

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL

OF

JAILS

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS,

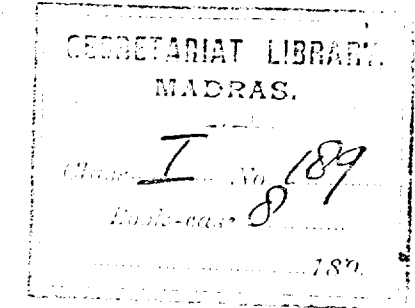
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1859-60.

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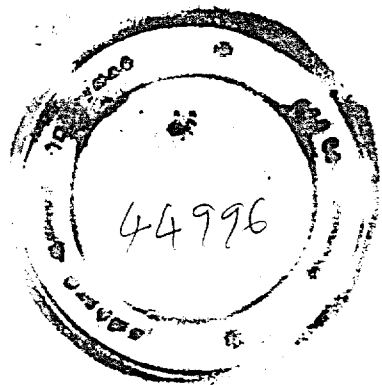


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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, to T. PYCROFT, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

SIR,

Submitting Report.

1. I have now the honor to forward a Report on the Prisons of this Presidency, for the year 1859-60.

Cause of delay in preparing Report.

2. The late date, 7th February 1861, at which I receive the report of the sanitary condition of the Prisons, prevents my preparing my report at an earlier period.

Progress delayed by the financial difficulties.

3. In the stagnation, consequent on the financial difficulties of the country, I can have little progress to report. I had already received the sanction of our Government and the approval of the Home Government to a scheme which, it is true, involved an immediate outlay; but which would not only have introduced as perfect a system of prison discipline as the country would admit of, but would also have allowed of a material saving in my annual expenditure and the utilizing of the labor of convicts, without prejudice to their discipline. I still anxiously look forward to being permitted to carry out the scheme I had on most mature consideration suggested, and which I am assured is founded on the only basis on which a satisfactory reformation of our Prison system can be based.

Referring to tabular Statements for details.

4. In this report, I shall be as brief as possible, leaving the tabular statements to convey all ordinary detailed information.

Introduction of Police Guards.

5. The most important event of the year in connection with the Jails, is the introduction of the new Police in guarding the jails; this was effected during the period under review, or subsequent to it, in the jails at Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chittoor, Vellore, Chingleput, Guindy, Cuddalore, Combaconum, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, Coimbatore, Utakamund, Mangalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Honore; and, I have every reason to believe that its introduction has been of much service, not only from the greater efficiency of the force, but from the check on the Prison officers, as introducing a distinction between the maintenance of discipline and the actual guarding, which latter duty had been often divided, together with its responsibilities, between the jail peons and the military. This distinction between the guards and warders will be of great value when, by the construction of new jails, the system I proposed is fairly introduced. In my instructions to Officers in charge of prisons guarded by the Police (Circular, No. 70, see Appendix), the distinction of duties is clearly defined; it will be seen that I have there extended the system of maistries, selected from the prisoners, and wherever the selection has been judiciously made, I have reason to be satisfied with the results.

The effect of the new Police system, as manifested at Chittoor.

6. While speaking of the new Police, I may be permitted to mention one remarkable fact which I noticed when visiting the Chittoor jail last December; not only had the number of prisoners in confinement greatly increased, as I anticipated (see my first report "Prison accommodation") but instead of consisting of a miserable lot of aged and decrepit scape-goats as I suspect, to whom the prison-fare was luxury, were fine able-bodied men who were, as far as physical strength, capable of committing any amount of robbery.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULARS.

Statement (A) of persons in confinement for Debt, during the official year 1859-60.

List (B) of Escapes, during the official year 1859-60.

Statement (C) of Repairs, &c., sanctioned for works under 500 Rupees in the several Jails, during the year 1859-60.

General Abstract (D) of Convicts, for the year 1859-60.

Do. (E) of Prisoners, for the year 1859-60.

Statement (F) showing the mode of employment of Prisoners liable to labor, and the value of their labor for the year 1859-60.

Abstract Statement (G) of Expenses incurred in the several Jails in Fasli 1269, or from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Letter from the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, No. 17.

Abstract Return of Sick of the Prisoners in the Jail, for the year 1859-60.

the force was first introduced, and in which, if I may judge from appearances, it seems very well organized.

Reduction of Establishment, in consequence of the guarding by the Police; probable further reduction. Comparative cost of the old and new systems of guarding.

7. There is one point to which it is necessary to refer in connection with the introduction of the new Police to the guarding of the jails; I have under the present system of labor, beyond the jail walls, been unable to arrange for any reduction in, what was designated, the fixed establishment. Want of arrangement in the original construction of most of the buildings, necessitates the employment of a larger number of warders in the jail than should be required, and the absence of any provision for the duty of Goomastah or writer in most of our jails obliges the employment of at least one warder as such. At labor, I have not thought it desirable to apportion the warders in smaller number than as one to thirty-six prisoners; the whole of the former fixed establishment are thus employed in directing the labor of the convicts, and in maintaining discipline and regulating the interior economy of the jail: though I hope to reduce the number, I have no expectation of greatly reducing the cost of the Jail Establishment, until secure and properly arranged buildings are provided, and the prisoners are restricted to the courts of the jail.

8. The proportion of guards has, since the introduction of the new Police, been restricted to one to six convicts, instead of one to four, which was the proportion allowed of "extra guards" to gangs employed beyond the jail walls; the proportion of Officers is, I think, rather more under the new system and in some instances is excessive; but under any circumstances the actual cost of guarding and directing at labor is about the same as it was before; and I have nothing to set off against the cost of guarding the jail, but the pay and expenses of the military guard which had, already, in many of the jails, been dispensed with; when proper jails are provided, the saving to Government from this source alone will more than pay the interest on the outlay.

Proposed Prisons.

9. The necessity for new jails having been admitted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, I venture to suggest that, if a commencement is made at those stations where the cost of building is now least, the outlay will produce a return that will prevent the cost being any burden on the finances of the country.

Suggestion for immediate application.

10. I would suggest that for the present the outer walls, work-sheds and partition walls should be built, and the prisoners be lodged in the work-sheds; but, I would propose nothing in the shape of a temporary expedient to be hereafter removed.

11. I will not reiterate what I have already reported on the state of most of our jail buildings, but do the best I can with them, limiting the outlay on them to what may be necessary; the suspense necessarily retards the introduction of many improvements in the system, which the present crowded buildings and confined enclosures do not permit.

Unhealthy Jails.

12. The heavy cost of maintaining prisoners in health in several unhealthy jails, was noticed by H. M. Secretary of State, in his comments on the Government review of my last report; I shall not therefore again dwell on this subject.

Cost of Jails.

13. The expenses of the Jails for the year have been Rupees 3,67,061-9-3½, on an average of 6,274 prisoners, or at the rate of Rupees 58-8-0 per head. In 1857-58 it was Rupees 3,37,287-12-0 for 5,700 prisoners, or at the rate of Rupees 59-2-9 per head per annum. The cost of diet has varied from Rupees 19-13-4 per head in our most Northern jails, to Rupees 46-12-6; at Coimbatore, the average cost has been at the rate of Rupees 27-13-9 for all the prisons. In clothing and bedding, the average per head has been Rupees 1-15-3. The purchase and repair of tools,

chiefly for repair of public roads, has cost Rupees 4,984-15-2. The permanent establishments of the Jails has cost Rupees 58,548-0-0; while for extra guards, a charge mainly attributable to the employment of prisoners outside the jail walls, the charge has been Rupees 87,789. It is from this last item that I mainly look for compensation in building new prisons.

Escapes, notes on.

14. During the year, forty-one prisoners escaped, exclusive of those who having escaped were retaken or killed in the pursuit; of these prisoners, twenty-seven have been retaken.

15. In regard to the escape of two prisoners on the 16th May from Salem, I must remark that, contrary to rule, a party of seventeen convicts, nearly all of whom had been recently sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, for heinous offences, had been sent out to work on the roads under four peons; that in further breach of the rules, this party had been subdivided, three men being left at one place, while fourteen went to a distance to dig gravel, one of the three peons with these fourteen men allowed himself to be disarmed, a second threw away his arms and ran away, the third went for assistance; the Jailor and others succeeded in recapturing twelve of the fourteen who escaped, several being wounded—one of those who got away has since been retaken.

16. A second escape from Salem was from the cook-room of the unfinished jail, to which a number of short-sentence prisoners had been removed; a third escape among the Salem prisoners was of one sentenced to six months' imprisonment, while working on the road. A fourth from the same station was of seven prisoners from a gang of twenty-one employed on the Yercaud ghaut. In this case, there had been a disregard of my repeated orders that such detached gangs should consist of prisoner, two-thirds of whose sentence had expired, which the Sub-Judge in charge subsequently acknowledged. The fifth case of escape at Salem does not require notice.

17. An escape of thirteen prisoners occurred at Tinnevely by the connivance of the Duffadar and three Peons who have been convicted and who are undergoing their sentences respectively of five and two years' imprisonment. Eleven of the escaped convicts were re-apprehended after three days.

18. At Nellore also, a gang of thirty-three prisoners effected their escape from jail on the eve of the transfer of the guarding to the Police; this escape was encouraged by the disaffected Peons; but, in the pursuit by the Police and others, twenty-three were retaken. The particulars of this escape have been already specially reported* on by me.

* Letter to Government, dated 25th May 1860, No. 219.

19. I have in all cases of escape directed the committal of the guards, when this has not been done by the Officers in charge, and in almost every case they have been convicted and sentenced.

Observance of rules in respect to employment of Prisoners in gangs.

20. There has been much laxity in respect of the rules prescribed for prisoners at labor, gangs being broken up for any trivial work that Officers in charge of jails thought it desirable to employ convicts on; this will be now checked by the Police officer's refusal to guard prisoners except on the terms prescribed, and Officers in charge of jails will no longer have it in their power to subdivide gangs.

Unreasonable demands for Convict labor.

21. I have (Circular No. 86), informed Officers in charge of jails, that although prisoners are allowed for the repair of roads about stations, yet the convenience of the residents is not to be indulged at the expense of discipline, and that it is not too much to expect of residents that they should themselves provide funds for such repairs, &c., as the prisoners cannot with propriety be employed on, instead of expecting that every trivial work requiring perhaps one or two laborers should be done by

Loss by employing Convict labor on the roads.

22. I have not dwelt on the return the public of labor on the roads from the labor of prisoners.

that it meets the cost of the extra guards, and I must say, that so far from the Government saving anything in not providing secure jails large enough for the employment of convicts within the walls, the whole cost would be covered in a very few years. Even, if the Government would now build only the outer-walls and work-sheds, to be temporarily used as wards, this would enable me to keep the prisoners at a much lower cost, and imprisonment would be enforced while the prisoners themselves would supply at least all the unskilled and manual labor needed in building the prisons.

Employment of Convicts at
Utakamund.

23. There is one work on which during the year, I believe, the Government have received the full value of the convicts' labors, I mean the excavation of the site for the new prison at Utakamund, including much heavy rock-cutting, some of the boulders containing each about 300 cubic yards of the hardest gneiss that I ever saw; their work both in excavating and boring rock has been superior to that of skilled laborers.

Manufactures.

24. In regard to manufactures, I have not found it practicable to extend these, without incurring heavy expenses for buildings; I was disappointed in my endeavour to rent the large cotton gin-house next the jail of Coimbatore, which would have made a valuable workshop. In gunnies, the high price of the raw material and the objections of the Commissariat to the article manufactured, precluded my pressing the manufacture with the certainty of a considerable outlay in sheds, &c.; I have, however, lately informed the Commissary-General that I will undertake to have his own materials made up at certain prices, if this arrangement will suit him. I have also informed a merchant at Cuddalore who proposed to purchase gunnies, that I would gladly sanction the necessary looms and the employment of the prisoners in weaving, if he could supply the raw material, the arrangement being facilitated by his offering the use of a building near the jail for the purpose.

Sickness and mortality. Re-
view of the Inspector General's report.

25. The mortality among all classes of prisoners during the year was 436, on an average strength of 5,541 prisoners, or on the aggregate of 12,767 individuals imprisoned, being nearly 2·4 in excess of the average for former years. This, however, is mainly attributable to an extraordinary mortality at Calicut, where no less than 119 out of 229 prisoners in jail, during the months of October and November, were carried off by cholera, then raging in the town and suburbs: the mortality among Combaconum prisoners either in the Zillah jail, or on transfer to Negapatam and Tranquebar, was very heavy, namely 47, on an average strength of 236 prisoners; at Masulipatam too the fatal "berri-berri" has again prevailed, and the deaths have increased to 28 on an average strength of 124 prisoners; at Bellary the mortality (20 in 432 prisoners) has increased to nearly double its usual average; and in this instance, I fear, overcrowding, as remarked by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, had much to do with the mortality.

