

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

ORDERS REVOKED.

1. Order of the Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland, dated 9th December, 1921.
2. Order of the Lords Justices and General Governors of Ireland, dated 13th March, 1920.
3. Order of the Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland, dated 10th April, 1920.
4. Order of the Lords Justices and General Governors of Ireland, dated 24th April, 1920.
5. Order of the Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland, dated 30th November, 1921.
6. Order of the Lords Justices of Northern Ireland, dated 19th November, 1923.

Rules for the Government of Ordinary and of Convict Prisons.

MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS FOR NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER THE PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

1925. No. 91.

Whereas by the PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877, the General Prisons Board was empowered subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to make Rules with respect to Prisons :

And whereas by the GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT, 1920, the MINISTERIES OF NORTHERN IRELAND ACT, 1921 (NORTHERN IRELAND), the IRISH FREE STATE (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1922, and the Orders made thereunder, the hereinbefore recited power of making rules with respect to Prisons became vested in the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") with the approval of the Governor of Northern Ireland and the Privy Council of Northern Ireland :

Now, therefore the Ministry in pursuance of the powers vested in the Ministry by the above Acts and all other powers it thereunto enabling, DOES HEREBY make the following Rules with respect to Prisons in Northern Ireland :—

PART I.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ORDINARY PRISONS.

Definition.

Definition.

1. "The Ministry" means the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

The Ministry.

General Powers.

2. The Ministry shall prepare and enforce such Instructions as may be necessary for the regulation of all matters falling under their general powers of control and management.

3. They are empowered to enquire into all breaches of Regulations or other irregularities and to take the proper steps for a remedy.

4. They may hear and adjudicate on all reports against prisoners and may award punishment.

Powers of Punishment.

5. Any power competent to a Visiting Committee may be exercised by the Ministry.

Application of General Rules.

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

Relation of general to special rules.

Buildings and Cells.

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

Cells.

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

Infirmary.

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

Locks.

Admission, Discharge, and Removal.

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

Searching.

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

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

11. No prohibited articles, *i.e.*, tobacco, money, clothing, provisions, letters, papers, books or any other articles whatsoever, not authorised by the Ministry, shall be brought into the Prison, or thrown into it, or conveyed to any prisoner while in custody outside the prison, or carried out of the prison, unless expressly allowed by the Rules, or for a lawful purpose with the authority of the Governor.

Prohibited articles.

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

Prisoner's property.

13. A female prisoner shall be searched by female officers. In other respects the same course shall be pursued in reference to

Provision as to female prisoners.

the admission, removal, or discharge of a female prisoner as in the case of a male prisoner.

Record of measurements and other particulars.

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

Photographing etc., of prisoner.

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

Medical examination on admission

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

Medical examination on removal or discharge.

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

Bath.

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

Cutaneous disease or vermin.

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

Notification of rules to prisoner.

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

Removal to or from prison.

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

Release of prisoner on payment of portion of fine.

22. No payment made by a prisoner in part satisfaction of the sum adjudged to be paid by him, in order to obtain the remission of a part of his imprisonment, as provided by section 1 of the Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899, shall be made on Sunday, or on a week-day before 9 a.m. or after 4 p.m.

Application of gratuity on discharge.

23. Any gratuity granted to a prisoner on his discharge may be paid through a Prisoners' Aid Society, or in such manner and

under such conditions as the Ministry may order for the purpose of preventing its being misapplied.

24. The child of a female prisoner may be received into prison with its mother, provided it is at the breast. In all such cases an authority from the committing magistrate for the child's admission should accompany the prisoner on reception. Any child so admitted shall not be taken from its mother until the medical officer of the prison certifies that it is in a fit condition to be removed. When the child has attained the age of nine months the medical officer shall report whether it is desirable or necessary that it should be any longer retained, but except under special circumstances the child shall not be kept in prison after it has arrived at the age of twelve months. Any child so retained may be supplied with clothing at the public expense.

Children of female prisoners

25. Before the discharge of any such child the governor shall ascertain from the relations whether they are willing and in a position to receive it; in the event of their being unable to do so, he shall cause it to be sent to the workhouse of the union in which the mother was apprehended, having previously communicated thereon with the workhouse authorities.

Removal of children from prison.

26. Prisoners apprehended immediately on their discharge from Prison and re-incarcerated on a second sentence of imprisonment, as also prisoners not discharged but who have a further term of imprisonment to serve on the expiration of their first term, on the commencement of the second or succeeding term of imprisonment shall be placed on the scale of diet and be entitled to the privileges they would have received had the combined sentences been for one period.

Combined Sentences.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding.

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

Spirituous liquors.

28. Smoking shall not be allowed in, nor tobacco be introduced into, a prison, except under such conditions as may be authorised by the Ministry, or unless specially required for medical reasons. In the latter case the Medical Officer shall enter a copy of his order in his journal.

Smoking of tobacco.

29. Each prisoner shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, according to a scale or scales of diet, in accordance with such dietary tables as may from time to time be approved by the Ministry.

Food.

30. A prisoner who has any complaint to make regarding the diet furnished to him, or who wishes his diet to be weighed or

Complaints as to diet.

measured for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is supplied with the proper quantity, must make his request as soon as possible after the diet is handed to him, and it will be weighed or measured in his presence, and in that of the officer deputed for that purpose. Repeated complaints of a groundless nature made by any prisoner under colour of this rule, with the evident purpose of giving annoyance or trouble, shall be treated as a breach of prison discipline, and the offender will be liable to punishment accordingly.

Alterations
in food.

31. The diet of any individual prisoner, may be increased or altered, or in the case of any prisoner who persistently wastes his food, may be reduced, on the written recommendation of the medical officer.

Quality of
provisions.

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

Fermented
liquors.

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

Restrictions
as to food,
clothing, &c.

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

Prison dress.

35. Every prisoner shall be provided with a complete prison dress sufficient for warmth, and shall be required to wear it.

Appearing in
Court on
other
charges.

36. When a convicted prisoner is brought up before a Court of Justice to be tried on another charge, or to give evidence, he will be required to wear his own clothing if it is decent.

Return of
prisoner's
clothes on
discharge

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

Occupation
of separate
cell.

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

Clothing and
bedding

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

Mattress.

40. Every male prisoner, over 16 years of age and under 60, sentenced to hard labour, shall be required to sleep without a mattress for the first 14 days of his sentence, unless the medical

officer shall order otherwise. He shall not be deprived of a mattress for the rest of his sentence, except as a punishment.

