M.R. O. 1—89,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 638 Press ~~Mis.~~

51-53

Dated 9—2—1929.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

638

Read the following letters.

No. 51. From the Inspector General of Jails.

(Dated 24th November 1858.*)

No. 52. From ANDW. N. MAGRATH, Esq., Director General, Medical Department; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 30th September 1858, No. 182.

With reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation, Judicial Department, No. 1281, Judicial Department, No. 612, 8th May 1858. of date 18th Instant, and adverting to Extract Minutes of Consultation marginally noted, relative to the report and return of sickness and mortality in the Jails throughout the Presidency, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that on receipt of the orders of Government on the 15th May last, the returns of sickness amongst the prisoners for the calendar year 1857, were well nigh completion, they were therefore completed and submitted to the Inspector of Prisons, along with the report for the calendar year. Meanwhile steps were taken to meet the wishes of Government, and a supplemental return was framed for the months of January, February, March and April of the current year, and instructions were given to the Department to forward in future returns and reports, for the official instead of the calendar year from 1st May of the current year.

2. It may be necessary to explain that to have carried out the wishes of Government at the particular period of the year the order was received, would have occasioned not only the loss of the labour already bestowed upon the returns in their then advanced state, but it would have been requisite to have obtained additional hands to reframe the returns, and other periodical returns were just becoming due, and of course must be finished by a set time; with the aid of new hands unaccustomed to statistical work the Jail returns could not have been reframed under a period of at least three months, beyond the date the present returns were forwarded, for it would have been requisite in the first place to make out in this Office an annual return for each Jail from the twelve monthly returns, a work of no easy performance, I trust therefore with this explanation that Government may be pleased to receive the return and report for the past year as already prepared, and also of those for the Penitentiary, which I beg to re-submit with a supplemental return for the 4 months of the present year.

Return of Sick of the convicted Prisoners in the Penitentiary for 4 months from January to April 1858.

	Diseases.																										
	Fevers.	Eruptive 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.	Venereal affections and diseases of the genital organs.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Punished.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the skin.	Other diseases.	Total.	Average total strength.	Average daily number of sick.
Remained 31st Decr. 1857.	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	202	10
Admitted since	9	...	2	2	...	10	...	25	...	2	14	5	3	...	2	2	7	83		
Discharged	11	...	2	1	...	13	...	13	...	1	11	4	3	...	1	2	6	68		
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13		
Remaining 30th April 1858	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	10		

By Order,

(Signed) A. LORIMER,
Secretary to the Director General,
Medical Department.

Office of Director General,
Medical Dept., Fort Saint George,
30th September 1859.

* Printed separately.

From ANDW. N. MAGRATH, Esq., Director General, Medical Department; to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 4th September 1858, No. 159.

Agreeably to instructions conveyed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation, Judicial Department, No. 612, of date 8th May last, I have the honor to forward for submission to Government, the annual returns of sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners in the Penitentiary for the year 1857.

The mortality amongst the prisoners has been greater this year than for any similar period during the preceding eight years, and this has been occasioned by the prevalence of cholera, which disease appeared on two separate occasions in February and again in June. In February the disease first appeared in that part of the building used as an hospital, while in June, the first case occurred in the centre of the Prison; in both instances the disease originated in Jail.

From the comparative table appended, it will be observed, that the admissions and deaths from cholera during the year under review have exceeded the total number of cases recorded in seven years ending December 1855, during which period the Convicts occupied the Bastion of the Black Town wall, close by Her Majesty's Jail, a circumstance which requires attentive consideration. As regards construction and locality, the Jail in the Bastion was objectionable in every respect, close, confined and damp; yet cholera seldom appeared, and when the disease did occur it was in isolated cases, and for the most part originating outside the Jail. In the present instance, it is distinctly recorded, that both outbreaks commenced inside the Jail, the disease therefore must be owing in this instance to something local. The site of the Jail on the bank of the Coonn river is objectionable, a large drain from New Town emulges into the river in the close vicinity, which adds to the evil, besides which, immediately outside the wall, there is a Mahomedan burial ground. The water here is stagnant for the greater portion of the year, becomes putrid, and emits the most offensive effluvia, causes sufficient in my opinion to explain these outbreaks of cholera. On this subject I beg leave to annex in the margin an extract from a communication from the late Medical Board, dated 24th February 1848. It was requisite to raise the site considerably, and this was accomplished with the *muddy sand* taken from *the bed of the river*.

No. 238. *To the Secretary Military Board.*

Para. 3. "In reference to the last para. of your letter, the Board consider the site objectionable in consequence of its being occasionally inundated, and which the level of the area on the present plan will not from recent observation, prevent the building also being placed so near the bank of the Coonn river, must be exposed to the exhalations arising therefrom, which may affect the health of the prisoners; and it may be stated, that outbreaks of cholera are usually more severe and aggravated in such localities. I am desired further to add, that most situations in tropical countries similar to the one under consideration, are obnoxious to diseases of a malarious origin."

(Signed) A. LORIMER, M. D.,
Secretary Medical Board.

24th February 1848.

Table exhibiting the sickness and mortality amongst the convicted prisoners at the Penitentiary for 7 years from 1849 to December 1855 inclusive, and contrasted with the results of 1857.

Years.	Average strength.	Diarrhœa		Dysentery.		Atrophy.		Dropsy.		Small pox.		Cholera.		Fevers.		Lungs.		Total of preceding diseases.		General total of all diseases.		Per centage of			
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Admission to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
From 1849 to Decr. 1855.	1271	159	9	27	2	15	5	5	1	7	0	13	9	399	1	36	1	661	28	2530	35	199·05	2·7	2·04	2·7
Percentage of adms. to strength.		12·5		2·1		1·1		0·3		0·5		1·02		31·3		2·8		52·006		199·05					
,, of deaths to strength.		0·7		0·1		0·3		0·07		.....		0·7		0·07		0·07		2·7		2·7					
,, ,, to adms.		5·6		7·4		33·3		20·0		.....		69·2		0·2		2·7		4·2		1·3					
For 1857.	212	23	...	9	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	35	11	51	...	8	2	130	14	258	15	121·6	7·07	1·8	7·07
Percentage of adms. to strength.		10·8		4·2		.....		0·9		0·9		16·5		24·05		3·7		61·3		121·6					
,, of deaths to ,,		.....		0·4		.....		.....		.....		5·1		.....		0·9		6 6		7·07					
,, ,, to adms.		.....		11·1		.....		.....		.....		31·4		.....		25·0		10·7		5·8					

The food and clothing of the prisoners have been unobjectionable, and the labor on which they have been employed has not been prejudicial to health. The wooden doors have been removed from most of the Cells, and iron ones made of strong iron bars substituted.

The total number of prisoners incarcerated during the twelve months has been as follows:—

European Seamen	106	European Pensioners	15
East Indian females	2	Native females	89
Native males	2315		

The Natives here consisted of Mahomedans 138, Hindoos 2008, Pariahs 258. Twenty-six of this number were committals from the Supreme Court.

The following table is annexed for the purpose of shewing the number of times each individual has been imprisoned.

Once imprisoned	2170
Twice ,,	116
Thrice ,,	85
Four times	54
Five ,,	34
Six ,,	36
Seven ,,	15
Eight ,,	5
Ten ,,	6
Twelve ,,	3
Fifteen ,,	3

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, from 4th to 10th May 1859.

Return of Sick of the Prisoners in the Penitentiary, and observations in reference to Jails, for the year 1857.

| | Diseases. | | |

FROM J. ROHDE, ESQ.,

Inspector General of Jails.

To T. PYCROFT, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my annual report on the Jails of this Presidency for the official year 1857-58.

2. I have, for convenience, prepared the ordinary annual and half yearly returns, statements of sickness and mortality, for the calendar year, as before; the report and accounts being otherwise brought down to the last day of the official year.

Stations visited.

3. The stations visited during the year were those of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Nellore, Chengleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Combaconum, Cuddalore, Tellicherry, Mangalore, and Honore, besides the large gangs t Cannanore, Guindy, Vellore and Paulghat; the road to Kurnool was not considered safe when I was at Cuddapah and all the carriage to Bellary was taken up for a considerable time for the conveyance of troops from Bangalore when I was there, I had therefore to postpone my visits to these stations.

Visit to other Presidencies.

4. In the early part of the present year, I visited some of the Prisons of Bengal and Bombay by permission of the Government; I shall allude to this in the course of my report.

Number of prisoners sentenced during the year.

5. The total number of prisoners sentenced by the Courts and Magistrates, during the year 1857, was 3340; of these 381 were for periods of less than 1 month, (282 of these being by the Magistrates,) 1083 were for periods of from one to six months, 936 were for periods from 6 months to 2 years, 519 for periods of from 2 to 7 years, 418 for periods of from 7 to 14 years and 3 for life. I omit all notice of prisoners sentenced by Police Officers, as they are not often forwarded to the Zillah Jails.

New Buildings.

6. The only work of any magnitude that has been commenced during the year has been the new Salem Jail, which I visited in progress in December last. The new Jail at Honore which I expected would have been occupied a year ago was so faultily constructed that the outer walls fell down; my remarks on that building generally will be found appended to the report.

Statement shewing the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment by the several Courts during the year 1857.

	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Do. above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months	Do. above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Do. above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Do. above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Do. above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Do. above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Do. above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Do. above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Do. above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Do. above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years	Do. above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years	Do. above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years	Do. above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Do. above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Imprisonment for life.
By Foujdary Udawlut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3
,, Sessions' Judges	5	54	54	80	78	80	86	3	196	11	4	52	...	3	...	312	...
,, Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates	282	401	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens	94	628	613	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District Police	3,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Village Police	6,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,059	1,083	668	268	78	80	86	3	272	11	4	52	...	3	...	348	3

Proposed buildings. 17th November 1857, p. 16.

7. I have suggested the erection of new jails at Ootacamund, Madura, Coimbatore and Combaconum, in addition to the central prisons at Madras, Vizagapatam, Cannanore, Bellary and Trichinopoly.* I have also had under consideration the new European prison for all India, for which a very eligible site has now been selected some 3 miles from the Military Cantonment of Jackatalla.

Plans and Estimates for new Prisons.

