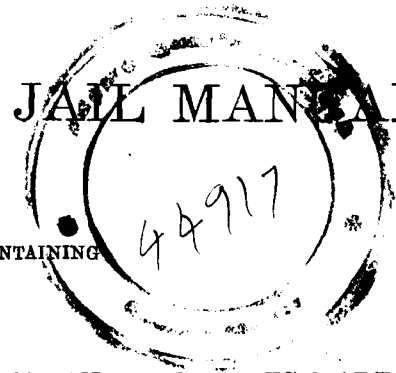


THE MADRAS
SUBSIDIARY JAIL MANUAL

CONTAINING



THE PRISONS ACT IX OF 1894 AND THE RULES MADE BY
GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTIONS 59 AND 60 OF THE
SAME FOR THE INSPECTION, SUPERINTENDENCE
AND MANAGEMENT OF SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

*(Reprint of the edition of 1898 with corrections
brought up to 30th June 1914.)*

MADRAS:
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1914.

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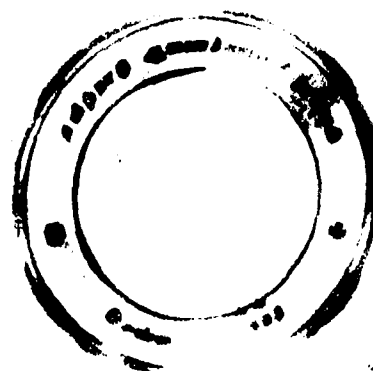
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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Law relating to Prisons in India is now embodied in Act No. IX of 1894. Under section 3, clause (1) (c) of this Act, Subsidiary Jails are not Prisons within the purview of the Act; but by section 60, clause (s), the Government is empowered to extend to Subsidiary Jails any or all of the provisions of the Act or of the rules made thereunder. By the rule which is printed as Part I of this Manual certain sections of the Act have accordingly been thus extended. In Part II, Act No. IX of 1894 is printed at length, though it will be noted that only those sections mentioned in Part I apply to Subsidiary Jails. Part III contains those rules for the inspection, superintendence, and management of Subsidiary Jails, which have been made by Government under the several clauses of section 60 of Act No. IX of 1894 and have been extended to Subsidiary Jails by G.O. No. 1089, Judicial, dated 14th July 1898.

25th July 1898.

A. G. CARDEW,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

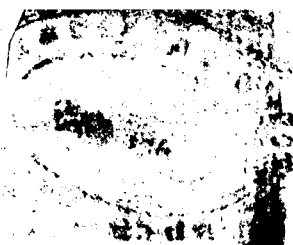


to all the sub-jail officer

V. Ramaswamiyer.

For Dt. Magistrate.

kep
226423



PRICE, 6 pies.]

TWENTY-SECOND LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO
MADRAS SUBSIDIARY JAIL MANUAL
(REPRINT OF 1914).

Part I.

For the last two lines of paragraph 2 to Part I of the Manual introduced by the twentieth list of corrections, read "diary Jails at Koraput, Russellkonda, Nellore, Calicut and Mang
(G.O. No. 3004, Law (General), dated 2nd December 1922.)

[XXII, -

PART I.

RULE MADE BY GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND TO SUBSIDIARY JAILS, Etc., CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE PRISONS ACT, 1894.

Under section 60, clause (s) of the Prisons Act, 1894, the Governor in Council has been pleased to extend to subsidiary jails, to the officers thereof, and to the prisoners confined therein, the following provisions of the said Act, namely, sections 4 and 5, so much of section 6 as requires that there shall be a Superintendent for every Prison, section 7, section 8 [omitting the words "subordinate to the Jailer" and the words "the Jailer with the sanction of"], sections 9, 10, 11 [excepting the last 15 words of clause (2)], 13, 14 [excepting the last paragraph], 15, 24 clause (1), 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 clauses (1) and (3), 36, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 clauses (1), (2), (5), (6), (7) and (9), and the proviso, 49, 50, 51 [omitting the words "Jailer and" and substituting the word "his" for the word "their" in clause (3)], 52, 54 [omitting the words "Jailer or," and the words "Subordinate to him"], 55, 56, 60, 61 and 62.

PART II.

ACT No. IX OF 1894.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL
(*Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General
on the 22nd March 1894.*)

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894.

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THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Prisons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to prisons in British India, and to provide rules for the regulation of such prisons; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Prisons Act, 1894.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas, and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1894;

(4) Nothing in this Act shall apply to civil jails in the Presidency of Bombay outside the City of Bombay, and those jails shall continue to be administered under the provisions of sections 9 to 16 (both inclusive) of Bombay Act II of 1874, as amended by subsequent enactments.

2. (1) On and after the said first day of July 1894, the enactments mentioned in the schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

(2) But all rules and appointments made, directions given and orders issued under any of those enactments shall, so far as they are inconsistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made, given and issued under this Act.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions. 3. In this Act—

(1) "Prison" means any jail or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special orders of a Local Government for the detention of prisoners, and includes all lands and buildings appurtenant thereto, but does not include—

(a) any place for the confinement of prisoners who are exclusively in the custody of the police;

(b) any place specially appointed by the Local Government under section 541 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, X of 1882, 1882; or

(c) any place which has been declared by the Local Government, by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail;

(2) "criminal prisoner" means any prisoner duly committed to custody under the writ, warrant or order of any Court or authority exercising criminal jurisdiction, or by order of a Court-martial:

(3) "convicted criminal prisoner" means any criminal prisoner under sentence of a Court or Court-martial, and includes a person detained in prison under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or under the Prisoners Act, 1871: X of 1882. V of 1871.

(4) "civil prisoner" means any prisoner who is not a criminal prisoner:

(5) "remission system" means the rules for the time being in force regulating the award of marks to, and the consequent shortening of sentences of, prisoners in jails :

(6) "history-ticket" means the ticket exhibiting such information as is required in respect of each prisoner by this Act, or the rules thereunder :

(7) "Inspector-General" means the Inspector-General of Prisons :

(8) "Medical Subordinate" means an Assistant Surgeon, Apothecary or qualified Hospital Assistant : and

(9) "prohibited article" means an article the introduction or removal of which into or out of a prison is prohibited by any rule under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

MAINTENANCE AND OFFICERS OF PRISONS.

4. The Local Government shall provide, for the prisoners in the territories under such Government, accommodation in prisons constructed and regulated in such manner as to comply with the requisitions of this Act in respect of the separation of prisoners.

5. An Inspector-General shall be appointed for the territories subject to each Local Government, and shall exercise, subject to the orders of the Local Government, the General control and superintendence of all prisons situated in the territories under such Government.

6. For every prison there shall be a Superintendent, a Medical Officer (who may also be the Superintendent), a Medical Subordinate, a Jailer and such other officers as the Local Government thinks necessary :

Provided that the Governor of Bombay in Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, declare by order in writing that in any prison specified in the order the office of Jailer shall be held by the person appointed to be Superintendent.

7. Whenever it appears to the Inspector-General that the number of prisoners in any prison is greater than can conveniently or safely be kept therein and it is not convenient to transfer the excess number to some other prison,

or whenever from the outbreak of epidemic disease within any prison, or for any other reason, it is desirable to provide for the temporary shelter and safe custody of any prisoners,

provision shall be made, by such officer and in such manner as the Local Government may direct, for the shelter and safe custody in temporary prisons of so many of the prisoners as cannot be conveniently or safely kept in the prison.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Generally.

8. All officers of a prison shall obey the directions of the Superintendent ; all officers subordinate to the Jailer shall perform such duties as may be imposed on them by the Jailer with the sanction of the Superintendent or be prescribed by rules under section 60.

9. No officer of a prison shall sell or let, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him sell or let, or derive any benefit from selling or letting, any article to any prisoner or have any money or other business dealings directly or indirectly with any prisoner.

10. No officer of a prison shall, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him, have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for the supply of the prison : nor shall he derive any benefit, directly or indirectly, from the sale or purchase of any article on behalf of the prison or belonging to a prisoner.

Superintendent.

11. (1) Subject to the orders of the Inspector-General, the Superintendent shall manage the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment and control.

(2) Subject to such general or special directions as may be given by the Local Government, the Superintendent of a prison other than a central prison or a prison situated in a presidency-town shall obey all orders not inconsistent with this Act or any rule thereunder which may be given respecting the prison by the District Magistrate, and shall report to the Inspector-General all such orders and the action taken thereon.

12. The Superintendent shall keep, or cause to be kept, the following records :—

- (1) a register of prisoners admitted ;
- (2) a book showing when each prisoner is to be released ;
- (3) a punishment-book for the entry of the punishments inflicted on prisoners for prison-offences ;
- (4) a visitor's book for the entry of any observations made by the visitors touching any matters connected with the administration of the prison ;
- (5) a record of the money and other articles taken from prisoners ;

and all such other records as may be prescribed by rules under section 59 or section 60.

Medical Officer.

13. Subject to the control of the Superintendent, the Medical Officer shall have charge of the sanitary administration of the prison, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under section 60.

14. Whenever the Medical Officer has reason to believe that the mind of a prisoner is, or is likely to be, injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment to which he is subjected, the Medical Officer shall report the case in writing to the Superintendent, together with such observations as he may think proper.

This report, with the orders of the Superintendent thereon, shall forthwith be sent to the Inspector-General for information.

15. On the death of any prisoner, the Medical Officer shall forthwith report on death of prisoner with record in a register the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely :—

- (1) the day on which the deceased first complained of illness or was observed to be ill,
 - (2) the labour, if any, on which he was engaged on that day,
 - (3) the scale of his diet on that day,
 - (4) the day on which he was admitted to hospital,
 - (5) the day on which the Medical Officer was first informed of the illness,
 - (6) the nature of the disease,
 - (7) when the deceased was last seen before his death by the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate,
 - (8) when the prisoner died, and
 - (9) (in cases where a *post-mortem* examination is made) an account of the appearances after death,
- together with any special remarks that appear to the Medical Officer to be required.

Jailer.

16. (1) The Jailer shall reside in the prison, unless the Superintendent permits him in writing to reside elsewhere.
- (2) The Jailer shall not, without the Inspector-General's sanction in writing, be concerned in any other employment.

Jailer to give notice of death of prisoner. 17. Upon the death of a prisoner, the Jailer shall give immediate notice thereof to the Superintendent and the Medical Subordinate.

Responsibility of Jailer. 18. The Jailer shall be responsible for the safe custody of the records to be kept under section 12, for the commitment warrants and all other documents confided to his care, and for the money and other articles taken from prisoners.

Jailer to be present at night. 19. The Jailer shall not be absent from the prison for a night without permission in writing from the Superintendent; but, if absent without leave for a night from unavoidable necessity, he shall immediately report the fact and the cause of it to the Superintendent.

Powers of Deputy and Assistant Jailers. 20. Where a Deputy Jailer or Assistant Jailer is appointed to a prison, he shall, subject to the orders of the Superintendent, be competent to perform any of the duties, and be subject to all the responsibilities, of a Jailer under this Act or any rule thereunder.

Subordinate Officers.

21. The officer acting as gate-keeper, or any other officer of the prison, may examine anything carried in or out of the prison, and may stop and search or cause to be searched any person suspected of bringing any prohibited article into or out of the prison, or of carrying out any property belonging to the prison, and, if any such article or property be found, shall give immediate notice thereof to the Jailer.

Subordinate officers not to be absent without leave. 22. Officers subordinate to the Jailer shall not be absent from the prison without leave from the Superintendent or from the Jailer.

Convict officers. 23. Prisoners who have been appointed as officers of prisons shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV
of
1880.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMISSION, REMOVAL AND DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

Prisoners to be examined on admission. 24. (1) Whenever a prisoner is admitted into prison, he shall be searched, and all weapons and prohibited articles shall be taken from him.

(2) Every criminal prisoner shall also, as soon as possible after admission, be examined under the general or special orders of the Medical Officer, who shall enter or cause to be entered in a book, to be kept by the Jailer, a record of the state of the prisoner's health and of any wounds or marks on his person, the class of labour he is fit for if sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and any observations which the Medical Officer thinks fit to add.

(3) In the case of female prisoners, the search and examination shall be carried out by the matron under the general or special orders of the Medical Officer.

Effects of prisoners. 25. All money or other articles in respect whereof no order of a competent Court has been made, and which may with proper authority be brought into the prison by any criminal prisoner or sent to the prison for his use, shall be placed in the custody of the Jailer.

Removal and discharge of prisoners. 26. (1) All prisoners, previously to being removed to any other prison, shall be examined by the Medical Officer.

(2) No prisoner shall be removed from one prison to another unless the Medical Officer certifies that the prisoner is free from any illness rendering him unfit for removal.

(3) No prisoner shall be discharged against his will from prison, if labouring under any acute or dangerous distemper, nor until, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such discharge is safe.

CHAPTER V.

DISCIPLINE OF PRISONERS.

Separation of prisoners. 27. The requisitions of this Act with respect to the separation of prisoners are as follows:—

- (1) in a prison containing female as well as male prisoners the females shall be imprisoned in separate buildings, or separate parts of the same building, in such manner as to prevent their seeing, or conversing or holding any intercourse with, the male prisoners;
- (2) in a prison where male prisoners under the age of eighteen are confined, means shall be provided for separating them altogether from the other prisoners and for separating those of them who have arrived at the age of puberty from those who have not;
- (3) unconvicted criminal prisoners shall be kept apart from convicted criminal prisoners; and
- (4) civil prisoners shall be kept apart from criminal prisoners.

Association and segregation of prisoners. 28. Subject to the requirements of the last foregoing section, convicted criminal prisoners may be confined either in association or individually in cells or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Solitary confinement. 29. No cell shall be used for solitary confinement unless it is furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and every prisoner so confined in a cell for more than twenty-four hours, whether as a punishment or otherwise, shall be visited at least once a day by the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate.

Prisoners under sentence of death. 30. (1) Every prisoner under sentence of death shall, immediately on his arrival in the prison after sentence, be searched by, or by order of, the Jailor, and all articles shall be taken from him which the Jailor deems it dangerous or inexpedient to leave in his possession.

(2) Every such prisoner shall be confined in a cell apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed by day and by night under the charge of a guard.

CHAPTER VI.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF CIVIL AND UNCONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS.

Maintenance of certain prisoners from private sources. 31. A civil prisoner or an unconvicted criminal prisoner shall be permitted to maintain himself and to purchase, or receive from private sources at proper hours, food, clothing, bedding or other necessities, but subject to examination and to such rules as may be approved by the Inspector-General.

Restriction on transfer of food and clothing between certain prisoners. 32. No part of any food, clothing, bedding or other necessities belonging to any civil or unconvicted criminal prisoner shall be given, hired or sold to any other prisoner; and any prisoner transgressing the provisions of this section shall lose the privilege of purchasing food or receiving it from private sources, for such time as the Superintendent thinks proper.

Supply of clothing and bedding to civil and unconvicted criminal prisoners. 33. (1) Every civil prisoner and unconvicted criminal prisoner unable to provide himself with sufficient clothing and bedding shall be supplied by the Superintendent with such clothing and bedding as may be necessary.

(2) When any civil prisoner has been committed to prison in execution of a decree in favour of a private person, such person, or his representative, shall, within forty-eight hours after the receipt by him of a demand in writing, pay to the Superintendent the cost of the clothing and bedding so supplied to the prisoner, and in default of such payment the prisoner may be released.

CHAPTER VII.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Employment of civil prisoners. 34. (1) Civil prisoners may, with the Superintendent's permission, work and follow any trade or profession.

(2) Civil prisoners finding their own implements, and not maintained at the expense of the prison, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such as are furnished with implements or are maintained at the expense of the prison shall be subject to a deduction, to be determined by the Superintendent, for the use of implements and the cost of maintenance.

Employment of criminal prisoners. 35. (1) No criminal prisoner sentenced to labour or employed on labour at his own desire shall, except on an emergency with the sanction in writing of the Superintendent, be kept to labour for more than nine hours in any one day.

(2) The Medical Officer shall from time to time examine the labouring prisoners while they are employed, and shall at least once in every fortnight cause to be recorded upon the history-ticket of each prisoner employed on labour the weight of such prisoner at the time.

(3) When the Medical Officer is of opinion that the health of any prisoner suffers from employment on any kind or class of labour, such prisoner shall not be employed on that labour but shall be placed on such other kind or class of labour as the Medical Officer may consider suited for him.

Employment of criminal prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment. 36. Provision shall be made by the Superintendent for the employment (as long as they so desire) of all criminal prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment; but no prisoner not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall be punished for neglect of work ex-

by such alteration in the scale of diet as may be established by the rules of the prison in the case of neglect of work by such a prisoner.

CHAPTER VIII.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

37. (1) The names of prisoners desiring to see the Medical Subordinate or appearing out of health in mind or body shall, without delay, be reported by the officer Sick prisoners. in immediate charge of such prisoners to the Jailer.

(2) The Jailer shall, without delay, call the attention of the Medical Subordinate to any prisoner desiring to see him, or who is ill, or whose state of mind or body appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect all written directions given by the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such prisoner.

38. All directions given by the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate in relation to any prisoner, with the exception of orders for the supply of medicines or directions relating to such matters as are carried into effect by the Medical Officer himself or under his superintendence, shall be entered day by day in the prisoner's history-ticket or in such other record as the Local Government may by rule direct, and the Jailer shall make an entry in its proper place stating in respect of each direction the fact of its having been or not having been complied with, accompanied by such observations, if any, as the Jailer thinks fit to make, and the date of the entry.

Record of directions of Medical Officers.

39. In every prison an hospital or proper place for the reception of sick prisoners shall be provided. Hospital.

CHAPTER IX.

VISITS TO PRISONERS.