Cleanliness.

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

(2) The hair of a female prisoner shall not be cut without her consent, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it requisite on the ground of health, and the hair of a male prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for purposes of health and cleanliness. Hair cutting.

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

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

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

Classification.

42. All convicted prisoners may be classified as follows:— Classification of prisoners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marks.

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

(3) Marks for remission of sentence, not earned by industry, in consequence of physical or mental weakness, or illness, shall be granted in every case where it is certified by the Medical Officer that the illness was actual and not feigned, or was not the result of misconduct.

Remission of sentence.

45. A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or cumulative sentences, for a period exceeding one calendar month, shall be eligible, by special industry and good conduct, to earn a remission of a portion of his imprisonment, not exceeding one-sixth of the whole sentence, provided that the remission so granted does not result in the prisoner being discharged before having served one month.

46. In the case of any prisoner sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, whose previous character is good, and who has been committed to prison for an offence not involving dishonesty, cruelty, indecency, or serious violence, the Ministry may allow amelioration of the conditions prescribed in the rules.

Provided that no such amelioration shall be greater than that granted under the rules for Offenders of the First Division.

Employment.

Restrictions on employment of prisoners.

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

Hard labour

48.—(1) Every male prisoner, sentenced to hard labour, shall be employed for not more than ten or less than six hours per diem, exclusive of meals, and shall be employed in strict separation on hard bodily or hard manual labour, for such period not exceeding 28 days as the Governor or the Ministry may direct. After such period, provided his conduct and industry are good, he may be employed on labour of a less hard description in association if practicable, and shall be eligible for all the privileges of the progressive stage system. Provided that no prisoner shall be required to perform any labour of any description unless certified by the medical officer to be fit for such labour.

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

Imprisonment without hard labour.

49. A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour shall be required to work during such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day,

as may be prescribed, unless the medical officer certifies that he is unfit for such labour ; and shall be liable to punishment for neglect of work. He shall from the beginning of his sentence be employed on some useful industry, for the purpose of which he may, if necessary, be associated, and he shall be entitled to such privileges as can be gained by industry with good conduct under the Progressive Stage System.

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

All labour if possible to be productive.

51. Every female prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall be kept at labour during such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed, unless the medical officer certifies that she is unfit for such labour.

Labour for females.

52.—(1) No prisoner shall be employed at unnecessary labour on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, 1st and 6th January, 17th March, Ascension Day, the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, the 29th June, the 15th August, 1st of November, and 8th December, and days appointed for a general fast or thanksgiving.

Employment on Sundays, &c.

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

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

Medical examination of hard labour prisoners.

Health.

54. A prisoner, when employed in cellular or indoor work, shall, when practicable, be permitted to take exercise daily in the open air for not less than one hour, or for any longer period which the medical officer may deem necessary for his health, having regard to the nature of the work and the state of health of any particular prisoner. Means shall be provided, if possible, for exercise to take place, in wet weather, under cover.

Exercise.

The Chaplains and Religious Instruction.

55. The chaplain shall see the sick and visit the prisoners, if any, confined in punishment cells at least three times a week, Sundays included, and oftener if necessary, and shall pay special attention to young prisoners, under the age of 21.

To visit the sick and prisoners in punishment cells at least three times a week.

Chaplain's substitutes to be approved by Ministry.

56.—(1) The Ministry may, upon the application of any chaplain, approve of certain clergymen, not exceeding three in number, of the same religious persuasion as such chaplain, from whom he may appoint a substitute or substitutes, or accept assistance, under the circumstances and in the cases hereinafter provided.

Withdrawal of approval of substitute.

(2) The Ministry may withdraw any such approval so granted.

Names of substitutes be entered in journal.

57. The chaplain shall insert the names and residences of the clergymen so approved of in the chaplain's journal.

Nomination by chaplain of substitutes.

58. The chaplain, when he is absent on leave or when, from sickness or other sufficient cause, he is prevented from performing his duties in person, may nominate one or more of the clergymen so approved of as his substitute or substitutes, or may accept the assistance of any of the said clergymen in performance of his duties.

To attend Prisoners ordered for execution.

59. The chaplain shall more particularly afford his spiritual assistance to all prisoners under order for execution, or committed on charges punishable with death.

To see prisoners on admission and discharge.

60. The chaplain shall see and admonish every prisoner under charge or conviction of any crime, on admission and discharge, as far as practicable.

To pay particular attention to every prisoner's state of mind

61. The chaplain shall pay particular attention to the state of mind of every prisoner ; and if he observe that the mind of any prisoner is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the same in writing to the governor, entering such report in his journal.

To visit school and examine the prisoners.

62. The chaplain shall frequently visit the schools and inspect the course of instruction pursued in them ; but any examinations of the prisoners at school which he may make shall be confined to the subjects of the books of lessons, and shall be of a secular character. If he shall find any cause for complaint, he shall make it known to the governor, or, if necessary, to the Ministry. He shall see that the school register is properly kept, and note the progress of the prisoners accurately therein. He shall not introduce for prison use any book or other publication or document which has not been sanctioned by the Ministry.

Burials.

63. The chaplain shall keep an accurate register of the burials of all prisoners belonging to his persuasion who may die in the prison, and he shall, if required, attend at the interment of such prisoners.

Journal.

64. The chaplain shall keep a journal noting his attendance and the several duties performed by him, and shall lay it before the Visiting Committee at their visits.

Chaplain to communicate abuses to governor.

65. The chaplain shall communicate to the governor any abuse or impropriety in the prison which may come to his knowledge, and shall enter the same in his journal.

Substitute to death of chaplain.

66. In the event of the death of any chaplain of a prison, the governor shall provide a substitute, and report the vacancy to the Ministry.

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

Prayers and religious services.

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

Annual and periodical reports.

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

Employment on discharge.

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

Conform to rules.

71. If any prisoner who is of a religious persuasion other than those of the prison chaplains specially so requests, the governor shall permit a minister of that persuasion to visit him at proper and reasonable times, under regulations approved by the Ministry. The governor shall cause such prisoners to be made acquainted with this privilege on their admission.

Visits by ministers of particular denominations.

72. Chaplains shall not hold communication with any prisoners other than those of their own persuasion respectively.

Access by chaplain to prisoners.

73. Chaplains shall have access to the catalogue of books to be issued to prisoners, and no book to which a chaplain makes objection shall be issued to any prisoner of his persuasion.