8. Plans and Estimates have been received for the Ootacamund Prison, and for the prisons at Madura and Coimbatore, though, I believe, the Ootacamund prison is the only one included in the budget for the year, the plans and estimates for the jail near Madura are, I believe, still incomplete. The plan for the Bellary prison, I returned for correction. I have not taken any steps in regard to the Cannanore prison, as much must depend on the site selected. I had also in contemplation the plans of the Poona and Rutnagherry jails, so highly recommended by the Inspector of Prisons for the Bombay Presidency, as probably suited to this station.

Alterations in jail buildings. 10th April 1857, No. 126, and 12th December 1857, No. 529.

E. M. C., 14th January 1858, No. 67.

9. I recommended some extensive alterations to the jails of Chicacole and Rajahmundry; the latter are in progress, the former were set aside by Government, and preference given to a plan suggested by the local officers which I still think objectionable. I have included the correspondence on the subject in the Appendix to this report, and will therefore make no further allusion to it at present.

Alterations at Chingleput and Cuddalore. 29th May 1857, No. 71.

E. M. C., 29th May 1857, No. 709.

E. M. C., 25th July 1857, No. 1014.

10. The wards of the Chengleput jail were considered unsafe from the decayed state of the roof, and I thought it desirable to raise the walls before the new roof should be put on; the estimate for this work amounted to Rupees 8,530, which, at my recommendation, received the sanction of Government. I did not, however, after the receipt of the order for limiting expenditure, consider myself justified in proceeding with the work and requested the officer in charge, in connection with the Civil Engineer, to adopt such temporary expedients as might be needed for the safety of the building: the same course was adopted at Cuddalore, where a large weaving room was considered in an unsafe state.

Honawar Jail.

11. The walls of the new Honawar Jail fell from faulty construction; the whole building is exceedingly bad. A ward of the old Jail that ought before this to have been abandoned for the new building, fell on the 30th July 1857, killing 4 inmates and injuring 3.

Mangalore Jail walls. 9th July 1858.

12. A report has reached me since the close of the year of the fall of a large portion of the Mangalore Jail wall, this building was not properly constructed.

Minor Works sanctioned by Inspector.

13. A list of minor works sanctioned for the improvement of different Jails is appended, as directed by Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 23rd May 1855, No. 380.

Progress in discipline.

10th April 1857, No. 126. Extract Minutes Consultation, 5th August 1857, No. 961. 5th September 1857, No. 382.

14. No progress has been made towards any *permanent* improvement in Jail discipline, the strict imprisonment of every convict *within the walls*, is, I believe, the lowest stage, though a most important one, and admitted by every person who has paid the slightest attention to the subject; I had this in view in my suggestions for the improvement of the Chicacole Jail. Not only was this disapproved, but another suggestion for the erection of a workshed within the walls of the Cuddapah Jail, with the view to the removal within the prison of some 40 to 50 convicts who now sit outside, in sheds, by a public thoroughfare, was disallowed, though the total cost of the sheds would have been repaid in 12 months by the saving of the wages of the extra guard. I particularly allude to these points as I fear the Government are not sufficiently alive to the importance of this step which it has already approved.

Extract Minutes Consultation, 11th November, 1857 No. 1471.

* As the Trichinopoly jail has very much improved in salubrity and is in itself a substantial building capable of being altered at small cost for a *district* jail with separate cells, I have on further consideration thought it best to select some other station for the central jail provided the required Military guard was available. On this subject it would be presumptuous in me to offer the views I hold in regard to the location of European troops, and it is upon their proximity, that the position of my central prisons depends.

Extract Minutes Consultation, 8th May 1858, No. 380.

15. I believe that in several of the Jails there is much greater attention to discipline, this is the consequence of greater personal attention on the part of individual Officers.

Inspector's views on past experience.

16. I see no cause to doubt any of the views expressed in my first report, either as to the system to be introduced, or, the machinery by which such improvements are to be effected; I have had some opportunities of hearing objections to the form of building known as the panopticon, but, on going into detail, I find that the modifications I proposed have met them all.

Prison guards' progress in improvement.

17. Some improvement has been effected in the prison guards: At Chengleput the Jailer had done much to render the men efficient, and I am of opinion that some encouragement should be held out to the men themselves. I was directed by Government to propose some general plan for the reform of the guards, but I am really at a loss to suggest any within my means; the system of out-door labor and the calls on the guards for additional duty, consequent on the deficiencies in our Jail buildings, leaves little or no time for instructing the men, besides which it requires some amount of leisure and zeal on the part of officers in charge. With central prisons, properly constructed and superintended, there will be no difficulties, but I can only now suggest, pending the organization of a Police Force, the division of the guard into two classes, of which the higher grade should be picked and drilled to the use of fire-arms, receiving half a Rupee in addition to the present wages, or Rupees 5 and Annas 12, the rest receiving either Rupees 5, or 5 and Annas 4, as at present; the enrolled men not being liable to reduction; my first impression was that instruction in firing alone was needed, but from a recent out-break at Masulipatam and the total want of discipline manifested, I am of opinion some practice is necessary to enable these men to act effectively in concert. If I eventually succeed in getting the class of men I hope to get, as Jailers, there will be no difficulty, but, though several seem efficient, the majority are otherwise.

Extract Minutes Consultation, 8th May 1855, No. 380.

18th February 1858.

Arming of Prison Guards.

18. The fixed guards attached to the Jails of Chicacole, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, and Masulipatam have been armed, and the men of the two last named stations, and, I believe, at Vizagapatam, drilled to the use of the fuzils; I do not know what has been done at Chicacole. At Cuddapah 80 men have been similarly armed and were under instruction, the Combaconum guard is very efficient in the use of fire-arms. The Jailer at Cheugleput has in a short time drilled his guard very satisfactorily, these too are armed with the percussion fuzils. Similar arms have been issued to Calicut.

Escapes.

19. During the official year 63 escapes occurred, of these, 48 occurred at Masulipatam and Calicut, 2 at Trichinopoly.

20. The particulars on escape at Masulipatam I noticed in my letter to Government of the 4th March 1858. It occurred during the night of the 18th February 1858, a number of Rohilla Prisoners and others succeeded in breaking out of one of the wards and releasing the prisoners in other wards, a number then made their way to the guard room and seized some of the arms, and attempted to fire on the guard, but the caps having been removed, the arms were useless; the Jailer and rest of the guard having been roused, the out-break was checked, two prisoners having been killed and 4 wounded; eight escaped, but 6 of these, through the exertions of the Head of Police D. Vencatanursenga Row, were followed and re-apprehended.

23rd May 1857.

21. Another escape at that station was of 21 Prisoners at labor; all but one sentenced for heinous crimes, 9 of these were re-apprehended and 1 killed.

14th August 1857.

22. The escape or attempt at escape at Calicut was of 13 of the most desperate convicts who rose on their guards, while at labor, all were however shortly overpowered by the Peons and villagers and re-apprehended, one of the convicts having been killed, and others wounded; several of the guard being also wounded.

23. The other escapes with one exception occurred from instances of gross negligence of the guards.

6

Sanitary condition.

E. M. C., 8th May 1858, No. 612.

24. The Report of the Director General, Medical Establishment, on the health of the prisoners and which I was directed to embody in this review, was received by me at Madura on the 7th September, it is for the Calendar year, a brief Appendix bringing down tables to the close of the official year; this report gives a detail of the sickness and mortality, and I shall only allude to a few points in it.

25. In regard to the four months not included in the body of the report and the results of which are very briefly summed up in the Secretary's letter of the 15th September 1858, I shall refer to my own statistics where necessary.

Director General's Report, para: 4.

26. The Director General has on several occasions alluded to omissions to supply prisoners with animal food to the extent he would propose; I can only say that this is a matter for the consideration of the local Medical Officers. I have laid it down as a rule that all alterations in the diet of Jails, either to the prisoners in general, or to individuals, shall be on Medical considerations only, and shall not be continued longer than the existing cause requires; this is known by experience to be necessary. I find so much difference of opinion on the part of Medical men, of acknowledged eminence, and I see so much cause to mistrust recourse to animal food as a panacea for unhealthy prisons, that I feel confident that no better course can be adopted than that I have directed, namely, that temporary changes of diet shall be regulated by the local Officers with reference to the occasion and that the ordinary diet of the prisons be regulated, by the same Officers, with reference to the products of the district and habits of the people, subject to the Inspector's approval. If individual Medical Officers have not thought fit to change the diet, as the Director General would suggest, I presume it is because their practice and local experience does not encourage it. I have given every facility for such changes as Medical Officers approve, whether they were of a temporary or permanent character, but, I must say, I object, except on sanitary grounds to a dietary which is, to the natives generally, luxurious.

27. The Director General proposes 6 oz. of meat three times a week, as a general dietary, in the most sickly jails, withdrawing from 5 to 10 Rupees weight of grain—and adds that this course "was tried at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry and other unhealthy jails on the "recommendation of the late Medical Board and with the most satisfactory result, for bowel "complaints became not only less frequent but of a milder nature." The Director General further proposes that every prisoner, while in Jail, should receive that kind grain to which he was accustomed before incarceration.

28. I have no wish to detract from the credit claimed for the Board in this matter; the change of diet was no doubt urged from time to time, but the recommendations were so general and the whole question of dietary so vaguely treated that but little was gained towards reducing it to system. In the very report on the Coimbatore Jail under review

Dr. Cornish's report for 1857, para: 4.

of the Inspector General, the occasion of the change is distinctly stated Dr. Mackay went into the question with me and, on the Sessions Judge's return, the dietary was arranged in reference to the peculiar circumstances of the Jail and its inmates, and it was on Dr. Davidson's suggestion that the diet was arranged at Trichinopoly, and I may add that to these two Officers, as well as to Dr. Mackay's successor Dr. Porteous, I owe most of the suggestions which have proved of service to me on this head. The health of the Prisoners at Trichinopoly, under Dr. Davidson, certainly improved greatly, he was indefatigable in his endeavours and the care with which he adapted his dietary to the cases of individuals, instead of generalising, did, I have no doubt, much towards this result. I think he adopted a somewhat lower scale for animal food, namely 4 oz. of meat on each third day; this at least was his proposition. A reference to English diet tables for prisoners, at hard labor for four months and upwards, would give an average allowance of only 4 oz. of uncooked meat for each day's consumption: six ounces on alternate days for natives, as now proposed, by the Director General, as a general measure, in the sickly Jails, would, with reference to the habits of the inmates, seem excessive.