40. Due provision shall be made for the admission, at proper times and under proper restrictions, into every prison of persons with whom civil or unconvicted criminal prisoners may desire to communicate, care being taken that, so far as may be consistent with the interests of justice, prisoners under trial may see their duly qualified legal advisers without the presence of any other person.

Visits to civil and unconvicted criminal prisoners.

41. (1) The Jailer may demand the name and address of any visitor to a prisoner, and, when the Jailer has any ground for suspicion, may search any visitor, or cause him to be searched, but the search shall not be made in the presence of any prisoner or of another visitor.

Search of visitors.

(2) In case of any such visitor refusing to permit himself to be searched, the Jailer may deny him admission; and the grounds of such proceeding, with the particulars thereof, shall be entered in such book as the Local Government may direct.

CHAPTER X.

OFFENCES IN RELATION TO PRISONS.

42. Whoever, contrary to any rule under section 60, introduces or removes, or attempts by any means whatever to introduce or remove, into or from any prison, or supplies or attempts to supply to any prisoner outside the limits of a prison, any prohibited article;

and every officer of a prison who, contrary to any such rule, knowingly suffers any such article to be introduced into or removed from any prison, to be possessed by any prisoner, or to be supplied to any prisoner outside the limits of a prison,

and whoever, contrary to any such rule, communicates or attempts to communicate with any prisoner,

and whoever abets any offence made punishable by this section, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

43. When any person, in the presence of any officer of a prison, commits any offence specified in the last foregoing section, and refuses on demand of such officer to state his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer knows, or has reason to believe, to be false, such officer may arrest him, and shall without unnecessary delay make him over to a Police-officer, and thereupon such Police-officer shall proceed as if the offence had been committed in his presence.

44. The Superintendent shall cause to be affixed, in a conspicuous place outside the prison, a notice in English and the Vernacular setting forth the acts prohibited under section 42 and the penalties incurred by their commission.

Power to arrest for offence under section 42.

Publication of penalties.

CHAPTER XI.

PRISON-OFFENCES.

45. The following acts are declared to be prison-offences when committed by a prisoner:—

(1) such wilful disobedience to any regulation of the prison as shall have been declared by rules made under section 59 to be a prison-offence;

(2) any assault or use of criminal force;

(3) the use of insulting or threatening language;

(4) immoral or indecent or disorderly behaviour;

(5) wilfully disabling himself from labour;

(6) contumaciously refusing to work;

(7) filing, cutting, altering or removing handcuffs, fetters or bars without due authority;

- (8) wilful idleness or negligence at work by any prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ;
- (9) wilful mismanagement of work by any prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ;
- (10) wilful damage to prison-property ;
- (11) tampering with or defacing history-tickets, records or documents ;
- (12) receiving, possessing or transferring any prohibited article ;
- (13) feigning illness ;
- (14) wilfully bringing a false accusation against any officer or prisoner ;
- (15) omitting or refusing to report, as soon as it comes to his knowledge, the occurrence of any fire, any plot or conspiracy, any escape, attempt or preparation to escape, and any attack or preparation for attack upon any prisoner or prison official ; and
- (16) conspiring to escape, or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.

46. The Superintendent may examine any person touching any Punishment of such offence, and determine thereupon, and punish such offences. such offence by—

- (1) a formal warning ;

EXPLANATION.—A formal warning shall mean a warning personally addressed to a prisoner by the Superintendent and recorded in the punishment-book and on the prisoner's history-ticket ;

- (2) change of labour to some more irksome or severe form ;
- (3) hard labour for a period not exceeding seven days in the case of convicted criminal prisoners not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ;
- (4) such loss of privileges admissible under the remission system for the time being in force as may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor-General in Council ;
- (5) the substitution of gunny or other coarse fabric for clothing of other material, not being woollen, for a period which shall not exceed three months ;
- (6) imposition of handcuffs of such pattern and weight, in such manner and for such period, as may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor-General in Council ;
- (7) imposition of fetters of such pattern and weight, in such manner and for such period, as may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor-General in Council ;
- (8) separate confinement for any period not exceeding six months ;

EXPLANATION.—Separate confinement means such confinement with or without labour as secludes a prisoner from communication with, but not from sight of, other prisoners and allows him not less than one hour's exercise per diem and to have his meals in association with one or more other prisoners ;

- (9) penal diet, that is, restriction of diet in such manner and subject to such conditions regarding labour as may be prescribed by the Local Government ;

Provided that such restriction of diet shall in no case be applied to a prisoner for more than ninety-six consecutive hours, and

shall not be repeated except for a fresh offence nor until after an interval of one week ;

- (10) cellular confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days ;

Provided that after each period of cellular confinement an interval of not less duration than such period must elapse before the prisoner is again sentenced to cellular or solitary confinement ;

EXPLANATION.—Cellular confinement means such confinement with or without labour as entirely secludes a prisoner from communication with, but not from sight of, other prisoners ;

- (11) solitary confinement for any period not exceeding seven days ;

Provided that after each period of solitary confinement an interval of not less duration than such period must elapse before the prisoner is again sentenced to solitary or cellular confinement ;

EXPLANATION.—Solitary confinement means such confinement with or without labour as entirely secludes the prisoner both from sight of, and communication with, other prisoners ;

- (12) penal diet as defined in clause (9) combined with solitary confinement as defined in clause (11) ;

- (13) whipping, provided that the number of stripes shall not exceed thirty ;

Provided that nothing in this section shall render any female or civil prisoner liable to the imposition of any form of handcuffs or fetters, or to whipping.

47. Any two of the punishments enumerated in the last foregoing Plurality of section may be awarded for any such offence punishments under in combination, subject to the following exceptions, section 46. namely :—

- (1) formal warning shall not be combined with any other punishment except loss of privileges under clause (4) of that section ;
- (2) penal diet shall not be combined with change of labour under clause (2) of that section, nor shall any additional period of penal diet awarded singly be combined with any period of penal diet awarded in combination with solitary confinement ;
- (3) solitary confinement shall not be combined with cellular confinement or with separate confinement, nor cellular confinement with separate confinement, so as to prolong the total period of seclusion to which the prisoner shall be liable.

- (4) whipping shall not be combined with any other form of punishment except cellular or separate confinement and loss of privileges admissible under the remission system.

48. (1) The Superintendent shall have power to award any of the punishments enumerated in the two last foregoing sections, subject, in the case of separate confinement for a period exceeding one month, to the previous confirmation of the Inspector-General.

- (2) No officer subordinate to the Superintendent shall have power to award any punishment whatever.

49. Except by order of a Court of Justice, no punishment, other than the punishments specified in the foregoing sections, shall be inflicted on any prisoner, and no punishment shall be inflicted on any prisoner otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

50. (1) No punishment of penal diet, either singly or in combination, or of whipping, or of change of labour under section 46, clause (2), shall be executed until the prisoner to whom such punishment has been awarded has been examined by the Medical Officer, who, if he considers the prisoner fit to undergo the punishment, shall certify accordingly in the appropriate column of the punishment-book prescribed in section 12.

(2) If he considers the prisoner unfit to undergo the punishment, he shall in like manner record his opinion in writing and shall state whether the prisoner is absolutely unfit for punishment of the kind awarded, or whether he considers any modification necessary.

(3) In the latter case he shall state what extent of punishment he thinks the prisoner can undergo without injury to his health.

51. (1) In the punishment-book prescribed in section 12 there shall be recorded, in respect of every punishment inflicted, the prisoner's name, register number and the class (whether habitual or not) to which he belongs, the prison-offence of which he was guilty, the date on which such prison-offence was committed, the number of previous prison-offences recorded against the prisoner, and the date of his last prison-offence, the punishment awarded, and the date of infliction.

(2) In the case of every serious prison-offence, the names of the witnesses proving the offence shall be recorded, and, in the case of offences for which whipping is awarded, the Superintendent shall record the substance of the evidence of the witnesses, the defence of the prisoner, and the finding with the reasons therefor.

(3) Against the entries relating to each punishment the Jailer and Superintendent shall affix their initials as evidence of the correctness of the entries.

52. If any prisoner is guilty of any offence against prison-discipline which, by reason of his having frequently committed such offences or otherwise, in the opinion of the Superintendent, is not adequately punishable by the infliction of any punishment which he has power under this Act to award, the Superintendent may forward such prisoner to the Court of the District Magistrate or of any Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, together with a statement of the circumstances, and such Magistrate shall thereupon inquire into and try the charge so brought against the prisoner, and, upon conviction, may sentence him to imprisonment which may extend to one year, such term to be in addition to any term for which such prisoner was undergoing imprisonment when he committed such offence, or may sentence him to any of the punishments enumerated in section 46;

46.

Provided that the District Magistrate may transfer the case for inquiry and trial to any Magistrate of the first class; and

Provided also that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

53. (1) No punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in instalments, or except in the presence of the Superintendent and Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate.

(2) Whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter on the buttocks, and in case of prisoners under the age of sixteen it shall be inflicted, in the way of school discipline, with a lighter ratan.

54. (1) Every Jailer or officer of a prison subordinate to him who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by competent authority, or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice in writing of his intention for the period of two months, or who shall wilfully overstay any leave granted to him, or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his prison-duty, or who shall be guilty of cowardice, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

(2) No person shall under this section be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

55. A prisoner, when being taken to or from any prison in which he may be lawfully confined, or whenever he is working outside or is otherwise beyond the limits of any such prison in or under the lawful custody or control of a prison-officer belonging to such prison, shall be deemed to be in prison and shall be subject to all the same incidents as if he were actually in prison.

56. Whenever the Superintendent considers it necessary (with reference either to the state of the prison or the character of the prisoners) for the safe custody of any prisoners that they should be confined in irons, he may, subject to such rules and instructions as may be laid down by the Inspector-General with the sanction of the Local Government, so confine them.

57. (1) Prisoners under sentence of transportation may, subject to any rules made under section 60, be confined in fetters for the first three months after admission to prison.

(2) Should the Superintendent consider it necessary, either for the safe custody of the prisoner himself or for any other reason, that fetters should be retained on any such prisoner for more than three

months, he shall apply to the Inspector-General for sanction to their retention for the period for which he considers their retention necessary, and the Inspector-General may sanction such retention accordingly.

58. No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint by the Jailer of his own authority, except in case of urgent necessity, in which case notice thereof shall be forthwith given to the Superintendent.

Prisoners not to be ironed by Jailer except under necessity.

59. The Governor-General in Council may for any part of British India, and each Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council may for the territories under its administration, make rules consistent with this Act—

Power to make rules.

- (1) defining the acts which shall constitute prison-offences;
- (2) determining the classification of prison-offences into serious and minor offences;
- (3) fixing the punishments admissible under this Act which shall be awardable for commission of prison-offences or classes thereof;
- (4) declaring the circumstances in which acts constituting both a prison-offence and an offence under the Indian Penal Code may or may not be dealt with as a prison-offence;
- (5) for the award of marks and the shortening of sentences;
- (6) regulating the use of arms against any prisoner or body of prisoners in the case of an outbreak or attempt to escape;
- (7) defining the circumstances and regulating the conditions under which prisoners in danger of death may be released;
- (8) regulating the transfer from one part of British India to another of prisoners whose term of transportation or imprisonment is about to expire; and,
- (9) generally, for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

60. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act—

Power of Local Government to make rules.

- (a) for the classification of prisons, and description and construction of wards, cells and other places of detention;
- (b) for the regulation by numbers, length or character of sentences, or otherwise, of the prisoners to be confined in each class of prisons;
- (c) for the government of prisons and for the appointment, guidance, control, punishment and dismissal of all officers appointed under this Act;
- (d) as to the food, bedding and clothing of criminal prisoners and of civil prisoners maintained otherwise than at their own cost;
- (e) for the employment, instruction and control of convicts within or without prisons;
- (f) for defining articles the introduction or removal of which into or out of prisons without due authority is prohibited;
- (g) for classifying and prescribing the forms of labour and regulating the periods of rest from labour;

- (h) for regulating the disposal of the proceeds of the employment of prisoners;
- (i) for regulating the confinement in fetters of prisoners sentenced to transportation;
- (j) for the classification and the separation of prisoners;
- (k) for regulating the confinement of convicted criminal prisoners under section 28;
- (l) for the preparation and maintenance of history-tickets;
- (m) for the selection and appointment of prisoners as officers of prisons;
- (n) for rewards for good conduct;
- (o) for regulating the transfer of prisoners whose term of transportation or imprisonment is about to expire;
- (p) for the treatment, transfer and disposal of criminal lunatics or recovered criminal lunatics confined in prisons;
- (q) for regulating the transmission of appeals and petitions from prisoners and their communications with their friends;
- (r) for the appointment and guidance of visitors of prisons;
- (s) for extending any or all of the provisions of this Act and of the rules thereunder to subsidiary jails or special places of confinement appointed under section 541 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and to the officers employed, and the prisoners confined therein; and
- (t) generally, in regard to the admission, custody, employment, dieting, treatment and release of prisoners, and for other purposes consistent with this Act.

61. Copies of rules, under sections 59 and 60 so far as they affect the government of prisons, shall be exhibited, both in English and in the Vernacular, in some place to which all persons employed within a prison have access.

Exhibition of copies of rules.

62. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Superintendent or Medical Officer may in his absence be exercised and performed by such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf either by name or by his official designation.

Exercise of powers of Superintendent and Medical Officer.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 2.)

Year.	No.	Title or short title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4

Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

1856	VIII	An Act for the better control of the jails within the Presidency of Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
1870	XXVI	Prisons Act, 1870	Do.
1874	XV	Laws Local Extent Act, 1874	So much of Part (b) of the third schedule as relates to Act VIII of 1856.
1878	XIV	An Act to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Section 2.
1886	XX	Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886	So much as relates to Act XXVI of 1870.
1891	XII	Repealing and Amending Act, 1891	So much of the second schedule as relates to Acts VIII of 1856 and XXVI of 1870.

Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

1869	V	Madras Jails Act, 1869	So much as has not been repealed.
1882	VII	Madras Jails Act Amendment Act, 1882	The whole.
1889	II	An Act to amend the Madras Jails Act, 1869.	Do.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1874	II	An Act for the regulation of jails in the City and Presidency of Bombay, and the enforcement of discipline therein.	So much as has not been repealed, except sections 9 to 16 (both inclusive) as amended by Bombay Act II of 1882.
1882	II	An Act to amend Bombay Act II of 1874	Section 3.
1883	IV	An Act to amend the law concerning the confinement of civil prisoners liable to imprisonment under the Criminal Procedure Code.	The whole.
1887	I	An Act to further amend Bombay Act II of 1874.	Do.

THE SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED—concluded.

Year.	No.	Title or short title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

1864	II	An Act for the regulation of jails and the enforcement of discipline therein.	So much as has not been repealed.
1865	V	An Act to amend Act II of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council and to extend the provisions thereof in the Presidency Jail.	Do.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.

1872	III	Santhal Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule (as amended by Regulation III of 1886) as relates to Bengal Acts II of 1864 and V of 1865.
1874	IX	Arakan District Laws Regulation, 1871.	So much as relates to Act XXVI of 1870.
1875	II	Assam Prisons Regulation, 1875	The whole.
1890	I	British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890.	So much as relates to Act XXVI of 1870.

PART III.

RULES MADE BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 60 OF
THE PRISONS ACT, 1894, FOR THE INSPECTION,
SUPERINTENDENCE, AND MANAGEMENT OF SUBSI-
DIARY JAILS.CHAPTER I.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS WHO MAY BE
CONFINED IN SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

1. Subsidiary Jails shall be the ordinary place of confinement for the following classes of prisoners, and no other prisoners shall be confined in them except for special reasons and as a temporary measure:—

- (a) all persons committed to custody pending trial or preliminary investigation before the Magistracy;
- (b) all ~~Indian~~ criminal prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for one month and under;
- (c) all prisoners summoned under the Prisoners' Testimony;
- (d) all persons who have been in the custody of the police more than eighteen hours at any place where lock-ups separate from the Subsidiary Jail are attached to the Police station house; and
- (e) all persons in custody ~~en route~~ through one station to another station.

2. In stations where there is a Central or District Jail and no Subsidiary Jail, prisoners of the foregoing classes (a), (b), (c) and (d) shall be confined in the Central and District Jail and prisoners of class (e) in the Police lock-up.

NOTE.—In the Subsidiary Jail at Koraput, criminal prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for three months and under are confined.

Civil prisoners may be confined in the Subsidiary Jails of the Agency tracts, Vizagapatam, and in the Subsidiary Jails at Ootacamund and Nellore, which are at the headquarters of the Nilgiri and Nellore districts, respectively.

Convicts sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment by the Magistrates of Palghat and Alatur in the South Malabar district are committed to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and by the Magistrates of the other Courts in the South Malabar district to the Central Jail, Cannanore via the Calicut sub-jail. Convicts sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment by the Magistrates of Anjengo and Tangasseri in the Anjengo district are committed to the District Jail, Palamcottah.

CHAPTER II.—THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

3. The Inspector-General of Prisons is appointed under section 5 of the Prisons Act, 1894, and exercises under that section general control over all Subsidiary Jails within the Madras Presidency.

4. All officers in charge of Subsidiary Jails shall obey all orders issued by him.

5. He shall be the medium of communication between the Magistracy and the Government in all matters connected with Subsidiary Jails.

6. The annual budget prepared by the Inspector-General for the expenditure of jails shall include provision for sub-jails and he is empowered to sanction any sums within his allotment, subject to the general or special orders regulating his power of sanctioning expenditure.

NOTE.—With reference to article 1083 (g) of the Civil Service Regulations, the Inspector-General of Prisons is authorized by G.O. No. 1337, Judicial, dated 17th September 1900, to sanction the payment of the actual expenses of recruits specially listed for service as warders in the sub-jail at Koraput, Vizagapatam district.