Power as to books.

74. Except as provided by special rules, no books or printed papers shall be admitted into any prison for the use of the prisoners, except by permission of the Ministry.

Books and printed papers.

75. No books or printed papers intended for the religious instruction of prisoners shall be admitted but those chosen by the chaplain of the persuasion to which the prisoner belongs; provided that, in case there may be a difference of opinion between the chaplain and the Ministry with respect to books or papers proposed to be admitted for the religious instruction of a prisoner,

Religious books.

reference shall be had to his bishop or constituted ecclesiastical authority, whose decision shall be final; and, subject to such permission of the Ministry as aforesaid, all books or printed papers admitted into any prison for the religious instruction of prisoners belonging to any other persuasion, and who are visited by a minister of such persuasion, shall be approved by such minister.

Catalogue.

76. The governor shall keep a catalogue of all books and printed papers admitted into the prison.

Bible and Prayer Book.

77. Each prisoner shall be furnished with a Bible and Prayer Book, such as is approved for the denomination to which he belongs.

Instruction.

Provision for instruction.

78.—(1) Provision shall be made in every prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, during such hours and to such extent as may be appointed. It will be the duty of the chaplain to give his personal superintendence to that instruction.

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

Library books and books of instruction

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

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

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

Penalties for failure to profit by instruction.

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

Visits and Communications.

General provisions as to visits and letters.

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

(2) A prisoner on conviction shall be allowed to communicate with his legal adviser for the purpose of entering an appeal against his sentence.

(3) A prisoner will not be allowed to communicate with his friends when not entitled to do so, except by permission of the Ministry; but, under urgent or pressing circumstances not ad-

mitting of delay, the governor may grant permission, which he shall record in his journal.

(4) A prisoner on conviction, may, within one week after being sentenced, be allowed to communicate with his relatives or respectable friends by letter, and to receive a visit from them if in the opinion of the Governor or the Ministry this is necessary. Afterwards he shall be allowed to communicate with such relatives and friends by letter and to be visited by them in the prison at such times as may be laid down in the Progressive Stages. Not more than three persons shall be admitted to visit a prisoner at one time. No other person shall be allowed to communicate with a prisoner except by special authority. These privileges may be forfeited at any time for misconduct or breach of regulations of the prison.

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

- (a) The death of a near relative.
- (b) To give instructions as to his business or family affairs of an urgent nature.
- (c) To make arrangements for obtaining employment or assistance from friends on release.

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

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

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

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

82.—(1) When a prisoner is eligible to receive a visit, the Governor shall on prisoner's request communicate with such friends of the prisoner as the prisoner may desire to visit him.

(2) The governor may demand the name and address of any visitor to a prisoner ; and when he has ground for suspicion may search or cause to be searched male visitors, and may direct a female officer to search female visitors, the search not to be in the presence of any prisoner or of another visitor ; and, in case of any visitor refusing to be searched, the governor may deny him

Powers of
governor as
to visitors.

or her admission. The governor shall enter in his journal the grounds of any such proceeding, with the particulars thereof.

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

(4) A copy of the law regarding the introduction of prohibited articles shall be exhibited in the place set apart for visits and before the prisoner is introduced, the attention of the visitor shall be called thereto.

Visits by officers of police.

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

Prisoner's letters.

84. Every letter to or from a prisoner shall be read by the governor or deputy governor, or other responsible officer deputed by the Governor; and if the contents are objectionable, it shall not be forwarded, or the objectionable part shall be erased, according to the discretion of the Governor or Deputy Governor.

Communication by prisoners committed in default of payment of money.

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

Intercourse between prisoners.

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

Offences and Punishments.

Persons authorised to award punishments

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

Offences against prison discipline.

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

- (1) Disobeys any order of the governor or of any other officer or any prison regulation.

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

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

Powers of governor as to offences against prison discipline.

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

Punishments which may be imposed by governor.

- (a) Close confinement for any period not exceeding three days.
- (b) No. 1 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding three days; No. 2 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 14 days.
- (c) Reduction from a higher stage to a lower stage or postponement of promotion to a higher stage for a period not exceeding 14 days.
- (d) Deprivation of mattress for any period not exceeding three days for idleness or refusing to work.

- (e) Forfeiture of remission of sentence or of any or all of the privileges of any stage for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Powers of visiting committee as to offences against prison discipline.

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

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

Punishments which may be imposed by visiting committee.

92. The Visiting Committee, or one of them, may order a prisoner to be punished by—

- (a) Close confinement for a period not exceeding 14 days.
- (b) No. 1 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 15 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries.
- (c) No. 2 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 42 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries.
- (d) Reduction from a higher stage to a lower stage or postponement of promotion to a higher stage for a period not exceeding 28 days.
- (e) Forfeiture of the privilege of remission of sentence or of any or all of the privileges of any stage for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days, or may recommend to the Ministry a longer period of forfeiture.

Opportunities for defence.

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

Record of punishment.

94. The governor shall enter in the punishment book a statement of the nature of any offence for which punishment has been

awarded, with the addition of the name of the offender, the date of the offence, and the punishment inflicted, and the record shall be submitted to the Ministry for review at the end of every week.

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

Medical certificates.

96. No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint by the governor of any prison except in case of urgent necessity, and when necessary for the purposes of restraint, and the particulars of every such case shall be forthwith entered in the governor's journal, and notice forthwith given thereof to one of the visiting committee.

Use of mechanical restraint.

97. No prisoner shall be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint for more than 24 hours without an order in writing from a member of the visiting committee specifying the cause thereof, and the time during which the prisoner is to be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint, which order shall be preserved by the governor as his warrant.

Duration of restraint.

98. Irons or other means of restraint shall not be used except of such patterns and in such manner as may be approved by the Ministry.

Forms of restraint.

99. No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint as a punishment.

Prohibition of restraint as a punishment.

Prisoners under Sentence of Death.

100. Every prisoner under warrant or order for execution shall, immediately on his arrival in the prison after sentence, be searched by or by the orders of the governor, and all articles shall be taken from him which the governor deems dangerous or inexpedient to leave in his possession. He shall be confined in a cell apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed by day and by night under the constant charge of two officers. He shall be allowed such a dietary and amount of exercise as the governor, with the approval of the Ministry, may direct. The chaplain shall have free access to every such prisoner of his own religious persuasion, and free access shall be allowed to any clergyman whom such prisoner desires to see. With the above exceptions, no person, not being a member of the visiting committee or an officer of the prison, shall have access to the prisoner except in pursuance of an order from the Ministry or visiting committee.