Percentage of deaths to
average strength.
1844-1858-9.....3·2.
1859-60.....6·1.

26. The old Salem jail has destroyed about its usual number of victims, namely 45, on an average of 210 prisoners, in the year under review, which I am happy to say is its last. The Cuddalore returns are again above the average, while the character of the disease induces the fear that the jail itself is becoming unhealthy.

27. The jails of Guntoor (1·3), Nellore (3·2), Chittoor (3·2), Chingleput (3·9), Trichinopoly (3·2), Utakamund (3·02), and Mangalore (2·4), show very favorably; the mortality to average being as stated in parenthesis to each. I have not included Palghaut and Cannanore in this list; as in the first place, convicts in good health are selected for transfer to those stations; and in the second, unhealthy prisoners are returned to the Zillah jails.

28. In regard to the remarks of the Principal Inspector General, I would submit (Itchapoor p. 4); that in this case, I have called for a report from the Sudder Ameen in charge, and have insisted on the removal of the complaint of, and find that it no longer exists.

29.—(Masulipatam, p. 8.) The continuance of berri-berri as an endemic in this jail attracted my attention, and I have been in correspondence with the Officer in charge on the subject; causes as usual have been assigned for the prevalence of the disease which have been in existence while the jail was quite healthy. I have, however, so far given effect to the suggestions offered as to direct the drainage of the ground and filling of the tank, as far as can be conveniently done by convict labor, but I have declined to sanction expensive improvements, the value of which I very much doubted.

30.—(Chittoor, p. 14.) The vicinity of the privy to the Hospital, complained of by the Zillah Surgeon, is not, in my opinion, of much consequence; the privy is at some distance and is cleaned daily, whereas, it used to be the whole space next the town to the west of the jail, and was never cleaned. In regard to the female prisoners and debtors in this jail, I have lately directed a different arrangement for their accommodation; but the truth is, that the whole building is so overcrowded that immediate additional accommodation is needed, and I have already taken steps to secure this.

31.—(Combaconum, p. 17, c. 3.) In regard to the remark that deficiency of food had probably something to do with the mortality in the Combaconum jail, from which the cooks and the debtors who purchased food for themselves were comparatively exempt, I would suggest that out-door labor has been ascertained to be favourable to disease, and not as generally supposed to health in jails; that a dietary confessedly ample in other jails is not likely to be deficient at Combaconum; that as a rule, a very moderate diet and rest is more conducive to a state of health (freedom from disease), than a generous diet and labor with exposure. I have Dr. Mouat's experience in Bengal in support of this view, which I regard as important to the introduction of an improved system of discipline and to economy.

32. I have shown that, notwithstanding the resort to generous diet at Combaconum, the mortality of its prisoners has been 33 per cent. (though the mortality is entered as that of Negapatam where most of the deaths occurred).

33.—(Madura, p. 21.) I need only remark on the causes of disease in this jail that I have so often and so fully dwelt on these and the only practicable remedy, that it is needless to say more on the subject. A new jail has been determined on, and if the Government adopt my suggestion that the outer-walls and work-sheds of all proposed new jails shall be immediately built and used in that state, till funds are available for building the cells, &c.; the reproach of confining prisoners in unhealthy jails may be speedily got rid of at small cost and considerable profit.*

34. In regard to the remarks on the Salem jail, I am happy to be able to state that not a single death had occurred among prisoners confined in the new jail, up to the time I visited it last December, which was due to disease contracted in it.

35.—(P. 25.) The healthiness of the prisoners at Utakamund, noticed in my last report, has been continued during the year under review; I hope to find arrangements completed by the end of this year for reducing the expenses of this prison. The high price of labor on the Hills and the demand for it for works within the station will then, if accounts are fairly balanced, show a very favorable result.

36. In regard to the prison at Calicut, it has during the past year justified the remark I made in 1856, and which, I had hoped to find falsified by the result of subsequent experience, namely, that epidemics when once admitted into the jail, find encouragement to an extent unknown in any other prison; small-pox, which had carried off annually more prisoners in this jail than in all the other prisons put together, was guarded against both by the separation of the prisoners committed, who usually introduced it, and by the removal to a distance of all cases; but, in its stead, cholera has raged during the autumn of the year under review, with a virulence unknown even in the old Salem prison, no fewer than 185 prisoners or more than one-half were attacked, and of these 119 died within one month. Every precaution was taken, but nevertheless the mortality from this and other causes amounted to above 41 per cent.

* Since this was written, the following note on this jail was recorded by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Southern Division:—

"In connection with my report already forwarded on the Madura jail, I beg leave to add prominently one fact, namely, that the average annual mortality of that jail for the last twenty years has been nearly 12 per cent., that is, it has been 11·7, so that the prisoners have been annually more than decimated, and that it is folly to sentence men to long imprisonment there, such as for periods of fourteen years, inasmuch as in 8½ years they die out; which is proved by this fact, for 8½ times 12 make 102, or more strictly, 8½ times 11·7 make 99·45."

37. I think 10,000 Rupees might be got for this prison, and the high ground near the hill and house lately purchased for the troops would, I suppose, be as healthy a locality as the hill on which the prison at Tellicherry stands.

38.—(P. 29.) I will see what can be done to remedy the inconvenience spoken of at Tellicherry.

39.—(P. 32.) The prisoners at Honawar are supposed to have worked during the last monsoon to the prejudice of their health, and to this is attributed the slight increase to the mortality ordinary (this year 3.06 per cent.); I am not, however, aware that the prisoners have been less exposed in former years, and should not be inclined to adopt this view.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
20th April 1861.

CIRCULAR, No. 67.

The Inspector General of Jails has been inconvenienced by the omission of many Officers in charge of Jails to supply information of the average daily strength of prisoners in jail, which should be appended to the statement of sick and casualties furnished by Medical officers; he requests that this information may in future be accurately supplied.

2. In some instances an arbitrary number is entered, as the average of prisoners in jail.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
3rd February 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS,
For their information and guidance.

CIRCULAR, No. 68.

The Inspector General of Jails receives several petitions in the various languages of the Presidency, which he has often no means of getting translated, except by referring them to the Officers in charge of Offices in the District from which they are sent; he has already left it optional with persons wishing to address him to present their petitions through the Officer in charge of the Jail, who will forward the same in translation, or to send English letters on the subject. He requests Officers in charge of Jails again to notify by a translation of this Circular, that the Inspector General of Jails cannot undertake to reply to letters addressed to him direct in the native languages.

2. Orders furnished to accompany appeals should be in English.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
6th February 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS,
For their information and guidance.

CIRCULAR, No. 69.

The Officers in charge of Jails are requested to forward a receipt for all articles furnished from the Inspector General of Jails' stores during the last three years, and further to state what has been paid for, and the date of payment.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
10th February 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS.

CIRCULAR, No. 70.

The Inspector General of Jails has received from the Chief Commissioner of Mofussil Police an intimation that he anticipates being able shortly to undertake the guarding of the jails and prisoners in the stations of the Kistna District, the District of North Canara, and the several Districts in the Southern and Centre Divisions.

2. Mr. Robinson considers that the rules issued for the several duties of the Jail establishment at Chittoor have worked well. A copy of those rules is now enclosed for the information of all Officers in charge of Jails, and for the guidance of such as may have to transfer their extra guards presently to the Officers of the Mofussil Police Department.

3. All Officers in charge of Jails are requested to offer every facility to the Police Superintendents, and to encourage men not selected for the duty of Warders to enlist in the Police force, to which the guarding of Jails will be transferred.

4. Whenever Mr. Robinson may depute an Officer to make arrangements for introducing the Police system into a District, the extra Peons should be encouraged to attend drill and qualify themselves for the office of Constable.

5. The Inspector General of Jails sanctions the withdrawal of working parties at three o'clock, to enable the guards to attend drill, whenever a notice is received from the Chief Commissioner that he is prepared to commence the system.

6. When parties of Convicts are withdrawn at 3 P.M., they will, except during the two hottest months, work continuously without the mid-day rest.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
11th February 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS.

The Inspector General of Police having intimated his readiness to take on himself the guarding of the jail and of prisoners at labor, I have the honor to request that you will now in communication with him and with the local Superintendent, carry out the arrangement directed in my note* on your jail, communicated in January last.

The Jailer, assisted by the permanent Jail establishment, will be responsible for the discipline of the jail, and its interior economy, and for carrying out the orders of the Officer in charge, in respect of gangs at labor.

The duties of the Police guard are confined to the safe custody of the prison and prisoners.

The Officer in charge of the Jail will not give any instruction to the Police, on duty; he will take care that his arrangements are such as may best facilitate the effectual guarding of the prisoners; he will maintain free intercourse with the local Police Superintendent, and caution the Jailer and his subordinates against interference.

The Jail establishment will now consist of the Jailer, Deputy Jailer, Head Warder and Warders, and for the present will continue of the strength and on the salary established.

* A proportion of the present guard selected from both the permanent and extra establishments will be told off for duty as Jail warders, on such salary, as the Government may hereafter determine; the remainder of the guard will be transferred to the Superintendent of the District Police, subject of course to removal or retention at his pleasure; they will no longer be borne on the Jail returns.

Maistries will be selected from the best conducted convicts, one-third at least of whose term has expired in the proportion of one to twelve working prisoners, and to them will be entrusted the maintenance of order and discipline, among their respective gangs, both in ward and at labour.

For the present, the Maistries may receive the indulgence of double condiment, they will receive 1½ yards of cloth for the head, in lieu of the cumbly-hood, and will be furnished with a brass-badge to be worn on the arm.

The duty of the Police guard will not extend to interference in the discipline of the jail; their duty will be laid down by their own Officer, who will of course be in communication with the Officer in charge of the Jail.

The Warders will be Prison officers, and be wholly under the control of the Jailer and Officer in charge of the prison; one Warder will accompany every gang of prisoners at labor, and will be responsible for the discipline of, and for the fulfilment of

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

CIRCULAR, No. 71.

The Inspector General of Jails has lately had before him a requisition by a Medical officer for the transfer to another jail, on account of health of a State prisoner, without any mention of the nature of his complaint or of the urgency of the case; on reference, it appeared, that the prisoner was aged and epileptic, and at the time the application was made, imbecile and lithargic, and that the only thing that seemed to rouse him was the mention of the station to which it was proposed to remove him, and "where it appears he had a son."

2. The Inspector would beg the attention of all Officers in charge of jails and of Medical officers attending jails to the importance of making full and free statements in all such cases, disclosing any circumstances of which they may be aware which might influence the Inspector or the Government in deciding on an application.

3. In the case of Convict's sentenced to banishment, it should be distinctly stated, when transfer is proposed, whither the prisoner had been banished; and proposals for transfer to the place from which the prisoner had been banished should ordinarily be avoided, and when made, should be accompanied by a statement of the urgency of the case, the term of sentence, and of the expired portion of it.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
25th February 1860,

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

CIRCULAR, No. 72.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS.

SIR,—With the view to my affording the information in the Administration Report for the year 1859-60, due on the 1st May, I have the honor to request that you will immediately after your Pay Abstracts for April are sent in, forward to me information on the points which appear in the enclosed Statement in anticipation of your ordinary returns.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
14th April 1860

[illegible]

CIRCULAR, No. 73.

The Inspector General of Jails has the honor to circulate to Officers in charge of Jails, Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works, under date the 17th April 1860, No. 249, relative to the employment of Convicts by Executive officers.

Read the following letters:—

From the Inspector General of Jails,

States that it is desirable that any Officer proposing to employ convict labor should first ascertain from the Officer in charge of the Jail or through the Chief Engineer himself, whether convict labor is available for any work, and encloses various Circulars and Extracts of his Proceedings relative to the discipline and the employment of convicts.

Here enter No. 97, dated, 2th March 1860.

States that in consequence of correspondence between the Session Judge in charge of the Jail at Nellore and the District Engineer, relative to the employment of convict labor on several works, on which it appears Captain Mullins assumed convict labor would be available, he thinks it will be well to prevent all future discussions of the kind that Executive officers should before assuming that such labor is available, obtain the written consent of the Officer in charge of the Jail, to the employment of convicts.