7. He may direct the removal under section 29 of the Prisoners Act III of 1900, as amended by Act I of 1903, of prisoners from one Subsidiary to another Subsidiary Jail or from a Subsidiary Jail to a District or Central Jail.

8. He shall inspect annually as many Subsidiary Jails as possible, recording the results of his inspections in the Inspection Register (Form No. 1 in Appendix I).

9. He shall review in his Annual Administration Report the general condition and management of Subsidiary Jails.

CHAPTER III.—THE DISTRICT AND SUB-DIVISIONAL
MAGISTRATES.

10. Subject to the general control vested by section 5 of the Prisons Act in the Inspector-General of Prisons, the District Magistrate shall exercise supervision and authority over all Subsidiary Jails within his district, and officers in charge of Subsidiary Jails shall obey all orders issued by the District Magistrate.

11. The District Magistrate shall communicate with Government on all matters connected with Subsidiary Jails through the Inspector-General of Prisons.

12. The District Magistrate's powers in the matter of the removal of prisoners are set out in the rules framed under section 29 (2) of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900) as amended by Act I of 1903. In cases of necessity such as overcrowding, if temporary accommodation cannot conveniently be provided, and it is deemed desirable to transfer a number of prisoners from a Subsidiary Jail to a District or Central Jail, application should be made under rule 7 by telegraph to the Inspector-General who will issue such orders, by telegraph, as may be necessary.

13. The District Magistrate shall inspect as many of the Subsidiary Jails in his district as often in the year as possible recording the results of his inspections in the Inspection Register (Form No. 1 in Appendix I).

13-A. He is authorized to sanction expenditure, subject to budget provision, for additions, alterations or repairs to sub-jail buildings to an amount not exceeding Rs. 50 for any single work up to a maximum of Rs. 100 per annum, and no alterations or additions to such buildings shall be undertaken without his orders. Estimates above that sum or for new works in connection with sub-jails shall require the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13-B. He may, within the limit of the allotment for extraordinary charges for the sub-jails of his district, sanction the purchase of any article, or number of articles of the same description, for the use of any of the sub-jails under his control, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25, provided that the articles are not such as are usually supplied by the Stationary office.

14. Sub-divisional Magistrates shall, subject to the District Magistrate, exercise supervision and authority over all Subsidiary Jails within their sub-divisions, and officers in charge of Subsidiary Jails shall obey all orders issued by the Sub-divisional Magistrate. Reports which are required by these rules to be submitted by officers in charge of Subsidiary Jails to the District Magistrate shall ordinarily be forwarded through the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

14-A. A Sub-divisional Magistrate may, subject to budget provision, sanction expenditure debitable to Extraordinary Charges, for articles required for any of the sub-jails within his jurisdiction, up to a limit of Rs. 5.

15. Every Subsidiary Jail shall be visited at least once in every six months either by the District Magistrate or by the Magistrate of the Division of the District in which the sub-jail is situated. These visits should be made at irregular intervals and without any previous notice.

CHAPTER IV.—VISITORS.

16. The Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and the Inspector-General of Police shall be *ex-officio* visitors of all Subsidiary Jails within the Presidency and shall be at liberty to enter and inspect any Subsidiary Jail, hospital shed, cook shed, latrine, and other building or place connected with any Subsidiary Jail and used or intended for jail purposes, and to see all prisoners in confinement and all registers maintained in the Subsidiary Jail. These visitors shall record the results of their inspection in the Inspection Register (Form No. 1 in Appendix 1), but they shall not give orders or instructions to the officer in executive charge of the Subsidiary Jail.

17. All Sessions Judges, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and District Surgeons shall likewise be *ex-officio* visitors of all Subsidiary Jails within their respective jurisdictions or charges, and shall possess the same powers as the officers in the last preceding rule.

17-A (i) Honorary magistrates may be appointed non-official visitors to selected sub-jails but ordinarily not more than two such visitors shall be appointed to any one sub-jail. *See Gov. Sec.*

(ii) These non-official visitors shall be nominated by the District Magistrate of the district in which the sub-jail is situated and appointed by Government by notification in the *Port St. George Gazette*. They shall hold office for a period of two years, but are eligible for re-appointment. *See Gov. Sec.*

17-B (i) Every non-official visitor is expected to visit the sub-jail of which he is a visitor, at least once a quarter and oftener unless prevented by absence, or unavoidable cause.

(ii) Should a non-official visitor be compelled to leave the station in which the sub-jail, of which he is a visitor is located, for a period of six months or more, he shall submit his resignation to the District Magistrate ~~for transmission to Government~~. In the event of his failure to do so, he shall be regarded as having vacated office upon the expiry of six months from the date of his last inspection of the sub-jail.

(iii) In order that a non-official visitor may satisfy himself that the law and rules regulating the management of sub-jails and prisoners are properly carried out, he is permitted to visit every part of the sub-jail, to see the prisoners, and to hear and enquire into any complaint that any prisoner may wish to make to him. Enquiries may also be directed, with advantage, to the conservancy, water-supply, food, clothing and other important matters relating to the health of the prisoners.

(iv) In exceptional circumstances only shall a non-official visitor inspect a sub-jail after lock-up or on Sundays.

(v) No non-official visitor may issue any order or instruction to any officer of the sub-jail. Any suggestion he may wish to make shall be recorded in the Inspection Register (Form No. 1) in his own handwriting. The register must not be removed from the sub-jail.

(vi) A non-official visitor should abstain from any action tending to affect discipline or weaken the authority of the sub-jail superintendent. Frivolous complaints either by jail officers or prisoners should not be encouraged. No conversation shall take place with a prisoner, except in the presence and hearing of the sub-jail superintendent or other responsible officer.

17-C. A copy of the above rules shall be furnished to each non-official visitor upon appointment.

18. Immediately after any inspecting officer or visitor has made any entries in the Inspection Register, the Superintendent shall submit a copy of such entries to the District Magistrate, together with any explanation or remarks he may desire to offer. A copy of these remarks or explanation, and of the District Magistrate's order thereon, shall also be entered in the Inspection Register beneath the entries to which they relate.

18-A. No Police officer shall be permitted, except under the authority and in the presence of a Magistrate, to enter a sub-jail for the purpose of interviewing or communicating with any prisoner under remand.

18-B. (i) A Christian minister may, on application to the Superintendent, be admitted to any sub-jail for the purpose of religious ministrations to prisoners of his own persuasion on any Sunday, holiday or other appointed day of each week.

(ii) The Superintendent may refuse to admit any minister whose admission he considers inconsistent with the maintenance of discipline in the sub-jail, such refusal and the reasons therefor being reported to

the Magistrate of the district in which the sub-jail is located; and the District Magistrate's orders on the subject shall be final.

(iii) The religious ministrations shall be subject to such conditions of time and duration as the Superintendent may decide, and the place chosen shall be inaccessible to Christian prisoners of any other denomination and to non-Christians.

(iv) The Superintendent shall arrange as far as practicable for the attendance of a Christian minister to visit a prisoner who is dangerously ill, if such prisoner desires to see a minister.

(v) Christian ministers shall not have access to non-Christian prisoners; but if any such prisoner spontaneously desires to see a Christian minister his wish should not be refused. This desire does not include assent expressed by a prisoner to an offer made to him through or by the Jail authorities.

CHAPTER V.—THE SUPERINTENDENT.

19. For the purposes of the Prisons Act, 1894, the chief magisterial officer of the station in which a Subsidiary Jail is situated shall be the Superintendent thereof. For the purposes of this rule a Stationary Sub-Magistrate shall, except at the head-quarter station of a district, be held to be the chief magisterial officer of a station. The District Magistrate may delegate the charge of the Subsidiary Jail at his own head-quarters either to an Assistant or to a Deputy Magistrate having the same head-quarters, or to a Deputy Collector in charge of a Treasury.

NOTE.—The superintendence of the Koraput Subsidiary Jail vests in the Assistant Surgeon at Koraput.

20. During the absence of the Superintendent of a Subsidiary Jail, the charge thereof shall devolve on his senior subordinate officer, unless the District Magistrate shall otherwise direct.

21. The Superintendent shall be responsible for the due carrying out of all rules and orders, the observance of all provisions of legislative enactments, and the due execution of all warrants and sentences on prisoners committed to his charge. He shall record his orders in the Subsidiary Jail order-book which shall be kept in Form No. 2 in Appendix I.

22. The Superintendent shall (when at head-quarters) see the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jail daily, shall frequently inspect the articles of rations and shall satisfy himself that they are correct, and shall see that the prisoners receive the prescribed bedding and that all sanitary arrangements are correctly carried out.

22-A. The Superintendent may, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, incur expenditure not exceeding Rs. 25 on any single work of repair to the sub-jail buildings, provided that the total expenditure so incurred by the Superintendent during any year does not exceed Rs. 50.

23. The Superintendent shall hear and enquire into any complaint which any prisoner may make.

24. The Superintendent shall provide suitable labour for the convicts.

25. He shall, if required, attend all Inspecting officers at their visits.

CHAPTER VI.—THE MEDICAL OFFICER AND MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

26. For the purposes of the Prisons Act, 1894, the senior Medical Officer of the station in which the sub-jail is located shall be the Medical Officer.

(G.O. No. 1808, Judicial, dated 18th July 1916.)

Page 27, Part III.—Add the following as rule 31-A:—

31-A. (1) If the Medical Officer considers that any prisoner, who is either awaiting or undergoing trial by a Sessions Court or remanded to custody by a Magistrate, is threatened with hydrophobia, he shall record a certificate to that effect and a full statement of the case and forward the same to the Superintendent, who shall forthwith telegraph the substance of the certificate, the name of the prisoner and the offence with which he is charged or for which he is under trial, direct to Government for orders for the temporary release of the prisoner, subject to the conditions set forth in form 2-A. This form shall be in English and in the vernacular of the district. The prisoner shall sign two copies, of which one will be retained in the jail, and the other be delivered to him (on his release) for production when reporting himself to the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor and again (on his discharge from the institute) before the Superintendent of the jail in which he was originally confined.

(2) On receipt of the orders of the Government directing the release of the prisoner as aforesaid, the Superintendent of the jail shall, without delay, make the necessary arrangements for sending the prisoner to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment, in accordance, if necessary, with the rules issued by Government for the despatch of indigent persons bitten by rabid dogs to that institute.

The officer in charge of the nearest police station should be asked to provide the necessary escort to take the prisoner to the institute and there to hand him over to the officer in charge of the police station, Coonoor. It will then be the duty of the latter officer to ensure that the prisoner does not escape during the period of his treatment at the institute and to provide the necessary escort for his return journey on discharge therefrom.

Cancel rule 32-A.

(G.O. No. 2797, Law (General), dated 7th September 1916.)

(XXVIII)

18 Dec 1916

24. The Superintendent shall provide suitable labour for the convicts.

25. He shall, if required, attend all Inspecting officers at their visits.

CHAPTER VI.—THE MEDICAL OFFICER AND MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

26. For the purposes of the Prisons Act, 1894, the senior Medical Officer of the station in which the sub-jail is located shall be the Medical Officer of the Jail. Where there is no Medical Officer in the station, the duties of the Medical Officer under the Act shall be performed by the Superintendent of the Jail. In the absence of the senior Medical Officer of the station, the duties of the Medical Officer under the Act shall be performed by the next senior Medical Officer in the station, or if there is no other Medical Officer in the station, by the Superintendent.

27. At stations where there is a Medical Officer, he shall visit the Subsidiary Jail ~~at least once a week, and daily when any prisoner is sick~~; he shall frequently inspect the food, both the raw articles of rations and the cooked meals; he shall see that the water-supply is from a protected source, that the latrines are kept thoroughly clean, and that all sanitary arrangements are properly carried out.

NOTE.—Concerning the grant of medical certificates of fitness of prisoners to travel, see Rule 110-A.

22-28. The Medical Officer shall accompany the Inspector General during his visit of the Jail.
28. The Medical Officer shall keep a journal, in which he shall enter each visit to the Subsidiary Jail and the results thereof, recording any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth or ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions, any insufficiency of clothing or bedding, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners. This journal shall be kept at the Subsidiary Jail.

29. The Medical Officer shall be responsible for the treatment of the sick, and shall record clearly and fully in his Journal every recommendation as to the diet, medicines, or other treatment of the sick which he thinks necessary. The officer in executive charge of the jail shall see that such instructions are correctly carried out.

30. In all but trivial cases the Medical Officer shall also record daily in the journal notes regarding the condition of each patient, so that the journal may serve the purposes of a rough case-book.

31. Any prisoner who is found to be suffering from infectious disease, or who is seriously ill, shall be at once removed to the nearest hospital if there is one in the station, due arrangements being made by the Superintendent, in communication with the local police, for his being guarded there.

32. If there is no hospital in the station, the Superintendent shall arrange for the segregation in a vacant ward, or temporary hut of any prisoner suffering from infectious disease.

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33. Upon the death of any prisoner, the Medical Officer shall record the particulars required by section 15 of the Prisons Act, and shall send a copy of such record without delay to the Superintendent, who shall at once forward it to the District Magistrate.

34. In the event of sickness occurring among prisoners in a Subsidiary Jail at a station where no Medical Officer is available, the officer in charge of the jail shall administer such simple medicines as have been made up and deposited with him to meet this contingency. If epidemic sickness of a grave character occur in the Subsidiary Jail, the Superintendent shall notify the same without delay to the nearest Medical Officer and shall request his assistance.

35. If cholera or any other dangerous disease appear in a sub-jail, the Superintendent shall at once report the fact to the District Magistrate and to the Superintendents of neighbouring jails, in order that *en route* prisoners may not be sent to the infected sub-jail.

36. Any suicide, serious accident, or violent death occurring to a prisoner in a Subsidiary Jail shall be immediately reported to the District Magistrate by the Superintendent.

37. In every case of suicide or violent death, a *post-mortem* examination of the body shall be made by the Medical Officer, and a full record of the results of such examination shall be made. The Superintendent will forward a copy of this record to the District Magistrate with his report.

38. An inquest should be held by the Magistrate referred to in the last clause of section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code on every prisoner dying by suicide or of any violent or unnatural death in a Subsidiary Jail.

39. The body of any prisoner dying in a Subsidiary Jail shall be made over to the friends of the deceased, if claimed by them, unless the prisoner died of infectious disease. If unclaimed, or if the prisoner has died of any infectious disease, the Superintendent shall arrange for the burial of the body in the nearest available burial-ground.

40. Prisoners admitted to Subsidiary Jails should not be vaccinated unless—

- (a) the period during which they are to be detained in the sub-jail exceeds one month, and
- (b) they are not already "protected" against small-pox, either through having suffered from the disease, or through having been previously vaccinated.

The District Medical and Sanitary Officers will make arrangements in communication with District Magistrates for the vaccination of prisoners under this rule and for duly recording the results. The duty of maintaining the vaccination register (Form 7-A) will devolve on the vaccinator of the municipality or of the Local Fund or Medical department as the case may be.

The Medical Officer may, at his discretion, dispense with vaccination or revaccination in any case in which he may consider it undesirable or unnecessary.

CHAPTER VII.—OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

I. The Jailer.

41. In Subsidiary Jails where a Jailer is appointed, the appointment shall be made by the Inspector-General of Prisons, and the Jailer shall ordinarily be a trained Jail officer.

42. The Jailer shall, subject to the Superintendent's control, be generally responsible for the proper management of the Subsidiary Jail. He shall see that the prisoners receive the prescribed rations at the proper hours, that convicted prisoners are duly kept at labour on working days, that all prisoners are furnished with the prescribed clothing and bedding, that the wards and premises are clean and that all sanitary rules are observed, that prisoners of the several classes are duly separated and kept apart, that discipline is maintained, and that all other rules relating to Subsidiary Jails are observed.

43. The Jailer shall maintain the prescribed registers, and shall have charge of the prisoners' warrants, and shall conduct necessary correspondence.

44. In Subsidiary Jails where no Jailer is appointed, the maintenance of the prescribed registers, and the conduct of correspondence shall devolve on a clerk of the Superintendent's establishment, and the Jailer's other duties shall be performed by the warder.

II. The Warder.

45. When the Subsidiary Jail is in charge of a Stationary Sub-Magistrate, one of the two peons attached to the Sub-Magistrate's office, or, if the District Magistrate so directs, a Taluk peon shall be the sub-jail warder. When the Subsidiary Jail is in charge of a Revenue Officer, and when the number of revenue peons attached to this officer's office does not exceed two, a special warder, on Rs. 7 *per mensem*, may be appointed for the purpose of supervising the jail. In other cases the officer in charge of the Subsidiary Jail shall detail a suitable peon from his establishment to act as warder of the jail.

46. The warder shall be responsible for the correct distribution of food, the regulation of the labour, and the cleanliness of the sub-jail wards. He shall keep the keys of the wards, unlocking and locking the doors himself, and shall report any irregularity to the Superintendent. The occurrence of an escape, accident or suicide shall be promptly reported by the warder to the Superintendent. He shall have the custody of the prisoners' warrants and of the Inspection Register.

47. Whenever the Warder-peon is absent from the Subsidiary Jail for the purpose of taking his food, etc., the keys of the jail shall be taken charge of by the senior police-officer of the guard on duty, but the keys shall not be used by him except on serious emergency, the nature of which shall on each occasion be reported to the Superintendent.

by the day the warder is absent

III. The Police Guard.

48. The guarding of Subsidiary Jails and the prisoners therein shall be carried out by the police, and the police guard shall be responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners both while the prisoners are in the wards and while they are removed for labour, to the cook-house, latrine, etc.