29. I will for convenience submit my remarks on such paragraphs of the Director General's report as require notice in the order in which they occur.

Para : 7.

Letter to Sessions Judge, 2nd and 3rd July 1858.

30. In regard to the proposal that the Cuddalore Jail Hospital should be improved, I may state that I directed every improvement the place seemed capable of, that neither the Medical Officer or Sessions Judge could suggest any improvements, nor did the Director General; in fact it is no easy matter to meddle with a bombproof building with the superincumbent weight of an upper story; that which I did propose, the Engineer Officer, then in charge, declined to carry out, as dangerous; I however pressed the measure and the Sessions Judge subsequently applied for sanction for the work, which I immediately gave. I must say I am surprised at the Director General's having noted his letter to me without any acknowledgement of my reply. The concluding part of the paragraph in regard to the hospital, the water, the cutaneous affections consequent on its use, will all be found fully noticed in my report for 1855-56.

15th May 1858.
22nd May 1858.

Appendix. Cuddalore, Paras: 2, 3, 5, 6.

Para : 11. Coimbatore.

31. I have given much attention to the defects of this building, I mentioned in my first report that I found an estimate passed for Rupees 11,500 for its "improvement." I saw no use in throwing away the money, being convinced that the benefits would be trifling, but I took steps to ensure the building being improved to the utmost it was capable of at small cost, and I think successfully. I had hoped to have secured a new prison there before this, but I have now called for further improvements. I have also requested the Sessions Judge to endeavour to rent the "Gin House" adjoining the prison, and I am further in correspondence with the Government, to enable me to lodge some of the prisoners in custody of the Subordinate Judge, by these means I hope to get 150, or 200 prisoners out of the prison.

Para : 11. Combaconum.

22nd July 1858.

32. I can only, in regard to this place, say that I fully agree in the opinion expressed by the Director General and which I have repeatedly stated, that this prison is unfit for the confinement of human beings. I have lately ordered every prisoner whose term of sentence exceeds a few months to be sent away from the station; numbers are transferred sick to Tranquebar and Negapatam to save their lives.

* 14th June 1858.
21st June 1858.

33. The Session Judge when in charge proposed* some judicious alterations, which I requested might be carried out under my sanction. The Jail has become unhealthy and I can do no more than refer to my first report as to the probable causes; subsequent experience has confirmed me in the belief I then expressed, that the prison is irremediably bad, females and debtors escape; in regard to females I believe that they do so from the same cause that gives them immunity from fever in some jungly vallies. If the Medical Officer does not have recourse to animal food in excess of the Jail allowance, (for it is issued in that Jail,) it is, I presume, because he has not found benefit from its use. I can answer for Dr. Josephs having spared no pains, I will however communicate the Director General's remarks to him.

Para : 15. Madura.

See my first report ("Construction of Prisons" P. 26) ("diseases, P. 3.) also detailed report of Madura Prison in Appendix (20th, 24th August 1856.)

See my first report "Diseases of Prisoners" P. 15. and note to the Previous page (26.)

See P. 31 Medical Board's Report for 1853; also my 1st Report "Diseases of Prisoners" P. 15.

See P. 15 "Diseases of Prisoners" in my first report 6th to 10th line.

34. I cannot concur in the views of the Director General as to the improvement in the health of this prison, which, as a building, is a disgrace to my Department; 39 out of 220 prisoners or $17\frac{7}{10}$ per cent have died, and I see no difference in the claims to salubrity of this prison from the majority of deaths having been from cholera, which, I may add, twice originated in the Jail itself, the town being free. I noticed in my first report the Board's having, in a similar way, extenuated the unhealthiness of the Salem Jail and pointed out that in such places cholera was but the substitute for other diseases or other diseases for it, and that in such localities the mortality was often greatest when some other diseases took the place of the prevailing cholera; that the healthy Jails were as free from mortality from this as from other diseases and that, in the unhealthy ones, cholera acted for fever and diarrhœa, or fever and diarrhœa for cholera according to season.

35. Referring to the tables for the 10 years 1844 to 1853 I observe that the per centage of deaths to strength in this prison was nearly 14 per cent and that, with the exception of Salem, this Jail presented the largest number of deaths from cholera.

36. It would appear then that the present year's mortality of $17\frac{7}{10}$ per cent is not far above the ordinary average for this Jail, and I regret that the Director General should have given his sanction to an expression which might induce the Government to suppose that this prison is otherwise than exceedingly unhealthy. I believe that a change in the site, to that I selected, will be the only remedy, and I may here add that I disapprove the sites selected by the Inspector General of Hospitals as liable to many of the objections urged in my first report against the sites of other unhealthy Jails.

See my letter to Government, 7th September.

1st Report "Diseases of Prisoners" P. 10, also Appendix "Combaconum" P. 2, 11th line.

37. I prefer a site on high red soil, laterite if available, with sufficient fall in the surface to carry off the rain and with it the surface impurities; a slope to the south should, I think, be preferred, the springs not to be so near the surface as to be affected by the drainage; the soil, above all things, to be free from earthy salts or decomposed animal and vegetable matter, in short free from manure and sufficiently distant from the town to be removed from infection. Such a site I selected. On the 2nd August last I received a letter from the Secretary to the Director General saying that as Dr. MacPherson objected to the site I selected and it was understood that he and the Zillah Surgeon had selected another site, I was requested by the Director General to stop further progress.

29th July 1858, No. 1130.

38. I first applied to the Inspector General for information as to the nature of his objections and was referred by him to the Director General; on reference to that Officer I was referred to the Inspector General, who, having been directed by the Director General to state his objections to the one site and preference for the other, informed me "that the large open "space about $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile from the town of Madura, on the direct road to Dindigul, appears to me "to be an eligible site for the new Jail at that station."

2nd August 1858.
10th August 1858.
24th August 1858.

"There is another piece of ground to the West of the Commanding Officer's house, at the "junction of the two roads, branching off to Dindigul which is also an eligible spot on which "to erect a new Jail."

"The soil on both places is light. Good water can be procured, and the aspect of both sites "is healthy."

"Either of these sites is preferable to that pointed out to me, as having been selected by "you."

"In selecting sites for the construction of new Jails, proximity to the residence, or to the "other duties of the Medical Officer of the station, when there are no reasons to influence a "contrary proceeding, will, I hope, always receive your consideration."

39. I visited Madura in August and again in September subsequent to the receipt of the Director General's letter and visited all the sites, and I must say I see no reason to alter my first opinion, I found the ground proposed to me highly cultivated and manured, indeed one of the proposed sites was that on which the annual cattle fair is held, the ground was so low that, on hollows of 2 feet in its vicinity, wet cultivation was going on, indeed I think that had the Inspector General seen the site at the same season as I did, there would have been no difference of opinion.

40. The want of fall, the porous nature of the soil, the small depth at which water is found, the certainty that in a few years the surface impurities would be carried down to this depth and the position as regards the town, were all in my opinion against these sites; the Medical Officer has, it is true, one Hospital in an old gateway in the town, a wretched place, to which the one site may be nearer than that I selected, but, for his other duties, there can be but little difference, unless regard is had to the location of a detachment of sepoys. In respect to the Court, the old Criminal Court is the "Tunkum," hard by the site I selected; the part of Trimulnaick's palace occupied lately as the Sub Court has fallen (as I forwarned the then Sub: Judge on my former visit) so that in this respect the higher site would have the perference.

Para : 16, Salem Prison.

41. The great mortality in this Jail, 35 per cent. shows most fully the propriety of the step of removing the prison. The Director General does not seen to have been well informed as to the progress made in building the new prison, which in my review of the Medical Board's Report of last year (p. 20) I stated was in progress. I directed the removal of a large number of the Convicts previous to the season when the cholera usually proves most fatal in this prison, 2 gangs, 50 convicts in all, were sent away and the

22nd December 1857, and 7th June 1858.

despatch of a third gang was delayed by the Sub Judge unnecessarily, as I have notice in my detailed report on that Jail. I am not certain, but I believe animal food is given to the prisoners in this Jail though not as a Medical extra.

Para ; 18.

42. Though it is here remarked that " none of the other Jails in the Southern Division would appear to require special notice," I must allude to that of Palamcottah, where there have been, within the Official year, not less than 14 deaths on an average of 226 prisoners, 9 of these were from diarrhœa, 2 from atrophy and 1 from cholera. On a former occasion I noticed a large number of similar cases in this prison, but this was owing to the class of men incarcerated. This Jail has generally borne a good character for salubrity, but will, I am convinced, require to be carefully watched ; my report on my late visit to it does not belong to the year under review.

Para : 19 and 24. Northern Division.

43. I cannot pass over the fact that at Itchapore the rates of deaths from Cholera to admissions is, under Mr. Vanderput's treatment, eleven out of thirteen Cases ; When I was at Itchapoor, on the day the Cholera broke out, this Officer complained to me that he had no Second Dresser to assist him, I suggested that, as his average sick was under one daily, he might do every thing himself. In my opinion this Officer is superannuated.

Para : 20. Masulipatam.

44. In regard to the ventilation, it is improved, and, I think for Masulipatam, sufficient. I mentioned in my first report how it came to pass that the building had not been altered before.

45. The privies now described, as ill constructed, are a great deal better than in any other prison, if I except those I had built at Nellore, if effluvia is experienced in the wards from them, it is from want of proper precautions.

Para : 21. Vizagapatam.

46. In regard to deficiency of accommodation for lunatics in the Vizagapatam Prison, I can only say that I do not expect to have the prisons used as Lunatic Asylums. I offered to submit to Government plans for Asylums if the Board would furnish me with a statement of what was required, I observed from correspondence in the Secretariat Office at Madras that the Board had objected to the Plans for local Asylums suggested, but I am not aware that the Government are in possession of their requirements. The Director General has now proposed that each jail shall afford accommodation for Lunatics, but I should think the Act XXXV of 1858 would remove all necessity for this.

Para : 22 and 24. Rajahmundry.

