



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

Regulations under Prisons Act, 1908, and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1917.

[L.S.] LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is enacted by section eight of the Prisons Act, 1908, that the Governor-General may, by Proclamation, make regulations prescribing the matters set out in the said section eight :

And whereas it is further enacted by section sixteen of the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1917, that, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by the said section eight, the Governor-General may, by Proclamation, make regulations prescribing the matters set out in the said section sixteen :

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the said sections, and of every other power and authority enabling me in that behalf, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby revoke regulations Nos. 290 and 295 of the regulations made under the Prisons Act, 1908, and published in the *Gazette* of the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and do make the following regulations in lieu of and in addition to such regulations ; and do hereby declare that such regulations shall come into force on the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

REGULATIONS.

PRISONERS confined in the prisons and prison institutions of the Dominion, who have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, may be required to work at any one of the trades or occupations named in the First Schedule hereto, or at such other labour as the Gaoler or officer in charge of any prison or institution may direct.

Convicted prisoners received into prison, who have not been sentenced to hard labour, shall be employed at one of the trades or occupations in the Second Schedule hereto, or at such other labour not included in the First Schedule as may be directed by the Gaoler or officer in charge of the prison or institution in which they are confined.

290. Misdemeanants of the First Division, who are imprisoned for non-compliance with the order of any Court to pay a sum of money, or imprisoned in respect of a distress to satisfy a sum of money ordered to be paid by a Court of justice, shall be required to keep their cells and utensils clean and in good order, and shall receive the scale of rations laid down for prisoners not working at hard labour. They shall be kept separate from the criminal prisoners, and shall be allowed visits daily at a convenient hour, and to correspond daily with their friends.

290A. Misdemeanants of the First Division, imprisoned in default of security of maintenance under the Destitute Persons Acts, shall be required to work at one of the occupations prescribed in the Second Schedule hereto, and shall receive the scale of rations laid down for prisoners not working at hard labour, unless the Inspector of Prisons shall direct that they are to be given the scale provided for hard-labour prisoners. They shall be kept as far as possible separate from criminal prisoners, and shall be allowed visits weekly at a convenient hour. They shall be allowed to correspond twice in each week with their relatives and friends.

295. Every person convicted of an offence and not sentenced to hard labour shall be treated as a misdemeanant of the Second Division, unless the Court or Judge before whom such person has been tried otherwise orders. Second-class misdemeanants shall be required to work at one of the occupations prescribed in the Second Schedule hereto, and shall receive the scale of rations laid down for prisoners not working at hard labour, unless the Inspector of Prisons shall direct that they are to be given the scale provided for hard-labour prisoners. They shall be kept as far as possible separate from criminal prisoners, and shall be allowed visits fortnightly at a convenient hour. They shall be allowed to correspond once in each fortnight with their relatives and friends.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Hard Labour.

Agricultural work, blacksmithing, brickmaking, carpentry ; concrete blocks, tiles, and making of other concrete products ; concrete-mixing, draining and ditching, excavating, general building-work, hammer and drill work, plastering, ploughing,