48-A. When a long term convict or notorious criminal is confined temporarily in a sub-jail while under trial or otherwise, the following special precautions shall be adopted :—

(a) A special guard consisting of three police constables shall be engaged to maintain a strict watch over such prisoner by night and day and such prisoner shall be locked up in a separate cell, if available ;

(b) the ward in which the prisoner is confined shall be regularly searched at short intervals, and when a separate cell is provided the special guard shall allow no one to approach the cell, except the jail officials, the person deputed to give the prisoner his food, the scavenger, or other person specially authorized by the Superintendent in writing ;

(c) to enable the guard to watch the prisoner by night, a lantern shall be so placed as to throw a good light into the ward or cell. The key of the door of the ward or cell shall be kept by the officer in charge of the special guard ;

(d) the prisoner shall not be detained in the sub-jail for a longer period than is actually necessary, and both the Superintendent of the sub-jail and the senior police officer in charge will be held severally responsible for the safety of the prisoner ;

(e) in the case of a long term convict who is confined in a sub-jail under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, or who halts at a sub-jail en route to a Central or District Jail, the further precaution of imposing fetters should be observed. The fetters should ordinarily be removed during the prisoner's actual appearance in court, unless, in the case of an exceptionally dangerous or violent prisoner, it is deemed unsafe to remove them.

49. The police shall not interfere in matters of jail economy. Their duties shall be limited to guarding prisoners and to giving assistance in case of refractory behaviour on the part of the prisoners.

50. In Subsidiary Jails in which the police has been relieved of the duty of guarding by the employment of a regular force of warders, special rules for the regulation of this Warder establishment shall be laid down by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

50-A.—The Inspector-General may sanction the entertainment of temporary additional establishment not exceeding three third-grade warders, for the special sub-jails at Nellore, Mangalore, Russellkonda, Koraput and Calicut in any of the following special circumstances :—

(i) The presence of civil or criminal lunatics or of prisoners who need to be specially guarded or kept under observation, or

(ii) any such emergency as a serious increase in the population of the jail or a temporary insecurity in the means of confining prisoners.

Rule 51.—Insert the following after this rule :—

51-A. Undertrial prisoners shall be of two classes, viz., special and ordinary, according to the classification made by the court, subject to the approval of the District Magistrate. The former class are those who by social status, education or habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living.

51-B. As far as possible undertrial prisoners shall be confined each in a separate cell. The undertrial yards shall also be divided, if possible, into separate divisions, so that prisoners who have been in jail before shall be separated from those committed for the first time, adolescents from adult offenders, and decent members of society from the lower grades of criminals.

(G.O. No. 2631, Law (Genl.), dated 24th June 1930.)

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51-B. The District Magistrate shall be authorized to sanction the entertainment of temporary additional establishment on the same conditions as those laid down in the above rules for the special sub-jails.

rule 58. For the last ten words of this rule substitute

(G.O. No. 3113, Law (General), dated 17th August

CHAPTER VIII.—CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS AND
ACCOMMODATION.

51. Under no circumstances shall males and females be placed in the same ward, nor shall convicted prisoners be placed in the same ward with persons under trial.

52. Juvenile prisoners under the age of eighteen shall, whenever practicable without overcrowding the other wards or infringing the preceding rule, be placed in a ward separate from any adult prisoner.

53. The child (or children) of a female prisoner may be admitted into a Subsidiary Jail with the mother if it cannot be placed with relations or otherwise conveniently provided for, provided that its age does not exceed ~~(two years and that it is still at the breast.)~~ *Since year*

54. Over the door of each ward in every Subsidiary Jail shall be placed an inscription stating the number of the ward, the class of prisoners, viz., convicted or under trial, male or female, for which it is intended, its superficial area and cubical capacity, and the number of prisoners it is authorized to contain. *(Cub 300 11100 Sec 2)*

55. In calculating the number of prisoners to be confined in any ward every prisoner shall be allowed not less than 40 superficial and 600 cubic feet, or 36 superficial and 648 cubic feet of space.

NOTE.—Where *cellular* accommodation is provided in sub-jails in accordance with the standard designs for taluk offices, a *cell* shall be taken to mean any building intended to accommodate a single prisoner only.

56. The Superintendent shall be responsible that overcrowding does not occur and that a greater number of prisoners than that permitted under the last preceding rule is not placed in a ward.

Vacant wards or cells, although ordinarily reserved for a particular class or sex of prisoner, may be used for any other class or sex in order to avoid overcrowding.

57. If the Subsidiary Jail is full, the Superintendent shall at once report the matter to the District Magistrate with a view to a transfer being ordered and shall meantime make the best arrangements practicable for the safe custody of the prisoners. If the number of prisoners received is largely in excess of the accommodation, the Superintendent shall, pending receipt of the orders of the District Magistrate or the Inspector-General of Prisons as the case may be, provide temporary accommodation for the excess number of prisoners.

CHAPTER IX.—DAILY ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

58. The Subsidiary Jail wards shall be unlocked at day-break throughout the year. The bedding of the prisoners shall be at once brought outside, well shaken, folded, and if it is fine, left for some hours in the sun.

59. The night vessels shall be removed and the wards thoroughly cleaned.

60. The prisoners shall visit the latrine, and shall be allowed to wash. They shall then cook their early morning kanji and midday meal, and, if convicts, shall carry out whatever labour is allotted them. Convicts shall not be kept in their wards during the day, except on account of inclemency of weather, sickness, infirmity or other unavoidable cause.

61. The midday meal shall be eaten at 11 A.M. and the afternoon meal at 5 P.M. After each meal the prisoners shall be allowed to visit the latrine and after the afternoon meal, they shall also wash and shall be locked up at sundown.

62. The practice of handcuffing two or more prisoners together in a Subsidiary Jail is prohibited, and prisoners under trial shall in no case be handcuffed without an express order in writing of the Superintendent. Except as a means of punishment no prisoner shall be handcuffed or fettered unless on the specific ground that he is refractory, violent or dangerous.

63. Whenever it is found necessary to place handcuffs or fetters on a prisoner, otherwise than as a means of punishment, a report specifying the date and hour when they were put on, and the necessity of the case, shall be made by the Superintendent to the District Magistrate.

64. If an escape occurs from a Subsidiary Jail the Superintendent shall send an immediate report to the District Magistrate, shall at once forward notice of the escape, with a descriptive roll of the escaped prisoner, to the nearest Police Station, and to the Police Station nearest to the escaped prisoner's home, and shall also take all necessary measures for the recapture of the escaped prisoner.

65. No prisoner shall be permitted to leave the sub-jail after nightfall.

66. No interviews shall be allowed between convicted prisoners in sub-jails and their friends or relatives, provided that any convict who has expressed his wish to appeal may be allowed one interview with friends or legal advisers, and that prisoners whose sentences exceed thirty days, and who will be sent to a District or Central Jail, may be allowed one interview before they are despatched. Unconvicted criminal prisoners and civil prisoners shall be allowed interviews in accordance with section 40 of the Prisons Act.

67. If any convicted prisoner intimates his wish to appeal, the Superintendent shall at once apply to the convicting court for a copy of the judgment, and shall supply the prisoner with the writing materials necessary to enable him to make his appeal.

CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.

68. The acts which constitute prison-offences are specified in section 45 of the Prisons Act, 1894.

69. The following acts are forbidden, and every prisoner who wilfully commits any of the following acts shall be deemed to have

wilfully disobeyed the regulations of the Subsidiary Jail and to have committed a prison-offence :—

- (1) Talking during working hours, or talking loudly, laughing or singing at any time after having been ordered to desist ;
- (2) Quarrelling with any other prisoner ;
- (3) Secreting any article whatever ;
- (4) Showing disrespect to any Subsidiary Jail Officer or Visitor ;
- (5) Making groundless complaints ;
- (6) Answering untruthfully any question put by an officer of the Subsidiary Jail or a Visitor ;
- (7) Holding any communication (in writing, by word of mouth or otherwise) with an outsider, with a prisoner of the opposite sex, civil or under-trial prisoner, or a prisoner of a different class, in disobedience of the regulations of the Subsidiary Jail ;
- (8) Abetting the commission of any prison-offence ;
- (9) Omitting to assist in the maintenance of discipline by reporting any prison-offence, or to give assistance to an officer of the Subsidiary Jail when called on to do so ;
- (10) Doing any act or using any language calculated to wound or offend the feelings and prejudices of a fellow-prisoner ;
- (11) Doing any act calculated to create any unnecessary alarm in the minds of the prisoners or officers of the Subsidiary Jail ;
- (12) Leaving without permission the part of the Subsidiary Jail in which he is confined ;
- (13) Loitering about the Subsidiary Jail, or lingering in the wards when these are open ;
- (14) Visiting the latrine or bathing platform except at stated hours or without permission, resorting unnecessarily to the night vessels or omitting or refusing to employ dry-earth in the manner directed by the Subsidiary Jail regulations ;
- (15) Refusing to eat the food prescribed by the diet scale ;
- (16) Eating or appropriating any food not assigned to him, or taking from, or adding to, the portions assigned to other prisoners ;
- (17) Removing without permission food from the cook-room or godowns or from the place where meals are served, or disobeying any order as to the issue and distribution of food and drink ;
- (18) Wilfully destroying food, or throwing it away without orders ;
- (19) Introducing into food or drink anything likely to render it unpalatable or unwholesome ;
- (20) Omitting or refusing to wear the clothing (if any) given to him, or exchanging any portion of it for the clothing of other prisoners, or losing, discarding, damaging, or altering any part of it ;
- (21) Omitting or refusing to keep the person clean ;
- (22) Omitting or refusing to keep clean his clothing, bedding, cups or platters, or disobeying any order as to the arrangement or disposition of such articles ;
- (23) Tampering in any way with the Subsidiary Jail locks, lamps or lights or other property with which he has no concern ;
- (24) Stealing any part of the clothing or bedding of any other prisoner ;

(25) Committing a nuisance in any part of the Subsidiary Jail;

(26) Spitting on or otherwise soiling any floor, door, wall, or other part of the Subsidiary Jail building or any article in the prison;

(27) Wilfully befouling the well, latrine, washing or bathing place;

(28) Damaging the trees or vegetables in the garden of the subsidiary Jail;

(29) Omitting or refusing to take due care of all prison property entrusted to him;

(30) Omitting or refusing to take due care of, or injuring, destroying or misappropriating, the materials and implements entrusted to him for work;

(31) Omitting to report at once any loss, breakage, or injury which he may accidentally have caused to Subsidiary Jail property or implements;

(32) Manufacturing any article without the knowledge or permission of the officer in charge;

(33) Performing any portion of the task allotted to another prisoner, or obtaining the assistance of another prisoner in the performance of his own task;

(34) Appropriating any portion of the task performed by another prisoner;

(35) Mixing or adding any foreign substance to the materials issued for work;

(36) Wilfully causing to himself any illness, injury or disability;

(37) Causing, or omitting to assist in suppressing, violence or subordination of any kind;

(38) Taking part in any attack upon any prisoner or officer of the Subsidiary Jail;

(39) Omitting or refusing to help any officer of the Subsidiary Jail in case of an attempted escape or of an attack upon such officer or upon another prisoner;

(40) Disobeying any lawful order of an officer of the Subsidiary Jail or omitting or refusing to perform duties in the manner prescribed.

70. Superintendents of Subsidiary Jails may impose for any prison-offence any of the punishments specified in clauses (1), (2), (3), (6), (7) or (9) of section 46 of the Prisons Act.

71. The following shall be deemed to be prohibited articles within the meaning of section 45, clause (12) of the Prisons Act, 1894, viz.:—poisons, alcohol in any form, tobacco or the implements for smoking, snuff, opium, ganja or other hemp drug, betel, areca-nut, food, clothing, money, jewellery, knives or other weapons, tools for working wood or metals or leather, explosives, matches, books or writing materials, letters, postage stamps, playing cards, or any other article received, possessed or transferred otherwise than by due authority.

72. Handcuffs imposed by way of punishment for prison-offences shall be iron-bar handcuffs weighing, with lock, not more than 2 lb. each, or swivel with spring-catch handcuffs weighing not more than 1 lb. each, or chain handcuffs weighing not more than 1 lb. each.

73. Handcuffs may be imposed—

(a) on the wrists in front by day or night for a period of not more than twelve hours at a time, with intervals of not less than twelve hours between each period, and for not more than four consecutive days or nights;

(b) on the wrists behind by day only for a period of not more than six hours in any day of twenty-four hours, and for not more than four consecutive days;

(c) by attaching the handcuffs affixed on the prisoner's wrists to a staple in front of the prisoner by day for not more than seven consecutive days and for not more than nine hours on each day, with an interval of at least one hour after the handcuffs have been so attached for not less than three, or more than five, hours:

Provided that such staple shall not be higher than the prisoner's shoulder nor lower than his waist, and that no prisoner shall be attached by handcuffs to a staple except in the presence of other prisoners.

74. A prisoner while undergoing punishment in handcuffs shall be under complete shelter from the sun.

75. The following classes of fetters may be used in Subsidiary Jails:—

(a) Link fetters composed of a chain and ankle-rings. The total weight of such fetters, including the ankle-rings, shall not exceed 3 lb. and the chain shall be not less than 2 feet in length.

(b) Bar-fetters composed of two bars joined together by a link and attached to ankle-rings. The total weight of such fetters, including the ankle-rings, shall not exceed 5 lb., and each bar shall be not less than 20 inches in length.

(c) Cross-bar fetters composed of a single bar for the purpose of keeping the legs apart and of ankle-rings. The total weight of such fetters, including ankle-rings, shall not exceed 2½ lb. The length of the bar shall not exceed 16 inches in the case of men who are not less than 5 feet 6 inches in height, or 14 inches in the case of men below this height.

76. The maximum period for which fetters may be continuously imposed shall be—

(a) in the case of linked fetters—twelve months;

For rule 77 substitute the following:—

77. Penal diet shall consist of the following restricted diet:—

(a) Special undertrial prisoners and A and B class prisoners—1½ lb. bread per diem with water or 16 oz. of rice or wheat with ½ oz. salt per diem with water.

(b) Other prisoners—16 oz. sifted ragi or cholam flour with ½ oz. salt per diem with water.

NOTE.—Eight ounces of flour and ½ oz. salt shall be made into a thick kanji for the morning meal and the balance into an unleavened cake for the evening meal.

(G.O. No. 2621, Law (Genl.), dated 24th June 1930.)

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CHAPTER XI.—LABOUR.

79. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to give effect to all sentences of rigorous imprisonment by employing, within the precincts of the jail compound, convicts so sentenced on such simple kinds of hard labour as may be available and best suited to the circumstances of each Subsidiary Jail. Under-trial prisoners and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment shall not be required to work, but shall be required to keep their ward, cell and bedding clean, provided that no duty of a degrading nature shall be exacted of them.

80. Under ordinary circumstances, pounding grain, grinding rag into flour, breaking stones, chopping wood, picking coir, watering tree and repairing roads in the compound will afford suitable labour for male convicts. Female convicts may be employed in drawing water, spinning, husking grain, etc. A fixed task shall be allotted and enforced in all measurable work.

81. A supply of materials and implements shall periodically be furnished to Superintendents of Subsidiary Jails by the District Magistrate, who shall satisfy himself that every Subsidiary Jail in his district is provided with the means of enforcing hard labour.

82. The employment of convicts outside the jail or cutcheri compound, e.g., in road-making, is prohibited.

83. No labour shall be enforced on Sundays, Good Friday or Christmas day.

CHAPTER XII.—DIET, WATER-SUPPLY AND CLOTHING.

84. (1) The diet of Indian prisoners in Subsidiary Jails shall be in accordance with the following scale, provided that under-trial prisoners shall be allowed to supply their own food, if they so desire, subject to such restrictions as the Superintendent may impose:—

Articles of diet.	Male convicts sentenced to labour.		All female prisoners male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.	
	Ounces daily.		Ounces daily.	
Flour ... { Ragi Cholam or Cumbu }	15 of either grain.		15 of either grain.	
Rice ...	5		5	
Dhall ...	5		4	
Vegetables ...	6		6	
Oil ...	1		1	
Tamarind ...	1		1	
Salt ...	1		1	
Curry-powder ...	1		1	
Onions ...	1		1	

* 2 oz. of dhall may be replaced thrice a week by 2 oz. of smoked or dried fish or oz. of fresh fish.

(2) All prisoners of whatever class who, prior to admission to jail, were accustomed to eat rice to the exclusion of other grains shall be given rice in lieu of an equal quantity of ragi.

(3) Any prisoner who receives rice under clause (2) of this rule and any prisoner who receives 5 oz. of rice under clause (1) may elect to receive instead of rice an equal weight of ragi or other corresponding dry grain in use in the jail. Such election shall be exercised only once and shall be recorded in the Superintendent's own hand and the choice once made cannot afterwards be altered.

85. Ragi, cholam and cumbu should be cleaned and cooked in accordance with the instructions given in Appendix II, page xxix. As a rule, the grain which is cheapest shall be used.

86. The allowance of grain shall always be issued in the form of flour, and not as cleaned or uncleaned grain. The dhall shall be well cleaned and freed from husk before being cooked. The allowance of vegetables shall be free from skin and stalk.

87. The curry-powder shall be made according to the following recipe, namely:—

	oz.	lb.
Chillies ...	3	8
Coriander seeds ...	3	0
Turmeric ...	0	8

88. The maximum allowance of firewood per diem shall be as follows:—

When the total population of the Sub-Jail is ten and upwards—
1½ lb. a-head.

When the total population of the Sub-Jail is less than ten—2 lb. a-head.

89. The Superintendent shall be responsible for the quantity and quality of the food supplied, and that sufficient time at fixed hours is allowed for meals.