47. In regard to the mortality among the members of the hill tribes when incarcerated, I can only repeat that there is no remedy that I know of, consistent with the present state of civilization, and that if any is suggested short of recourse to the old Mahomedan Law in its integrity I shall be happy to consider it. This paragraph is not very consistent in its inferences with other parts of the report. Cholum is certainly the diet more common to the inhabitants of the high lands of Rajahmundry than rice, and I may refer to the fact that not many years ago it was from the resort to Cholum instead of rice that the improvement in the health of this jail was attributed; why a rice diet should be again resorted to I know not.

Para: 29. Calicut.

48. The Director General proposes a detached ward for small pox cases as removing risk of contagion. I am not aware of any spread of the disease in the jail since the new arrangements; the Hospital has wards opening outwards for the very purpose suggested, it is probably half a mile from the jail. I will however at my next visit see if any inexpensive improvement in the hospital accommodation can be afforded.

Para : 32.

30th January 1858.

49. I need only refer to my last year's report to show that injuries from fetters are sufficiently guarded against by my instructions, officers in Medical charge of Prisons should bring all individual cases to the notice of the officer in charge.

Visits to Bengal and Bombay Prisons.

50. It will be expected that I should give some account of my visits to the Prisons in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, so far at least as they may have suggested improvements in our own jails.

51. I wished the prisons at Alipoor, Hoogly and Burdwan, in the Lower Provinces, also the House of Correction in Calcutta ; and the Tannah and Poonah Prisons in the Presidency of Bombay.

52. I did not derive many useful suggestions from my visit to the Bombay Prisons, they were much overcrowded and provision had not yet been made, in buildings, for the introduction of a better system. Though the *principle of strict imprisonment* has been fully recognized, the prison arrangements were far from complete. The employment of the prisoners at Tannah, to which large numbers of Malays and Chinese were banished, was rather *occupation* than *labor*; many were here employed outside the walls, though, in Poonah, strict imprisonment was enforced ; the rules for furnishing guards seemed various and unsuited to the arrangements at this Presidency.

53. In Bengal the system of labor was good, the strict employment of the convicts within the walls was, I believe, the rule, but this had been relaxed in the two district prisons I visited ; the system of manufactures has been greatly encouraged by a very large per centage allowed to Jailers, perhaps unduly so and to the injury of discipline ; such I think was Dr. Mouat's own view also. Paper making, Gunny weaving, flour grinding and oil pressing were the principal occupations and those to which I thought my attention but called; the Cumbly weaving at Alipoor and cloth weaving in the district Jails were to a small extent, and both were far surpassed in such of our own jails as have these manufactures. I shall however allude principally to the Hooghly Prison as that in which, to my mind, the manufactures have been most advanced.

54. The Hooghly Jail possessed one great advantage in having the yarn delivered by the manufacturer, who paid so much per hundred, for bags turned out ready for sale, thus avoiding the necessity of having a large body of prisoners on the light labor of spinning; the looms though of rude construction, were far superior to those of Alipoor and heddles and reeds for raising and depressing the web yarns and for driving up the woof were in use; a good weaver would turn out sufficient gunny for 7 bags daily, the total out-turn daily was from 950 to 1000 bags, the produce of 262 men employed in the gunny manufacture, of whom 157 were weavers. The receipts at 7 Rupees per 100 bags must have been therefore nearly 70 Rupees daily. The Jailer's salary was nominally 15 Rupees monthly, but with commission on manufactures it exceeded 200.

55. I think it right here to notice some of the evils which it appears to me this system of making a jailer's salary mainly dependant on commission involves.

56. The commission, in practice, is calculated on *gross* profits, that is, the value of prisoner's labor is not deducted, all actual money disbursements alone are charged against profits, it is therefore the Jailer's interest to resort to the utmost to prisoner's labor, whatever be its nature, rather than incur money expenditure, and the result must be the sacrifice of discipline, for it is impossible to reconcile the closest saving with the rigid enforcement of penal servitude. On enquiry I found that the arrangements for meals were in subservience to this object, men fell out, eat their meals and returned apparently at pleasure; another reason however was assigned for this and one which is strange to the habits of our population ; the brass plates and cups were insufficient for the whole of the prisoners and had to be used by several in succession. They had, I was told, a decided preference for such metal vessels.

57. I have no reason to think that our prisons, in essentials, are generally worse managed, manufactures excepted, than those of the neighbouring Presidencies, though they no doubt are far behind what the Inspectors in those Presidencies would desire to bring their Prisons to. I must however remark that with the limited numbers in our jails, our prison system is capable of improvement at far less cost than that of Bengal ; that is, this Presidency can afford to adopt a far more perfect system than would be practicable if the number of our criminals equalled those of Bengal, and it is to the early adoption of this system that I look forward for a continuance of this limitation in the number of our convicts.

17th June 1857, No. 218.

58. On a former occasion I proposed that I should be allowed to avail myself of the three months' privilege leave (to which I am entitled without loss of allowances) with 2 months in extension to visit England, in order that I might avail myself of the opportunity to see the best arranged and best managed prisons of England, and observe such details as books do not convey and to make myself acquainted with the machinery best suited to the purpose of enforcing labor within the walls of the Prison, and provide such machines, or parts of machines as cannot be economically furnished from the resources of the country and which it is probable my habits and observation of native artificers peculiarly qualified me. The suggestion was, I believe, forwarded without recommendation or

comment and consequently was not responded to by the Court. I am not anxious to press the immediate adoption of this course, for I have other work to engage my attention, and the buildings are not yet suited to the introduction of manufactures, but sooner or later I would respectfully submit to Government that the perfection of the system will depend much, on such a course as I have proposed. I have no doubt I can do much with proper buildings and efficient Superintendents, but I have seen so many instances of failure in this country from ignorance of the practical working of systems admirably described to the general reader, in books, as well as of costly blundering in carrying out mechanical operations from want of opportunity of personal observation and of power of adaptation, that I trust I shall be excused for reverting to the subject. I cannot err on this matter in quoting one whose opinions on all matters connected with the management of prisons is universally respected, When I first entered on my present duties, I labored for months in gleaning from the able reports of the English Prison's Department and from the mass of Evdence recorded before the House of Common's Committee whatever suggestions might be useful; my long personal experience of our Prison system enabled me to form conclusions which have met the concurrence of Government; unlooked for events have however unfortunately induced an economy which we have all felt it our duty to respect to the utmost, and though I cannot but regret that the measures I have proposed have of necessity been postponed, I trust that based as they are on the system approved at home, and adapted, as my experience dictated, to the habits of the people of this country, they will eventually be carried out in their integrity.

"The details of the discipline, though described in the reports, can, however, only be understood by an inspection of the Prisons at Pentonville and Wakefield, and of other prisons where the separate system is enforced."

59. I have omitted reference to some details given in the Appendix and to which no particular notice is needed, from the desire to avoid swelling my report needlessly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

OOTACAMUND,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,
24th November 1858.

CHICACOLE.

1ST APRIL 1857.

The Zillah Jail of Chicacole is situated on low ground immediately outside the town; the adjacent ground is liable to be inundated in extraordinary rains, the floors of the Jail buildings are about 3½ feet above the level of the floods in the river, but there is a good deal of low ground in its immediate vicinity, and the means which might be taken to secure drainage are neglected; a high road passes immediately in front of the entrance to the Jail, on the opposite side of which, at a distance of 115 yards from the Jail, stands the Hospital, built about 3 years ago, but comparatively useless from want of a proper enclosure; the building itself is commodious, the floor of it is 9 inches higher than the floors of the Jail. I have fully entered into my design for the improvement of this building in my letter marginally noted, and the matter has been the subject of considerable discussion, I shall therefore merely quote such parts of the correspondence as refer to the building, my plans for its improvement, the objections taken to them by the Sessions Judge, Surgeon and Civil Engineer, and the facts on which I have been induced to consider those objections exaggerated.

10th April 1857, No. 126.

2. It will be seen that Mr. Glass, the present Sessions Judge, recommended the enclosure of the detached Hospital in a separate wall, leaving a considerable space between it and the Jail; this design was objectionable in itself, and it also necessitated the employment of additional guards, I therfore suggested that the Hospital and Jail enclosures should be connected and that other alterations should be made. Not having at the time seen the new Hospital, I requested information regarding its position; no answer was however sent and I deferred taking any steps till I should myself have visited the spot. I was accompanied by the Sessions Judge, Zillah Surgeon and the local executive Officer, Mr. Palmer. After suggesting some minor improvements, which, I believe, were generally assented to, I proposed the enclosure of the whole space between the Hospital and Jail, and no objection was urged; Mr. Palmer was requested to prepare an estimate, and I reported to Government my opinion of what arrangements appeared desirable.

10th April 1857.

Para: 3. Letter to Government, dated Chicacole, 10th April 1857, No. 126.

"The arrangement at this station of having the Prison Hospital at "a distance of 115 yards from the Jail, a high road running between "them, is most objectionable. I must, to use the Hospital, enclose it, "and have requested the local Civil Engineer to furnish the necessary "Plan and Estimate, for economy in guarding as well as to afford space for employing the pri"soners within the walls, I propose turning the high road which now runs between the Prison "and Hospital and enclosing the whole space. I know of no other plan for making the Hospital "available, as such, without a large additional guard.

4. "If the Government have any thought of moving the Court, and I believe such a "course has been more than once suggested, the better course might be to spend no more money "on this Jail, which will soon require extensive repairs, and to take immediate steps for accom"modating all long sentenced prisoners in the neighbourhood of Vizagapatam. I cannot see any "use in continuing the Jail at Itchapore; 2 prisoners only, properly belonging to it, are confined "there, the rest are Agency Prisoners for whom it would be much better that the Agent should "have his own Jail nearer his head quarters. The Sudder Ameen at Itchapore has no criminal "jurisdiction which the Agent cannot exercise, indeed he has hardly disposed of one criminal "case in a twelve month. That Jail establishment, exclusive of the Extra guards, for prisoners at "labor, consists of

"	1 Apothecary @	200
"	1 Jailer.....	15
"	1 Naick.....	6
"	10 Peons.....	50
		271 Rupees."

5. "I understand it is the intention of Government to establish a Civil Dispensary in the "Collectorate, if this is done the better course would appear to be to place the whole under one "Surgeon with Dressers in each Hospital. Indeed, for so small a Jail, a separate Dresser would "hardly be needed if the two buildings were conveniently adjacent."