Rules as to prisoner under sentence of death.

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

Exclusion of strangers from prison before and during execution.

102.—(1) A prisoner under sentence of death may be visited by such of his relations, friends and legal advisers as he desires

Visits and conferences.

to see, and are authorised to visit him by an order in writing from a member of the visiting committee.

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

Prison Officers.

Tenure of office, &c.

103.—(1) Every officer of a prison shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor of Northern Ireland.

(2) Every officer whose appointment has been confirmed shall give a month's notice before leaving the service. Every such officer who is not entitled either to pension or gratuity, and who is not dismissed, shall receive one month's notice if discharged.

Definition of subordinate officers.

104. All officers of a prison shall be deemed to be subordinate officers with the exception of the governor, deputy governor, the chaplains, the medical officer and the lady superintendent.

Dealings with prisoners.

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

Employment of prisoners.

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

Other offices.

107. An officer shall not hold any office which, in the opinion of the Ministry, interferes with the performance of his duties.

Private interest prohibited.

108.—(1) All officers must understand that their prospects of promotion depend on their qualifications for, and their conduct in, the performance of their duties, and any officer who may attempt to bring private interest to bear for the purpose of influencing the Ministry to promote him will be considered as having disqualified himself for the promotion he may thus have sought to obtain.

(2) Any attempt by an officer to use private influence in any disciplinary question or other matter affecting his position as such officer will be regarded as a serious disciplinary offence.

Manifestation of politics.

109. The formation of any political association or the manifestation of political partisanship amongst prison officers is forbidden.

Debt, etc.

110.—(1) Serious pecuniary embarrassment will be regarded as impairing the efficiency of an officer, and such embarrassment, if occasioned by imprudence or other reprehensible cause, will be held to be an offence affecting the trustworthiness of the officer and the respectability of the service, and the officer embarrassed will forfeit his claim to promotion or increase of pay until free from such embarrassment, or be more severely dealt with according to the circumstances of the case.

(2) In case of death or lunacy of an officer where no legal representative appears, or of the desertion or resignation of an officer, if there shall be an amount due to such officer for pay or allowances, such amount may be applied wholly or in part by the authority of the Ministry to the payment of messing, funeral expenses, public debts or such other claims as the Ministry may consider just.

111.—(1) An officer becoming a party to an accommodation bill, under any circumstances, will be treated in the same way as an officer whose pecuniary embarrassment is an offence.

Accommodation bills, etc.

(2) An officer is forbidden to borrow money from his subordinate or junior in rank, or to lend to his superior officer or to become security for any fellow-officer in raising a loan.

112. Any officer against whom proceedings may be taken with a view to bankruptcy shall at once make known the fact to the Ministry.

Bankruptcy.

113. All subordinate officers shall pay strict attention to cleanliness of person and dress, and shall at all times when on duty, wear a uniform of such description and materials as the Ministry may order, and further shall conform to such regulations concerning their personal appearance as may be established.

Uniform, etc.

114. Every officer placed in authority over prisoners, and every person employed in the prison service, must be of good moral principles and unblemished character ; and if any officer is guilty of any act, conduct, disorder, or neglect to the prejudice of good order and discipline he shall be liable to dismissal or such punishment as the Ministry may think fit.

Good order and discipline.

115. Every officer, who through neglect or otherwise, loses any public stores in his charge, may be called upon by the Ministry to pay the value of such stores or a proportion thereof in the discretion of the Ministry; and any wages or allowances due to such officer may be applied wholly or in part by the authority of the Ministry to the payment of the value of such stores or such proportion thereof.

Loss of stores.

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

Prohibition of sale to prisoners.

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

Contracts.

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

Gratuities.

Provisions as to female prisoners.

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

Obligation to obey directions.

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

Absence.

121.—(1) An officer occupying quarters in the prison shall not be absent from the prison without leave from the governor.

(2) An officer if prevented from attending to his duties by illness shall communicate the circumstance without delay to the governor, or officer acting for him.

(3) Officers may not be absent from duty without leave, and such leave may not be granted unless provision is made for the performance of their duties during their absence.

Custody of prisoners.

122. An officer shall use the utmost vigilance to ensure the safe custody of the prisoners, and shall not take any key of the prison outside the gate.

Visitors to subordinate officers.

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

Examination of cells, locks, etc.

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

Officer's quarters.

124.—(1) Every officer shall occupy such quarters as may be assigned to him, and they shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Ministry or such officers as the Ministry may depute.

Vacating of.

(2) If an officer is discharged or dismissed, or resigns, he shall immediately give up the quarters he has occupied and return any uniform and other effects belonging to the prison which are in his possession. Any officer who occupies quarters shall at any time vacate them if required to do so. On the death of an officer, his family shall give up the quarters when required to do so.

Used as a shop, lodgings, etc.

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

Gatekeeper.

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

General duties of officers.

126. It is the duty of all officers to treat prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their com-

plaints or grievances, at the same time being firm in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the prison. The great object of reclaiming the criminal should always be kept in view by all officers, and they should strive to acquire a moral influence over the prisoners by performing their duties conscientiously, but without harshness. They should especially try to raise the prisoners' minds to a proper feeling of moral obligation, by the example of their own uniform regard to truth and integrity, even in the smallest matters.

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

Complaints and requests of prisoners.

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

Prisoners out of health.

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

Supervision.

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

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

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

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

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

131. An officer shall not fail, on any pretence whatever, through favour or mistaken notions of kindness, to make an immediate report to the governor, or other his superior officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of orders. It is the duty of every officer to acquaint immediately the governor, or other his superior officer, of any irregularity that has arisen within his knowledge.

Reporting misconduct.

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

Familiarity with prisoners or intercourse with their friends forbidden.

(2) An officer shall not engage in unauthorised conversation with a prisoner, nor shall he, by word, gesture, or demeanour, do anything which may tend to irritate any prisoner.

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

(4) An officer shall not correspond with or hold any intercourse with persons who have been discharged from prison, or with their relatives unless for some good purpose communicated to the governor and expressly authorised by him.

Communi-
cation as to
prisoners or
prison
matters
forbidden.

133.—(1) An officer shall not make any unauthorised communication concerning the prison or prisoners to any person whatever, and shall not without authority communicate to the public press information derived from official sources or connected with his duties or the prison, and any such communication by an officer without authority will be regarded as a breach of confidence, and will render him liable to dismissal.