90. (1) Indian prisoners in sub-jails shall receive three meals daily, the food being as far as possible distributed as follows:—

	Males sentenced to labour. Ounces of cereal grain or rice.	Other prisoners. Ounces of cereal grain or rice.
Morning ...	4	3
Midday ...	9	8
Evening ...	7	7

(2) The morning meal of ragi or rice in the case of exclusive rice-eaters shall be issued at 7 A.M. The ragi may be given in cake or gruel and the rice either boiled or as a rice hopper.

(3) The midday meal shall be at 11 A.M. and in the case of those on mixed diet shall be of ragi.

(4) The evening meal shall be at sunset and those on mixed diet will receive 1 lb. of rice on five days and 7 oz. of ragi on two days of each week.

(5) The day-rations shall be served out to the prisoners immediately after unlocking and they shall be allowed to cook for themselves.

91. The diet scale for European and Eurasian prisoners (when such are received in a Sub-Jail) shall be as follows:—

Articles.	Male convicts sentenced to labour.							Female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread ... Oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fresh meat. "	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Fresh fish. "	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
Potatoes ... "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rice ... "	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Suji ... "	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2
Dhall ... "	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	1½	3	1½	3	1½
Cheese ... "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	...	1½	...	1½	...	...
Vegetables. "	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotine ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... "	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Sugar ... "	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea ... Pints.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder ... Oz.	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Milk ... Pints.	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½

92. Every Subsidiary Jail shall be provided with scales and weights to enable the Superintendent to check the rations.

93. No prisoner shall be allowed betel, tobacco, opium, ganja, spirits or any article not included in the diet scale except on the order in writing of the Superintendent, and then only on medical grounds. The order recorded shall state the reasons, which render the grant of any article necessary.

94. The source from which the drinking-water of the prisoners is obtained shall be selected by the Superintendent, who shall be responsible that it is the best available, and that all measures possible for its protection from pollution are taken.

95. The mouths of all drinking-water wells shall be protected from surface pollution by a parapet.

96. Wells should be cleaned out once a year.

97. Filtration of drinking-water is not generally advisable, unless efficient filters are provided. If chatty filters are used, the sand should not be changed often, and when changed, should be thoroughly washed and then boiled before being put into the filter.

98. In times of epidemic disease, the drinking-water should be boiled before issue to the prisoners, but the boiling must be thorough to be of any use, and an issue of fuel at the rate of 2 lb. per head per diem will be necessary.

99. Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails shall ordinarily wear their own clothing. If any prisoner is without a sufficient supply of clothing,

1. Half an ounce of sugar and half the daily supply of milk are to be issued for the tea at breakfast.

2. For supper, one-ounce of sugar may be issued with the remaining half of the milk ration. Part of the sugar for this meal can be used with the suji gruel, if desired.

3. On five days of the week, all the articles except rice issued for dinner can be made into a curry.

4. On the remaining two days (one fish and one meat day) the meat is to be issued in hash with the potatoes, and the fish is to be fried and given with boiled potatoes; the remaining articles are to be made into a curry.

5. A pint of tea is to be made from each quarter of an ounce of dry tea and it is not to be infused for more than four minutes.

6. The allowance of meat is to be exclusive of bone, and that of fish exclusive of heads and fins.

7. The best brown bread is to be issued.

8. The actual food supplied may vary within the limit of 8 annas for each labouring prisoner per diem.

(2) The diet scale for special undertrial prisoners and A and B class prisoners (vegetarians) shall be as follows:—

I.—Scale of diet.

Articles.	Labouring male convicts.	Non-labouring male convicts, females and special under-trial prisoners.
Rice or wheat (superior quality) ...	20 oz.	18 oz.
Dhall ...	6 "	5 "
Tamarind ...	1 "	1 "
Curry powder ...	1 "	1 "
Salt ...	1 "	1 "
Onions ...	1 "	1 "
Vegetables ...	8 "	8 "
Potatoes ...	4 "	4 "
Mustard ...	1 "	1 "
Pepper ...	1 "	1 "
Cumin seeds ...	1 "	1 "
Garlic ...	1 drachm.	1 drachm.
Oil ...	1 oz.	1 oz.
Coconut ...	1 "	1 "
Buttermilk or ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
Curd ...	1 "	1 "
Tea or coffee ...	1 oz.	1 oz.
Sugar ...	1 "	1 "
Milk ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
Ghee ...	1 oz.	1 oz.

Rule 91.—For the existing rule *substitute* the following :—
91. (1) The diet scale for special undertrial prisoners and A and B class prisoners (non-vegetarians) shall be as follows :—

I.—Scale of Diet.

Articles.		Labouring male convicts.							Non-labouring male convicts, females and special undertrial prisoners.						
		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread ...	Oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fresh meat ...	"			6				6			4				
Fresh fish ...	"		6												
Potatoes ...	"	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rice ...	"	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Suji ...	"		2	2				2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dhall ...	"	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	1½	3	1½	3	1½
Cheese ...	"	2			2			1½	1½			1½		1½	
Vegetables ...	"	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotine ...	"	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Salt ...	"	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Sugar ...	"	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions ...	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea ...	Pint	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder ...	Oz.	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Milk ...	Pint	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½

II.—Distribution of Diet.

Meal.	Days of week.	Articles.	For labouring male convicts.	Non-labouring male convicts, females and special undertrial prisoners.
Breakfast ...	Daily ...	Bread ...	12 oz.	10 oz.
		Tea ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
	Sunday and Wednesday.	Ment ...	6 oz.	4 oz.
		Potatoes ...	4 "	3 "
		Rice ...	3 "	3 "
		Dhall ...	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables ...	6 "	6 "
		Fish ...	6 "	4 "
Dinner ...	Tuesday and Friday.	Potatoes ...	4 "	3 "
		Rice ...	3 "	3 "
		Dhall ...	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables ...	6 "	6 "
	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Rice ...	4 "	3 "
		Potatoes ...	4 "	3 "
		Dhall ...	4 "	3 "
		Vegetables ...	6 "	6 "
	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.	Bread ...	6 "	6 "
		Tea ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
Supper ...		Suji ...	2 oz.	2 oz.
		Bread ...	6 "	6 "
	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Tea ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Cheese ...	2 oz.	1½ oz.

the Superintendent may purchase a cheap cloth for him. Every prisoner shall be supplied with a cumby and an aloe or coir mat. Cumblies and mats should not be purchased in the bazaar, but should be obtained from manufacturing jail on indent in the prescribed form (Form No. 9) passed by the District Magistrate. Under-trial prisoners shall be allowed to supply their own bedding, if they wish to do so. All blankets should last fully two years and mats five years.

100. Prisoners shall be required to wash their clothing as often as is necessary for purposes of cleanliness; and in times of epidemic disease, the clothing of newly arrived prisoners should be boiled before they are admitted to the Subsidiary Jail.

NOTE.—For a note on Disinfection and Disinfectants—vide Appendix II, pages XXX—XXXII.

CHAPTER XIII.—CONSERVANCY.

101. The jail area shall be kept perfectly clean, free from jungle, weeds, rubbish and filth.

102. No cess-pools, sewage-drains or sinks shall be permitted.

103. The dry-earth conservancy system shall be followed in every Subsidiary Jail. The dry-earth provided shall be finely powdered. Sand shall not be used.

104. In every sleeping ward two night vessels shall be provided, the one half-filled with dry-earth for excreta, and the other half-filled with water for urine. A third receptacle containing dry-earth shall be provided, and every prisoner using the night vessel provided for defecation shall use this dry-earth in the prescribed manner.

105. The night vessels shall not be used by day, but shall be removed from the wards. Their use by night shall be, as far as possible, discouraged.

106. All the menial duties of the Sub-Jail shall be performed by convicted prisoners when they can, with propriety, be so employed without prejudice to caste. When a toty is attached to a Sub-Jail, the Warder shall see that he keeps both latrine and night vessels clean. The prisoners should be required to collect dry-earth and to pound and sift it for use.

107. Night-soil and urine if not removed by the Union or Municipal scavenging establishments shall be disposed of by being buried in shallow trenches, not exceeding one foot in depth and one foot in breadth, and shall be covered over by at least six inches of earth. Care shall be taken that such trenches are at a distance from the water-supply.

108. (1) Every prisoner on first admission to a Subsidiary Jail shall be required to wash himself and his clothing thoroughly and thereafter to bathe daily at such hour as the Superintendent may direct.

(2) To enable prisoners to wash themselves and their clothing efficiently and to preserve decency, a few lungoties, according to requirements, shall be kept in stock.

109. All wards of Subsidiary Jails, latrines, cook-houses, hospital beds, and other attached buildings, shall be whitewashed once a year, and oftener, if from sickness or other cause it becomes necessary.

CHAPTER XIV.—TRANSFERS.

110. Every prisoner shall be examined by the Medical Officer before being transferred, and the Medical Officer shall certify in writing whether the prisoner is fit or unfit for the journey.

110-A. Ordinarily, a prisoner to be transferred from a Sub-Jail shall be produced for the necessary certificate of fitness to travel before Medical Officer or Subordinate in charge of the local hospital or dispensary during the usual hours of attendance. But when a Medical Officer or Subordinate is in charge of a Sub Jail, or visits it regularly as required by rule 27 *supra*, the examination necessary for the grant of the medical certificate may take place on the occasion of his visit to the Sub-Jail, so as to avoid the necessity, as far as possible, of sending prisoners to the local hospital or dispensary for this purpose.

111. If the Medical Officer certify that the prisoner is unfit for the journey, the prisoner shall be detained in the Subsidiary Jail until he is reported by the Medical Officer to be in a fit state to travel.

112. If the Medical Officer certify that the prisoner is unfit to perform the journey on foot, but is fit to travel if a cart is provided, the Superintendent shall either provide a cart or other conveyance or shall detain the prisoner in the Subsidiary Jail until he is fit to walk.

113. If any prisoner who is transferred is ill or has been ill in the Subsidiary Jail, a copy of all entries relating to him in the Medical Officer's Journal shall be sent with him.

114. No prisoner who is ill shall be transferred except for the benefit of his health.

115. No prisoner shall be despatched from any Sub-Jail without an adequate supply of clothing. Weakly or infirm prisoners shall, in cold or wet weather, be supplied with a cumby, to be brought back to the Sub-Jail by the police escort.

116. No prisoner shall be required to march by road more than 15 miles in 24 hours.

117. Prisoners shall not ordinarily be transferred from Sub-Jail to District or Central Jails when cholera is present in either jail, or along a route on which cholera is prevalent. When these circumstances occur, it is generally preferable that the prisoners should remain in the Sub-Jail until the jails are healthy or the route clear.

118. Every *en route* prisoner shall receive two meals per diem, comprising the articles laid down in rule 84. When an *en route* prisoner is halted for the night at a place where there is no Sub-Jail, the police escort shall provide him with the necessary meals. For this

General the existing notes to rules 1 and 2, and insert the following as notes to rule 2 :—

NOTES---(1) Civil prisoners may be confined in the sub jails of the Vizagapatam Agency and in the sub-jail at Ootacamund.

(2) Civil prisoners of the Chingleput district may be confined in the sub-jail at Chingleput.

(3) Prisoners sentenced to three months' imprisonment and under by the courts in the South Canara district shall be committed to the Mangalore sub-jail to undergo their sentences subject, however to the condition that convicts who have less than seven clear days (excluding the days required for travelling) to spend in the Mangalore sub-jail shall be committed to the local subjails.

(4) Male prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for one year and less by the courts in the Ganjam Agency shall be committed to the sub-jail at Russelkonda.

(5) Convicts sentenced to not more than three months' imprisonment by the courts at Ottapalam, Walluvanad, Chowghat, Ponnani, Tirur, Tirurangadi, Manjeri, Malappuram, Vayitiri, Cochin, Kunnammangalam and Calicut shall be committed to the sub-jail, Calicut, provided that the sentence is such as to allow the prisoner to spend seven clear days in that ~~sub-jail~~ sub-jail.

(6) Civil prisoners of the Nellore district shall be committed to the Nellore sub jail.

(7) Male and female convicts whether casuals or habituais sentenced to more than a month's imprisonment and not exceeding one year by the courts in the Vizagapatam Agency shall be committed to the Koraput sub-jail.

(G.O.Mis.No.1871, Law(General), dated 10th June 1923)

purpose. batta for the journey at the rate of four annas per diem per



SEVENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS SUBSIDIARY JAIL MANUAL (REPRINT OF 1914).

[G.O. No. 2952, Home (Judicial), dated 11th December 1916.]

Page 41, Part III, Chapter XIV.—Add the following after rule 121:—

Production of undertrial prisoners before Court.

121-A.—(1) The duty of ascertaining the time at which a prisoner committed to the Sessions is to be produced before the Sessions Court and of providing the necessary escort for the purpose rests with the police.

(2) The Superintendent is responsible for the production in Court, at the appointed time, of a prisoner remanded pending a magisterial inquiry or trial, and shall make suitable arrangements with the police for the provision of the necessary escort.

(3) A receipt in Form No. 4-B shall be obtained from the senior police officer of the escort, whenever a prisoner, whether committed to the Sessions or under remand, is made over to the charge of such police officer for production in Court.

(4) The police are responsible for the safe custody of any prisoner committed to their charge under the preceding clauses of this rule till he is returned to the sub-jail or discharged from custody in due course of law.

(5) When an undertrial prisoner has to be brought back to the sub-jail even in the event of his acquittal or discharge, the senior police officer of the escort should be informed of the fact and the receipt in Form No. 4-B taken from him.

121-B. When an undertrial prisoner sent to a Court for trial has to be brought back to the sub-jail even in the event of his acquittal or discharge, the fact should be prominently noted by the sub-jail authorities in red ink on the warrant of commitment issued by the Committing Magistrate for the information of the Court.

[Seventh List—July 1917]

*The above rules apply to all
(3) The receipt in Form No. 4-B shall be taken from the senior police officer of the escort, whenever a prisoner, whether committed to the Sessions or under remand, is made over to the charge of such police officer for production in Court.*

PART III, CHAPTER XV--(1) RULE 122 -- Add the following
as at the end of the rule:--

"The period of imprisonment passed on a civil
prisoner shall be calculated on the same principle".

(2) Rule 124--

- (a) Renumber the existing rule as clause (i)
- (b) Insert the following as clauses (2) and (3)

(2) The above rule applied to civil prisoners

(3) The unspent subsistence allowance of any
civil debtor discharged shall be returned to the
committing Court or the detaining creditor according to
the source from which the total sum of which it forms
part was received.

(3) Add the following as rule 124-A:--

124-A. (1) A civil debtor for whom subsistence
allowance for the ensuing month or for as many days
less than a month as the debtor may have to be detain-
ed to complete the full period of his imprisonment, has
not been received in advance before the first day of
that month, shall be discharged on the first working
day of the month for which the allowance has not been
fully paid.

(2) The cost of any food supplied by the sub-jail
to a civil debtor detained on a Sunday or a holiday
under the above rule shall be debited to ~~the~~
detentary charges.

G.O. Mis. No. 2205, Law (General) Department, dated 15th
July 1927.)

XXIX List, 10-4-30.

purpose, batta for the journey at the rate of four annas per diem per prisoner, which may, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, be raised to five annas per diem per prisoner provided the District Magistrate is satisfied that a lower rate is not sufficient, shall be given to the police escort before the prisoner leaves the Subsidiary Jail from which he is originally despatched.

119. When an *en route* prisoner is halted for the night at a place where there is a Subsidiary Jail, he shall be confined in the Subsidiary Jail, and the officer in charge of the Subsidiary Jail shall then be responsible that the prisoner receives the prescribed rations, the cost of which shall be debited to the Subsidiary Jail. In cases of doubt, inquiry shall be made of the police escort by the officer in charge of the Subsidiary Jail regarding the food which the prisoner has already received.

120. No prisoner's batta shall be given to police escorts for any day or part of a day which an *en route* prisoner should spend at a Subsidiary Jail under the last preceding rule. No prisoner's batta shall be paid by police escorts to Sub-Jail officers for food supplied at the Sub-Jail. Any unexpended batta shall be refunded by police escorts to the officer from whom they received it.

121. *En route* prisoners shall, whenever possible, be despatched so as to reach the next halting-place by 5 P.M.

CHAPTER XV.—CALCULATION OF SENTENCES AND RELEASES.

122. In calculating the date of expiry of a sentence of imprisonment imposed by a Criminal Court, the day upon which the sentence was passed and the day of release shall both be included and considered as days of imprisonment. *The period of imprisonment from a civil prison shall be calculated in the same manner.*

Illustration.—A prisoner sentenced on the 1st January to one month's imprisonment should be released on the 31st January and not on the 1st February and a prisoner sentenced on the 2nd of January to one month's imprisonment should be released on the 1st February.

123. When a prisoner is sentenced to two or more sentences, the date of release shall be calculated as though the sum of the terms was awarded in one sentence.

124. Should the date on which a convict is entitled to release fall on a Sunday, he shall be liberated on the preceding day (Saturday).

125. All prisoners shall be released at the Subsidiary Jail, and in no case shall prisoners be taken for release to the Magistrate's camp.

126. Ordinarily prisoners shall be released as soon as possible after the midday meal.

127. The Superintendent shall, as far as possible, personally release prisoners, after carefully examining their warrants. If the Superintendent is absent, the release shall be carried out by his senior Subordinate Officer. If no officer other than the Subsidiary Jail Warder is present, the release shall be carried out by the Warder.

The above rules apply to civil prisoners also.
The amount of the fine shall be paid to the creditor of the prisoner.
The amount of the fine shall be paid to the creditor of the prisoner.

in the presence of the Station House officer of Police. In both these cases the Superintendent should give definite orders in writing for the guidance of his subordinates.

