

required to pick three-fourths of the quantity allotted to him on other days.

2. Every juvenile male prisoner, and every adult female prisoner so employed, shall be required to pick from one and one-half to three pounds of dry oakum every day, except on Saturdays, when they shall be required to do three-fourths of the ordinary quantity allotted to them on other days.

3. Every juvenile female prisoner so employed shall be required to pick from one to two and one-half pounds of dry oakum every lawful day, except on Saturdays, when she shall be required to do three-fourths of the ordinary quantity allotted to her on other days.

XCIV. Prisoners refusing to work.—Criminal prisoners able to work and refusing to do so, and prisoners under sentence of hard labour refusing to be subjected to hard labour, or without good cause failing to complete their allotted tasks, shall be placed in solitary confinement on the dietary prescribed under Rule CXVII. sect. 8, for prisoners under punishment for Prison offences, and also may be required to sleep on the wooden guard-bed, described in Rule CIII., unless the Surgeon shall deem it necessary to order them additional diet, or the ordinary kind of bed and bedding; and all cases of such punishments shall be duly entered by the Governor in the Register of Punishments.

XCV. Earnings allowed to certain classes.—Where a criminal prisoner is acquitted, or has been discharged without being brought to trial, he shall, on acquittal or discharge, receive the net profit of his earnings.

XCVI. Governor to strike balance of earnings.—In all cases, whether of the work of untried criminals or of civil prisoners, the Governor shall be the sole judge of the net profit of the work, and of the deductions to be made for the use of tools, the cost of carriage, the loss from spoiled work, the risk of bad debts, and otherwise.

XCVII. Convicted prisoners not to draw earnings.—Convicted prisoners shall not be entitled to any portion of their earnings, nor to any extra allowance in consequence of any labour or work performed by them, whether before or after conviction.

XCVIII. Gratuity to well-conducted prisoners on liberation.—On the liberation of any convicted criminal prisoner who shall have commended himself while in prison for good conduct, attention to instruction, improvement, and habits of industry, the Governor may, with the approval of the Board, make an allowance to such prisoner in the form of clothes, tools, or money, as may be thought best, the amount of such allowance in no case to exceed the sum of ten shillings, in case such prisoner shall have been confined for the space of six months, and so in proportion for any longer or shorter period.

XCIX. Employment in service of Prison.—Any prisoner may, in the discretion of the Governor, and subject to the limitations and provisions of the 7th section of Rule XLII., be employed within the Prison in the service of the Prison, but not in the service of any Officer,—always, however, under such arrangements as shall prevent any prisoner so employed from being brought into undue contact or communication with other prisoners, unless in presence of and with the permission of an Officer.

C. Food.—Every criminal prisoner shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of plain but wholesome food (according to the dietaries and relative Rules hereinafter contained), to maintain

good health and strength, but to allow nothing for mere indulgence.

CI. Clothing.—The Prison dress shall be sufficiently warm for health, and must always be kept in good repair. The following articles, or others equivalent, shall form the dress, viz. :—

DRESS FOR MALE PRISONERS.

Jacket.

Waistcoat, with sleeves.

Trousers.

Shirt.

Pocket-handkerchief.

Shoes and stockings.

Neck-handkerchief and cap when necessary.

Belt, when the prisoner has been in the habit of wearing one.

In winter, serge drawers, and the waistcoat to be lined with serge, and for those who require it, an under waistcoat of serge.

FEMALE DRESS.

Striped shortgown.

Twilled cotton upper petticoat.

Blue plaiding under petticoat.

Boddice of stout twilled cotton.

Shift.

Pocket-handkerchief.

Shoes and stockings.

Neckerchief.

Cap when necessary.

Other necessary articles.

In winter, a drugget upper petticoat, instead of a cotton one.

Some large capes for prisoners of both sexes to wear in wet weather in the airing yards.

CII. Bedding.—Every prisoner, whether civil or criminal, shall, subject to the exception in the next Rule, be supplied with sufficient bedding for warmth and health. The following articles, at least, shall be always supplied, viz. :—

Hammock, or bedstead.

Mattress and pillow.

A sufficient number of blankets.

A pair of sheets.

Coverlet.

CIII. First month on guard-bed.—Each convicted criminal prisoner shall for the first month after conviction, or for the whole period of sentence, where the duration of sentence is less than one month, be required to sleep on a wooden guard-bed, furnished with a wooden pillow, a sufficient quantity of covering being allowed for warmth. The Governor, at the recommendation of the Surgeon, may exempt from this Rule any prisoner whose age or infirmities may render it unsafe.

CIV. Instruction in reading and writing.—Every prisoner sentenced to three months' imprisonment, or upwards, who is unable to read and write easily, shall receive instruction in reading and writing. A specimen shall be kept of the writing of every prisoner who receives instruction in writing, both when he begins and when he leaves off, so as to show the progress made. This Rule is not to exclude the extension of instruction in arithmetic and other branches of education where they are practicable, nor is it to exclude any other classes of prisoners besides those defined in the Rule from partaking in the instruction.

CV. Bibles and Libraries.—A Bible or New Testament shall be placed in every cell or room used by a prisoner, if the prisoner be able to read, and every Prison where convicted prisoners can be detained for one month or upwards, shall be furnished