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

Duties as to
rules and
orders.

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

Duty to
superiors.

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

Appeal
against
decision.

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

(2) All applications by officers to the Governor of Northern Ireland shall be forwarded through the Governor of the prison to the Ministry for submission.

Officer under
suspension.

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

(2) Officers who may be suspended from duty shall not receive any pay for the time during which they shall have been suspended unless the Ministry shall so direct.

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

Tobacco and spirituous liquors.

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

Prohibited articles.

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

Purchases from contractor.

Governor.

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

Residence.

142. The governor shall strictly conform to the law relating to prisons and to the rules thereof, and to all instructions given by or through the Ministry. He as head of the establishment shall be responsible for the due observance of such laws, rules and instructions by the other officers of the Prison, and he shall be the channel of communication with the Ministry, in the absence of special instructions by the Ministry to the contrary. He shall observe the conduct of the prison officers, and enforce on each of them the due execution of his duties, and shall not permit any subordinate officer to be employed in any private capacity, either for any other officer of the prison or for any prisoner.

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

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

Powers to suspend officers.

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

Inspection of prison and prisoners.

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

145. The governor shall take every precaution to prevent the escape of prisoners, and shall take care that all officers are well

Precautions to prevent escape.

instructed as to their duties and responsibilities in this respect and vigilant in fulfilling them.

Requiring reports.

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

Locking up of gates and custody of keys.

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

Night visits.

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

Omission of any duty to be recorded in journal.

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

Making prisoners acquainted with rules.

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

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

Prisoners requiring medical attention and illness of officers.

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

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

Prisoners under punishment.

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

Visit to infirmary daily.

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

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

Notice of death of prisoner.

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

Inquests.

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

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

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

Reporting cases of mental or physical disorder.

157.—(1) The governor shall keep and be responsible for such books and records as are required to be kept.

Books, records and journal.

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

(3) The governor shall keep the prescribed records of the conduct of officers.

(4) The governor shall keep a journal written with his own hand and record in it every occurrence of importance or of an unusual nature, with the hour thereof. The entry shall be made within 12 hours of the occurrence.

(5) In the Governor's absence the books, records, and journal shall be kept by the officer acting in his place.

158. The governor shall exercise a rigid supervision over every detail of expenditure with a view to economy, and shall avoid carefully and habitually even in the smallest matters any outlay which is not clearly justified by the exigencies of the service. He shall carefully examine all demands submitted by the respective officers before signing and forwarding them for approval.

Economy.

159. Among the general duties of the governor is included the maintenance of the discipline and health of the staff and prisoners. He shall see that a proper bearing is maintained by

General duties.

all officers towards the prisoners. The superintendence of the accounting, financial, store, and manufacturing departments forms a large part of the governor's responsibility.

Absence
from prison.

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

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

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

Purchases
from
contractor.

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

Prisoners'
labour.

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

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

Identification
of prisoners.

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

Admission of
persons to
the prison.

164.—(1) The governor shall not except in special circumstances to be reported to the Ministry, allow any person to view the prison except as provided by the statute, or by an order from the Ministry, or unless authorised according to the instructions which may be issued, and shall be careful that no visitor holds any communication with any prisoner unless duly authorised to do so.

(2) The governor shall not allow any person besides the authorised officers to pass into or out of the prison after the gates

are locked for the night, nor until the hour appointed for opening the prison on the following morning, except in some special case, which latter shall be entered in his journal.

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

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

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

Notifying cases to chaplain and medical officer.

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

Carrying out recommendations of medical officer.

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

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

Dangerous illness of prisoner.

(2) All prisoners who, in the opinion of the medical officer, are in danger of death, shall be permitted to receive the attendance and spiritual service of any minister of any religious persuasion whom they shall express a wish to see.

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

Sanitary condition of prison.

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

Prevention of fire.

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

Reports complaints, or applications.

(2) The governor shall take care that every prisoner having a complaint to make or request to prefer to him shall have ample facilities for doing so, and he shall redress any grievance, or take

such steps as may seem necessary, recording the same in the prescribed manner.

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

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

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

Prisoners
under
punishment.

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

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

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

Mechanical
restraints.

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

Conditions
on which
special
permission
may be
granted.

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

Letters to
and from
prisoners.

174. The governor, or an officer detailed by him for the purpose, shall read every letter addressed to or written by a

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

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

Communicating with the Ministry.

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

176. The governor or duly appointed officer shall attend divine service in the prison whenever it is performed. He shall see that the prisoners attend such service as directed by the rules.

Attendance at divine service.

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

Education and reformation of prisoners.

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

178. The governor shall submit to the Ministry, as soon as possible after the 31st March in each year, a report in writing, specifying, with reference to the year ended on that date, the conduct of the subordinate officers; the number of prisoners admitted to his custody, and their disposal; the conduct of the prisoners, and the number of punishments and restraints imposed on them; the number of escapes or attempts at escape; the labour in which the prisoners have been employed; the particulars of their labour and the value thereof; the state and condition of the buildings, fences, &c.; the repairs or alterations which have been made in the prison buildings; and such other particulars as may be directed; together with a certificate, signed by himself, stating whether the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of the Ministry.

Annual report.

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

Discharged prisoners.

Lady Superintendent.

180. Where a lady superintendent is in sole charge of a prison she shall conform to the rules relating to governors.

General duties.

181. Where a lady superintendent is in charge of the female wings of a mixed prison under the general control of a governor she shall conform to the following rules :—

Residence.

(1) The lady superintendent or senior female officer shall reside in the prison. She shall have the care and superintendence of the whole of the female prisoners. The keys of all the locks of the female prison shall be kept in her custody.

Inspection of prison and prisoners.

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

Absence from prison.

(3) The lady superintendent shall not be absent from the prison for a night without permission in writing from the Ministry on the recommendation of the governor.

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

Keeping journal.

(5) The lady superintendent shall keep a journal in which she shall record all occurrences of importance within her department, and shall lay it before the governor daily.

Male visitors.

(6) The lady superintendent 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.

Medical Officer.

Residence and attendance.

182. The medical officer shall attend all sick prisoners, and all officers and servants of the prison, resident at the prison or within such distance as may be prescribed by the Ministry. He shall also attend the families of officers and servants of the prison, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Ministry.

Rules and regulations.

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

Visiting prison and prisoners.