128. Every prisoner who is released from a Subsidiary Jail at a distance of over ten miles from his village shall, if he is without funds, be given road batta at the rate of one anna for every ten miles of the journey he has to make. The Superintendent shall, as far as possible, personally disburse this money to the prisoner on his release.

129. If a prisoner escapes and is recaptured, he may be received back into jail on his original warrant. The day of escape and of recapture shall be counted as days of imprisonment.

CHAPTER XVI.—REGISTERS.

130. In addition to the Inspection Register referred to in Rules 8, 13 and 16 *supra*, to the Order-book prescribed in Rule 21, to the Medical Officer's Journal prescribed in Rule 28 *supra*, and to the Punishment Book prescribed in Rule 78 *supra*, the following Registers shall be maintained in Subsidiary Jails, namely:—

- An Admission Register in Form No. 4.
- A Property Register in Form No. 4-A.
- A Lock-up Register in Form No. 5.
- A Labour Register in Form No. 6.
- A Register of Prisoners dieted in Form No. 7.
- A Stock Book of Government Stores in Form No. 8.

131. No Registers other than the above and the Contingent Register mentioned in Rule 135 *infra* shall be maintained in any Subsidiary Jail.

132. The Admission Register, Stock Book of Government Stores and Inspection Register should be preserved for twelve years from the date of the last entry therein. Other Registers and copies of Returns shall be preserved for three years and then destroyed.

Before old Property Registers containing entries relating to property not disposed of are allowed to be destroyed, it should be seen that all such entries are carried forward on to the new Registers. No Register of property kept in a Sub-Jail should be destroyed except by the Magistrate in charge, who should certify in the new Register that entries of such property have been duly carried forward.

CHAPTER XVII.—DRAWING OF MONEY AND CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE.

133. Money required to meet expenditure in Subsidiary Jails other than on account of Establishment, Petty Construction, and Manufactures, shall be drawn by the Superintendent from the Treasury on minor abstracts in Form No. 10. Money required to meet expenditure on account of Establishment shall be drawn on ordinary

Rule 128.—Cancel the existing rule substituting the following—

(1) Every prisoner whose destination, after release, is on near a line of railway shall be supplied with a railway ticket of the lowest class to the station nearest his home, or at which he was convicted, as the Superintendent may decide; provided that a ticket shall not be issued to an Indian Military prisoner to the place at which he was convicted, if his regiment is for the time being quartered there, unless such place happens to be his home.

(2) When a journey has to be made by a boat or steamer, the prisoner shall be provided with a passage or passage money at the halting place nearest to his destination at the lowest rate.

(3) Every prisoner who has to proceed to a distance of more than five miles by road, or more than three hours' journey by rail or other mode of conveyance, shall, on release, be given subsistence allowance at the rate of annas four, if the journey will be completed next morning and annas six per day otherwise.

NOTE.—(1) The term "Indian Military prisoner" is intended to include all military prisoners who are not enlisted out of India.

(2) A railway warrant is available for the day of issue only, except when, for special reasons, the Superintendent makes it available for the day following. At the Kusselkonda and Koraout sub-jails, warrants can be made available for four and six days respectively after the date of issue.

(3) For the purpose of clause (3), 15 miles by road shall be regarded as a full day's journey.

(G.O. No. 1408, Law (General), dated 28th April 1924.)

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XXV HUNDRED SIXTY-SIXTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS SUBSIDIARY JAIL MANUAL (REPRINT OF 1914).

Page 42, Part III, Chapter XV, Rule 129-B (1) —

I. Line 5. For the word "certain" read "likely."

II. Line 6. For the word "fair" read "reasonable."

III. Line 12. For the words "will certainly die very shortly" read "is likely to die."

IV. Line 13. For the word "fair" read "reasonable."

(G.O. No. 3313, Law (General), dated 24th November 1924.)

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salary bills (see Civil Account Code, Vol. I, Art. 58) and money for expenditure on account of Petty Construction and Repair on bills in Form No. 12. Money for manufactures will be drawn on a plain minor abstract bill without headings.

134. For the purposes of classifying expenditure under the sub-heads and detailed heads shown in Form No. 10, the following instructions have been laid down by the Government of India:—

Sub-head.	Detailed head.	Items to be classified under the sub-head and detailed head.
Dietary charges.		Cost of provisions and fuel of all prisoners, convicted or remanded, who are confined in the Subsidiary Jail (except civil lunatics) and ordinary recurring expenditure on such items as earthen pots and plates, leaves for plates, jars for pickle, sacks for grain, sifters, grainbaskets, tinning cooking utensils, repairing grindstones or any culinary utensils or receptacles for provisions, diet of children in jail with their mothers, diet of prisoners in camps, cartage of provisions to the Subsidiary Jail; also the cost of metal pots and plates and wooden platters, and paddy mills—if these articles are not likely to last for three years, but if they are, the cost should be included under "Extraordinary charges."
Hospital charges.	Sick-diet and extras. Medicines and hospital equipment.	Cost of the diet of sick, or of any special diet issued on medical recommendation. Cost of medicines, whether purchased locally or supplied by the Medical Store Department, and cost of such articles as hospital pillows, bedding and clothing, splints, hospital bedpans and urinals (if not coming under the definition of extraordinary expenditure), expenses for repairing such articles, cloth for bandages, soap for hospital use, etc.
Clothing and bedding of prisoners. Sanitation charges.		Cost of any clothing and of bedding supplied to prisoners. All municipal charges for special conservancy work done, expenditure for brooms, tar or pitch, privy and dry-earth baskets, or bamboos for making such baskets; ropes for toties or jute for making it; hoes for conservancy, soap for washing prisoners' clothes; shell lime for whitewashing (if not treated as a Public Works charge); earthen pots and vessels for conservancy; repairing conservancy utensils, carts, etc.; disinfectants, sulphur for fumigation, and other conservancy items not coming under the definition of "Extraordinary expenditure." Water-tax or rate paid to a Municipality, such charges as ropes for drawing water for service of the jail; glasses for examination of water, and expenses in connection with water analysis; repairs of pumps, pipes, reservoirs or

Sub-head.	Detailed head.	Items to be classified under the sub-head and detailed head.
Sanitation charges cont.		tanks, water receptacles, carts or other appliances for distributing water, and renewal of parts: coal or firewood for boiling drinking-water: cost of cholera camps and other measures taken in emergencies to preserve health. Cholera camp charges will include cost of temporary shelter, bamboos, string, mats, straw for bedding, carriage of water, materials for sick prisoners, the cost of extra guards and other charges strictly due to camping out the prisoners.
Charges for moving prisoners	A. Transfer charges and road subsistence for convicts.	This detailed head should include railway fares and cost of carriage of convicts transferred and subsistence and other expenses for dieting convicts in transit: railway fares and carriage when necessary of released convicts; subsistence allowance or gratuities given to convicts on release for subsistence on the journey home, clothes for released convicts, and transfer charges for lunatics sent to asylums.
	B. Transportation charges	Only charges connected with the despatch of convicts from their provinces for transportation to Port Blair should be included under this detailed head, not charges for maintenance, clothing, etc., whilst detained in the provinces awaiting deportation, or transfer charges for removal to the collecting Central Jail of the Province. Such items as railway fares and carriage, subsistence on the journey, cost of clothing, blankets, bedding, fetters, handcuffs and hand-rings sent away with the prisoners will come under this heading.
Miscellaneous services and supplies.	A. Lighting	This detailed head should include such items as kerosene or other lamp oil, wicks, renewal of lamp glasses, lamps, etc.
	B. Disciplinary charges.	This detailed head should include such items as materials for repairing neck-rings, ankle-rings, wrist-rings or fetters; iron for rivets; neck tickets, canes for flogging; nut for marking clothes, etc.; combs for females; shaving or hair-cutting charges; repairing locks and keys. "Extraordinary charges" should be excluded.
	C.—Uniform and equipment of Warders.	This detailed head should include such items as uniform, shoes, great coats, umbrellas for Warders, ammunition (when paid for): repairs to arms, accoutrements or uniform; oil for arms. "Extraordinary charges" for new arms, accoutrements, arm-racks, etc., should be excluded.
	D.—Money payments as reward for recapture and service.	This detailed head should include such items as rewards for recapturing prisoners; gratuities to prisoners for good conduct or extra work; allowances to recovered lunatics; rewards for meritorious service.

Sub-head.	Detailed head.	Items to be classified under the sub-head and detailed head.
Miscellaneous services and supplies—cont.	E.—Execution charges.	This detailed head should include such items (if paid by the Jail Department) as the cost of temporary gibbets, execution ropes, cap, pay of executioner, cremation or burial.
	F.—Other miscellaneous services and supplies.	This detailed head should include such items as oil for unction for females aged and infirm, coolie hire, carriage and freight, packing, camphor, "rough on rats," packing charges, paint and paint brushes, linseed oil, saws, enamel, solder, burial charges, purdahs for windows, mats for closing windows or for prisoners to sit upon, bamboos for making these, chalk, glue, fodder, straw and medicines for draught cattle, shoeing of bullocks. This sub-head should include travelling allowances of non-gazetted officers, not allowances paid to gazetted officers.
Travelling allowances.		
Contingencies.	A.—Rent, rates and taxes.	Water-rates and gas-rates (if any) are to be excluded; the former will be included under Sanitation (B), and the latter under Miscellaneous supplies and services (A). Water-rates and lighting and conservancy taxes may, however, be included under this head, if no service is rendered, and the payments are simply made as taxation, the water-supply, etc., being otherwise arranged for.
	B.—Service postage.	To include cost of postage stamps and postage on unpaid covers.
	C.—Telegraph charges.	To include cost of telegrams.
	D.—Current office expenses.	To include country stationery, book-binding, dusters, matches, oil for punkha-wheels, cost of hanging and removing punkhas, punkah rope, repairing and polishing furniture, and similar charges.
	E.—Office furniture.	To include cost of almirahs, racks, shelves, tables, desks, chairs, stools, mats, floor-matting, carpets, purdahs, iron safes, punkhas and punkha fringes, clocks, gongs, letter scales and weights, water goblets and glasses for officers, and the like. This is an exception to the rule that "Extraordinary expenditure" is to be shown separately.
	F.—Registers and stationery.	To include Stationery Department charges and all printing charges. All supplies, such as iron pots, stone grinding mills, iron beds, brass scales, etc. etc., which are likely to last for three years and upwards.
Extraordinary charges for Live-stock, Tools and Plant.		
Charges for Police today.		To exhibit charges for dieting prisoners in Police lock-ups, or in custody in Magistrates' camps, and all charges for conveyance of under-trial prisoners.

135. A Contingent Register in the form supplied by the Accountant-General (see Civil Account Code, Vol. I, Art. 80) shall be maintained, and all money drawn from the Treasury on account of the Subsidiary Jail shall be posted in this Register on the date of drawing.

136. On the first of each month the Superintendent shall send to the Treasury Officer a detailed bill in Form No. 11, including all expenditure drawn during the preceding month on account of the Subsidiary Jail as registered in the Contingent Register.

137. The cost of maintenance of civil lunatics detained under Act XXXVI of 1858 shall be excluded from the accounts of the Subsidiary Jail and shall be recovered from the Court under whose warrant the civil lunatic is detained.

138. Under Rule 134 *supra* the cost of provision and fuel of all convicts and remanded or under-trial prisoners confined in the Subsidiary Jail is debitable to "Dietary charges," while the cost of conveying convicts, who have been in the Subsidiary Jail, is debitable to "Charges for moving prisoners." But the cost of conveying remanded or under-trial prisoners should be debited to the sub-head "Charges for Police Custody." As the debit of items to "Charges for Police Custody" is not free from difficulty, the following detailed instructions are added:—

(1) All diet and conveyance charges of persons arrested by the Police, with or without warrant, should be debited to "Charges for Police Custody" until the arrested persons are admitted into a Jail or Sub-Jail, whether as convict or under-trial prisoner, on the warrant of a Court. Thus the following items will be debitable to "Charges for Police Custody":—

- (a) the cost of conveying a prisoner after arrest to a Police lock up;
- (b) the cost of feeding an arrested prisoner in a Police lock-up;

[N.B. The fact that the Police lock-up is a cell in a sub-Jail building makes no difference.]

- (c) the cost of conveying an arrested prisoner from the Police lock-up to a Magistrate's Court;
- (d) the cost of conveying the prisoner, whether remanded or convicted, from the Magistrate's Court to a Jail or Sub-Jail;
- (e) the cost of feeding such prisoner while in transit from the Court to Jail or Sub-Jail.

(2) As soon as a prisoner has once been admitted into a Jail or Sub-Jail, if he is admitted as a convict, charges both for his diet and conveyance must thenceforward be debited to the detailed heads "Dietary Charges" and "Transfer Charges." Thus:—

- (a) if a prisoner convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment is conveyed direct from the Court to a Central or District Jail, without entering a Sub-Jail *en route*, the cost of diet and conveyance will be debited to "Charges for Police Custody;" but

- (b) if he is admitted into a Sub-Jail *en route* to the Central or District Jail, those charges will thenceforward be debited to "Dietary" or "Transfer Charges" under Jails.

(3) The same rule applies to under-trial prisoners (including remands) so far as the charges for their diet are concerned; but in the case of this class of prisoner, the cost of conveyance will always be debited to "Charges for Police Custody," whether the prisoner is admitted into a Jail or Sub-Jail or not. Thus:—

- (a) the cost of feeding an under-trial prisoner in a Sub-Jail will be charged to "Dietary Charges;"
- (b) the cost of conveying an under-trial prisoner from the Jail or Sub-Jail to the Court will be charged to "Charges for Police Custody."

CHAPTER XVIII.—RETURNS.

139. A statement shall be forwarded by every District Magistrate to the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons annually by the 1st February, showing the total number of sub-jails in the district, the total number of times each sub-jail was inspected by the District and Divisional Magistrates and by District Medical officers separately during the previous calendar year.

140. Every Superintendent of a Subsidiary Jail shall forward to the Inspector-General of Prisons a quarterly statement in Form No. 13, Appendix I, showing the total amount drawn from the Treasury under the sub-head 'Rations' during the quarter, the aggregate number of prisoners dieted during the quarter, and the average cost per head per diem obtained by dividing the total amount so drawn by the aggregate population. This statement shall be forwarded so as to be received in the office to which it is addressed by the tenth of the month following the close of the quarter to which it relates.

141. Every Superintendent of a Subsidiary Jail shall similarly forward to the Inspector-General of Prisons the Quarterly Statistical Returns shown as Forms Nos. 14 to 22 in Appendix I. These returns shall likewise be forwarded so as to be received by the tenth of the month following the close of the quarter to which they relate.

142. The Quarterly Returns shall be compiled from the Admission, Lock-up and Labour Registers, and the notes appended to them indicate the manner in which they are to be prepared. The following special instructions are here added:—

(1) Civil Lunatics, *i.e.*, insanes detained under Act XXXVI of 1858, shall be excluded from the Returns.

(2) The previous occupations of convicts in statement No. II should be classified in accordance with the list of occupations printed in Appendix II, page xxxii. The word "coolly" should not be used as a description of previous occupation.

143. When a Court sentences a criminal to whipping only unaccompanied by any term of imprisonment and the criminal is whipped and let go, such a criminal shall not be entered in any Sub-Jail Register or return.

144. Every Superintendent of a Sub-Jail shall forward to the Inspector-General of Prisons annually before the 10th January a statement (called Annual Statement D) in Form No. 23 appended to the Sub-Jail Manual, showing the nature of crimes for which convicts were imprisoned during the year previous.

Part IV, Rule 2.—Delete "22. South Kanara" in the marginal entry and renumber 23 and 24 as 22 and 23, respectively.

Clause (a).—Delete the words "and Mangalore" and insert the word "and" between Nellore and Calicut.

Clause (c).—Delete the words beginning with "and" and ending with "sentence" in lines 5, 6 and 7, and substitute a full stop for the comma after the word "sentence" in line 5.

(G.O. No. 2112 Home (Judl.), dated 24th August 1920.)

[XVI, 12-10-20]

[G.O. No. 2640, Home (Judicial), dated 11th November 1916.]

Rule 2, Part IV.—Cancel and substitute the following:—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ganjam. | 13. Salem. |
| 2. Vizagapatam. | 14. Chingleput. |
| 3. Godavari. | 15. South Arcot. |
| 4. Kistna. | 16. Tanjore. |
| 5. Guntur. | 17. Trichinopoly. |
| 6. Nellore. | 18. Madura. |
| 7. Kurnool. | 19. Ramanad. |
| 8. Bellary. | 20. Tinnevely. |
| 9. Anantapur. | 21. Malabar. |
| 10. Cuddapah. | 22. South Canara. |
| 11. North Arcot. | 23. Coimbatore. |
| 12. Chittoor. | 24. The Nilgiris. |

Every convict sentenced to a month and under, committed to a sub-jail on the line of railway or within a day's march of a railway station and situated in any of the marginally-noted districts, shall, if his sentence is such as to allow him to spend seven clear days in the jail to which it is proposed to transfer him, be transferred to the nearest Central or District Jail, as the case may be, with the following exceptions:—

(a) Convicts committed to the sub-jails at Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore shall serve their sentences in those sub-jails.

(b) A convict committed to any of the sub-jails at Mathukur, Sularpeta, Venkatagiri, Gudur, Kavali, Kovur or Kandukur in the Nellore district shall, if his sentence is such as to allow him to spend seven clear days in the sub-jail at Nellore, be transferred to that sub-jail to complete his sentence.

(c) A convict committed to any of the sub-jails at Tirurangady, Ottapalam, Tirur, Ponnani, Walluvanad or Cochin in the Malabar district shall, if his sentence is such as to allow him to spend seven clear days in the sub-jail at Calicut, be transferred to that sub-jail to complete his sentence, and, if committed to the sub-jail at Bantvel in the South Canara district, to the sub-jail at Mangalore to complete his sentence.