Here enter No. 122, dated 19th March 1860.

2. Resolved, also that the following Rules which have been framed in accordance with the wishes of the Inspector General of Jails, be communicated to all District Engineers, the Civil Architect, Garrison Engineer, and the Executive Engineers at Bangalore and Wellington, for their information and future guidance.

3. Whenever a District Engineer or the Executive officer or Agent in charge of a range, may propose to employ convict labor on any work, the District Engineer shall first ascertain from the Officer in charge of the Jail, whether convict labor is available, and to what extent.

4. In making the application, the District Engineer will be particular in mentioning the locality where he proposes to employ the convicts, the nature of the work, and whether it is intended that they shall work in association with free laborers or not, this information being requisite to enable the Officer in charge of the Jail to decide what number of men can be made available.

5. If the Officer in charge of the Jail, either with reference to the number of convicts at his disposal, or from the nature of the work, should decline to comply with the requisition of the District Engineer, and the latter Officer should continue of opinion that the convicts may be properly and advantageously employed on the work, he shall refer the case to the Chief Engineer, who will either direct the submission of estimates with free labor only, or will communicate with the Inspector General of Jails on the matter.

6. In the employment of convicts, the Officer or subordinate of the Department Public Works, superintending the work, is prohibited from interfering with the Prison officers in any way that may afford them a pretext for neglecting the rules prescribed for maintaining discipline among convicts at labor. The responsibility of maintaining discipline and enforcing hard labor in accordance with Jail rules, rests with the Prison authorities; while the members of the Department Public Works, will confine themselves to pointing out the work required, and the method of executing it, the Jail authorities regulating the tasks and the arrangement of workmen.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS.

No. 11,898.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, under date 18th April 1860.

Read letter from the Acting Principal Commissary of Ordnance, No. 1,283, dated 12th April 1860. Inquires whether it is the Inspector General's wish that a further supply of ammunition for Colt's Revolvers shall be procured from the Commissariat to meet demands.

Resolved to inform the Acting Principal Commissary of Ordnance that there appears no necessity for indenting for the ammunition in question on the Commissariat Department. The Inspector General approves of the suggestion, of sporting gunpowder in outstation Arsenals being made available to issue to Session Judges, when required for making up ammunition for the Revolvers in use in jails.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) ALEX. STEWART, Captain,

*Acting Asst. to the Inspector General of
Ordnance and Magazines.*

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS, FOR INFORMATION.

CIRCULAR, No. 74.

1. The Inspector General of Jails directs that the practice of admitting persons to Hospitals, within the precincts of the jail, with the view of their receiving medicines or advice, or with any other excuse, be immediately discontinued.

2. The Civil Dispensary is, the Inspector believes, the proper place for dispensing medicines; when from unavoidable necessity, medicine is required from the Jail Hospital for out-patients, the applicant is not to be allowed to pass the outer-gateway of the jail enclosure; any prescription or order will be conveyed to the Hospital by one of the Jail Warders.

(Signed) J. ROHDE.

Inspector General of Jails.

UTAKAMUND,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
25th May 1860,

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF ZILLAH JAILS,

*For information and guidance, and for communication
to the Medical Officer.*

CIRCULAR, No. 75.

1. The Inspector General of Jails does not require the statement hitherto rendered quarterly, that money was not realized by convict labor in any jail. It is sufficient that a statement should be rendered at the close of the official year of the results of any manufactures, and the sums realized therefrom or from other sources.

2. Sums realized by sale of bran, paddy-husk, conjee-water, &c. should be deducted from the cost of food, and not as in some jails, be credited as earnings of the prisoners.

3. The annual statement of profits and loss on manufactures will include all necessary information

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

UTAKAMUND,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
28th May 1860.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS,

For information and guidance.

Statement of the results of the	Manufactory in the Jail of	During the year 18	Value of raw material on hand on 1st day 18		Paid for raw material during the year		Repairs, replacing of tools or machinery, and repair of buildings		Total cost exclusive of Prisoners' diet, &c.		Value of manufactured goods on hand on 30th April 18		Value of manufactured goods produced during the year		Total of columns 5 and 6 on sale during the year		Sales to private persons		To Government establishments		Used in prison		Total of columns 8, 9 and 10. Receipts		Value of goods unsold, and on hand on 30th April 18		Value of raw material on hand		Total of columns 11, 12 and 13.		Balance in favor of manufactory after deducting costs as per column 14.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.

Individual day's labor of Prisoners employed at the work.....
 Individual do. of Peons.....
 Total cost of feeding and extra guarding.....
 Total earnings of each Prisoner without reference to cost of feeding and extra guarding.....
 Total loss on each Prisoner after deducting cost of feeding and extra guard.....

CIRCULAR, No. 76.

1. The Inspector General of Jails directs that the outer gate of all Jails be kept closed, excepting when it is requisite to open it for the ingress or egress of any person or persons authorized to pass: he further desires that the gates or doors of separate enclosures in the Jails be in like manner kept closed.

2. Inspection openings two inches in diameter covered on the outside with a small plate swinging on a pin on the outside, like the covering of a key-hole in a door, should be formed in all interior doors which have not bars whether of yards or wards.

3. In all cases the Arms must be kept outside the closed gateway of the Jails, whenever the construction of the Jail precludes this, the Inspector will be prepared to sanction the necessary alteration in the Building.

4. In those Jails which have a double gateway, the guard room should open into the intermediate space; the inner gate should in this case be kept closed.

5. Whenever the new Police guard the Jail, their guard room will be outside the gate which shuts in the Prisoners: but the Warders may continue in the ward-room inside the same, if such arrangement is convenient.

UTAKAMUND,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
25th June 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

To ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS.

CIRCULAR, No. 77.

1. Under an arrangement with the Chief Engineer, the Inspector General of Prisons requests Officers who may have occasion to call on District Engineers for aid in repairing or altering Prison buildings, to obtain the countersignature of the District Engineer to the Plans and Estimates and to forward the same to the Inspector General of Prisons with any further information in respect of the proposed work that may be necessary. If the amount of the Estimate, exclusive of the value of convict labor, does not exceed 500 Rupees, the countersignature of the Inspector General of Prisons will be sufficient authority for proceeding with the work. If the proposed outlay exceed 500 Rupees, the countersignature of the Inspector General of Prisons will be necessary to the submission of the Estimate for sanction.

2. Whenever an Officer in charge of a Prison proposes any alteration or addition to a building, he should, ordinarily, before calling on the District Engineer for a Plan and Estimate, report to the Inspector General of Prisons the object he has in view, and the alteration or addition he proposes; also, whether it is proposed to employ convict labor on the work and to what extent, and whether the aid of the Department Public Works is desirable; this will prevent needless calls on the District Engineers, and the time of their subordinates being occupied in preparing Estimates for work which may not meet the Inspector's views.

3. It is not intended that Officers in Charge of Prisons should abstain from consulting the Officers of the Department Public Works in regard to any proposed alteration, but that demands shall not be made on their time for Plans and Estimates unnecessarily.

4. Whenever repairs are proposed, in the course of which the building might be materially improved at small additional cost, it will be desirable to suggest such improvement at the time. Instances of this occur when, in a low building, the roof requires renewing, in which case it may often be desirable to raise the walls with gables and ventilators in them, instead of merely replacing the roof.

5. Whenever repairs or alterations are proposed in reference to which the Inspector's Circular dated Bellary, September 1855 is applicable, it is desirable that the attention of the Officers designing the alterations be called to the remarks it contains as applicable to Prison buildings.

See Appendix to the Inspector's Report for 1855-56.

UTAKAMUND,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS.

24th September 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

To ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS,

CIRCULAR, No. 78.

In the case of Prisoners transferred under C. O. F. U., 27th August 1841, on Medical Certificate to other Jails, the sentence to which the Prisoner is subject, and its date, should in future be stated under the name and in the same column.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
28th September 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

CIRCULAR, No. 79.

1. The Inspector General of Prisons notices a want of attention on the part of several Officers to economy in dieting the Prisoners; not only is the more expensive grain issued, but the quantity exceeds that of the ordinary diet tables.

2. Attention is requested to the Rule regulating the rates of diet, published by the Inspector General, in which the ordinary rate of 65 Rupees weight of Rice, 75 Rupees weight of Cholum or 60 of Ragi or Cumboo prescribed by the F. U. was made the maximum rate, and any excess over this was made chargeable as extra diet specially ordered by the Medical Officer and to be passed only on his Certificates.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
1st October 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

CIRCULAR, No. 80.

The Inspector General of Jails with reference to several Indents for Stationery required in Jail Hospitals, requests that the same may be purchased as required and charged in the Jail contingent bills.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
4th October 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF PRISONS,
with reference to Order of Government, No. 1263, 25th August 1860.

CIRCULAR, No. 81.

To

The
SIR,

1. With the view to uniformity in the accounts of all Jails, I have the honor to forward forms of monthly accounts which I must beg you to have filled up according to the following instructions:—

2. It is not intended that minute details shall appear on the face of either accounts; separate forms have already been furnished for diet, and when thought necessary separate accounts of the cost of any article may be shown on a separate voucher.

3. My wish is that the total cost of any article be shown—thus, suppose 40 pieces of Punjum cloth are purchased at Madapolldiam for 280 Rupees and the cost of conveyance to the Jail is 10 Rupees, the cost of the whole will be Rupees 290 or 7-4-0 for each cloth of 72 cubits, or 9 Annas 8 Pice for a male prisoner's cloth of six cubits; so with Cumblies or Mats the average price delivered at the Jail should be stated. In like manner the cost of leg leathers should be quoted as that of the pair made up, and there will be no entries of oil for currying the leather, &c., shown separately.

4. I have been obliged to adopt the English Imperial Quart, as the measure for oil, as I cannot understand the numerous denominations of measures sent in. The Maund of oil will measure about 10 Quarts. The English Quart contains nearly 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of water; there will therefore be no difficulty in ascertaining the quantity used in quarts instead of stating it in all kinds of weights and measures.

5. The number of lamps should be stated as the actual number of lights furnished daily, not that number multiplied by 30 or 31.

6. In the statement of Batta to released prisoners, it will be sufficient to state the number of prisoners, the rates and total sum; thus: paid to four prisoners @ 8/-2/-3/-1/8—7 Rupees.

7. Under the head of sundries, every separate item of expenditure not included in special headings should be entered.

UTAKAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
17th October 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

STATION.

Abstract of the Contingent Bill for

18 .

Authority under which the Charge is incurred.	Description of Charges.	Amount audited in previous Month.		Amount to be audited in this Month.			
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
	Fixed Establishment ...						
	CONTINGENT BILL.						
C. O. F. U. 22nd May, 1837...	Extra Establishment ...						
See: XXXII. Reg. X. of 1816.	Batta paid to discharged Prisoners ...						
See: XXXI. Reg. X. of 1816.	Diet of Prisoners ...						
Jail Rules (clothing) ...	Clothing and Bedding ...						
Circular, Inspector General of Prisons No. 22, 19th May, 1856 ...	Lighting ...						
C. O. F. U. 8th October, 1821.	Repairs of Buildings ...						
	Purchase and repair of chains, fetters, tools and implements ...						
	Furniture purchased or repaired ...						
	Stationery ...						
	Executions ...						
	Sundries ...						
Order of Government of India... Inspt. Genl. of Prisons, sanction 186....	Gratuities to discharged Peons.						
E. M. C. 14th Sept. 1855, No. 656.	Batta to Prisoners' children..						
	Rewards paid for the re-apprehension of escaped Convicts ...						
	Supplied Hospital on Medical requisition (exclusive of articles of diet) ...						
I do hereby Certify that the charges included in this Bill have been <i>bona fide</i> incurred, and that they were considered absolutely necessary.		Total Rupees.....					

STATION.

Charges incurred for the Prison during the Month of

186 .