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

(2) The medical officer shall every day see such prisoners as complain of illness, reporting to the governor in writing their fit-

ness or otherwise for labour. He shall daily visit the sick in the infirmary at such times as may be necessary. He shall attend at once on receiving information of the serious illness of any prisoner or officer.

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

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

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

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

Monthly inspection.

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

Inspection of food, &c.

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

Keeping journal.

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

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

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

(2) Whenever the medical officer has reason to believe that a prisoner's health is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the case in writing to the governor, together with such recommendations as he thinks proper, and he

shall call the attention of the chaplain to any prisoner who appears to require his special notice.

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

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

(5) Whenever the medical officer is of opinion that the life of any prisoner will be endangered by his continuance in prison, or that any sick prisoner will not survive his sentence, or is totally and permanently unfit for prison discipline or is in need of operation or treatment which cannot be given in the prison, he shall state the opinion, and the grounds thereof, in writing, together with any recommendation he may have to make, to the governor who shall duly forward the same to the Ministry.

Power to call in additional medical aid.

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

Particulars as to death to be entered in journal.

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

Duty to appoint substitute when absent.

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

Conditions as to application of painful test.

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

Examination of prisoner on removal.

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

Infectious cases, &c.

194. The medical officer shall give directions in writing for separating from the other prisoners any prisoner suffering from any infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or suspected thereof,

and shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

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

Identifica-
tion of
prisoners.

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

Prisoners
sentenced to
hard labour.

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

Health of
prisoners.

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

Punishment
of prisoners.

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

Corporal
punishment:

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

Statistical
records,
returns and
reports.

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

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

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

To make reports as to fitness physically of candidates.

200. The medical officer shall, when required by the Ministry furnish a report as to the physical fitness of any candidate for employment in the Prisons service, and shall also, from time to time, furnish to the Civil Service Commissioners such detailed information in reference to the health, &c., of a candidate as such Commissioners consider necessary, in order to enable them to issue their certificate of qualification.

PART II.

SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

Admission, Discharge, and Removal.

Application of rules.

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

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

Bath.

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

Photographing and measuring.

203.—(1) An untried criminal prisoner shall not be photographed or measured while in prison unless with the authority of the Ministry, or upon an application in writing signed by an officer of police of not lower rank than District Inspector and approved by a Justice of the Peace, and all such applications shall set forth that from the character of the offence with which the prisoner is charged or for other reasons, there are grounds for suspecting that he has been previously convicted, or has been engaged in crime, or that from any other cause his photograph and measurements are required for the purpose of justice.

(2) When an untried prisoner who has not been previously convicted of crime shall have been photographed and measured under the preceding regulation, if he be discharged by the magistrate or acquitted upon his trial, all photographs (both negatives and copies), finger-print impressions, and records of measurements so taken, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Separation from each other.

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

Separation from convicted prisoners.

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

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

Privileges which may be allowed by visiting committee.

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

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

Power to modify routine.

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

Application of prisoner's money.

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

Use of books or papers.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding.

210. A prisoner awaiting trial may procure for himself, or receive at proper hours, food and malt liquor, clothing, bedding or other necessaries, subject to examination and to such rules as may be approved by the Ministry ; and any articles so procured may be paid for out of the money belonging to the prisoner in the hands of the governor. If a prisoner awaiting trial does not provide himself with food, he shall receive the allowance of food allotted to prisoners awaiting trial by the rules of the prison.

Power to procure food, clothing, or bedding.

Prison dress. 211. A prisoner awaiting trial may, if he desires it, wear the prison dress, and he shall be required to do so if his own clothes are insufficient or unfit for use, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice. The prison dress for a prisoner awaiting trial shall be of a different colour from that of convicted prisoners.

Disinfection. 212. When a prisoner awaiting trial is allowed by the rules to wear his own clothing in prison, the medical officer may, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of infectious disease, order that the clothing be disinfected; and thereupon the clothing shall be disinfected as speedily as possible, and during the progress of disinfection the prisoner may be required to wear the prison clothing prescribed for the class of prisoners to which he belongs.

Notice as to provision of food. 213.—(1) If a prisoner awaiting trial prefers to provide his own food for any meal, he shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required; but the governor shall not permit any such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food for the meal for which he procures or receives food at his own expense.

Restrictions on provision of food. (2) Articles of food shall be received by a prisoner awaiting trial only at such hours as may be laid down from time to time. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

Restrictions as to articles of drink. (3) A prisoner awaiting trial shall not during any period of 24 hours receive or purchase more than one pint of malt liquor, fermented liquor, or cider, or half a pint (8ozs.) of wine.

Smoking 214. The governor shall, subject to the approval of the visiting committee, permit any prisoner awaiting trial to smoke while at exercise in the open air, provided he is satisfied that he has been in the habit of smoking previous to committal.

Prohibition of sale. 215. No prisoner awaiting trial shall sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person; and any prisoner transgressing this rule shall be prohibited from procuring any such article for such period as the Ministry deem proper.

Cleanliness.

Hair-cutting. 216. A prisoner awaiting trial shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the Medical Officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness, and the hair of such prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purpose of health and cleanliness, regard however being had to the circumstance that untried prisoners while in prison shall not change their external aspect so as to impede identification, and that when brought to the bar for trial they shall retain as nearly as may be practicable the same external appearance which they had when committed.

Health.

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

Cleaning of rooms.

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

Medical attendance.

Books, etc.

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

Books, newspapers, etc.

Employment.

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

Employment

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

Allowance for earnings

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

Facilities for carrying on usual employment.

223. The governor shall permit the light to remain burning in the cell of any prisoner awaiting trial to enable the prisoner to continue to read or write, or to work and follow his trade, until the final locking-up of the prison, provided any reasonable or satisfactory ground exists for the allowance of such privilege. The governor to report to the Ministry and to the visiting committee for their approval all cases in which he grants this privilege.

Light in cell.

Visits and Communications.

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

Visits.

(2) Every prisoner awaiting trial shall be permitted to be visited by one person, or (if circumstances permit) by two persons, at the same time, for a quarter of an hour on any week-day, during such hours as may be appointed. Provided always that the Ministry may suspend and withdraw the permission hereby granted in any case when it is considered necessary so to do for the purposes of the security, good order, and government of the prison and prisoners therein, or for the purposes of preventing any tampering with evidence, or any plans for escape, or other like considerations.

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

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

Communica-
tion with
legal adviser.