6. "A few trifling repairs to keep the building at Chicacole from tumbling down or to "provide the necessary security I shall request the Judge and Civil Engineer to carry out. "About 5,000 Rupees would be required to enclose the Hospital and eventually to renew the "roof of the Jail if the building is retained; a Jailer's and Dresser's house are also needed. If "the Hospital had not been built, I think I should not recommend any thing beyond a patch"work repair. Two courses are open."

"1st, to take immediate steps for accommodating all long sentenced "prisoners at or near Vizagapatam and reduce this Jail to its original "dimensions, maintaining it in habitable repair, and giving up the Hos"pital for a Jailer's residence and for Europeans* for whom the increasing trade by English Ships "to Calingapatam requires accommodation."

* 16 at one time have been in confinement.

"2ndly, Enclosing the Hospital at a cost of say 3,000 Rupees, putting the Jail in repair and "building a house for Jailer and Dresser, thus enclosing a large work yard for the employment "of every prisoner, for at least a portion of his sentence, within the walls."

7. "The Jail is only suited for 153 prisoners of all classes, this is more room than in ordi"nary years would be required, were long sentenced prisoners transferred, but this prison is liable "to be called on to accommodate at times large numbers accused of offences in the Hill Zemin"daries and what with work sheds, store rooms, &c, it would not be found to contain more spa ce "than might be usefully applied. It is of consequence that some provision should immediately "be made for long sentenced prisoners from this Jail and the Agency. The enclosure of the space "between the Jail and Hospital would be a mere temporary expedient and would leave no provi"sion for European prisoners if the Hospital were used as intended. By doing nothing but re"pair the Jail and slightly alter the Hospital, about 4,000 Rupees will be saved towards the cost "of a new division prison; the Jail will do very well for short sentenced prisoners, the Europe"an Jailer and European prisoners will also be accommodated."

Extract Minutes Consultation, Judicial Dept. No. 621.

Para: 7.

3 The Government informed me that there was no intention of moving the Zillah station, they pointed out (p. 6.) that as yet there was no means of accommodating the long sentenced prisoners elsewhere, and in special reference to my proposition for improving this Jail

remarked "Of the several plans proposed, then, by Mr. Rohde, that suggested in the latter part of para : 6. *viz.*, the putting the Jail in efficient repair,* enclosing it and the adjacent Hospital within one Compound, and adding separate lodges for the use of the Jailer and Dresser, appears to the Govern- "ment worthy of adoption. The necessary estimates will be procured through the Public "Works Department. Care should be taken to allow for the due accommodation of European "Prisoners, stated to have increased in number, of late years, consequent on the development of "the shipping trade at *Calingapatam*."

* Said to be likely to cost Rs. 5,000

4. In the middle of July I received from Government for consideration and report letters from the Sessions Judge and Executive Officer representing the condition of the Jail Hospital; these letters and my report thereon I append in full.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 778.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th July 1857.

Read the following letter from E. B. Glass, Esq., Sessions Judge of Chicacole ; to E. Maltby, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Fort Saint George, dated 20th June 1857, No. 138.

SIR,

I have the honor, with reference to the Minutes of Consultation of date the 26th May 1857, to request you will lay the enclosed letter and plans, supplied by the Civil Engineer at this station, before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that he may be in possession of the facts, before a sum of 5,000 Rupees is expended on buildings which can never be of any advantage, or even use, for the intended purpose. The Hospital proposed to be enclosed, has been built on a piece of ground which in the wet season is always a swamp. Mr. Palmer's letter is so clear of itself, that it is hardly necessary that I should say more on the subject, but as that Officer has not seen a heavy fall of rain, or monsoon, since he has been in the district, and not having had his attention drawn to *this* Hospital, till very lately ! the observations in his letter are more, as to what is likely to be, than what has been ! This Hospital on the very first slight fallo f rain after it was built, was so damp, or rather so wet, that upwards of an inch of water was found over the floors. The tank which had been in use for the prisoners to wash in, and marked in small plan ☒ was *then*, at the request of the Zillah Surgeon drained, and as far as posssible removed, and a new one made by the prisoners ! ! which is shewn likewise in that plan. These alterations in a small measure kept the Hospital drier, for a time, but when the monsoon came down, the nullah*—* so marked which drains the surplus water from the paddy fields, came down, and formed (as it does every year) a sheet of water from the road passing the Jail, across to the Hospital, and extending from the North West corner of the Jail, to the mark (O) *in pencil* in the small plan, and overflowing the hospital, covering the floor to the extent of upwards of a foot of water! The unsoundness of the foundation has *now*, shown itself beyond all denial, the floor has sunk, and is cracked in every direction, the main wall cracked from top to bottom, and as the Civil Engineer informs me, no support, or buttress, could repair the injury, or prevent the other walls giving way, in the same manner! It is my opinion that unless for the material, the buildi ng will, in a very short time, be worthless! It may be asked why not drain the tank, or sheet of water, between the road and Hospital, but the ground altogether there, and thereabout, being much below the level of the river, instead of getting rid of the water, the backflow would swamp not only the ground and Hospital, but the Jail *itself*, the site of which, also is low, if an opening were made in the high banks.

The Zillah Surgeon, Mr. Palmer, and myself have inspected the improvements proposed in Mr. Palmer's letter, and are satisfied that they can be executed at much less expense and much more to the public advantage and convenience than any other.

(Signed) EWD. B. GLASS,

Session Judge.

From Lieutenant W. C. Palmer, Executive Engineer, Ganjam District ; to E. B. Glass Esq., Civil and Session Judge, Chicacole, dated 17th June 1857, *No.* 309.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward you two Surveys of the Chicacole Jail, the one shewing its position with reference to the surrounding country, and the other on the larger scale exhibiting the improvements recommended by the Inspector of Prisons, and those proposed in their stead.

10

2. I have prepared Estimates for the proposed Works and the abstract of their cost is as follows :

Works proposed by the Inspector of Prisons.			
Wall to enclose the present Hospital.....	3,740	0	0
Alteration in line of road.....	570	0	0
Bungalow for accommodation of Jailer and Dresser.....	1,200	0	0
	5,510	0	0
Deduct for Prisoners' labor.....	460	0	0
	5,050	0	0
Works proposed instead of the above.			
1 New Hospital of the same size and plan as the present one.....	2,647	0	0
Wall and gate to enclose Hospital.....	638	0	0
Do. do. to enclose prisoners' work-yard, giving an area of 13,432 square feet.....	638	0	0
	3,923	0	0
Deduct for Prisoners' labor.....	463	0	0
	3,460	0	0

3. This statement shews that the cost of the plan recommended by the Inspector of Prisons exceeds that of the one now proposed, by Rupees 1,590, and I have to notice the following objections to the former plan. The ground proposed to be enclosed between the Jail and the Hospital, is nearly all a swamp in the monsoon. The water from the neighbouring fields lodges there, and it cannot be effectually drained as the ground is on a level with the highest water mark in the river which runs within 450 yards of it. The Hospital itself is built on low swampy ground. The top of the basement being only 4ft. 6 inc. above the high water make in the river, and when the water in the tank near it rises more than 6 feet, the building is uninhabitable from the dampness of the walls. From the large cracks in the building, especially in the cross walls, I am of opinion that the foundations are defective ; and I also think that it would not be advisable to incur a great expense to enclose a swamp, and a building with such cracked walls, when the same amount of money would more than suffice for the building a new Hospital in a higher and better position.

4. The better plan would be to give up the present Hospital to be occupied by the Jailer and Dresser, and build a new Hospital on the higher ground and adjoining the Jail with the prisoners' work-yard on the opposite side, as shewn in the survey. This would be cheaper and the buildings would have the advantage of better position and good foundation which they cannot get in the swamp proposed to be enclosed by the Inspector of Prisons.

(Signed) W. C. PALMER, LIEUT.

Executive Engineer, Ganjam District.

Resolved that this letter and its enclosure be forwarded to the Inspector of Prisons for his consideration and report.

(True Extract and Copies)

(Signed) E. MALTBY,

Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 961.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 5th August 1857.

Read the following letter from J. Rohde, Esq, Inspector of Prisons ; to E. Maltby, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Palmanair, 13th July 1857, No 257.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, No. 778, (6th July 1857.) forwarding, for my consideration and report, letters from the Sessions Judge of Chicacole and from the Executive Engineer, objecting to the plan proposed by me, and selected by Government, for the improvement of the Jail at Chicacole, and proposing another plan.

2. I must say that the letters are unsatisfactory and it appears to me that if the facts stated are correct, some explanation of the circumstances under which the building was so badly constructed in so objectionable a situation, is due to Government.

3. I have not on my records the correspondence which led to the erection of the new Hospital, now condemned by the Judge and Civil Engineer; it was completed just before I took charge of my office and among the papers handed over to me by the Foujdaree Udawlut, was one from Mr. Glass, the present Judge, proposing the enclosure of this very hospital at a cost of (about 1,800 Rupees*). Not a word was then said of the objections now raised to the building though, it is evident from the present correspondence, that "this Hospital, on the very first slight fall of rain, after it was built, was so damp or rather so wet, that upwards of an inch of water was found over the floors," some alterations were made which "in a small measure kept the Hospital drier, for a time, but when the monsoon came down, the nullah ** came down and formed *(as it does every year)* a sheet of water from the road passing the Jail across to the hospital * * * and over flowing the Hospital, covering the floor to the extent of upwards of a foot of water!" Again the ground is stated to be incapable of drainage because "the ground altogether there and thereabout. is *so much below the level of the river* that instead of getting rid of the water, the back flow would swamp not only the ground and Hospital, but the Jail itself, * * if an opening were made in the high banks."

From Session Judge, Chicacole, to Civil Engineer, 9th Division, 21st February 1855.
From Session Judge, Chicacole, to Secretary Board of Revenue, Department Public Works, 27th March 1855.

* Bill mislaid.

4. Under these circumstances, never alluded to either by the Judge or Engineer on my visiting the buildings with them and the Surgeon, what is proposed? "to give up the hospital," annually overflowed and damp after the slightest shower, to the European Jailer and Dresser and their families, and erect a new building for the Convicts! a consideration well worthy of a liberal Government!

5. As for the defects in the building itself, I will not offer any remarks, it was built by one Engineer Officer hardly three years ago, and is condemned by an Officer in the same department now, while the Judge gives his opinion "that unless for the material, the building will in a very short time be worthless."

