The following is a rough note:

- In his words, Mr. Wilson
- mentioned the wish to
- move Jones and a few
- other names.
- He explained that
- Jones was very
- attached to the
- work here.
- The work here was
- very important,
- and the two
- people involved
- should be replaced.

The explanation
- was necessary,
- and Mr. Wilson
- had discussed
- the matter
- with Jones.
- Jones was
- very attached
- to the work,
- and it was
- difficult to
- replace him.
- However, it
- was necessary,
- and the
- work here
- should be
- continued.
- Jones's
- replacement
- should be
- successful.
collect, which he has testified to before the Coroner's jury— and they all recommended the plan of solitary confinement with reduced rations. I collated these opinions, sent a copy of them to the deputy warden, and gave an order that in no case should a convict in solitary receive less than an ounce and a half of bread and half a pint of water every 24 hours. That this amount should be increased both of bread and water at any time the physicians suggests it as necessary; and I also directed the physician to examine the convict in solitary every morning—every one of them—that he should, either himself or his assistant, examine
them in the evening and if any of them were found in condition not to allow the punish-
ment they were receiving without injury to their health to inform the deputy warden and myself at once, and the de-
puty warden had orders to immediately relieve from punishment any man whom the doctors so reported. The doctors re-
ports to me every morn-
ing the number of men that he finds in solitary undergoing punishment and their condition; and so far as I know, or have reason to believe these instructions have been faithfully carried by both the physicians and the deputy and the assistant deputy during my admn.
Neither the physician nor the assistant physician have any right to order any particular mode of punishment. The physician may order any mode of punishment stopped at any time if he considers that punishment interfering with the health or inflicting any permanent injury on the prisoners receiving it, and that order must be obeyed.

If there have been any changes as to the use of the bell-ringer during your connection with the prison as warden, date to the Board what changes and how they came about.

When I ascended the duties of warden on the 1st of August, 1874, I found every morning in solitary, I think
nine or ten then hand-cuffed to the bull-ring. In several of the cases the bull was higher than the man's head, and he was standing with his hands above his head in a position that seems prone liable to produce injury especially if the man has any trouble as to his circulation, or any tendency to heart disease or any tendency to hernia. I asked the physician his opinion about it, and he gave it as his opinion that standing at the bull-ring with the hands higher than the head was injurious that there was danger of producing injury. On the 24th or 25th day of August 1874, a few days after my appointment as warden I appointed Captain James
O. Hall deputy, I having had no prior experience, in managing prisoners, I at once consulted him with regard to the punishment, and stated my fears, or what occurred to me to be the danger from the continued use of the bull ring. Captain Hall said that he had that objection to it, and during his former term as deputy warden, he had frequently suggested the discontinuance of it. He thought it was better to chain the man up at his door with his hands through the door about on a level with the elbows. Thereupon directed Captain Hall to discontinue the use of the bull ring as a means of punishment, and when he found it necessary to
punish convicts were more severely than the mere confinement in the cell and the reduction of diet, to do so by making the convicts stand at the door in the manner I have described, and that has been the practice ever since. Now with regard to that punishment the rule is, and I think it has been faithfully carried out, that unless we consider the offense an aggravated one, the man is not required to stand at the door. He is simply confined in the cell and his diet reduced. We trust to that punishment togethe
er with impressing the fact upon him that every day he stays in this cell redounds to his harm of imprisonment, to effect a
The law gives every man good time: one month the first year, two months the second year and three the third. Up to six months after the man has been here five years, he gets six months off of every year as a deduction for good time provided he behaves himself. The law also provides that a man punished the first time in solitary shall lose two days, the second time four days, the third time eight days and the fourth time off of sixteen days off of his good time in addition to the number of days less one that he has been in the solitary cell. Now when a man comes back the second or third time to the solitary, he generally comes