Authority under which the charge is incurred.	Description of Charges.	Amount audited in previous Month.		Amount to be audited in this Month.		Increase.		Cause of Increase.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
	FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.								
C. O. F. U., 22d May, 1837.	CONTINGENT BILL. EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.								
Sec. XXXII Reg. X, 1816.	BATTA PAID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS. Paid Prisoners on discharge at various rates.								
Sec. XXXI, Reg. X, 1816.	DIET OF PRISONERS. Cost of Rations as per Account..... Cost of Extra of sick rations, extra diet, &c., on the requisition of the Medical Officer as per Account...								
Jail Rules, (clothing.)	CLOTHING AND BEDDING. Cloths of 4 Cubits for Males @.. Do. 7 do. Females @.. Leg leathers, pairs @.. Mats @.. Cumblies @..								
Circular, Insp. Genl. of Prisons, No. 22 (19th May, 1856.)	LIGHTING. Quarts of oil for lamps during the Month ...								
C. O. F. U., 8th Octr. 1821.	REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS. Paid for of Lime for whitewashing.....								

CIRCULAR No. 83.

Officers in charge of Prisons will, in those Districts in which the New Police have taken charge make applications direct to the Superintendents of Police for guards over prisoners transferred from one station to another. The Superintendents will, under such instructions as they may receive from the Inspector General of Police, guard the convicts in transit and carry out the duty formerly prescribed in the case of "Transportation and Transfer of Prisoners."

UTAKAMUND,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,

29th October 1860.

To ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

CIRCULAR No. 82.

The Inspector General of Jails has reason to believe that persons are often admitted within the precincts of the Jail without authority; he now directs that no person, other than Officers of the Jail, or the Magistrates or Superintendents of Police, the Zillah Surgeon or persons in their Company be admitted within the precincts of any Jail, unless under a pass signed by the Officer in charge.

2. Jailors are prohibited from issuing passes, either general or special.

3. The Inspector General of Police will be requested to issue such instructions as he may deem fit in furtherance of the above order.

4. Where Military guards are still employed the Officers in command will of course have the entry and may pass in any person in their company.

UTAKAMUND,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,

17th October 1860

To ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

A.
General Statement showing the number of persons in confinement for Debt, the nature of Debt, and the period during which they have been in confinement on account of it, in the several Jails under the Presidency of Fort Saint George from the 1st May 1859, to the 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	NATURE OF DEBT.	Number in confinement.	The amount for which responsible.			For less than 3 months.	For more than 3 and less than 6 months.	For more than 6 and less than 9 months.	For more than 9 and less than 12 months.	For more than 1 year and less than 1 year and a half.	For more than 1 year and a half and less than 2 years.	For more than 2 years and less than 3 years.	For more than 3 years.	Number of Persons for debt.			
			Rs.	A.	P.									For more than 10 & under 20 Rupees.	For more than 20 & under 50 Rupees.	For more than 50 & under 100 Rupees.	For more than 100 Rupees.
Chennai...	For private Debts	4	163	13	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Chennai...	do.	5	151	15	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	1	...
Vizagapatam	do.	10	270	0	0	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	...
Rajahmundry	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Magistrate	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	For private Debts	25	1,778	13	2½	22	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	8	2	7
Guntur	do.	2	407	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	do.	28	9,657	2	5	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	19
Kurnool	do.	19	10,105	13	7	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	9
Cuddapah	do.	7	324	12	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1
Bellary	do.	12	2,405	11	2	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	2	4
Chittoor	do.	12	2,461	6	11	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Arcot	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	For private Debts	2	109	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Guindy	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	For arrears of Revenue	1	75	8	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
do.	For private Debts	5	1,083	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Combaconum	do.	76	25,231	2	5	54	16	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	12	21	42
Negapatam	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	For private Debts	20	4,744	9	7	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	8
Madura	do.	78	15,454	8	2	54	17	6	1	...	...	...	...	11	13	15	39
Paumben	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timnevelly	For private Debts	2	712	4	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
do. Magistrate	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	For private Debts	12	965	11	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	4
Oosoor	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	For private Debts	96	9,111	10	0	87	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	16	33	19	28
Ootacamund	do.	37	4,486	0	6	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	7	20
Paulghat	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coehin	For private Debts	4	610	0	0	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Calicut	do.	38	2,794	3	11	30	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	13	9	8
Tellicherry	do.	41	3,634	2	0	31	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	11	10	6	14
Cannanore	do.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	For arrears of Rent	36	1,932	5	1	29	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	17	2
do.	For private Debts	111	21,465	10	9	90	12	4	1	2	1	...	...	15	26	21	49
Honore	For arrears of Rent	3	205	11	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
do.	For private Debts	84	12,039	14	4½	77	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	23	14	31
Sirey	do.	30	4,845	0	3	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	9	11
Total.....		800	1,18,230	7	3	654	107	20	11	5	2	1	...	109	202	173	314

J. ROHDE, Inspector General of Jails

B.

List of Escapes during the official year 1859-60.

JAIL.	DATE.	NAME.	OFFENCE.	SENTENCE AND DATE.	PARTICULARS OF ESCAPE AND RE-APPREHENSION.
Salem	16th May 1859	Ramen...	Gang robbery...	14 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 25th November 1858...	Effectuated their escape whilst working in a channel at Kitchepollicia in the suburbs of the town of Salem; one of these (Ramen) was re-apprehended on the 23rd June 1859.
Do.	16th do.	Soobbaroyen	Gang robbery by open violence...	7 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 8th November 1858...	Effectuated his escape by scaling the wall—re-apprehended on the 25th October 1859.
Mangalore	5th do.	Rama	Robbery and murder	Under trial...	Effectuated his escape by climbing the wall—re-apprehended on the 25th October 1859.
Kurnool	23rd June	Goorobasanah...	House-breaking & theft.	5 years' imprisonment, 15th April 1859.	Effectuated his escape from the ground set apart as a necessary.
Timnevelly	11th July	Alagoo...	Theft and bad character.	1 year's imprisonment and to furnish two securities in 25 Rupees each, and in default, further imprisonment of 1 year, 21st June 1859...	Effectuated his escape while at work at the Cutcherry in a small gang—re-apprehended the same day.
Coimbatore	14th do.	Nully	...	...	Effectuated his escape from the Kondanaickenputty Jail, while loitering about the cook-room, on the 16th July 1859—re-apprehended on the 17th instant.
Salem	16th do.	Cavary	Theft	2 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 6th September 1858...	Re-apprehended on the 20th instant.
Honore	19th do.	Mulloo	...	1 year's imprisonment...	Effectuated their escape with the connivance of a Duffadar and three Peons, for which they have been convicted on strong presumptive evidence—eleven of the prisoners recaptured.
Timnevelly	28th do.	Seevagooro	Gang robbery by open violence...	14 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, and to receive 70 lashes, 29th January 1855...	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	20th do.	Caroppaswamy	Highway robbery with wounding and attempt at rescue	7 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 19th October 1858...	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	29th do.	Vunnien	Do.	Do.	Missed on locking up at night.
	29th do.	Ramalinga Reddy	Do.	Do.	Effectuated his escape while working on the road.
	29th do.	Ramen	Do.	Do.	Effectuated his escape while working on the road.
	29th do.	Valavunthan	Do.	Do.	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	29th do.	Seevanandy	Do.	Do.	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	29th do.	Sungum	Do.	Do.	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	29th do.	Ondythaven	Robbery by open violence	Do. 18th May 1859.	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	29th do.	Veerabudren and three others	Do.	Do.	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
Paumben	31st do.	Sungely	Robbery with violence...	7 years' imprisonment	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
Kondanaickenputty (Salem.)	13th Aug.	Peromagounden	House-breaking with theft...	6 months' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 2nd August 1859...	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
Salem	21st Oct.	Moothaam	Gang robbery...	3 months' imprisonment, with hard labor in irons, 24th January 1859...	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	21st do.	Poojawry	Highway robbery...	3 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 23rd December 1858...	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	21st do.	Moonien	Gang robbery...	Do.	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	21st do.	Gopaulgaum	Highway robbery...	5 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 23rd December 1858...	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	21st do.	Cavary	Theft	1 year's imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 27th October 1858	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
	21st do.	Corakamen and one re-taken	Gang robbery...	4 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 27th October 1858...	Effectuated their escape while working on the Ghaut, leading to the Shevaroy Hills.
Trichinopoly	23rd Nov.	Paramoothen	Do.	14 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 17th November 1843...	Missed while employed in demolishing the old Fort walls.
			Escape...	2 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 1st May 1849.	Effectuated his escape while at work at the Huzur Cutcherry garden.
			Escape and administration...	To produce two securities of Rupees 15 each, or in default to be imprisoned in Jail for 6 months...	Effectuated his escape while at work.
Chittoor	9th Jan. 1860.	Nagadoo (security prisoner)	...	...	Effectuated his escape from a quarrying party—re-apprehended.
Mangalore	30th do.	Appana Shetti	Severe wounding with theft	7 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons and 100 lashes, 9th January 1860...	Effectuated his escape while allowed to go out to the back of the Jail—re-apprehended next day.
Salem	19th Feb.	Not given	...	One month's imprisonment, 11th February 1860...	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
Nellore	15th April	Yekari Chennadu	Gang robbery...	7 years' imprisonment, 24th September 1858	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Mekala Nagadu	Highway robbery...	10 years' imprisonment, 7th August 1857...	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Camineni Condadu	Do.	7 years' imprisonment, 12th April 1859.	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Ankadu	Do. with wounding...	10 years' imprisonment, 9th June 1857.	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Maunpati Paladu	House-breaking with theft	7 years' imprisonment, 9th January 1858...	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Kuba	Highway robbery with wounding	10 years' imprisonment, 9th June 1857.	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Pasuputeti Pakira	Highway robbery...	10 years' imprisonment, 7th August 1857...	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Akula Gangadasari	Do.	Do.	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Pagadatota Venkatadasarigadu	Robbery by open violence with torture	14 years' imprisonment, 27th May 1856.	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.
	15th do.	Giddalur Nagireddi and twenty-three others	Do.	Do.	Effectuated their escape by an outbreak—twenty-three re-apprehended. The Peons guarding appear to have become lax in their duty from discontentment, owing to the transfer of the duty of guarding the convicts and Jail, from their body to the new Police force.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

Statement of Repairs, &c., prospectively sanctioned for work under Rs. 500 in the several Jails, by the Inspector General of Jails, during the official year 1859-60, ordered by Extract Minutes of Consultation, para. 3, 22nd May 1855, No. 380.

Station.	Nature of Work.	Amount sanctioned.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Cuddayah.	Repairing the Paper manufactory	33	13	0
do.	Repairs to the Paper factory	30	0	0
do.	Providing stone urinals for sleeping wards in the Jail.	100	0	0
Honore.	Thatching the jail, &c.	201	9	2
do.	Thatching the jail, &c.	182	12	4
Tinnevelly.	Erecting the Jailor's house	500	0	0
do.	Repairing and lengthening a shed in the jail.	168	0	8
Chingleput	Reconstructing the roof of the old loom house	382	10	2
do.	Constructing newly a terraced wall and verandah.	497	15	8
do.	Repairs executed to the Carpenter's and Ironsmith's workshops	52	3	5
Nellore	Improving jail-hospital cook-room	55	0	0
do.	Constructing a drain.	30	0	0
do.	Improving the jail-hospital privy.	255	0	0
do.	Constructing 14 doors for sleeping wards	476	0	0
do.	Constructing doors and windows for old jail	455	0	0
Guindy	Improving the Jailor's quarters	270	0	0
do.	Constructing a cook-room for Jailor	127	0	0
do.	do. for Prisoners	478	0	0
do.	Flooring to the jail	500	0	0
Vellore	Repairs to the jail	43	3	6
Sirey	Repairing the roof of the jail cook-room	13	4	1
Paumben	Corrugated iron roofing to the new buildings in the jail	70	0	0
do.	Erection of cook-houses.	387	8	0
Ootacamund	Purchase and hire of empty casks for the jail	44	0	0
Vizagapatam.	Repairing the European ward.	210	0	0
do.	Repairing the present cooking-shed.	189	12	0
do.	Extending the cooking-shed	310	4	0
Cuddalore.	Executing minor repairs	50	0	0
Guntoor.	Repairing the Jailor's house	49	0	0
Coimbatore	Purchase of planks for a new privy.	31	4	0
do.	Purchase of timber for building a work-shed to the jail	300	0	0
do.	Completing the new necessary	50	0	0
do.	Altering and repairing the cells for females	450	0	0
Madura	Demolishing and re-building the east wall of the jail-hospital, with the understanding that the actual cost be reduced as much as possible by convict labor	499	15	11
Mangalore.	Repairs to the roof of a building used as a small-pox ward	25	9	4
Kurnool.	Pointing the walls of the jail with chunam.	111	0	0
Chittoor	Coping tops of 11 pillars with broken bottles to the jail palisades	6	3	0
do.	Strengthening and renewing palisades	196	2	6
do.	Improving Store and Office rooms	30	0	0
do.	Strengthening 4 gable windows of jail cells	34	6	9
do.	Repairing iron bolts of the gates	9	0	0
do.	Strengthening 19 windows of jail-hospital.	19	0	0
do.	Fastenings to 13 doors of hospital	6	8	0
do.	Repairing cook-room and dead-house doors.	10	0	0
do.	Screen to privy at the hospital for the sick.	22	9	9
do.	Shifting tiles and repairing the roof of the female wards	29	5	2
do.	Shifting the files of the Paper factory	12	12	7
do.	Erection of Jailor's house	406	4	0
Total.		8,352	1	0

D.