6. Mr. Palmer gives the following particulars as to the levels.

7. Top of basement above high water mark in the river 4ft. 6 inches, The ground about it is *on a level* with the highest water mark in the river which seems within 450 yards of it.

8. Mr. Glass says that Mr. Palmer, not having seen a heavy fall of rain or monsoon, his statements are below the truth.

9. With these statements before the Government, I do not see how I can recommend an outlay of one Rupee on any addition to the Chicacole Jail, and I certainly shall not forward a proposition that a European Jailor and respectable Native Dresser should be put into a building represented to be such as is above described by those who cannot be mistaken.

10. But supposing the Government to overrule this objection, what is proposed is no equivalent to my plan. I required such a space as would enable me to confine the prisoners to hard labor within walls: enclosing an area of 456×320=145,920 feet=16,213 yards, nearly 4 acres, at a cost of Rupees 3,740, including the Hospital. Instead of this I am offered an enclosure of 13,432 feet, about a third of an acre, exclusive of the Hospital enclosure at a cost of 638 Rupees.

11. The very large space I proposed would not have been necessary but for the circumstance of the Hospital being placed where it is, and that it is desirable to have no separate enclosures. The space proposed by the Engineer would avail but little for any useful purpose.

12. In addition to this, I may remark, that the confined position chosen for the Hospital would be objected to.

13. I must not altogether pass over the relative Estimates. If in an estimate for Rupees 3,923, proposed by the Engineer, *for buildings only*, Rupees 463 can be saved by convict labor, surely in an estimate of Rupees 5,510. including 570 for a road, the prisoners might do more than 460 Rupees' worth of the work; beside this at Chicacole, 1,200 Rupees is far more than would be needed for the Jailer's and Dresser's residences.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

As it now appears clear that the plan for the improvement of the *Chicacole* Jail (sanctioned under date 26th May 1857) is objectionable, owing to the swampy nature of the ground to be enclosed and of that on which the Hospital is built, the same must be abandoned.

2. Mr. Rohde, will report what should be done for the improvement of the Hospital, supposing, which appears doubtful, that it is capable of improvement.

3. This correspondence will be referred to the Public Works Department in order that it may be ascertained what Officer or Officers are to blame in the matter of the Hospital, both as to choice of site and to construction.

(True Extract and Copy)
(Signed) E. MALTBY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 361.

FROM J. ROHDE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons.

To E. MALTBY, ESQ.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.

SIR,

In reference to Extract Mintues of Consultation, No. 778. (6th July.) and 961, (5th August,) the former communicating letters from Mr. Glass, the Sessions' Judge, and Mr. Palmer, the Engineer at Chicacole, relative to the Jail Hospital, the letter communicating my comments on those letters and requiring me to state what can be done for the improvement in the Jail Hospital, I have the honor to state that I have consulted Dr. Rogers, the Medical Officer, for upwards of nine years, of the Zillah and Jail; from his Statement and the returns of the Sessions Judge, I find that he was in daily attendance at the Hospital, that during the very period at which Mr Glass states one inch, and afterwards one foot, of water stood on the floors, the Hospital was in use as such, that no such flooding of the floors, as Mr. Glass relates ever took place, that the damp was entirely owing to a very objectionable dam thrown across the nullah which formed a small reservoir above the level of the Hospital floor, that on this dam being removed no further inconvenience was experienced. Dr. Rogers also informs me that since the removal of the dam he never had occasion to remove the patients *though they slept on the ground*; though till the dam was removed, he did for a short time reoccupy the old Hospital.

2. I have a certainty in Dr. Rogers' statements, and from Mr. Glass' silence on the subject of the floods when I was at Chicacole, I am induced to believe that he writes from something he has *heard* subsequent to my visit.

3. The floods of 1854 were extraordinary over the whole Northern Division, and Dr. Rogers informs me that at Chicacole they were regarded as the highest on memory. I find that Mr. Glass in a demi Official note, copy of which is annexed, approved the site selected, which I may remark he must for ten years have passed almost daily, on his way to and from Court, and consequently it is not likely to have been as objectionable as his letter would shew. Dr. Rogers also had at the time the site was selected, been daily in attendance at the Jail for about 7 years. Mr. Knox was well acquainted with the locality. Mr. Randall had for sometime been engaged in investigating the rise and fall and force of current in the river with the view to the erection of a bridge.

4. I must express my belief that the plan I originally proposed and to which Mr. Glass and Mr. Palmer object, is the preferable one, and that if, as Dr. Rogers suggests, a boarded floor be laid in the Hospital, the Jail will be rendered as complete as its position and construction allow.

5. I leave it to the Engineer Department (D. P. W.) to forward the answer to the 3rd Para: of the Orders of Government relative to the blame cast by Mr. Glass and Mr. Palmer on the selection of the site and construction of the building.

6. I enclose a copy of a letter I have addressed to Mr. Glass and on receipt of his answer will forward it to you, but it cannot affect my opinion founded on the information of Dr. Rogers, my personal acquaintance of the site, and the deductions I draw from the letters themselves.

(Signed) J. ROHDE.
Inspector of Prisons.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,
26th August 1857.

5. It will be seen, from these letters, that the Hospital was represented as having been so damp that upwards of 1 inch of water was found over the floors on the very first slight fall of rain after it was built and that the situation was such that the surplus water from the paddy fields came down on the setting in of the monsoon" and formed *(as it does every year)* a sheet of water "from the road passing the Jail across to the Hospital * * * and overflowing the Hospital, *covering*

I beg to state the site on which the Hospital is built is but an accumulation of drifted sand from the high mounds, which line the left bank of the Chicacole (Nangoolia) river, distant about 400 yards from the Hospital. The natural ground is 3½ below it ; and this during the monsoon is 3 feet *under water*.

On the 11th September 1854, during the occurrence of a flood the ground around the Hospital was 3 feet under water, and owing to the non-existence of the means of carrying it off it remained until it evaporated or was absorbed by the sandy soil, and this cannot but prove unhealthy.

There are two River channels running on either side of the Hospital (vide Survey)* which convey a large quantity of water from the adjacent fields, and owing to the absence of these not being provided with any outlet into the river, the water accumulates about the Hospital. I saw this personally and experienced some inconvenience in having to cross it frequently on my way to Town, from the Mission house at Balga where I resided—while the sandy nature of the soil will cause precolation necessarily conveying a dampness to the Hospital, perhaps to the Jail, were it not arrested by the embankment forming the road in its front, consisting of a thick coating of metal frequently repaired by the prisoners. I should also remark the Jail is situated on the natural ground with the means of drainage towards its rear, the country falling in that direction.

* To be obligingly returned.

The serious cracks in the walls of the Hospital and the fissures extending throughout its entire floor with indications of many other cracks, tend to confirm my opinion long ago expressed to Major Birdwood, of the faultiness of its position, and the small depth of its foundations. It was thought to remedy this by constructing a buttress at one of its angles—but how ineffectual this has been to arrest the extension of fissures only requires an inspection of the building.

I beg to remain, &c,,

Sub Engineer's Office, Camp Chicacole,
12th September 1857.

(Signed) A. COLQUHOUN,
Sub Engineer in Extra charge of Sub-Division.

(True copy)

(Signed) E. B. GLASS,
Sessions Judge.

7. From these letters it will be seen that the floor of the Hospital never was flooded as stated. It remains to be ascertained by the Engineer's Department whether the building is as faulty as represented.

8. My report of the matter to Government and their orders are appended.

9. The following additions and repairs to the value of Rupees 337 were sanctioned by me as necessary. I think that with a boarded floor the Hospifal will be unobjectionable, cots are required and the Sessions Judge was requested to procure them.

27th July 1857.

10. In regard to the Guard I addressed the Sessions Judge.

No. 121.

FROM J. ROHDE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons.

TO THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF CHICACOLE.

SIR,

Referring to my visit to the Jail at this station, I have the honor to request that you will take immediate steps for rendering the establishment efficient. The Jailor has, I understand, both from yourself and Dr. Windus and from reference to the diary, been long an invalid and latterly to such an extent as to prevent him from doing his duty ; the Jemadar, Vayadally, is old, and I am very much dissatisfied with the answers I received from him in regard to matters within his cognizance ; the Duffadar is old and infirm ; one Naik and about 18 peons also seemed inefficient ; I append a list of those who seemed to me the most infirm, there may be one or two of these still capable of further service if the Medical Officer passes them. It is probable that others of the peons may not on Medical examination be found effective from deformity or injuries and weakness, these also should be reduced, I don't care for height or appearance, provided the individual has strength and activity, and in the selection of fresh peons I should take a low standard of height, say 2 inches less than the minimum required in the army, but I would in the case of new appointments have the full measure required round the chest ; still receiving men 2 inches below the height required in the army.

13

2. I hope you will be able to arrange for completing the establishment with men thoroughly effective and I would suggest that the fixed guard consist of men picked from the rest for character, intelligence and activity.

3. I have, with the view to avoid as much as possible the interference of the guard with details of management, suggested that maistries selected from the best behaved convicts who have served half their sentences should be appointed to act under the immediate order of the Jailer both as warders and as maistries at work, this arrangement, as you are already aware, the Government have approved.

4. I will hereafter notice other arrangements that I would suggest, having no time to do so before going to Itchapore.

I have, &c.,

Chicacole, Office of Inspector of Prisons,
4th April 1857.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

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11. Nothing had been done towards drilling the peon guard as desired in my letter of the 18th March 1857, No. 99, indeed the total incapacity of the Jailer from long continued illness had left the Jail for sometime without proper control. I requested the Sessions Judge to appoint a proper person and the late Jailer has been since discharged.

10th April 1857, paras : 1 and 2.

12. The want of a Dresser was represented to Government and the defect supplied by the Medical Board.

13. There were six insane patients in Jail, causing annoyance to others, while no proper provision is made for this class, no remedy can be had.

14. The irons were many of them worn out and insecure, I promised to forward a supply of English chain for the purpose and it has since been sent.

15. The Peon's swords were in a position of insecurity, it would be better to remove them to a spot less convenient to the Prisoners passing in and out.

16. Privies to the Jail were much required.

17. The account of the prisoner's labor, conveying gravel in little baskets was not satisfactory.

ITCHAPORE, *7th April* 1857.

