

Uniforms and Equipment.*Officers.*

498. Subject to the provisions of the following regulations, the uniforms and equipment of officers shall be strictly in accordance with the instructions to be issued from time to time by the Minister in Charge of the Department, and must be kept in good order and condition.

499. Officers should, by a smart appearance in uniform and strict attention to regulations, set a good example to those under their command.

All officers below the rank of Superintendent shall wear uniform when on duty between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

500. The different ranks of officers shall be indicated by bronze ornaments as badges of rank, on shoulder-straps, as follows: Commissioner, crown and two stars; Superintendents, crown; Inspectors, three stars; Sub-Inspectors, two stars.

Senior and other Sergeants and Constables.

501. The uniforms and equipment of Senior and other Sergeants and of Constables shall be as follows: Helmet, blue or white, according to season; forage cap, blue tweed; tunic, for full dress; frock of blue tweed with patch pockets; trousers of blue tweed with pockets cut across; white cotton gloves, on special occasions only; black leather gloves when weather is cold; leggings where necessary; blue macintosh coat with cape; blue cloth overcoat, stand-up collar, for night duty; baton; whistle and chain; waistbelt; lamp; handcuffs and key; helmet badge, bronze; numbers, white metal; revolver and ammunition where necessary.

502. The uniform and appointments shall be worn strictly according to regulation, and no alteration of any article of uniform or equipment is to be permitted without the Commissioner's authority.

503. Senior Sergeants shall wear on right sleeve of frock, between wrist and elbow, a badge of a crown in silver embroidery.

504. Sergeants shall wear chevrons of three bars on the right sleeve, between the wrist and elbow, the point upwards. The bars shall be of silver lace on a red ground. Chevrons of blue cloth on a red ground shall be worn on uniform overcoats. The white-metal numbers shall be worn by Sergeants and Constables on each side of the collars of their frocks and overcoats. The front number must be 2 in. back from the opening of the collar, and the lower part of the numbers must touch the collar-seam. Senior Sergeants shall not wear numbers.

505. Mounted Constables shall wear the same uniform as other Constables, except that they shall wear Bedford cord pantaloons, Napoleon boots, or brown-leather leggings and lace-up tan boots, hunting-spurs, and white buckskin gloves. They shall also wear brown leather shoulder-belt and pouch with regulation badge, and when on Governor's escort or other special duty brown leather sword-belt and slings and cavalry sword. Blue waterproof overcoat of regulation pattern or blue cloth cavalry cloak to be worn in wet or cold weather.

506. Uniform must be worn by non-commissioned officers and Constables when on detailed duty, and officers must see that uniform is not discarded except for good reason by members of the Force on detailed duty, even in country districts.

507. Sergeants and Constables must wear uniform whenever their duty takes them on board a warship.

508. When a number of men in uniform are detailed for any particular duty they should all be dressed alike according to their rank.

General.

509. The only badge of mourning to be worn at any time in uniform by both officers and men shall be a band of black crape, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, round the left arm, above the elbow.

510. Watch-chains or other ornaments shall not be worn in uniform in such a manner as to be visible.

511. Both officers and men must appear entirely in uniform or entirely in plain clothes.

512. Tunics, frocks, and jackets must be kept buttoned or hooked when worn by officers, non-commissioned officers, and Constables.

513. Uniform overcoats must not be worn over plain clothes by members of the Force.

514. Whenever a greatcoat or waterproof coat is worn it must be put on properly and not thrown carelessly round the shoulders.

515. Men quitting the Force shall deliver up their clothing, appointments, and arms at the station where they are serving unless they are near a headquarters station, when they must hand them in at the district office. Before settling arrears of pay or allowances it must be ascertained whether there is any deficiency in or damage done to the clothing, appointments, arms, or ammunition, and, if so, the proper sum must be deducted from the amount due to such men. The Superintendent or Inspector shall be responsible for damages or deficiencies not reported or not paid for by the individual.

Watchhouses and Watchhouse-keepers.

516. A watchhouse is that portion of a police-station to which prisoners are taken to be searched after arrest and before being placed in a cell.

517. At all important stations a Constable, who shall be known as the watchhouse-keeper, must always be on duty in the watchhouse, which he is not to quit on any account during his hours of duty, unless relieved by another Constable under the direction of the Sergeant or other officer in charge.

518. Constables must not loiter or gossip in or near the watchhouse-keeper's office.

519. Members of the Force who arrest offenders will be responsible for their safe custody until they are searched and handed over to the watchhouse-keeper.

520. From the time of arrest until searched careful watch must be kept to see that a prisoner does not make away with anything that might be used as evidence against him.

The arresting member shall search his prisoner, and the watchhouse-keeper shall verify the search before locking the prisoner up.

521. The arresting member shall accompany the watchhouse-keeper to the cells, and assist him in placing the prisoner safely therein.

522. When a seaman belonging to a ship in port is arrested, and it can be ascertained to what ship he belongs, the master of the vessel should be immediately notified by the police of the arrest.

523. When the prisoner is taken to Court the arresting member will be responsible for him until he is either bailed, discharged, or again locked up.

524. Immediately a charge is entered against a prisoner, if there is no prospect of his being bailed, he should be carefully searched, and the property found upon him entered in the Watchhouse Charge Book, also upon a property sheet (Form D48); the latter should be read over to the prisoner, who should be requested to sign it; it should then be signed by the arresting member and watchhouse-keeper.

Should a prisoner be too drunk to sign when arrested, he should be requested to sign before being