General Abstract of Convicts prepared from the Returns furnished by the several Officers in charge of Jails under the Madras Presidency of Fort Saint George from the 1st May 1859 to the 30th April 1860

STATIONS.	No. of convicts in Jail on the 1st May 1859.	No. admitted in the 12 months including those received from other Jails.	No. released in 12 months including those escaped, hanged, died and transferred to other Jails.	No. in Jail on the 30th April 1860.	Sentenced for.					No. of convicts whose sentences will expire within the year.	No. of convicts whose sentences will expire within 3 years.	Sentenced to hard labor and employed on		Sentenced to ordinary imprisonment without labor.	In solitary imprisonment.			Confined in default of security to be furnished.		Prisoners confined for reasons of State, by order of Government.	Date of imprisonment of State Prisoners.
					Life.	Above 14 years.	10 to 14 years.	7 to 10 years.	Under 7 years.			Roads and Public works.	Manufactures and domestic works in the jail.		Sentenced for.			For 1 year & under.	Above 1 year.		
															18 months to 2 years.	1 year.	6 months.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Itchaporo	28	110	101	37	...	...	1	5	31	20	4	34	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	3rd May 1856.
Chicacole	133	82	78	137	2	...	22	51	62	21	51	136	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	3	
Vizagapatam	136	88	95	129	2	...	14	45	68	35	15	98	31	...	...	...	1	4	...	1st May 1856 and 7th August 1856.	
Rajahmundry	160	188	216	132	...	...	14	2	116	65	27	115	15	2	...	...	1	8	3		
do. Magistrate	10	27	9	28	...	...	...	3	25	...	28	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	30th April 1856.	
Masulipatam	148	74	130	92	3	6	11	14	58	40	17	57	33	2	...	...	3	2	...		
Guntoor	141	104	101	144	6	6	34	14	84	34	22	133	8	3	...	...	...	2	...	5th May 1856 and 6th Feb. 1860.	
Nellore	285	93	133	245	2	60	30	54	99	56	12	205	40	...	...	...	...	8	5		
Kurnool	99	191	192	98	1	...	15	16	66	39	26	70	28	...	...	...	...	4	5	1st May 1856 and 12th Dec. 1858.	
Cuddapah	291	88	151	228	2	98	2	71	55	64	47	172	54	2	...	...	...	22	20		
Bellary	493	566	681	378	7	1	94	131	145	121	82	356	22	...	...	...	...	15	...	14th May 1856.	
Chittoor	217	350	195	372	1	165	21	62	123	73	15	306	66	...	...	...	...	36	8		
Arco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28th November 1857. Abolished, January 1860.	
Vellore	179	21	20	180	...	2	127	42	9	20	50	158	22	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chingleput	267	177	174	270	1	16	105	70	78	49	64	179	91	...	...	...	...	1	4	7th February 1852.	
Guindy	102	...	35	67	...	...	48	10	9	16	28	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddalore	327	174	191	310	4	...	122	35	149	54	131	243	66	1	...	...	...	5	9	5th July 1851.	
Combaconum	99	226	226	99	...	16	...	7	76	40	31	42	51	6	...	...	...	8	2		
Negapatam	82	39	62	59	...	2	19	15	23	13	17	49	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16th October 1857.	
Mayaveram	43	22	28	37	...	...	5	...	32	17	8	30	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichinopoly	409	258	261	406	2	...	207	90	107	99	182	284	121	1	...	...	...	24	6	...	
Madura	144	113	150	107	3	20	7	9	68	45	24	90	11	6	...	...	...	5	...		
Paumben	215	42	42	215	...	2	50	39	124	...	...	165	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly	126	138	119	145	2	4	19	42	78	48	38	113	29	3	...	...	...	1	2		
do. Magistrate	24	17	17	24	...	...	...	...	24	13	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salem	193	250	271	172	3	5	45	8	111	40	39	139	30	3	...	...	...	13	1		
Oosoor	61	3	11	53	...	13	1	25	14	6	10	46	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	276	259	303	232	2	...	105	49	76	49	23	191	41	...	...	...	...	30	3		
Ootacamund	33	125	30	128	...	6	4	38	80	10	20	98	30	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Paulghat	78	55	52	81	...	...	22	11	48	20	38	73	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cochin	25	22	22	25	...	...	5	4	16	24	1	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Calicut	370	288	351	307	11	7	89	82	118	72	143	288	12	7	...	...	...	13	6		
Tellicherry	85	162	172	75	...	1	17	6	51	40	10	59	13	3	...	...	...	30	3	...	
Cannanore	80	20	20	80	...	...	31	20	29	16	36	68	12	...	...	...	6	1	...		
Mangalore	123	125	73	175	1	54	8	83	29	32	77	146	27	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	
Honore	140	106	97	149	3	14	19	49	64	45	93	133	16	...	...	...	...	2	15		
Sirey	17	35	45	7	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	5,639	4,638	4,854	5,423	58	498	1,313	1,203	2,351	1,243	1,420	4,400	978	45	...	6	6	241	100		34

(Signed) J. ROIDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

General Abstract of Prisoners prepared from the Returns furnished by the several Officers in charge of Jails under the Presidency of Fort St. George from the 1st May 1859 to the 30th April 1860.

Jails.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12		13			14	
	The number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing as calculated by the Inspector General of Jails.		Total number of prisoners		Total number of debtors or persons confined under Regulation II. of 1822.		Number of prisoners sentenced by the Magistrate and Criminal Courts.		Number of prisoners sentenced by the Sessions Court or Foujdare Adalat.		Number of untried prisoners		Number of prisoners above 17 years of age.		Number of prisoners under 17 years of age.		Greatest number of prisoners at one time.		Number of prisoners who have been before committed to Jail.				Prisoners employed.		Prisoners not employed.		Penalised for offences within the prison.			Cases of sickness and death.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four & more.	Hard labor.	Employment not being hard labor.	Prisoners not employed.	Whipping.	Reduction of diet.	Solitary confinement.	Cases of sickness in the year.	Greatest No. of sick at one time.	Deaths.		
Itchapore	44	41	5	...	...	23	3	12	1	6	1	41	5	...	...	46	2	...	...	34	2	10	...	...	...	4	8	2			
Chicacole	153	151	...	5	...	91	...	55	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	158	11	5	3	130	6	15	...	...	1	166	11	10			
Vizagapatam	120	127	6	...	...	127	3	...	3	...	...	127	6	...	...	143	...	5	...	98	31	4	5	1	24	170	27	13			
Rajahmundry	116	151	9	...	...	56	3	83	4	12	2	144	9	7	...	207	7	1	...	127	6	27	4	39	...	130	23	15			
Cocanada	8	28	...	...	...	18	...	10	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	10	18	...	...	...	...	10	2	...			
Masulipatam.	96	99	5	2	...	23	1	68	4	6	...	98	5	1	...	181	81	5	2	82	8	14	10	3	3	207	16	30			
do., Females	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
do., Debtors	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Guntoor	186	148	6	2	...	19	...	123	6	1	...	148	6	...	...	163	7	1	...	123	17	14	2	25	5	44	7	1			
Nellore	322	274	8	2	...	31	...	229	6	12	2	274	8	...	...	380	25	4	2	249	19	14	12	2	10	...	15	12			
Kurnool	95	125	9	17	2	41	2	60	4	7	1	121	8	4	1	114	...	3	1	51	56	27	5	...	1	143	23	9			
Cuddapah	194	352	5	8	...	45	1	222	4	77	...	352	5	...	...	382	16	4	3	167	89	101	6	...	3	371	18	15			
Bellary	231	426	11	10	2	54	2	337	6	25	1	422	11	4	...	544	...	3	5	370	23	44	3	...	...	218	30	29			
Chittoor	372	465	16	11	1	156	1	248	12	50	2	456	16	9	...	481	46	4	1	331	66	81	23	25	...	...	...	12			
Arcot *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Vellore	75	180	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	181	...	...	6	22	...	5,715	36	4			
Chingleput	178	283	10	2	...	22	2	245	8	14	...	277	10	6	...	331	19	10	2	261	6	23	3	...	...	226	31	15			
Gundly, Session Judge of Chingleput	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	67	...	...	6	71	5	...	228	16	5		
Cuddalore	377	310	6	6	...	49	1	271	4	14	1	338	6	2	...	400	13	2	...	231	68	39	5	...	...	345	17	26			
Combazonum	88	126	7	13	...	49	1	53	6	11	...	125	7	1	...	263	7	...	...	42	78	13	14	...	...	173	17	11			
Negapatam	84	59	...	...	...	2	...	57	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	95	5	1	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	101	11	34			
Mayavaram	45	37	...	...	...	14	...	23	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	60	...	2	...	37	...	...	3	...	1	96	14	1			
Trichinopoly	259	438	6	1	...	69	3	362	3	6	...	436	6	2	...	464	9	1	1	341	93	10	7	7	...	364	38	20			
Madura	173	132	5	14	...	38	1	69	4	11	...	125	5	7	...	293	11	3	1	96	11	36	...	...	...	260	17	6			
do. Joint Magistrate	...	215	...	...	...	8	...	207	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	251	5	1	...	215	...	...	7	15	...	...	678	38	14		
Timmevelly	102	147	5	2	...	41	1	102	4	2	...	145	5	2	...	200	16	3	1	122	10	20	11	11	...	196	20	13			
do. Magistrate	...	24	...	...	...	7	...	17	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	9	...		
do. No. 1 Prison	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
do. No. 2 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salem	134	179	...	12	...	33	3	143	7	15	1	201	11	2	...	275	...	26	...	159	24	31	40	40	...	479	30	46			
do. No. 3 do. or that called the Civil Court	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
do. Magistrate	60	53	...	...	...	2	...	51	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	57	50	3	...	53	...	...	2	...	...	...	117	18	...		
Coimbatore	228	270	14	9	2	78	1	176	10	7	1	268	13	2	1	386	8	6	2	191	74	19	...	4	...	494	38	23			
Ootacamund	...	165	5	37	2	10	...	117	3	1	...	164	5	1	...	103	1	1	...	119	9	42	9	8	1	216	18	2			
Paulghat, Malabar Joint Magistrate	61	81	...	...	...	10	...	71	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	81	...	...	1	...	...	126	12	2			
Cochin	50	25	...	...	...	18	...	7	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	39	4	2			
Calicut	230	332	5	...	...	63	1	258	4	11	...	330	5	2	...	467	10	2	4	224	55	58	48	3	3	650	67	153			
Tellicherry	130	120	3	8	...	52	2	53	1	7	...	119	3	1	...	144	12	3	2	75	30	18	...	...	...	212	22	4			
Cannanore, Supt. Mily. Police	32	80	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	80	Unknown	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	140	...		
Mangalore	217	194	2	10	...	24	...	155	2	5	...	193	2	1	...	228	2	4	1	148	18	30	29	173	4	221	8	5			
Honore	66	177	4	3	...	28	1	134	3	12	...	176	4	1	...	296	4	4	...	92	15	74	42	22	2	337	13	8			
Sircy	17	10	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...		
Total	4,559	6,145	163	177	9	1,307	33	4,349	109	312	12	6,089	161	55	2	7,497	367	107	41	15	4,762	838	768	304	471	63	12,774	724	542		

(Signed) J. ROHDE

To J. ROHDE, Esq.,

Inspector General of Jails.

Sir,

Under instructions from the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, I have the honor to forward herewith the Returns of Sickness and Mortality amongst the prisoners in the Jails of this Presidency, for the year 1859-60.

