.	1 lb. 2 days a week.	1 oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	
4. Debtors, and First-class Mis-demeanants,	1 lb. 10 oz.	½ oz.	6 oz. alternate days.	4 oz. alternate days.	1 lb. 6 oz. daily.	1 oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	4 oz. Pork daily.
5. Penal Diet,	1 lb. 8 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Reduced Penal Diet,	1 lb. 2 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Punishment Diet,	12 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The above represents the quantity for two meals, morning and evening. 2 oz. of Rice will be deducted from each Prisoner in No. 1, 2 and 3 and made into Congee, 1 pint of which is to be served at mid-day. Chinese Prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude will have 4 oz. Pork, once a week, after they have served the first 6 months of their imprisonment. Prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude who are excused Hard Labour by the Surgeon and placed on No. 3 Light Labour will not be allowed Pork, except when ordered in special cases by the Surgeon. Prisoners employed on Public Works will receive the same diet as Penal Servitude Prisoners. When employed at places where the drinking water is liable to drainage pollution, they may be supplied with Rice-water Congee to drink; 1½ oz. of Rice to each pint of Water.

ARATHOON SETH,
Clerk of Councils.