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

Communica-
tion for the
purpose of
bail.

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

Written com-
munications.

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

Religious
services.

228. A prisoner awaiting trial shall not be compelled to attend any religious services except those of the persuasion to which he belongs ; but, subject to the foregoing provisions, the prisoners shall attend divine service on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness or unless their attendance is dispensed with by the governor or visiting committee for any sufficient reason.

Application
of general
rules.

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

PART III.

SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO OFFENDERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

Admission and General Treatment.

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

Separation from other classes of prisoners.
Bath.

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

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

Search.

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

Special cells.

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

Privileges which may be allowed by visiting committee.

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

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

Application of prisoner's money.

Food and Clothing.

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

Food.

Restrictions
on supply
of food.

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

Restrictions
as to articles
of drink.

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

Clothing.

239. An offender of the first division shall be permitted by the visiting committee to wear his own clothing, provided that it is sufficient and is fit for use. The prison clothing for an offender of the first division who does not wear his own clothing shall be distinctive of the division to which he belongs.

Disinfection.

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

Prohibition
of sale of
property.

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

Cleanliness.

Hair cutting

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

Cleaning of
rooms.

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

Books, etc.

Books,
newspapers,
etc.

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

Employment.

Employ-
ment.

245. Offenders of the first division shall not be required to work, but they may be permitted (a) to follow their trades and

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

Remission

Visits and Communications.

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

Visits and letters.

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

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

247. An offender of the first division shall not be compelled to attend any religious services except those of the persuasion to which he belongs; but subject to the foregoing provision, the prisoners shall attend divine service on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, unless they are prevented by illness, or their attendance is dispensed with by the governor or visiting committee for any other reason.

Religious Services.

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

Application of general rules.

PART IV.

SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO OFFENDERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

249. An offender of the second division shall, as far as possible, be kept apart from other classes of prisoners.

Separation from other classes of prisoners.

250. An offender of the second division shall, on reception, be required to take a bath, unless on application, the governor decides that it is unnecessary, or unless the medical officer states that it is, for medical reasons, inadvisable.

Bath.

251. An offender of the second division shall receive the allowance of food prescribed for offenders of the first division who do not maintain themselves.

Food.

- Hair cutting.** 252. An offender of the second division shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness; and his hair shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purposes of health and cleanliness.
- Cleaning of rooms.** 253. The beds of offenders of the second division shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned, by them every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged by them.
- Prison dress.** 254. An offender of the second division, unless permitted to wear his own clothes, shall wear prison clothing distinctive of the division to which he belongs.
- Mattress.** 255. An offender of the second division shall not be deprived of his mattress during any part of his sentence except for misconduct.
- Employment and Remission.** 256. An offender of the second division shall be employed at work and thus be afforded facilities for earning, by industry, such remission of sentence and gratuity as the rules allow.
- Visits.** 257. An offender of the second division shall be permitted to be visited once a month by not more than three friends or relations at the same time, for a period of a quarter of an hour during such hours as may be appointed. He shall also be allowed to write one letter, and to receive one letter in each fortnight.
- Application of general rules.** 258. An offender of the second division shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules relating to offenders of the second division.

PART V.

OFFENDERS OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

- Treatment under general rules.** 259. Offenders of the third division will be treated under the general rules for the government of ordinary prisons.

PART VI.

SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO PRISONERS IMPRISONED WITHOUT HARD LABOUR FOR DEFAULT IN PAYMENT OF A DEBT, OR IN DEFAULT OR IN LIEU OF DISTRESS TO SATISFY A SUM OF MONEY ADJUDGED TO BE PAID BY A COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION, OR IMPRISONED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT (hereinafter referred to as "DEBTORS OR CONTEMPT OF COURT PRISONERS.")

- Admission and general treatment.** 260. A debtor or contempt of court prisoner shall not be associated with criminal prisoners.
- Bath.** 261. A debtor or contempt of court prisoner shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if, on the application of the prisoner the governor shall decide that it is unnecessary, or the

medical officer shall state that it is, for medical reasons, inadvisable.

Food and Clothing.

262. A debtor or contempt of court prisoner shall receive the allowance of food prescribed for offenders of the first division who do not maintain themselves. Food.

263. A debtor or contempt of court prisoner shall be permitted to wear his own clothing, unless it is unfit for use. The prison clothing for a debtor or contempt of court prisoner who does not wear his own clothing shall be distinctive of the division to which he belongs. Prison dress.

Cleanliness.

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

265. The beds of debtors and contempt of court 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. Bedding.

Employment.

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

Health.

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

Visits and Communications.

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

269. In applying to a debtor or contempt of court prisoner the general rule 85, any request from the legal adviser, wife, or

relative of such prisoner to visit such prisoner is to be granted at any reasonable hour of the day.

270. The place in which debtor or contempt of court 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.

Application
of general
rules.

271. Debtors or contempt of court prisoners shall also be subject to any general rules for the government of the prisons, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the special rules relating to debtors or contempt of court prisoners.

PART VII.

SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO PRISONERS UNDER THE AGE OF 21.

Segregation
and
Education.

272. Subject to the approval of the Ministry, prisoners under the age of 21, shall be specially treated with a view to their segregation while in prison, instruction in useful industries, education and the application to them of the progressive Stage system.

Employment
and
Exercise.

273. They may be employed in association in workshops or outdoor work from the commencement of their sentences, and may, if medically fit, be exercised daily at physical drill or gymnastics in lieu of, or in addition to, walking exercise.

Assistance
on discharge.

274. At a reasonable time before the discharge of any prisoner, arrangements shall be made with Discharged Prisoners' Aid or other philanthropic societies or benevolent persons for the prisoner's future welfare.

Remission.

275. Remission of sentence shall not be granted to any prisoner who is not specially recommended for the same.

Application
of general
rules.

276. They shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with these special rules.

Under age
of 16.

277. In the event of a prisoner under the age of 16 being committed to prison, the governor of the prison shall immediately call the attention of the Ministry to the case, who may allow such variation from the ordinary rules as may be deemed necessary.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO PRISONERS UNDERGOING PENAL SERVITUDE.

Clothing.

278. Clothing which is not to be kept for a Convict on his discharge may be given on his written authority to his friends, or sold, and the amount realised placed to his credit as he may desire in writing, and in such case he shall be provided with suitable clothing on discharge.

Classification.

Classifica-
tion.