2. The General Abstract Return shows that the mortality, both to average and aggregate strength has been higher than the average of the preceding fifteen years, and even in excess of that of the year 1858-59, which was an unhealthy one. There has been also more than the average amount of sickness. The excess of mortality, however, is accounted for by a most virulent outbreak of cholera in the Calicut Jail in December 1859, which, in a few weeks destroyed 118 persons, or about one-third of the total number of prisoners. (It must be understood that the ratios of mortality to be hereafter alluded to refer only to the class of convicted prisoners.) As a rule jails which generally show a very high death-rate, as those in the Southern Division, have been healthier than usual.

3. In the present Report, the different jails will be noticed in the order laid down in Proceedings of Government, No. 1,681, of the 21st December last, Judicial Department.

ITCHAPORE.

4. The prisoners in this jail have enjoyed better health than usual. The district was free from epidemic disease. Two men died of "dropsy" during the year. The Khonds from the neighbouring hills are reported to be liable to beri-beri when in confinement, and it is stated by the Apothecary that they are accustomed to live on animal food, and to drink arrack when in their native country.

The change of diet probably has much to do with the disposition to that form of jail beri-beri, above noted, which, beyond doubt, arises from a cachectic state of the system and depression of the vital powers. No improvement appears to have been made in the drainage of the compound and privies, noted in the Report for 1858-59, as being very objectionable.

CHICACOLE.

5. The mortality has been somewhat higher than usual in this jail, but confined chiefly to old and sickly men, or persons from the Hill tracts, who, as noticed on former occasions, do not bear confinement in the low country. The jail was free from epidemic cholera.

VIZAGAPATAM.

6. Small-pox, very prevalent in the district during the hot season, attacked several of the prisoners in jail, and three men died of it. The town and district were free from cholera during the year. The mortality in this jail has been high, 6.0 per cent., or nearly double the average of former years. Dropsies and diseases of the bowels have caused the greatest number of deaths.

RAJAHMUNDY.

7. The alterations and additions to this jail alluded to in the Report for 1858-59 have been completed. Cholera and small-pox prevailed during the year, and the death-rate from all diseases was 8.7 per cent. to the average strength. This is a higher rate of mortality than has been usual in this jail. One-third of the fatal cases, however, resulted from epidemic cholera.

MASULIPATAM.

8. The prisoners incarcerated in this jail are generally healthy, but during the past year, there has been a very heavy sick list and great mortality, the latter chiefly from beri-beri, which appears to be endemic to this jail. The death-rate to average strength has been as high as 22.5 per cent. Beri-beri began to prevail in an epidemic form about the end of July 1859, and continued for two or three months.

Several prisoners were removed to Guntoor, and benefited considerably by the change. The causes of beri-beri and the exact nature of the disease are very obscure; but whatever they may be, it is well known that overcrowding in badly ventilated cells and deficiency of animal food exercise influences

judiciously in increasing the allowance of animal food to all the prisoners during the presence of the epidemic. The ventilation and drainage of this jail appear to require attention.

GUNTOOR.

9. The district has suffered much from drought during the year. Cholera and small-pox prevailed extensively in all directions, and caused a heavy mortality. The prisoners in jail, however, have been free from those diseases, and have enjoyed remarkably good health. The death-rate has been only 1·3 per cent., which is slightly below the average of the last fifteen years. The Medical Officer's report on the new description of privy is satisfactory. Nothing appears to have been done for the improvement of the "solitary cells," remarked upon in the Report for 1858-59.

NELLORE.

10. The sanitary condition of the jail at this station is reported to be good. During the past year, cholera and fever have prevailed in the district, and four deaths occurred from the former disease. Four men died from gun-shot wounds inflicted in an attempted escape on the 15th April. The prisoners generally have been healthy.

KURNOOL.

11. The health of the prisoners has been on the whole good in this jail, and the daily sick list comparatively small. The death-rate (which is about the average of the last ten years, 6·9 and 6·3 per cent. respectively), has been increased, consequent on a severe visitation of cholera at Kurnool, in May 1859, and to which several members of the European community, including the Civil Surgeon, fell victims. Out of a total of seven deaths in the jail, three resulted from cholera.

CUDDAPAH.

12. There has been a great improvement in the health of the prisoners during the past year. A portion of the improvement may be fairly attributed to the alterations which have been made in the jail, and a portion also doubtless to the comparative freedom from epidemic disease, which has obtained at Cuddapah during the period in question. The objectionable urinals complained of by the late Civil Surgeon, have been replaced by others made of solid stone. The cook-rooms, which obstructed the free circulation of air, have been removed, and a new privy constructed, from which the ordure is daily removed. During the latter part of the official year, the prisoners have enjoyed very good health. One man, it is observed, died from the effects of guinea-worm, an old and sickly prisoner. This is briefly noticed because, it very seldom occurs that this troublesome disease proves fatal. The death-rate has been 4·2 per cent., or about 3 per cent. less than the average of former years.

BELLARY.

13. The death-rate in this jail has been high, having reached 6·01 per cent., whereas the average of previous years has been only 3·2 per cent. At the beginning of the official year, cholera was prevailing amongst the prisoners, but no deaths appear in the returns from this cause. The prisoners suffered much from guinea-worm and phagedenic ulcers, the latter arising probably from a low onemic condition of the system, consequent on the debilitating effects of the cholera epidemic. Three new cells have been constructed during the year, for the reception of insane or troublesome prisoners, and cook-sheds have been added to the jail. Overcrowding has probably had something to do with the high death-rate during the past year.

CHITTOOR.

14. The jails in North Arcot, returns from which are furnished by the Civil Surgeon of Chittoor, include the gangs of prisoners employed at Arcot and Vellore. The health of the prisoners on the whole has been good, and the mortality below the average. The Civil Surgeon notices the objectionable proximity of the privy to the Jail Hospital, the emanations from which are at times very offensive; also the defective accommodation for female prisoners. These points would appear to require attention.

CHINGLEPUT.

15. The district generally has been free from cholera during the year. Small-pox prevailed to some extent in most of the taluqs, but the prisoners in jail were free from it. Their health generally has been good; the mortality 3·9 per cent. which is slightly in excess of the average. The practice of each man taking an earthen chatty into his cell at night for purposes of

arrangement which may be less objectionable on sanitary grounds, and which in other jails has been found to answer well.

CUDDALORE.

16. The district of South Arcot appears to have been tolerably exempt from epidemic disease during the past year.

The prisoners in jail have been free from cholera and small-pox; but still, the death-rate in the Cuddalore jail has been high, 6·6 per cent., which is above the average of the preceding fifteen years. The diseases were principally of the character alluded to in the Report for 1858-59, viz., diarrhœa, atrophy, and dropsy.

COMBACONUM.

17. Although there has been a slight improvement,* as regards the rate of mortality in the prisoners incarcerated in this jail, the percentage having declined from the average of 11·3 to 9·3, yet the loss of life appears to be still very heavy. The situation and construction of this jail are so bad, that no reasonable hope can be entertained of its ever being any thing but unhealthy, but with a smaller number of prisoners, and improvements in the ventilation, it may be a question whether the heavy loss of life above noticed might not to some extent be avoided.

Mr. Busteed, the Civil Surgeon, is of opinion, that there is no eligible site† for a new jail in the neighbourhood of Combaconum, and he questions the propriety of building one, in a district where there are so many fertile sources of disease, and the Principal Inspector General is disposed to concur in this view.

The principal diseases have been diarrhœa and atrophy, diseases which in former years have prevailed in this jail to a much more formidable extent than in the past year.

There is much difficulty in satisfactorily accounting for these diseases in our jails; one Officer attributing them to defective ventilation; another, to overcrowding; a third to improper diet; and a fourth, to a combination of these causes. At Combaconum during the past year, as noticed by Mr. Busteed, the civil debtors have been remarkably healthy. From a total of 76, only four have been admitted into Hospital, and no fatal cases occurred.

The men employed as cooks, and the women, have also enjoyed excellent health. The same fact has been observed in the Coimbatore Jail, where similar diseases are endemic. This additional observation goes far to show that the jail diet is deficient in some particulars, and that those who have the opportunity of providing their own food, although constantly exposed to the jail atmosphere, are better able to withstand the adverse influences bearing upon them, than the convicted prisoners who spend at the most twelve hours a day in the open air, and away from the locality of the jail.

Of the prisoners transferred from this jail to Negapatam, a large number died. Mr. Busteed is of opinion that the sanitary condition of the Negapatam Jail is worse than that of Combaconum, and the recent heavy mortality there, appears to bear out his views. The change to the Sea coast seems to be useless in prolonging life, unless the patients are sent away at an early period, after they begin to get out of condition and lose health.

NEGAPATAM.

18. The mortality amongst the prisoners in this jail during the past year has been excessive; out of an average strength of 74, and an aggregate strength of 82, thirty-four died, or 45·3 per cent. to the average strength. Most of the prisoners were men transferred from other jails, Combaconum, Mayaveram and Trichinopoly, on account of long standing or serious disease, and hence apparently, the large mortality. The benefit derivable from a removal to Negapatam, however, would seem to be of a very doubtful nature, judging by the results here shown.

MAYAVARAM.

19. The prisoners in this jail have been on the whole healthy. No epidemic occurred. The annual Report of the Medical Subordinate in charge calls for no particular remark.

TRICHINOPOLY.

20. The public health in Trichinopoly during the past year has been satisfactory. Rain has been plentiful, crops luxuriant, and labor in demand at high rates of wages. Epidemic cholera, usually an annual visitant of Trichinopoly, has been altogether absent, and not a single

Disease and mortality have been confined chiefly to those prisoners, who were either prematurely aged, or sickly previous to incarceration. The average death-rate in this jail is 6.08 per cent. In the past year it was only 3.2 per cent. In the Report for the year 1858-59, a similar decrease was observed, and it is hoped that the improved state of things may, with care and attention to sanitary requirements, become permanent.

MADURA.

21. In this district, as well as in most others of the Southern Division, the seasons have been favorable to agriculture, and a large amount of dry land was brought under cultivation. An epidemic fever, apparently similar in character to that which prevailed in Coimbatore and Madura in 1810, attacked a large number of the inhabitants, particularly those residing near the lower slopes of the hill ranges in the district. This epidemic was attributed, and doubtless with much justice to the great saturation from rain of the whole country during the previous monsoon, in November 1859, which was unusually heavy. Cholera attacked some few villages in April 1860, but it does not appear to have been at all general in the district.

The prisoners have been on the whole healthy, and the death-rate (7.8 per cent.) is lower than it has ever been before.

No cases of cholera occurred in the jail.

The following extract from the report of the Civil Surgeon, as bearing upon the health of the town of Madura is quoted here, as the state of things complained of, no doubt indirectly affects the health of prisoners, as well as of the inhabitants at large:—

“With regard to the sanitary condition of the town of Madura, I am sorry to say it is in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is true we have wide streets through the town, and considerable expense has been incurred by building deep drains of cut-stone on each side of the street to carry off the refuse matter of the town into the river; but the drains have never been levelled, so that in many places, and for considerable distances, they accumulate and retain large quantities 1 to 1½ foot deep of black fluid manure, the effete matter of the several houses along the sides of the street. In the greater number of these houses buffaloes, bullock, and other animals are constantly kept in addition to the human occupants; the drainage from each house passes through a hole in the wall into the street-drains, where it generally remains until the accumulation overcomes the inequalities in the bed of the drains.

“The most natural conclusion to form under the existing sanitary arrangements is, not that we should occasionally suffer from an epidemic of fever, small-pox, or cholera, but that our normal condition should be the constant existence of one or other of these forms of disease, and that, in a malignant form. In all large native towns so much of a Municipal Act should be extended, as to enforce each occupant of a house to be accountable for its cleanliness and sanitary condition.

“The town of Madura is particularly well supplied with wells, and if the drains were only properly levelled, sufficient water at an inconsiderable expense could be raised from these wells, either by manual labor, bullocks, or perhaps what would in the end be more economical, a small steam engine to flush and wash out the drains daily, and thus carry all the effete matter into the river, instead of being left stagnant in the town. I have no doubt, but that the health of the inhabitants and rate of mortality would be very much benefited by this or some similar arrangement.

“There are some ten or twelve scavengers with carts retained and paid, I believe, from the Pagoda funds, who are supposed to keep the town clean; they sweep off all the refuse on the wide streets, and occasionally take out the thicker part of the accumulation from the drains on to the side of the street, where it is left to dry for a day or perhaps two, so as to become more consistent to facilitate its being carried away in carts. At the time these drains are stirred up, the quantity of fetid gas evolved renders it quite sickening to pass by the place.