(d) A convict committed to any of the sub-jails in the Hosur and Dharmapuri divisions of the Salem district shall, if his sentence is such as to allow him to spend seven clear days in the Central Jail, Vellore, be transferred to that Central Jail, and a convict committed to any of the sub-jails in the Salem and Sankari divisions shall similarly be transferred to the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

[Sixth List—January 1917]

PART IV.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL MADE UNDER SECTION 29 (2) OF THE PRISONERS ACT, 1900 (ACT III OF 1900) AS AMENDED BY ACT I OF 1903, TO REGULATE THE TRANSFER OF PRISONERS FROM ONE SUB-JAIL TO ANOTHER OR FROM A SUB-JAIL TO A DISTRICT OR CENTRAL JAIL.

1. A District Magistrate may direct the removal from one Subsidiary Jail to another Subsidiary Jail within his district of any prisoner to whom section 29 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, as amended by Act I of 1903, applies. *vide G.O. no. 7/149*

2. Every convict sentenced to a month and under, committed to a sub-jail on the line of railway or within a day's march of a railway station, and situated in any of the marginally-noted districts *, shall, if his sentence is such as to allow him to spend ten clear days in the jail to which it is proposed to transfer him, be transferred to the nearest Central or District Jail as the case may be, with the following exceptions:—

* 1. Vizagapatam.	10. North Arcot.
2. Gōdāvari.	11. Salem.
3. Kistna.	12. Coimbatore.
4. Guntūr.	13. Trichinopoly.
5. Kurnool.	14. Tanjore.
6. Anantapur.	15. Madura.
7. Nellore (except Podili and Darsi).	16. Tinnevely.
8. Chingleput.	17. Malabar.
9. South Arcot.	18. South Canara.
	19. The Nilgiris.

† Mathukur.	Kavali.
Sulurpet.	Kovur.
Venkatagiri.	Kandukur.
Gudur.	Nellore.

‡ Tirurangady.	Ponnāni.
Ottapalam.	Walluvanad.
Tirur.	Cochin.

(a) A convict committed to any of the sub-jails noted in the margin †, in the Nellore district, shall serve his sentence in the Nellore sub-jail; and

(b) if committed to any of the sub-jails noted in the margin ‡, in the Malabar district, he shall serve his sentence in the Calicut sub-jail.

3. In case of necessity, such as an epidemic of cholera or plague, the transfers under rule (2) may be suspended under the orders of the Inspector-General.

4. As a general rule only one police escort shall be provided in a week on the day fixed, and no transfers of prisoners from Subsidiary Jails to District or Central Jails shall be made at any shorter interval.

APPENDIX I.

FORMS.



[I. xpx]

Sub-Jail.

Taluk,

District.

Number of wards or cells in the Sub-Jail.

Number of wards or cells in the Sub-Jail.
Number of prisoners the Sub-Jail can contain (at 40 superficial and 600 cubic feet per prisoner).

	Date of inspection.	
	M. F. M. F.	Number of prisoners actually in confinement on this date.
		Convicts and security prisoners.
		Under-trial and remands.
	Whether the female prisoners are duly separated from the males.	
	Whether the convicted and security prisoners are duly separated from the unconvicted prisoners.	
	Whether the convicted prisoners are at labour or not.	
	Health and appearance of prisoners and number sick.	
	Whether jail has been regularly visited by Medical Officer.	
	Whether all the prisoners are regularly vaccinated.	
	Whether bedding is duly supplied to prisoners.	
	Whether the rations are duly issued and are of good quality.	
	Whether the buildings and premises are clean and the buildings in good repair.	
	Whether the Police Guard is duly posted and on the alert.	
	Remarks with name and designation of Inspecting Officer.	

NOTE.—The remarks or explanation of the Superintendent of the Subsidiary Jail and the orders of the District Magistrate are given below the Inspecting Officer or Visitor's remarks.

(G.O. No. 1803, Official, dated 18th July 1918.)

Appendix I. Insert the following as form 2-A :—

Conditions to be assented to by an under-trial prisoner confined with hydrophobia prior to release for treatment at the P Institute.

1. Prisoner's name and caste
2. " father's name
3. " village and district
4. " number in jail register
5. Offence for which under trial or with which charged
6. Court by which committed to custody
7. Name of the jail or sub-jail in which confined
8. Date and number of the Government order sanctioning conditional release.

I, AB son of CD, of the village of _____ in the district of _____, prisoner under trial for the offence of _____, being informed that the Governor in Council is pleased to release me temporarily enable me to be treated at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for hydrophobia on my assenting to the conditions hereinafter laid down, do bind myself:—

(1) That I will, immediately on release, proceed under escort ordered, to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor and present myself to the Director of the Institute or his assistants for treatment at the for hydrophobia.

(2) That I will attend regularly at the institute for treatment required and will reside while under treatment in such quarters provided for me and will not absent myself without the written permission of the said Director or his assistants until formally discharged.

(3) That I will, on formal discharge from the institute, return directly to the place where I was confined and report to the Superintendent of the jail without delay.

I hereby accept and agree to abide by these conditions and not to intentionally violate any of the conditions I shall render myself liable to forfeit to His Majesty the sum of *Rs. _____

CERTIFIED that the foregoing conditions were read over to AB and accepted by him in my presence.

Witness 1 _____

" 2 _____

Date _____

Superintendent of Jail _____

[Fifth]

SUBSIDIARY JAIL FORM No. 3.

Subsidiary Jail.

Prisoners' Punishment Book of the

Serial number.	Register number.	Name.	Class (whether habitual or not).	Offence.	Date of offence.	Names of witnesses in case of serious offence.	Number of previous offences and date of last offence.	Punishment awarded.	Date of award.	Medical Officer's certificate of fitness or unfitness.	Date of infliction.	Initials of	
												Jailer.	Superintendent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

SUBSIDIARY JAIL FORM No. 4.

Admission Register of the

Subsidiary Jail.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Date of admission.	Name and father's name.	Sex, and whether married or single.	Race, religion and caste.	Previous occupation.	Age.	Height, weight, build, and scars and marks.	State of education, whether (A) Able to read and write (B) Able to read only (C) Illiterate.	Whether previously convicted.	Whether convicted on remand or insane.	Whether admitted directly, by transfer, or en route.	How disposed of, e.g. released on bail, acquitted, convicted and sentenced, died, escaped, transferred, re-arrested, released on expiry or appeal.	Offence of which convicted.	Sentence.	Date of remission.	Date of release.	Details of the prisoner's private property, if any.	If a convict appeals, date on which appeal is forwarded.	Initials of Superintendent.

NOTE.—(i) Columns 13 to 15 may be left blank in the case of prisoners received by transfer or en route.
(ii) Column 8 shall be filled up only in the case of persons imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or convicted under chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, who had been previously convicted under any of these chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2

[G.O. No. 2952, Home (Judicial), dated 11th December 1916]

Page V of Appendix I.—Insert the following as form No. 4-B:—

SUBSIDIARY JAIL FORM No. 4-B.

Receipt for undertrial prisoners made over to the police.

Certified that I have this day received charge of undertrial prisoner (No.) _____, (Name) _____, for production before the Court, and that I have been informed that the prisoner should be brought back to the sub-jail _____ to answer another charge pending against him to undergo the imprisonment awarded to him by the Court, of even if he be acquitted or discharged in the present case, and I accept the responsibility of bringing back the prisoner to the sub-jail.

(Signed)

Senior Police Officer of the Escort.

[Seventh List—July 1917]

APPX. I.]

FORMS.

SUBSIDIARY JAIL FORM No. 4-A.

Property Register of the

Sub-Jail.

Name and description of prisoner.	Articles of property and approximate value.	Disposal of property on the prisoner's release or transfer.

SUBSIDIARY JAIL FORM No. 9.

*Indent for bedding (or other stores) required for the
Subsidiary Jail.*

Daily average population of the Sub-jail during the preceding calendar year.	Names of articles required.	Date of last supply.	Number of each article then supplied.	Number of serviceable articles remaining on hand.	Number of articles now indented for.	Remarks.

Superintendent.

SUBSIDIARY JAIL FORM No. 10.
(Volume I, C.A.C.)

(See Chapter 6, Article 83, Volume I, C.A.C.)
for counts

(See Chapter 6, Article 83, Volume 1, C.A.C.)
A detailed bill is to be sent _____ for countersignature
on _____ 191 .

A detailed bill is on

191

GOVERNMENT
OF MADRAS.

Head of
Service

Nos. of Sub-
vouchers.

ABSTRACT BILL FOR CONTINGENT CHARGES
OF THE SUB-JAIL AT

19-B. Law and Justice—Jails-Lock-ups.

Month of

—191

No. of
Voucher.

Total
amount
under sub-
heads.

Description of charge and date of authority (where special
sanction is necessary).

Sub-heads of
charge.

Detailed heads of charge.

Amount
under
detailed
heads.

RS.

A. P.

RS.

A. P.

Dietary charges...

Hospital charges

Clothing and bed-
ding of prisoners.

Sanitation charges.

Charges for moving
prisoners

Miscellaneous ser-
vices and supplies.

Contingent charges.

Extraordinary
charges for live-
stock, tools and
plant

Charges for police
custody.

Total Rupees.*

(a) Dairy charges ...

(b) Other hospital charges.

(a) Transfer charges ...

(b) Transportation charges.

(a) Lighting

(b) Disciplinary charges ...

(c) Uniform and equip-
ment of warders.

(d) Rewards for recapture.

(e) Execution charges ...

(f) Other miscellaneous
services and supplies.

(a) Rents, rates and taxes.

(b) Service postage ...

(c) Telegraph and tele-
phone charges ...

(d) Current office expenses.

(e) Office furniture ...

(f) Stationery ...

* In words.

* In words.

* In words.

Certified that the detailed contingent bill for the previous month has been forwarded with all necessary vouchers to the Controlling Officer of the Department as per Accountant-General's Circular No. 2983, dated 21st June 1876.

Received Payment.

Signature }

Received Payment.

Signature } of Disbursing Officer.

Date _____ of _____

191

Pay Rs.

Treasury Officer.

STATEMENT NO. I—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in the Subsidiary Jail at
during the quarter ending 191

Particulars of Headings.	Males			Females			Grand total.	Remarks.
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indians.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indians.		
Remainder at end of last quarter								
RECEIVED THIS QUARTER.								
Received by direct committal								
Received by recapture—								
(a) Convicts who escaped during the current year.								
(b) Convicts who escaped during some previous year.								
Received by recommitment after being released on bail by an Appellate Court								
(a) Convicts who were released on bail during the current year.								
(b) Convicts who were released on bail in some previous year.								
Received en route								
Do, by transfer								
Total Population								
Transferred to other jails—								
(a) to undergo sentence								
(b) under the provisions of the P.T. Act								
Released on appeal								
Do, on bail by Appellate Court								
Do, on expiry of sentence								
By order of Government, { Released on account of sickness								
Do, on grounds other								
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum								
Escaped								
Died								
Left en route								
Total disposed of								
Remaining at end of quarter								

* Here state whether in which, escapes or releases on bail occurred

† For G.O. No. 1, dated

NOTE i.—A prisoner under trial or remand in a Subsidiary Jail, when convicted and committed by his warrant to that Subsidiary Jail to undergo sentence, thereon will be entered in Statement No. I as a convict "received by direct committal," but if such prisoner on conviction is committed by his warrant to a District or Central Jail to undergo sentence there, such prisoner, if held for intermediate custody in the Sub-Jail, will be entered in Statement No. I, under the heading "Received en route."

NOTE ii.—Convicts entering a Sub-Jail either in order to remain there while giving evidence under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, or on return from giving evidence under that Act, should be accounted for under the heading "Received by transfer."

NOTE iii.—Convicts released on payment of fine should be included under the head "Released on expiry of sentence."

NOTE iv.—If a prisoner once gets clear off, even although re-apprehended within an hour or so, the occurrence must be considered as an escape and recapture, and so accounted for in the Returns.

NOTE v.—It should be particularly noted that prisoners whose admission is shown in this statement against the sub-heads "Received by recapture (a) having escaped during the current year," excluded from Statements II, III and IV.

STATEMENT NO. II—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Religion, Age, Previous Occupation and state of Education of the
Convicts admitted into the Subsidiary Jail at
quarter ending 191

A. Religion.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
Christians	Europeans	...	...	...	
	Eurasians	...	...	...	
	Indians	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	...	
Males.		Females.			

Appendix I, Statement No. II (Judicial) printed in page xvii.—

(1) For the heading "16 to 40" years appearing under column B—Age, substitute the following:—

16 to 18
19 to 21
22 to 30
31 to 40.

ADORE UU	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...
Males.		Females.			

(2) Insert the following as supplemental statement No. II-A:—

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT NO. II-A.

Showing the ages of children and adolescents.

	Number admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1) Children under 14 years	...	...	...
(2) Children of 14 and 15 years	...	...	...
(3) Young persons from 16 to 20 years	...	...	...
(4) Adolescents from 21 to 23 years	...	...	...

(G.O. No. 1320, Law (General), dated 4th May 1923)
(G.O. No. 1634, Law (General), dated 26th June 1923)

[XXIII, -2-24]

NOTE i.—The totals shown under "Religion," "Age," and "State of Education" should correspond with the total of the entries shown in Statement No. I under the heads "Received by direct committal," "by recapture," sub-head (b), and "by recommitment after being released on bail by an Appellate Court," sub-head (b). The entries under sub-head (a) of the last two heads should be excluded from this statement.

NOTE ii.—The figures shown under "Religion" should include religions but not "Castes or races."

NOTE iii.—Age means the age on date of admission.

NOTE iv.—The previous occupations of prisoners should be classified in accordance with the list printed in Appendix II.

NOTE v.—The aggregate of the totals of males and females shown under "Previous occupation" and "State of education" must agree with the totals shown under "Religion" and "Age."

STATEMENT NO. III—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Subsidiary Jail at _____ during the quarter ending 191____, and those remaining at the end of the quarter according to nature and length of sentence.

Nature of imprisonment of those admitted.	Not exceeding seven days.		Exceeding seven days and not exceeding one month.		Exceeding one month.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.								
B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.								
C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.								
D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.								
Total admissions ...								
Remaining at the end of quarter ...								

NOTE i.—The fact that fine is part of the sentence will not affect the classification in this statement.

NOTE ii.—The total admissions shown in this statement should correspond with the total of the entries in Statement No. I under the heads "Received by direct committal," "Received by recapture," sub-head (b), and "Received by recommittal after being released on bail by an Appellate Court," sub-head (b). The entries under sub-head (a) of the last two heads should be excluded from classes A, B, C, and D, and from the "Total admissions" in this statement.

NOTE iii.—The number remaining at the end of the quarter should correspond with the number remaining at the end of the quarter shown in Statement No. I. This total should consequently include all classes of convicts.

STATEMENT NO. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Subsidiary Jail at _____ during the quarter ending 191____, classified according to the number of convictions.

	Classification of Convictions.						Remarks.	
	Classes of convictions.	Adults.		Juveniles.		Total adults and juveniles.		
		Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.		Females.
A. Not previously convicted.	First convictions only. Second do. Third do. More than three convictions. Total ...							
B. Previously convicted.								

NOTE i.—The total shown in this statement should correspond with total of the entries shown in Statement No. I, under the heads "Received by direct committal," "Received by recapture" sub-head (b), and "Received by recommittal after being released on bail by an Appellate Court" sub-head (b). The entries under sub-head (a) of the last two heads should be excluded from this statement.

NOTE ii.—The term "Juvenile" in this statement means a boy or girl under 15 years of age.

NOTE (iii).—The term against the heading B "previously convicted" means a person imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or convicted under chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, who had been previously convicted under any of these chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

STATEMENT NO. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Subsidiary Jail at _____ during the quarter ending 191 _____

Particulars of headings.		Males.	Females.	Total	Remarks.
OFFENCES.					
Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.					
Offences dealt with by the Superintendent.	Relating to work	...	...	...	
	Relating to prohibited articles.	...	...	...	
	Relating to assaults, mutinies, and escapes	...	...	...	
	All other breaches of Jail Rules	...	...	...	
Total					
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.					
By Criminal Courts					
By the Superintendent.	Warnings	...	...	...	
	Change of labour	...	...	...	
	Gunny clothing	...	...	...	
	Handcuffs	...	...	...	
	Fetters	...	...	...	
	Penal diet	...	...	...	
Total					

NOTE.—The total offences and punishments entered in this statement should correspond with each other, i.e., if a convict was punished for one offence in two or more ways, one offence and one punishment only should be returned.

STATEMENT NO. VI.—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Prisoners of all classes in the Subsidiary Jail at _____ during the quarter ending 191 _____

Classes of prisoners.	1			2			3			4			5			6		
	Remaining uncaptured of those who escaped during the previous ten years.			Escaped during the quarter.			Recaptured during the quarter.			Re-uncaptured of sentence during the quarter.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the quarter.					
Convicts	From inside the jail			A B C			A B C			A B C			A B C					
	From outside the jail																	
	Total																	
	Of those who escaped in previous ten years																	
	Of those who escaped during the current quarter or during previous quarters of the current calendar year																	
	Total																	
	Of previous years																	
	Of the year																	
	Total																	
	Not exceeding seven days.																	
Under-trial	Exceeding seven days and not exceeding one month.																	
	Exceeding one month.																	
	Total																	
Civil																		
Total																		

NOTE. The words "Previous ten years" in column 2 means the ten years previous to the quarter to which the return relates.

STATEMENT NO. VII.