The Itchapore Jail was originally attached to the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court established at this village, and is now under a Sudder Ameen. The greatest number of prisoners were from the Government Agent, whose station, Chatterpoor, is 30 miles distant ; only 2 of the prisoners in Jail properly belong to it. It seems however needless to enter again into particulars in regard to this Jail which I thought it desirable to notice in my letter to Government of the 10th April last. My letter referred to an idea that the station of the Courts might be changed, but this, it appeared, was not contemplated ; the letter however referred to this Jail particularly, and I now append an extract from it.

Letter to Government, dated 10th April 1857, No. 126.

Para : 4. "If the Government have any thought of moving the "Court, and I believe such a course has been more than once suggested, "the better course might be to spend no more money on this Jail, "(Chicacole,) which will soon require extensive repairs, and to take immediate steps for accom- "modating all long sentenced prisoners in the neighbourhood of Vizagapatam. I cannot see any "use in continuing the Jail at Itchapore, 2 prisoners only, properly belonging to it, are confined "there, the rest are Agency prisoners, for whom it would be much better that the Agent "should have his own Jail nearer his Head Quarters. The Sudder Ameen at Itchapore has no "criminal jurisdiction which the Agent cannot exercise, indeed he has hardly disposed of one "criminal case in a twelve month ; that Jail establishment exclusive of the extra guards for pri- "soners at labor, consists of

		Rs.
1	Apothecary at	200
1	Jailer	15
1	Naick	6
10	Peons	50
		—271 Rupees.

Para: 5. "I understood it to be the intention of Government to establish a Civil Dispen-
" sary in the Collectorate, if this is done the better course would appear to be to place the whole
" under one Surgeon, with Dressers in each Hospital: indeed, for so small a Jail, a separate
" Dresser would hardly be needed, if the two buildings were conveniently adjacent."

2. Gunny weaving had been introduced into this Jail and the manufactured article was very good, the number of prisoners however so employed was small and the merchants object to taking a limited supply of a superior article, as it induces the rejection of the rest, I purchased two pieces and they were much approved by a Commission Shipping Agent and others to whom I showed them. If the out-turn could be greatly increased, I was informed there would be no difficulty in disposing of the stock, which now, from causes explained, is unsaleable. As the weaver had really taken pains in instructing others I suggested his being rewarded, on release. Some ordinary machinery should be introduced to facilitate the work.

3. The work of Jail toty for which a paid servant is now employed might be performed, as elsewhere, by a convict.

4. Many prisoners of the Agency are here detained months for trial, consequent it would seem on the constitution of the tribunal.

5. The building is, for a small Jail, convenient, but is deficient in security, the walls are low and require a few courses of loose brick, laid diamond fashion on the top; the bars in the doors, lately put in, are very rubbishing and insufficient; the corner wards are close and ill ventilated.

6. The cholera appeared in the place on the day before my arrival and it was found necessary shortly after to remove the sick from the precincts of the Jail to temporary buildings. The Jail is an unhealthy one but whether this is owing to the locality or the class confined, is an undecided question. I never considered the place well chosen, though frequently residing at Itchapore formerly; it is in a funnel between two hills and is a common halting place for pilgrims and others. The mortality is chiefly among the hill tribes.

7. Carts should be provided to suit the kind of work the prisoners have to perform, *viz.*, conveying gravel.

VIZAGAPATAM, 13*th*—20*th April* 1858.

The building does not admit of classification to any extent, though advantage is not now taken of the extent to which this is available; men and women, convicts and debtors, security prisoners and prisoners untried now mingle in one common yard: with the question which has been mooted, of converting the building into a European Hospital and Stores, it is not worth while suggesting any great alterations at present, especially as the station is that at which in all probability the central prison for the division will be established. But it seems desirable, even for the time the building must still be occupied as a prison, to make arrangements for its better security as well as to provide for the complete separation of different classes.

2. The Inspector on his first visit, during the illness of the Principal Sudr Aumeen, observed the cooking Sheds to be in such a dangerous state that at any moment they might fall, with the whole weight of a Bengal terrace, on those in them; he therefore called on the Civil Engineer, with the request that he would take immediate steps to support the roof, by a line of purlins and posts, the Estimate for which is Rupees 39; he also directed the removal of a useless sentry box, which materially obstructs the view, and subsequently when accompanied by the Principal Sudr Aumeen directed that a gate should be placed to prevent ingress and egress on the North-west, that the Sepoy guard-room should, as suggested by the Commanding Officer, have an opening outside the Jail walls and gate, not into the prison enclosure, as at present; further, that the roof should be extended from one guard-room to the other, over the gate, forming a shelter both within and without the gate, for the guard; he has also directed that the two ways, from the interior of the Jail to the roof, should be stopped, that greater security should be given to fastenings of those windows and doors, by which access might be had from the part of the building occupied by the Court, that the well should be deepened and built up (by prisoners' labor and material on the spot) as a circular well, the steps down to it and space they occupy being filled up; that the fence at the back of the Hospital and all other stepping stones against the outer walls should be removed, and that all loose stones, beams, &c., which might be used to facilitate escape, should in like manner be taken away.

3. With the prospect of the building being retained for even 2 years more, as a Jail, and with the view to a more complete separation of classes, the Inspector would suggest that the ward now occupied by the looms and the next to it, be opened outwards, into the space now unoccupied; between these and the outer wall, which would thus form a separate court-yard for females; the inner yard into which these wards now open would be available for prisoners under trial, convicts and prisoners detained on requisition of security still occupying the larger yard, every part of which would be more under observation than at present.

4. The Jail with the alterations proposed would then be as shewn in the accompanying plan.

5. The position of the Jail, in the middle of the town, is, as is already observed, objectionable; space enclosed is insufficient to provide for the employment of all within the enclosure.

6. In regard to the guards, the appearance was not satisfactory, and the Zillah Surgeon's examination, with the view to ascertain the number suitable for enlistment in an armed force shewed that, of the fixed guard, six only were fit. Of the extra peons 10 only were "fit," after setting aside objections as to height and want of size round the chest; 3 of the volunteers (peons temporarily employed as occasion requires) were stated to be fit; on a previous reference, 14 months since, some of those now declared unfit for employment in a Civil armed force, were stated to be *fit as peons*, several however have been retained, who from the nature of their complaint (large double Hydrocele, &c.,) were evidently disqualified and were so returned by the Surgeon; on comparing however the two lists, namely that of February 1856, with that now prepared, it would appear that several, now set down as unfit, might be retained, if subjected to proper treatment, and that their ailment may not disqualify them for present service, though, with the prospect of its increasing, they cannot be considered suitable for enlistment, he will not therefore insist on the removal of these, but he does insist that all shall be removed who are now *disqualified* by reason of such ailments.

7. In filling up vacancies he directs, pending the issue of general instructions under sanction of Government, that no person shall be entertained who appears to be over 30 years of age, that the qualifications, *height excepted*, be the same as required for the regular army, that persons so enlisted shall not be discharged, unless under the sanction of the Inspector, and that they shall be required to give 30 days' notice of their intention to retire. He finds it necessary to prohibit the removal of peons, *after the guard is formed*, without sanction, as he finds that trivial offences as well as offences of a more aggravated character are very unequally dealt with. In this Jail two peons are dismissed, one for not having his sword by him when standing over the arms, the other for sitting down with prisoners "at labor;" while the same offences in other Jails are visited with penalties extending from a fine of 2 Annas upwards. The Inspector is satisfied that the prospect of an arbitrary dismissal acts prejudicially, it deters men of character from entering the service and induces recklessness, while it will be impossible to obtain a respectable guard unless the individuals composing it are equally and justly dealt with.

8. The Inspector of Prisons finds that several old peons, well spoken of in their discharge certificates, were, from some cause, omitted in the recommendation for gratuities; if the omission occurred in the office of the Principal Sudr Ameen he is requested to amend it, if it has occurred in the Inspector's office it will be rectified. The Principal Sudr Ameen is requested to send in a list of such as he might think entitled, by the Rules, to the gratuity.

9. Sometime since an "emergent indent" was received from the Principal Sudr Ameen in charge of the Jail, for some 308 articles for use by the prisoners, from the face of the Indent it appeared that the articles were not requisite and it was returned to await the Inspector's arrival, when he found that so far from new tools being wanted, there was a much larger stock in hand, of most, than would under ordinary circumstances be required for some years. Pickaxes alone were wanted.

RAJAHMUNDRY, 27*th*—30*th April* 1858.

In visiting this Jail the Inspector found that a great improvement had taken place by the introduction of the Messing system. Mr. Blair had also reformed, to some extent, the peon guard and was drilling them to the use of fire arms; no particular remark seemed called for in regard to the discipline or diet of the Jail, but the following letter, written at the time, conveyed

to the Sub-Judge the Inspector's views in regard to the improvement of the building; the Plans and Estimates finally arranged and approved are now ready for submission to Government with a separate letter.

Since sanctioned.

No. 156.

To the SUB-JUDGE of RAJAHMUNDRY.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that, after a consideration of the Estimates furnished by the Civil Engineer and a personal examination of the Jail buildings, I believe the following arrangements to be urgently called for, namely, the separation of the sick from the rest of the prisoners and of the debtors and of prisoners under trial, security prisoners and females from the rest of the prison; provision must also be made for Europeans, for offences on ship board and for the cooking of the messes.

2. To secure this, 1st a separate Hospital, the better course would seem to be to take the ward, marked A on the plan, for that purpose, an arrangement which, all things considered, you and Doctor Forster seemed to think the best and to partition off a separate yard for it by a line of palisades from A to B; a privy must be formed in that enclosure, also a dead house and surgery, a cistern also or a tub should be placed just within the south wall into which water should be conveyed by a pipe through the wall opposite the well. The most economical plan, for the surgery and dead house, would probably be to place them at the end of the yard, opposite the Hospital where three of the four outer walls already exist; the space would also afford room for any cases requiring a separate ward, it will be necessary to place additional ventilators in the Hospital, one in the outer gable and four sheet iron funnels in the arch, the roof of the building should be pent and should rest at the back on the roof of the prison office and store room, and in front on a wall raised that height, the ends should be gables with ventilators in them and the roof constructed with trussed beams, purlins and rafters of teak (which would be available hereafter) the reepers of bamboo, the covering of pantiles, only, with chunam ridge but without chunam stripes, the walls of burnt brick in lime mortar, white washed, but not plastered either inside or out. The palisades, if of wood, of Yegis wood, on a wall one foot high with stone pillars at intervals. There should be a Verandah to the Hospital, this also might be arranged to allow of its being removed with the least loss.