“The number at present of these sweepers and their appliances are quite inadequate to maintain the town in that clean condition, conducive to the health of its inhabitants.”

TINNEVELLY.

22. There has been an increase of sickness and mortality in this jail during the year, which the Medical Officer is inclined to attribute more to “the individual constitutions of the patients” than to any other cause. Some of the prisoners were admitted into jail in a very sickly condition. Bowel diseases have been most prevalent and fatal. The death-rate (average 4.06 per cent.) reached 7.5 per cent.

followed in this jail. It is hoped that the measures at present in progress will result in a permanent improvement.

SALEM.

23. The seasons have been very favorable in this district, and the public health has been much improved. Cholera and small-pox have been almost entirely absent. Much of the improvement in the town of Salem is attributed by the Civil Surgeon to the labors of the Municipal Association, and it is stated that the mortality amongst the residents is steadily diminishing, with the progress of drainage, ventilation, and general cleanliness. The prisoners in jail have had much better health than in the previous year; but still the death-rate is enormously high, and disproportioned to that of the surrounding community, viz., 21 per cent. A few men incarcerated in a portion of the new jail enjoyed good health for the latter part of the official year. It is much to be regretted that the whole building cannot be made available, and the old jail entirely given up.

COIMBATORE.

24. There has also been a satisfactory improvement in the health of the prisoners of this jail during the past year. The seasons have been healthy, and epidemic cholera altogether absent. The jail has been much less crowded, partly in consequence of a number of prisoners being transferred to Ootacamund. Iron urinals have been introduced into the cells, in the place of the objectionable earthen chatty. The average death-rate has been 6.8 per cent., or very little more than one-half of the average from the preceding fifteen years. Bowel affections and dropsies have been the most fatal diseases.

OOTACAMUND.

25. The prisoners transferred from the low country to this jail have on the whole been healthy; they appear to bear the change well, but those who are liable to bowel complaints, get worse on the Hills, and should not be chosen to proceed thither. Dr. Mackay notices a fatal case of cholera amongst the prisoners, as the only instance with which he is acquainted, where the disease originated at the station of Ootacamund.

PAULHIAT.

26. The small detachment of prisoners located in this Jail has been healthy. Two men died, and a few were sent into Coimbatore for further treatment. The Dresser in charge alludes to the use of new rice as a fertile source of diseases of the stomach and bowels. He also states that the quantity of condiments allowed is insufficient.

COCHIN.

27. A very severe and fatal epidemic of cholera prevailed in this town from July to December, but the prisoners in jail escaped it. Their health on the whole has been good.

Two deaths occurred during the year, neither, however, in any way attributable to the jail or confinement therein.

The arrangements for the removal of ordure, &c., appear to be still very defective and to require remedying.

CALICUT.

28. As stated in a former paragraph the average death-rate of the whole of the jails in this Presidency, has been augmented by an unprecedented fatal outbreak of cholera amongst the prisoners at Calicut.

Calicut Jail, as shown in previous reports, has always been a favorable spot for the development of epidemic diseases. Small-pox in former years prevailed in a very malignant form, but for the last two years, the jail has been quite free from this scourge. More attention has been paid to Vaccination of late years, and the lymph in use at the present time is reported to be very pure and active. These matters have no doubt had a favorable influence in warding off epidemics of small-pox.

Cholera, at varying periods, has been severe in this jail, and generally when the disease was raging amongst the population outside. The late outbreak began on the 9th October, between which period and 5th November, 185 men were attacked by the disease, and of those 119 died; that is, in the short period of one month, about one-third of the inmates fell victims to the malady. Independently of the large mortality from cholera the deaths have been numerous from dropsies and diseases of the bowels. The death-rate to average strength have reached 41.2 per cent.

The measures adopted by the local authorities on the recommendation of the Civil Surgeon, appear to have been very judicious, and such as were calculated to arrest the progress of the epidemic; but, notwithstanding all that was done, the number of seizures and the proportion of deaths amongst those attacked, shows (so virulent was the type) that the disease was scarcely, if at all influenced by treatment.

The jail is reported to be well ventilated, and in many respects superior in construction to other buildings of a similar nature. The drinking water is of good quality. The situation although low is stated by the Civil Surgeon to be 22 feet above the sea level. The densely populated neighbourhood is no doubt objectionable, and perhaps one of the sources of disease, but it is not clearly explained why the inmates of the jail should be liable to such severe epidemic visitations as experience tells us is the fact.

The diet table is sufficiently varied, and the prisoners would seem to enjoy a greater variety of food than in most other jails. Fish, fresh or salted, forms a portion of the rations.

TELLICHERRY.

29. The inhabitants of this jail entirely escaped the epidemic of cholera, which prevailed so generally amongst the native inhabitants along the Western Coast. Their general health has been good.

The Hospital privy is reported to be too close to the building, and difficult to keep clean. The arrangements alluded to in the Report for 1858-59* should, if possible, be introduced here.

* Paragraph 17.

CANNANORE.

30. The prisoners in this jail are for the most part, men transferred from Tellicherry. The death-rate amongst them for the past five years has been remarkably low, 2·8 per cent., and in the year under report only one man died (from old age and debility) out of an average strength of 80, or 1·2 per cent. Cannanore appears to have been free from cholera during the year.

MANGALORE.

31. Cholera and small-pox prevailed severely in the district during several months of the year. At the end of the official year 1858-59, some cholera cases remained under treatment in the Jail Hospital, and two were subsequently admitted. All these, however, recovered. A few mild cases of small-pox came under treatment. The health of the prisoners generally has been very good. The deaths only 2·4 per cent., or about one-third the usual average at this station.

HONORE.

32. The sickness and mortality has been heavier than usual in this jail, and the Medical Officer is of opinion that the labor of stone-cutting during the monsoon-time, by exposing the men to wind and rain, is injurious to the health of the prisoners.

A few are confined in the new jail, but the larger number still occupy the old building.

No epidemic disease has affected the prisoners. Cholera prevailed epidemically in North Canara, but the town of Honore preserved its singular immunity from the disease. Only two cases occurred in Honore Proper, and these were brought in from an infected village in the neighbourhood.

SIRCY.

33. The few prisoners at this station have been very healthy. No death occurred amongst them during the year.

34. The penal institutions at the Presidency may be here briefly noticed.

PENITENTIARY.

35. The twenty-four cells for European prisoners which were in course of erection at the time of the last annual report have since been completed, and the ventilation of all the cells has been improved. Water closets have been introduced for the upper cells, but on a most objectionable plan, as described by the Medical Officer Dr. Aitken, in his annual report, extract from which is here quoted:—

“ Two water closets, and two urinals have been set up as an experiment in one of the European wards, in the arrangement of which there is a most objectionable feature, viz., the discharge of the soil into a cesspool within a few feet of the north end of the ward, from which there is no outlet or vent for the escape of the contents, except by permeation through the brick lining into the ground. As might have been expected it is already full almost to overflowing. Although the closets have been only a short time in operation with a comparatively small number of prisoners in the cells of the range, their continued use of them, or even an ordinary thunder-shower would cause the pestiferous accumulation to overflow the yard in which the well is situated, to the serious risk of the health of the occupants of all the adjoining wards.”

“ The attention of the Commissioner of Police has been directed to the matter, and he concurs with me in the necessity for an immediate alteration of the plan. The advantages of the closets are otherwise so apparent, that were suitable provision made for the conveyance and discharge of the soil beyond the precincts of the jail, I am of opinion their introduction into the prison generally would be attended with the most salutary results to the health of the prisoners.”

The drainage of this Institution is very defective, and whenever epidemic cholera visits Madras, it is pretty sure to find some victims in the Penitentiary. Fortunately, during the year under review, the town has been singularly free from cholera, and no cases have occurred in the jail. Diseases of the stomach and bowels, venereal complaints, abscesses and ulcers have been common; many of the men being sickly previous to their imprisonment, and broken down in health, from the irregular habits which are usually associated with a criminal mode of life.

HER MAJESTY'S JAIL, BLACK TOWN.

36. The health of the inmates of this Institution has been very good. One man, a debtor, died during the year from paralysis associated with heart disease. The European prisoners formerly confined here are now lodged in the Penitentiary.

37. Appended hereto are tables, arranged somewhat differently from those usually given, showing the admissions and deaths from the principal diseases in the various classes of prisoners for the past year, with the percentages of Sickness and Mortality for that year, contrasted with the average of the preceding fifteen years. These tables occupy less space, and show at a glance the important facts with regard to each jail. A table showing the proportion of disease and death both to average and aggregate strength is also given, it being of importance to consider the death-rate, under all circumstances, in forming an opinion as to the comparative salubrity of the various jails.

38. The continued heavy death-rate in many of our jails, is still a subject demanding the serious consideration of Government. There has been an improvement in some instances, but it is doubtful how far this improvement is of a permanent character, and what portion of it is due to the general salubrity of the seasons for the period referred to.

Sentence of imprisonment, under present circumstances, often becomes unintentionally a sentence of death to the unfortunate individual concerned. It may, therefore, be a subject for the Legislature to consider how far the evils alluded to may be mitigated by summary or other descriptions of punishment than imprisonment, for ordinary offences.

39. There is no doubt that most of our jails are deficient in actual cubic space for the number of persons imprisoned, and that simply breathing air vitiated by the exhalations of a large number of human beings, has in process of time, a deteriorating influence upon health. The fact of prisoners spending many hours daily in the open air, away from the Jail, probably counteracts the tendency to disease in some measure, which, if the confinement were permanent, would be certain to ensue.

40. The defects in drainage and ventilation, and above all the old practice of each man taking a chatty with him into his cell at night for purposes of nature, have unquestionably been the source of much disease, and deterioration of health.

41. Still the civil debtors are subjected to the foregoing influences in common with the convicted felon and untried prisoner, and it is a proved fact that they do not suffer in the same proportion from disease.* Here then, at the very threshold of the inquiry, we are called upon to attempt an explanation of the comparative immunity of the class referred to.

The explanation is probably this, that procuring as they do the materials of their own diet, they select food which contains a larger proportion of nutriment, than the jail diet does, and that they are thus better able to withstand the deteriorating influences around them, than the body of men, whose diet is for the most part deficient in such principles. In illustration of the greater liability of the convicted prisoners to disease and death, it may be mentioned, in the late cholera outbreak at Calicut, already noticed, there was an average strength of 360 untried and convicted prisoners; of this number, 135 were seized with cholera, and 119 died. The average strength of civil debtors in the jail was 10—not one of whom got the disease, although according to the proportion before given five should have been attacked, and three ought to have died.

42. From what has been advanced then it may be concluded, that although improvements in ventilation and drainage, with additional cubic space, are subjects of the greatest importance, and calculated to lessen the death-rate of our Indian prisons, it is at the same time necessary to improve the dietary, giving an allowance of animal food, thrice weekly, as an integral portion of the diet, to enable the prisoners subjected to the jail atmosphere, the better to withstand its deleterious action, and to prevent that excessive waste of muscular and nervous tissues, which is so commonly found to prevail amongst the incarcerated, and which leads to diseases of debility, such as bowel complaints, dropsies, cholera and beri beri.

43. The quality of the grain issued to the prisoners, is a subject too of great importance. As a rule, the product of the neighbourhood should be used, in preference to an imported article, or in other words the grain to which the incarcerated have been accustomed when at liberty; but it is observed that "Cholum" is the staple food in some of the healthiest of our jails, as those at Guntoor, Bellary, and Kurnool.

There is no doubt that Cholum is a more nutritious grain than rice, and that its use, if there are no objections in an economical point of view, might be advantageously sanctioned in most jails in lieu of rice.

44. The report of the Medical Subordinate at Palghat contains a complaint that the grain issued was *new*, and that it disordered the digestive organs. It seems to be pretty well established, that new rice cannot be eaten for any length of time with impunity, and the precaution should be adopted of seeing that it is unexceptionable in this particular. The practice of issuing money allowance in lieu of condiments and meat, appears still to prevail in some of the jails. It is recommended that it be discontinued, and a due proportion of food given instead

45. The attention of the Medical profession in this country, has been specially directed of late, to the effects produced by eating new rice and various species of dhol. It has been shown by Mr. Irving, the Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, that a large proportion of the inhabitants of that District suffer from a form of paralysis of the lower extremities, which disease is popularly attributed to the use, as a staple article of food, of the *Lathyrus sativus*, an inferior description of dhol.