Showing the Number and Disposal of Classes of Prisoners other than Convicts in the Subsidiary Jail at _____ during the quarter ending 191 _____

Classes of prisoners.	Remaining at end of quarter.			Admitted during the quarter.						Total.	Accounted for						Remarks		
	M	F	T	By direct commitment.	By recapture.	By transfer.	En route.	Released.	Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred to other jails.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Left en route.	Remaining at end of quarter.	M	F	T
Under-trials.																			
Civil																			
Insanes																			
Total																			

NOTE i.—Against the heading "Under-trial" in this statement will be shown only remanded prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial before a Sessions Court. Criminal lunatics who are ordered to be classed as under-trials in Note iii to the General Summary should in this statement be shown against the heading "Insanes."

NOTE ii.—When an under-trial prisoner is convicted and sentenced and is committed by his warrant to the Subsidiary Jail to undergo his sentence therein, he will be accounted for in the column headed "Convicted and sentenced." When, on conviction, such a prisoner is committed by his warrant to a District or Central Jail to undergo his sentence there, he will be accounted for, when he leaves the Sub-Jail, in the column headed "Left en route."

NOTE iii.—The columns "Admitted en route" and "Left en route" will also be used to show prisoners admitted for a night on their journey from one jail to another.

NOTE iv.—The column "Transferred to other Jails" will only be used when a prisoner is transferred under a direct order of the Magistrate or the Inspector-General of Prisons.

NOTE v.—In the Remarks column must be shown (1) the name of the disease from which any insane prisoner is detained.

NOTE vi.—Civil lunatics, i.e., insanes dealt with under Act XXXVI of 1858 should not be included in this statement or in any other statement.

STATEMENT No. VIII—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the employment of the Convicts in the Subsidiary Jail at

during the quarter ending

191 .

during the quarter ending 191 .									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of working days in the quarter.									
Aggregate number of convicts not sentenced to labour on working days.									
Aggregate number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days.									
Aggregate number of convicts included in column 3 who were sick on working days.									
Aggregate number of convicts included in column 3 who were convalescent and infirm on working days.									
Aggregate number of convicts included in column 3 who were on leave or otherwise unemployed for other reasons on working days.									
Aggregate number of convicts included in column 3 who were employed on working days.									
Total of columns 2 and 3.									
Total of columns 4, 5, 6 and 7.									
Total of columns 2 and 3.									
Remarks.									

•

APPENDIX II.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

(1)

Memorandum on the cleaning and cooking of raggi and other grains.

(See Rule 85.)

The first object in cleaning raggi or other grain is to separate the grain from all refuse or waste matter, viz., husk, sand and gravel, and to eliminate weeviled and light grain.

Raggi as generally supplied consists of—

First.—Grain in the condition in which it has been gathered, that is, enclosed in its outer covering or floral envelope or husk. This is entirely innutritious and should be entirely removed.

Second.—Of grain the outer covering or husk of which has been removed, these two being mixed in varying proportions.

Third.—Of the outer covering or husk, which has fallen off or been detached from some of the grain.

Fourth.—Of weeviled grain, i.e., grain, the inner part of which has been eaten by weevils.

Fifth.—Of stones and gravel.

Sixth.—Of sand or dust adherent to the grain.

What we want to get rid of is everything except the perfectly clean grain. The method of doing this is as follows:—

First.—The grain as received from the market is dried and then thoroughly pounded and winnowed. The pounding loosens and detaches the outer covering or husk and the mud and dirt adhering to the grain. The winnowing gets rid of some of the detached husk and dirt.

Second.—When the pounding and winnowing process is complete, the pounded and winnowed grain is taken to a tub three-quarters full of clean water. One man stands with one foot on the ground, the other on the brim of the tub, and holds between his hands a basin nearly full of water with its rim just above the surface of the water in the tub, and having some large pebbles lying at the bottom. He then gives a horizontal circular motion to the basin, which imparts a centrifugal wave motion to the water, the upper layers of which are thus precipitated over the rim of the basin. As he does this another man pours the pounded grain into the basin in a small steady stream. By these means everything except the gravel is carried over with the water into the tub below, the gravel only, from its weight, overcoming the centrifugal force and falling to the bottom of the basin and remaining there. Thus the gravel is got rid of. The pebbles in the basin secure the gravel and balance the basin.

Third.—As soon as the tub is about one-third to half full of grain freed from gravel the man lays aside the basin, gets into the tub, and treads and stamps upon the grain afterwards mixing it with his hands. The water then becomes thick and muddy. The husk, weeviled grain, and all matters lighter than water rise to the surface and float.

The water is then, for the first time, poured off, and fresh clean water is now poured on the grain in the tub and the stamping process repeated until the water again gets thick and muddy, when it is poured off as before. This process is repeated until at last the water remains perfectly clear, the bright clean grain being visible at the bottom of the tub. This takes place generally after five or six changes of water. The clear transparent water is then poured off, the clean grain removed from the tub in wicker baskets through which the water drains away, and finally the grain is spread out on a clean platform (a masonry platform plastered with cement is generally used) and well dried in the sun. When dry the grain is in a fit state to be ground into flour.

To show how imperfectly the usual method of winnowing gets rid of the husk and light grain, it is only necessary to take a handful of the winnowed grain and throw it into water. Immediately great quantities of husk and light grain float on the surface.

The grinding is done with the usual country mill-stones which should usually be placed in wooden trays on raised stands, so that dust and dirt may not become mixed with the flour. After being ground, the flour should be carefully sifted through sieves made of fine muslin or wire-gauze netting; the "tailings" and "coarse middlings" should be passed a second or third time through the mill, until the whole is ground fine enough to pass through the sieve.

The cooking of the grain is also of great importance. The flour is first thoroughly mixed with hot water, special care being taken that no lumps of flour are allowed to remain unbroken. Boiling water, which has been flavoured with salt, is then added, the proper proportion being about 5 ordinary pints or 60 fluid oz. of water to every 1 lb. of flour. The whole is then boiled for from 30 to 60 minutes, during which time it must be constantly stirred with long wooden battens or stirrers. When thoroughly cooked the raggi forms a thick homogeneous glutinous mass, which becomes firmer as it cools until it is sufficiently solid to break clean in the hand. As it cools it is put into a wooden frame work which divides it into cubes, each cube being a ration.

The divisions in this wooden frame must be made with care and nicety so as to contain exactly so much pudding as should form a ration. It may be taken as a rule that every ounce of flour should yield four ounces of cooked pudding. Thus the minimum weight of a pudding made of 10 ounces of raggi flour should be 40 ounces, and it should, at the same time, be quite firm and should break with a clean, well-defined line of cleavage.

The process of cooking cholera is similar to that followed in cooking raggi, but in preparing cholera for cooking, it should not be washed or in any way damped, as it rapidly acquires a rancid smell if allowed to damp. Cholera is ordinarily broken by pounding and not ground into flour, and when cooked, it weighs somewhat heavier than raggi, thus furnishing rather more than 4 ounces to cooked pudding to each ounce of uncooked grain.

(2)

A Note on disinfection and disinfectants issued with reference to

G.O., 9th June 1877, No. 785, Public Department.

(See Rule 100.)

The following notes on disinfection and disinfectants may be of use to non-medical officials.

2. Speaking generally and succinctly the principal natural disin-

Natural and artificial disinfectants are air, sun, rain and vegetation; and the principal artificial disinfectants, cleanliness and fire. The most important of all living agents in the contest with insanitation is the sweeper. Disinfectants, ordinarily so called, cannot act as substitutes for fresh air, for the sun's light and heat, for fire, for rain, or for the sweeper. Yet disinfectants in their proper place are useful.

3. Deodorants are agents which destroy more or less effectually offensive odours. This they may do without influencing the materials of organic poisons. To remove a smell is one thing, to destroy a virus is quite another.

4. Disinfectants are agents which decompose noxious gases and vapors, arrest putrefaction and fermentation, destroy the living germs of disease, neutralize organic poisons, and favour the oxidation of putrescent matters. (*Dr. King's Manual of Hygiene*.) Their power of destroying the invisible germs of disease has been doubted. The only agent which can rapidly and successfully destroy these germs is fire.

5. The principal disinfectants in common use are carbolic acid, the carbolates of lime and magnesia, chloride of zinc, sulphurous acid, chlorine and chlorinates of lime and soda, lime, charcoal and permanganate of potass. There are many besides these, but our object is a practical, not a scientific, one.

6. Carbolic acid, carbolate of lime (Macdougall's powder and Norton's disinfecting fluid), chloride of zinc (*Burnett's fluid*), Carbolic acid, etc. chlorinated lime and permanganate of potass (Condyl's fluid) are procurable from the Medical Stores; green vitriol, sulphur, quicklime and charcoal are procurable in most bazaars, and tar may be purchased from the Commissariat Department at all the larger stations.

7. The most convenient disinfectant as regards bulk and the most efficient in action is probably carbolic acid. It can be used in the liquid form or in the dry form, as carbolic powder or carbolate of lime (Macdougall's powder). Solutions of carbolic acid in water are very efficient and handy. One per cent. of carbolic acid is said to put an end to minute organic life, and 2 per cent. to prevent putrefaction changes. A strong deodorizing and disinfecting solution would be one in which the proportion equalled 1 and 40. Crude carbolic acid, that is, acid somewhat impure, is used in the proportion of 1 to 50. The solution is facilitated by immersing the vessel in warm water. Carbolic acid is added to limewash in the proportion of 1 per cent. Solutions of carbolic acid are used with advantage in deodorizing and disinfecting excrementitious matters and the vessels containing them, foul secretions and their containing vessels, cess-pits, dung-pits, Indian latrines (in combination with thorough cleansing), clothes, bandages, etc., when soiled with communicable and foul discharges, animal refuse and decomposing organic matter; they are also used in sick-rooms, railway waggons which have conveyed the sick, and in other kinds of transport, lavatories, dead-houses, slaughter-houses, etc. Body and bed linen and articles of clothing are freely sprinkled with the solution and then immersed for some time in boiling water or, better still, submitted to boiling for some time. Corpses which are to be removed to a distance should be freely sprinkled with the solution and wrapped in cloths soaked in a solution of chloride of lime (1 to 20). Carbolic acid solution is also used along with oil or with the lather of soap to relieve the skin irritation in small-pox, and to destroy the virus in the emanations from, and secretions of, the surface. The carbolate of lime or Macdougall's powder is inferior in strength and in efficacy to carbolic acid. It is also much more bulky which is a drawback to its employment and transport. The earthy base of the preparation absorbs offensive effluvia and sets free the carbolic acid to arrest putrefaction and fermentation changes. (*Dr. King*.) This powder is occasionally used as a substitute for cleanliness, if one may judge by the lavish way in which it is expended. In many cases dry earth well sifted might be used in its stead with advantage.

8. A valuable and at one time a comparatively cheap disinfectant procurable in most Indian bazaars is *green vitriol*, the impure sulphate of iron called in Hindustani "Heera Kusces," in Tamil "Annabadi," and in Telugu "Annabbādhī." A saturated solution of this salt is invaluable in disinfecting the excreta of cholera, of typhoid, and of dysentery, and in destroying the virus and fœtor of other offensive discharges. Its power is increased by the addition of carbolic acid solution, and in this combination it is used freely in disinfecting latrines, cess-pools, drains, confined rooms, etc. It is also used in disinfecting clothing. Dr. King mentions a mixture of 8 ounces of sulphate of iron with 1 ounce of carbolic acid and 3 gallons of water as having been recommended for the disinfection of the clothes of small-pox patients.

9. *Sulphur* in the form of sulphurous acid, the gas evolved when sulphur is burnt, is a convenient agent in the disinfection of rooms, furniture, bed and body linen, clothes, etc. The patient must be removed from the room before the disinfecting process is commenced; the doors and windows should then be closed, the sulphur fired and allowed to burn out. A *mulla* with sulphur should be placed in each room. After 6 to 12 hours the house or hut should be opened, its walls scraped and then whitewashed (carbolic acid limewash), its earthen floor dug up to the depth of 3 inches, and relaid with fresh earth well beaten down. In cases where the sick cannot be removed, carbolic acid solution may be sprinkled on the floor and Macdonnell's powder used. The solution is at times mixed with wet sand and placed in shallow *mullas* throughout the house. In connection with sulphur fumigation it may be mentioned that the following process is that recommended for disinfecting the linen of hospitals: Steep for 24 hours in a solution of chlorinated soda; boil for 2 hours; fumigate with sulphurous acid; wash thoroughly; fumigate a second time, and finally give the clothes a prolonged airing and exposure to the sun before re-issuing them.

10. A solution of chloride of zinc constitutes the disinfectant called *Burnett's disinfecting fluid*. The solution contains about 25 grains to the drachm. In the strength of 1 part of the fluid to 100 or to 200 parts of water, this disinfectant is used to purify sick-rooms, wards of hospitals, prisons, relief-houses, fever-wards, cess-pools, drains, etc.

11. *Chlorine and the Chlorinates*.—Chlorine is a valuable gaseous disinfectant; it is also used in solution. Chlorine destroys organic matter and odours. The gas cannot be inhaled owing to its irritating effect on the lungs. Chlorine is used to fumigate houses; the same result is obtained by moistening the chlorinates of lime or of soda when the gas evolves slowly. Chlorinate of soda is useful in the disinfection of clothes, being added to the water in which they are boiled. Chlorine is extricated by mixing 4 parts of commercial hydrochloric acid with 4 parts of the black oxide of manganese. Chlorine bleaches clothes when water is present; this should be remembered when the question is one of disinfecting coloured tissues.

12. *Lime*.—This agent is useful in the form of a hot caustic limewash in disinfecting furniture; as limewash with carbolic acid it is used in disinfecting the walls and floors of rooms. Lime should not be used in the deodorization and disinfection of urine. Lime mixed with tar may be used as a substitute for carbolic acid in cases where its application is suitable. Caustic lime destroys animal matter; hence its value in decomposing rapidly dead bodies, putrid animal matter, and faecal evacuations.

13. *Charcoal*.—The deodorant power of charcoal is greater than its disinfecting power. In a state of fine powder it is efficacious in destroying the foul smells of discharges of various kinds by absorbing sulphuretted hydrogen and other gaseous emanations from organic matters. It is cheap and easily procurable, and may be used in wards, latrines, dead-houses, etc. It should be placed in light baskets and hung up to the roof. Animal charcoal is more efficient than vegetable charcoal.

14. *Potassium Permanganate of Potass*.—The solution of this salt is called *Condy's fluid*. Cond's fluid is used in the proportion of 1 to 100 of water in purifying rooms, walls of hospitals, prisons, etc. The offensive effluvia of night-chairs, urinals, etc., are removed by throwing into the vessel a mixture consisting of half a wine glassful to a pint of water; it is used also to rinse out vessels which have contained foul secretions. In the strength of 1 to 200 parts it is used in disinfecting clothes. It oxidises animal matter and decomposes ammonia compounds. It is sometimes added in small quantity to suspicious drinking water for the purpose of decomposing any noxious organic compounds which may be present.

15. *Heat*.—Heat is a most powerful disinfectant. By fire all organic matter is destroyed. Its use is sometimes combined with that of disinfectants as in the disinfection of clothes soiled with specific matters; in other cases it is used alone, as in the case of baking clothes infected with disease germs in rooms and vessels specially adapted for the purpose; it is combined also with fumigation and proves a valuable aid in the disinfection of bed and body linen, clothes, etc. In cases of clothes contaminated with small-pox matter, their total destruction by fire is, if not the most economical, by far the most efficient means of destroying that most communicable and dangerous of organic poisons.

16. All are now familiar with the action and value of dry earth as a deodorant, and as an invaluable agent in the management of latrines, and in the treatment of surface sullage and pollution. This subject, however, need not be further alluded to in this place.

17. For further information on these points and on all points connected with Hygiene reference may be made to *Dr. Ang's Manual*, or to *Dr. McNally's Sanitary Handbook*.

Classification of persons of occupations for the purpose of Statement No. II of the Quarterly Returns, as prescribed by Government. (G.O. No. 1467, Judicial, dated 21st July 1891.)

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts and engineering operations.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.		
All classes of persons in the Civil or Military service of Government (including officers) in the service of a Local Board or Village Union, and in the service of a Municipality, and persons in Government, Local Boards or Municipalities. Clerks. Bankers. Barristers and Attorneys. Lawyers. Doctors and Vaidias. Factors and Physicians. Chemists. Dentists. Editors. Poets. Novelists. Painters. Engravers. Photographers. Astrologers. Magicians. Sculptors. Astrologers. Tax-definers. Accountants. Clerks not falling under Column A. Purans. Alchemists. Architects. Printers. Publishers. Narrators. Dramatists. Actors. Bards.	Ryots. Farmers. Persons working in fields and engaged in the sowing of grain, fruits, and other crops. Persons engaged in the cultivation of all kinds of crops and all other products. Persons engaged in the cultivation of animals or the cultivation of the culture of the land. Herdsmen. Milkmen. Fowls. Fishermen. Agriculturists. Others.	Merchants and other wholesale dealers. Warehousemen. Money-changers. Bankers. Brokers. Shipping and forwarding agents. Carriage and carting agents. All retail dealers of every description. Cobblers. Barbers. Tailors and cutters. Dyer. Generally all workers in metal, stone or wood. Potters. Basket-makers. Basket-workers. Basket-makers. Painters. Carriers.	All persons engaged in industries in which machinery is employed. Mechanics. Bricklayers. Carpenters. Blacksmiths. Collar-makers. Tanners. Weavers. Washers. Cabinet-makers. Furniture-makers. Builders. Factory hands. Weaver. Dyer. Generally all workers in metal, stone or wood. Potters. Basket-makers. Basket-workers. Basket-makers. Painters. Carriers.	Beggars. Pandits. Labourers. Other agricultural labourers. School-children. Monks. Snake-charmers. Astrologers.		