279. A progressive system of classes as approved by the Ministry shall be established with specific privileges attached to each class.

A prisoner while in any class shall be entitled to every privilege attached to that class, unless he shall forfeit any privilege by idleness or misconduct. Classification

The promotion of a prisoner from one class to another shall be gained by industry, but it may be postponed for idleness or misconduct, or he may forfeit any or all of the privileges of his class, or he may be removed to a lower class, or be placed on probation, or in separate confinement.

A prisoner shall be required to earn, as a condition of obtaining promotion to a higher class, the number of marks assigned to the class in which he is, and, in addition, any marks forfeited for class as provided under the rules for prison offences.

280. By steady hard labour and industry with good conduct a male convict may render himself eligible for liberation on licence when one-fourth of his sentence has yet to run. In like manner a female convict may render herself eligible for a licence when one-third of her sentence has yet to run. This Rule will not apply to a convict under sentence of Penal Servitude for life. Remission.

281. A female convict may be allowed, on such conditions as may be laid down, to pass the last nine months of her imprisonment in an approved refuge. Refuge for female convicts.

282. The case of every convict whose sentence is in excess of 10 years shall be submitted by the Ministry to the Governor of Northern Ireland as soon as the prisoner has earned the marks representing 10 years, for the purpose of decision whether he may receive such special privileges as may from time to time be approved, regard being had to his offence, his general character and antecedents, and his conduct and industry in prison. Such privileges may include permission to purchase from gratuity such articles of food and other articles as may be prescribed by the Ministry, and to have meals in association and to converse with each other at exercise and at meals, to such extent as may be approved by the Ministry. A Convict who abuses any of these privileges, or who behaves badly, will be liable to be deprived of them, in addition to being punished under the ordinary prison rules. Long sentence convicts.

283. The case of an aged prisoner who is so physically feeble as to be considered by the medical officer unsuitable for the ordinary routine of prison discipline, may be submitted by the governor to the Ministry, who may grant such amelioration of discipline as may appear to be desirable in the case. Physically feeble convicts.

Offences and Punishments.

284. A prisoner guilty of an offence as laid down in the rules for the general government of ordinary prisons may be awarded for the same by the governor any one or more of the following punishments :—

Punishments.

- (1) Close confinement for any period not exceeding three days.
- (2) No. 1 diet of the authorised scale for any time not exceeding three days.
- (3) Separate confinement at hard or light labour on the diet authorised for prisoners so employed, for any time not exceeding twenty-eight days, of which period any term of close confinement awarded at the same time shall form part.
- (4) Reduction from a higher class to a lower class or suspension of any of the privileges of any class for any time not exceeding three months.
- (5) Postponement of promotion to a higher class for any time not exceeding three months.
- (6) Deprivation of mattress for any time not exceeding three days for idleness or refusing to work, or refusing to leave the separate cells.
- (7) Forfeiture of remission for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

285. If any prisoner shall attempt to escape or assault any person or shall be guilty of any serious or repeated offence for which the punishment which the governor is authorised to inflict shall be deemed insufficient, the governor shall, without loss of time, report the same to the Ministry, who are empowered to inquire into the same on oath, and award to such prisoner forfeiture of the privilege of remission or of the privilege of classification as well as any one or more of the following punishments or restraints :—

- (1) Close confinement for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days.
- (2) Separate confinement for any term not exceeding nine months.
- (3) While undergoing any of these punishments a prisoner will be placed on such diet as may be directed in accordance with the authorised scales.

286. Any prisoner who shall assault or attempt to assault any person, or who shall escape or attempt to escape, may, by order in writing by the Ministry, after satisfying themselves that the offence was committed, be made to wear a distinctive dress, and be restrained in leg chains or cross irons for any period not exceeding six months.

287. Any prisoner who shall injure or destroy his clothing may be made to wear a canvas dress by written order of the Ministry after full inquiry.

288. Any of the following offences proved to have been committed by a male prisoner will render him liable to corporal

punishment, after inquiry upon oath before a member of the Ministry :—

Corporal
punishment

- (1) Mutiny or open incitement to mutiny; personal violence to any officer or servant of the prison, or to a fellow prisoner; grossly offensive or abusive language to any officer or servant of the prison.
- (2) Wilfully or wantonly breaking the prison windows, or otherwise destroying the prison property.
- (3) When under punishment, wilfully making a disturbance tending to interrupt the order and discipline of the prison.
- (4) Any other act of gross misconduct or insubordination requiring to be suppressed by extraordinary means.

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

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

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

292. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted, unless the medical officer shall have certified that such prisoner is in a fit condition of health to undergo such punishment, and he shall have power during the progress of the punishment, if he deems it necessary, to remit any portion uninflicted.

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

294. The governor shall, after the infliction of two-thirds of any sentence of corporal punishment, have power to remit the remainder or any portion thereof.

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

Separation.

296. Convicts reported for any offence shall be separately confined until the report is investigated and disposed of. To prevent improper communication they should be exercised or taken to chapel separately. In case a convict is brought in from labour under report, and taken to separate cells, the first meal he will have is the same as he would have received in his own cell.

Application
of general
rules.

297. Prisoners undergoing penal servitude shall also be subject to the rules for the general government of Ordinary prisons, except so far as they are inconsistent with these special rules.

Board of
Visitors.

298. References in the general prison rules to the Visiting Committee shall be construed as references to the Board of Visitors where such general rules relate to prisoners undergoing penal servitude.

PART IX.

REVOCATION OF RULES.

Repeals.

299. All previous rules made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland, with respect to Prisons, are hereby repealed, so far as they affect Prisons in Northern Ireland.

Given under the Seal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland this 19th day of June, 1925.

A. P. Magill,

(L.S.)

Assistant Secretary.

By the Governor and Privy Council of Northern Ireland.

ABERCORN:

In pursuance of the Statutes in that behalf, I, James Albert Edward, Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Northern Ireland, have settled and hereby approve of the foregoing Rules made by the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

Given at the Council Chamber, Stormont Castle, Belfast, this 27th day of August, 1925.

H. M. Pollock.

John M. Andrews.

J. Milne Barbour.

Visiting Committees of Ordinary Prisons.

MADE BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN IRELAND, IN PURSUANCE OF THE PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877, THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT, 1920, THE IRISH FREE STATE (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1922, AND THE ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER.

1925. No. 90.

1. The following rules shall apply to every visiting committee or joint visiting committee of an ordinary prison in Northern Ireland :—