This subject derives considerable interest in connection with the large amount of sickness and mortality, which is known to occur amongst Madras Troops in Burmah, who live on the rice of the country and on dhol; the latter in some instances having been found to be adulterated with the inferior grain alluded to. The disease "beri beri," it is not improbable may be ultimately found to depend upon the use of food, either unwholesome in character or deficient in nitrogenous principles. It is essentially a disease of "rice eaters," as it appears in Burmah, and it is stated that the Bengal Native Troops, who lived chiefly upon *atah* when in Burmah, did not suffer at all from it.

46. The subject here adverted to is now under investigation by several of our Medical Officers. It is mentioned here, merely to illustrate the importance of a judicious scale of dietary, as affecting the sanitary condition of prisoners, as well as of persons who are not subjected to jail discipline, and all its concomitant circumstances.

47. The Principal Inspector General has lately received a communication from Mr. Davidson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Southern Division, pointing out that certain men fall into bad health from residence in jail, and that their only hope of recovery, humanly speaking, would be release from confinement. He states that the practice of releasing prisoners on account of disease is followed in British Jails, but that in India, it cannot be done without the special sanction of Government, which from unavoidable delays, is not obtainable in time to save the prisoner's life. He recommends, that prisoners undergoing sentence should be discharged when the Medical Officer certifies, that a longer period of confinement would be certainly fatal to life.

48. The question here raised is no doubt a very important one for the consideration of Government, but it scarcely comes within the province of the Medical Department, to make recommendations which would, unless very conscientiously carried out, open the door for much abuse. It is doubtless a hard case that a man should be brought to death's door, or actually die in consequence of his imprisonment for a comparatively venial offence, and the fact, that such cases do not unfrequently occur, may perhaps induce Government to lay down some general rule on the subject, which would be consistent with the dictates of humanity, and meet the ends of justice. The Principal Inspector General contents himself with thus bringing it prominently to your notice.

49. The practice of weighing all prisoners on admission, and subsequently at stated periods, has been found very useful in indicating those who are beginning to suffer from the effects of confinement. Whenever it is found that prisoners begin steadily to lose flesh and weight, Mr. Davidson recommends, that they should be placed in the best ventilated cells, where precautions should be adopted to give them ample cubic space, and that animal food should be at once issued to such men as a part of their rations. This suggestion accords entirely with the Principal Inspector General's views, and he would be glad to see it acted upon in all the Presidency Jails.

1859-60.—Abstract Return of Sick of the Prisoners in the Jails.

Average numerical strength.	DISEASES.																	Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
	Fevers.	Small pox.	Eruptive fevers.	Other diseases of eruptive fevers.	Diseases of the lungs.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the stomach and bowels.	Diseases of the brain.	Epidemic cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections.	Veneral affections and diseases of the genital organs.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Punished.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the skin.		
Remained, 30th April 1859...	29	4	3	3	3	45	9	30	20	24	8	41	14	2	4	11	57	307	299
Admitted since.....	1,798	31	88	174	14	1,533	87	228	305	351	148	1,149	470	549	98	306	552	7,881	
Discharged.....	1,780	30	90	152	13	1,416	71	120	219	357	145	1,134	462	540	98	310	480	7,417	
Died.....	20	4	...	22	4	127	20	138	93	5	...	9	3	...	2	1	71	519	
Remaining, 30th April 1860..	27	1	1	3	...	35	5	..	13	13	11	47	19	11	2	6	58	252	

General Results of Sick of the Prisoners in the Jails, for 1859-60.

	Per cent.
Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners.....	122.1
Do. of deaths to the number of prisoners.....	8.04
Do. of deaths to the number of prisoners, excluding deaths from epidemic cholera...	5.9
Do. of deaths to the total sick treated.....	6.3
Do. of deaths to the total sick treated, excluding epidemic cholera.....	4.6
Average daily number of sick for the year to numerical strength.....	4.6

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 30th January 1861.

Abstract Return of Sick of the gangs of Convicts employed on the roads at a distance from Jails.

Average numerical strength.	DISEASES.																	Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
	Fevers.	Small pox.	Eruptive fevers.	Other diseases of eruptive fevers.	Diseases of the lungs.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the stomach and bowels.	Diseases of the brain.	Epidemic cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections.	Veneral affections and diseases of the genital organs.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Punished.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the skin.		
Remained, 30th April 1859....	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	20	39
Admitted since.....	283	..	10	26	..	126	24	..	8	102	5	280	135	11	28	17	41	1,006	
Discharged.....	284	..	10	23	..	126	23	1	6	100	4	280	133	11	28	15	34	1,078	
Died.....	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	
Remaining, 30th April 1860.....	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	5	3	..	..	2	2	22	

General Results of Sick of the gangs of Convicts employed on the roads at a distance from Jails for 1859-60.

	Per cent.
Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners.....	319.5
Do. of deaths to the number of prisoners.....	4.6
Do. of deaths to the number of prisoners, excluding deaths from epidemic cholera.....	4.6
Do. of deaths to the total sick treated.....	1.4
Do. of deaths to the total sick treated, excluding epidemic cholera.....	1.4
Average daily number of sick for the year to numerical strength.....	11.3

By order,
(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,

Secretary to the Principal Inspector General,
Medical Department.

REMARKS *by the Inspector General of Jails on the Report of the Inspector General, Medical Department, relating to Sickness and Mortality in Jails during 1859-60.*

Paragraph 4. Itchapore.

STRENGTH 27.

Deaths.—Dropsy 2

It was proposed to move the Jail to Chetterpore.

Do. 5. Chicacole.

STRENGTH 155.

Deaths.—Fever 1
Stomach 3
Cholera 1
Dropsies 3
&c. 1
—
9
—

Do. 6. Vizagapatam.

STRENGTH 164.

Deaths.—Small-pox 3
Lungs 1
Stomach 4
Dropsies 3
Abscess 1
—
12
—

Do. 7. Rajahmundry.

STRENGTH 162.

Deaths.—Fever 1
Stomach... .. 3
Brain... .. 1
Cholera 5
Dropsies 3
Abscess 1
&c. 1
—
15
—

Do. 8. Masulipatam.

The ventilation is pretty good; the drainage over sand. I doubt either being causes of disease. No crowding, only 135 in Jail.

Do. 9. Guntoor.

The average strength is 155, the deaths 2. This is not 1·3 per cent., but 1·5.

Bance's estimate!

There are no solitary cells.

Do. 10. Nellore.

STRENGTH 322.

Deaths.—Fever 1
Lungs 1
Stomach 1
Brain 1
Cholera 4
Wounds... .. 2

Paragraph 11. Kurnool.

STRENGTH 114.

Deaths.—Cholera 3
Stomach 5
Fever 1

STRENGTH 360.

Deaths.—Fever 1
Stomach... .. 1
Dropsies 1
Wounds 2
&c. 5
—
10
2
—
Disease 8
—

Do. 12. Cuddapah.

Do. 13. Bellary.

Average 470.
Recoveries from Cholera, 17 of 17.

Do. 14. Chittoor and Vellore.

Average 542. Deaths... .. 17.
Quarterly Returns of Vellore and Chittoor.

Do. 15. Chingleput.

Average 292
Deaths... .. 12
—

Lungs... .. 4
Bowels 5
Fever... .. 1
Brain 1
&c. 1
—
12
—

Do. 17. Combaconum.

Report for the Quarter.

This improvement is owing to the mortality being included in the Negapatam Returns.

The Jail is tainted. All convicts will be transferred to the new Zillah station of Tanjore, and the old prison used only as a Jail.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Report from the Inspector General of Jails.

(Here enter 20th April 1861.)

ORDER THEREON, 9th July 1861, No. 881.

The Inspector General of Jails submits his Report for the official year 1859-60, and with it, that of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, on the sanitary state of the Jails in the Madras Presidency for the same period.

2. The total number of prisoners in the several Jails at the end of the year reported on was 6,308, viz :—

Convicted by the Foujdari Adawlut, Session and Subordinate Courts and Magistracy.	5,423
Confined in default of furnishing Security...	341
State Prisoners...	34
Untried Prisoners...	324
Confined for debt or revenue default...	186

3. From Statement A. it seems that 800 persons were in confinement for debt or in a few cases in default of payment of revenue in the course of the year 1859-60. Of these only 39 had been in confinement for periods in excess of six months, and 654 had been for periods below three months. The number of prisoners so confined at the beginning, and at the end of the year under report, should be stated in future returns.

4. Statement D. is headed "General Abstract of Convicts," but it also includes persons confined in default of furnishing security, and State prisoners. Columns 15, 16, 17 are headed "In solitary imprisonment, sentenced for 18 months to 1 year—1 year—6 months." It is not of course to be understood that the persons included in these columns are to be kept in solitary confinement for 12 or 18 months continuously. What was probably meant was that they had been sentenced to imprisonment for those terms, with solitary confinement at intervals during their periods of imprisonment, but this should have been explained in the heading.

5. Statement E, column 2 "Total number of prisoners." This would seem to be total number as it stood on the 30th April 1860 or at the close of the year reported on—but if so, it should have been so stated.

6. Mr. Rohde reports that the most important event of the year in connection with the Jails was the introduction of the new Police for guarding them. This, it is stated, is of much service. Further the result of the new system of Police generally has been to bring into Jail a different set of prisoners from those who have hitherto been its inmates, stout able bodied men "who as far as physical power went were quite capable of committing any amount of robbery." The introduction of the new Police has not however had the effect of diminishing the actual cost of guarding the prisoners and directing their labor, which is said to be much the same as before, the only set off against it being the pay and expenses of the Military guard, which in many of the Jails had already been dispensed with.

7. The Inspector states that he has no expectation of greatly reducing the cost of the Jail Establishment until secure and properly arranged buildings are provided, and the prisoners are restricted to the Courts of the Jail. He suggests (para. 9) that if a commencement of constructing new Jails is made at those stations where the cost of building is now least, the outlay will produce a return that will prevent the cost being any burden on the finances of the country. He proposes that for the present the outer walls, work-sheds and partition walls should be built, and the prisoners be lodged in the work-sheds, but he would recommend nothing in the shape of a temporary expedient to be hereafter removed.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to communicate this part of Mr. Rohde's report to the Public Works Department for consideration there. The Chief Engineer will report after reference to the Inspector General in what manner his plan could be carried out at two of the stations where Jails are most required, say Madura and Coimbatore—what would be the cost of a Jail of such size as may be needed at those places, allowing for the aid of convict labor, and the value of the materials of the present Jails, and within what time it could be built.

9. The Government would also wish Mr. Rohde to consider whether there are not some disused forts in parts of the country which might be fitted up for prisons at small cost. Thus the fort at Dindigul is believed to have spacious ranges of barracks and bombproofs. It should be explained whether this could not be adapted to prison purposes and the expense of a new Jail at Madura be thereby in a great degree saved.

10. The mortality has been heavy, 436 on an average strength of 5,541 prisoners, above 8 per cent. or nearly 2·4 per cent. in excess of the average in former years. This is mainly attributable to a serious outbreak of Cholera in the Calicut Jail in October and November 1859. There was also heavy mortality among the Combaconum prisoners, and those in the Masulipatam, Bellary and Salem (old) Jail. This last Jail has since been abandoned, and the prisoners transferred to the new prison.

11. The Government observe that this Report is dated the 20th April 1861 or a year after the close of the year which it reviews. The delay is ascribed to the late date, 7th February, at which the report on the sanitary condition of the prisons was received from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department. There seems no reason whatsoever why the Medical Officers in charge of Jails should not send in their reports to the Principal Inspector General in the course of the first month of the year following that which has to be reported on, and when these have been received, but a short time need be occupied in the Office of Principal Inspector General in putting them together and preparing the tables. One Statement however or the "General return of the sick of the prisoners in the Jails under the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the year" is very voluminous and has probably tended in a great degree to retard the submission of this and previous reports. It does not seem to Government to be of use commensurate with the time and labor spent in its compilation, and may be omitted for the future.

12. In their late review of the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1859-60 the Government have adverted to the time and exertion wasted in the sending in of two Reports to Government every year, one for incorporation with the General Administration Report and one furnished late in the year of a more elaborate character, and have requested that for the future one Report only be sent in or that for the Administration Report, and that it may be made sufficiently full to answer all purposes. The Inspector General of Jails is requested to follow the same course.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.



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