

		Could not read at all.	Could read with difficulty.	Could read well,—that is, could read any common book easily.	Could not write at all.	Could sign their names merely.	Could write with difficulty.	Could write well.	Have improved in Arithmetic.	Have improved in other branches of instruction.
Prisoners who have received instruction for 3 months, but for less than 6 months.	State of Education on Admission.									
	Present state of Education.									
Prisoners who have received instruction for 6 months, but for less than one year.	State of Education on Admission.									
	Present state of Education.									
Prisoners who have received instruction for one year and upwards.	State of Education on Admission.									
	Present state of Education.									

3. An account of the condition of the Library, with a statement of the result of his last quarterly examination, and his opinion whether the collection of books is sufficient.

LXIV. *To yield to Governor in case of difference of opinion.*—As the Governor is the responsible head of the Prison, the Chaplain shall be expected to yield to him if any case should arise of a difference of opinion between himself and the Governor; but if in any such instance the Chaplain should deem the instructions of the Governor inconsistent with the proper performance of his own duties, or with the observance of any Rule laid down for his guidance, it shall be his duty to communicate such fact, in writing, to the Clerk of the Board, apprising the Governor of the necessity for his taking such a step.

SURGEON.

LXV. *General duties.*—The Surgeon shall have the general charge of the health of the prisoners, and shall be responsible for the professional treatment of those who require such treatment.

LXVI. *To examine prisoners on admission.*—He shall see every prisoner as soon after his admission as practicable; and, except as respects those who are committed for a less period than three months, he shall see that each prisoner is weighed and the weight recorded, and shall carefully examine him as to the hardness or softness of his muscles, the pliancy or stiffness of his limbs, and the general state of his health; the result being duly recorded. Any evident peculiarities in the mental qualities of prisoners should be noted.

LXVII. *Visits to sick prisoners, and weekly examinations.*—He shall visit sick prisoners as often as the different cases may require; and twice in each week (or, where the Prison is not legal for the detention of convicted prisoners beyond a month, once in each week), he shall go into every room and cell in the Prison, and see every prisoner. He is responsible in the course of his visits or otherwise for discovering whether there is any

cause of sickness in operation, especially from the causes following, viz.,—want of cleanliness either in the persons of the prisoners or in their clothing or bedding; insufficient supply of food or of water; unwholesome quality of food or of water; want of warmth, either from the coldness of the cell or from the insufficiency of the clothing or bedding; want of ventilation; dampness or malaria; imperfect drainage; insufficiency of exercise in the open air. The Surgeon shall record the date and result of his examinations in a Register to be kept at the Prison, and open to inspection. Whenever he discovers any cause of sickness, he must give immediate information of it to the Governor; and if the evil be not remedied immediately, it shall be his duty to communicate the fact in writing to the Clerk of the Board. If, to remove the cause of sickness, the Surgeon deems it necessary in any case that the operation of any Prison Rule shall be suspended, the Governor becomes responsible for employing the powers of suspension conferred by Rule XVII.

LXVIII. *Monthly examination.*—Once in each month the Surgeon shall repeat the personal examination made on admission, shall see each prisoner weighed and the weight recorded, and shall make a note in his Register, for comparison, between the prisoner's state of health on admission and his state of health at each such subsequent examination, as to every prisoner who has been in confinement for three months or upwards.

LXIX. *Register of sickness and deaths.*—He shall enter in his Register every cause of death, and every case of illness which is sufficient to prevent a prisoner from working, or which is infectious.

LXX. *Cases of danger to life.*—The Surgeon shall bring immediately under the notice of the Governor any case in which it appears to him that application should be made to the Sheriff for the removal of the prisoner in terms of Rule II. sect. 1.

LXXI. *Removal to other Prisons.*—On the removal of any prisoner who has been in confinement for one week or upwards, to another Prison (ex-