The S. E. Ward.

See plate in my 1st Report.

3. The corresponding ward on the west may be similarly divided off for prisoners under trial, and a shed resting at the back on the room you have occupied as a granary and on the west on posts would afford shelter for eating, cooking, &c.

4. For debtors I do not see how any provision can be well made within the walls of the Jail; for these and for Europeans, some additional wards either within or without the walls would be needed. The Europeans would be well accommodated in an upper story, but it seems to me, on the whole, more desirable that this should be over one of the wards within the Jail than over the prisoner's office; by this arrangement several small charges may be avoided and greater security will be obtained. I would therefore recommend that the ward B should be furnished with an upper chamber, with verandah in front, a privy and bath room being built over the two small wards C and D. As a matter for consideration it may be well to suggest to the Engineer the placing of iron ties across the rooms below. I would also beg you to furnish the Engineer with copy of the suggestions in building I sent from Bellary, a duplicate of which you have in my report.

5. The guard room should have iron bars to all the arches in front and should moreover have a grating, or rails, to prevent the seizure of the arms by prisoners passing in and out, the outer gate of the Jail should have a wicket cut in it. This alone should be opened as individuals pass in and out, there should be a grated door in the inside of the entrance, a portion of which allowing one person only to pass should ordinarily be opened.

6. The north east ward of the Jail may be allotted to convict females, as at present, as long as the number allows of it; if the number increases, the ward over which I propose building the European ward and that next to it may be given up to their use, that corner of the Jail being

parted off to seclude them from the rest of the Jail; blinds attached to the sills of the upper room windows will prevent the inspection of their enclosure from the room above.

7. The present surgery, or the half of the guard room, when vacated by the Military guard, will afford temporary accommodation for debtors.

8. I sent sketches of the work proposed and some specifications, I will retain the Estimates already received, and, on your receiving from the Civil Engineer Estimates for the work now proposed, submit the whole to Government.

9. Four grated windows, say 5 feet by 3, should be formed at the ends and back of the guard rooms to place the hospital and convict yards under view.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Rajahmundry, Office of Inspector of Prisons, 30*th April* 1857.

MASULIPATAM, 5*th May* 1857.

The only alteration made in this Jail since my last visit has been the removal of the flat tiles for 3 feet on either side the ridge in the principal wards and the removal of the gallows to a spot within the compound in which the Jail stands.

2. The Surgeon has, I find, in his last report, complained of the defects already noticed in my report, the want of height in the wards and the want of ventilators above the level of the surrounding walls. It is however, I think, questionable whether it is worth while going to the expense of remedying these defects, the Session Judge will be requested to ascertain from the District Egnineer the cost of raising the walls of all the wards to 14 feet in the height measured on the inside and replacing the roof, ties being used to resist the thrust which a coupled roof of necessity causes.

3. The building is also defective in the means for shutting out one class of prisoners from another, in two ways may this want be remedied, one by replacing the division walls, which appear to have formerly served this purpose, by railings or palisades; the other by placing such palisades on two sides, of the four squares, of which the ranges of wards already form two sides, this latter, though the most costly would be by far the better course, as it allows of a free passage around all the enclosures and fence would in no place be against the outer wall. Yapy wood palisades with iron spikes would probably be as good, cheap and durable as any.

With red dotted line in the plan.

4. If the walls of the corner wards be raised as proposed; the doors might be removed and placed to open outside the palisaded enclosure.

5. It will be desirable that a line of palisades with a gate in each should be placed on either side the passage through the guard room to prevent the arms being seized.

6. Some smaller alterations seem desirable, namely, an alteration in the privy of the Hospital, to prevent the effluvia from the sink ascending to the annoyance of the Hospital inmates; this may be conveniently done by placing a funnel of sheet iron in the aperture, the pipe being carried some inches below the floor and a small trap being attached as in Marryatt's water closets.

7. The steps to the dead house afford a convenient access to the top of the wall, this back wall of the Hospital yard should be raised 3 feet.

8. In case the roofs of the wards above referred to are removed and re-placed, the flat tiles within 3 feet of the ridge on either side should be omitted.

9. In all prison buildings the precautions enumerated by the Inspector of Prisons, in his Circular * from Bellary, should be attended to.

* September 1855.

10. The Iron bars of the windows of the principal wards being insecure in the bottom sills, an iron or wooden cross bar should be secured 6 inches above the present, often decayed, sills, to the bars to prevent their removal.

11. The accumulation of sand within the Jail enclosure whereby the ground inside the walls is gradually being raised, is very perceptible and clearly shews the importance of providing ample basement to buildings so situated.

12. The two gates of the Jail should be furnished with wickets: the gates should be kept shut, except when the whole body of prisoners pass in or out, at which times the guard should stand to their arms.

13. The hedges about the Jailer's house preclude his having a proper view from it, of what is passing in the Jail compound, they are not sufficient to impede any prisoner's escape, while the shelter they afford would favor the concealment of any one who once made his way through them. It is desirable that the Jailer should have from his house a clear view of all that passes in the compound, it is certainly desirable in this country that persons frequenting the Jailer's house should not have access to the prisoners, it will therefore be desirable to maintain some fence to shut out his garden from the rest of the enclosure, to remove the wall at the east end of the verandah and to have a gate with a fastening inside to shut out access from the Jail.

14. The guards are being drilled to the use of fire arms, they seem generally a rather unpromising set, indeed it seems very questionable whether the better course will not be to engage a fresh body of men; the Sessions Judge is requested to take steps to ensure efficiency, the interests or claims of individuals must not be allowed to out-weigh this most important consideration.

15. The Sessions Judge has been requested to take steps to introduce the messing system, the better course will be to divide the prisoners into messes of 25 or 30 prisoners in each, and to purchase and prepare the condiment in wholesale quantities, the diet table should be prepared in communication with the Zillah Surgeon. I would recommend attention to the pulses and similar grains, which, if thoroughly boiled, may probably be used to the extent of one-third of the grain allowance. When the diet tables are arranged a copy should be sent to the Inspector.

16. I see no use in the removal of the prickly pear hedge round the Jail compound; it now forms an effectual barrier against escape, and if removed the roots would still remain.

Directed in the Extract Minutes of Consultation, on Inspector's first report.

17. Arrangements should be made for privies for the prisoners either by the use of privy tubs to be carried out daily, or by forming a privy of brick in chunam with bars across, deodorising substance being used, and the privy being cleared when required.

18. Privy tubs should be substituted for chatties in the privies attached to the wards.

19. In the disposal of the 16 peons to be employed in Jails north of the Kristnah I have reserved 2 who may, in consideration of the inconvenient arrangement of this Jail for guarding, be employed at this Station, making the total fixed guard up to 26 peons.

GUNTOOR, 11*th May* 1858.

On visiting this Jail, I was apprized by some of the guard as well as by a prisoner, Aroonachellum Padiachy, that the Jailer and his wife had been guilty of many abuses; on referring the matter to the Sessions Judge, he found several of the charges substantiated and removed the Jailer.

2. I found the breast wall round the cook-room and privies in course of execution, what the Sub-Overseer meant by digging foundations and then filling them up with mud to the surface of the soil I know not, he said it was a mistake.

3. The window bars in this Jail require securing by cross bars rivetted on from either side, the doors too require repair.

4. The ward next the Hospital requires ventilation both by windows and by removing the flat tiles for two feet on either side the ridge. The floors of several of the convict wards require raising, and care should be taken not to raise the level of the yard.

5. The Moplah State Prisoners made representations regarding clothing with which I requested the Sessions Judge to comply.

6. A very comfortable Jailer's house "pucka built" containing 3 good rooms with verandahs had been erected for Rupees 509-2-7, and this in a Station where material is comparatively very high priced.

NELLORE, 20*th*—25*th May* 1857.

This Jail has been improved, since the date of my last visit, by the construction of ridge ventilators to the convict wards and by the addition of privies, on the plan I suggested for the Honowar Jail, they are found to answer completely and the ventilation is now as good as could be desired, the wards, even when full, are not close or offensive, as they used to be. The Hospital is still without a privy; one might be put to the end ward, but to put one to the two principal wards would inconveniently block up the Verandah. The Madras Workshops ought to be able to turn out such a very simple article as a privy pan on the plan proposed by me two years ago, the introduction of this will obviate all necessity for building privies outside the wards.

2. The barred doors of the convict wards are not secure; for the present bars should be better secured by a cross bar secured to the two rails of the door on the inside and out, the bars being notched to meet in the middle of the bar, in a short time new doors and door-frames will be required, these, whenever put up, should be of one of the patterns shewn in the Appendix to my 1st Report.

3. The "Old Jail," used for females, prisoners under trial and others, is no longer safe; a new building at an expense of Rupees 6,000, had been already sanctioned at the date of my last visit, but I thought the plan might be improved and that it was probable that the early removal of a portion of the prisoners to a central station would render it unnecessary. The present convict Jail is suitable for about 218 prisoners, that is to say it has space for about that number, there is at present no means, however, of classifying them, and the better course under all circumstances seems to me to carry out the design of re-building the "Old Jail" according to the plan proposed in my report: after deducting for Store-rooms and making allowance for varying numbers in each class, the building, when complete, will not be more than will be desirable.

4. The Jailer's house, originally badly built of inferior and old material, is now in want of extensive repair*; the situation is not altogether that I should select, as it does not command any view of either entrance to the Jail: by building opposite the passage, between the Jail and cooking Shed enclosure, this would be under observation; this site has many other advantages and as the present buildings is hardly worth a substantial repair, I think the better course would be to erect a new building, the prisoners furnishing stone and building the foundation basements and walls to the level of the window sills of stone.

* Since sanctioned.

5. The occupation of one large ward by the 5 Moplah State Prisoners, and another for the purposes of a granary, inconveniently crowds the rest of the Jail. The total cubic space afforded by all the convicts wards will not more than accommodate 218 prisoners, (less if the space occupied by the banks on which they sleep is deducted): there were at the beginning of this month 306 in ward, or nearly one-third more than the whole space is calculated for, in four-fifths of that space; I requested the Sessions Judge to transfer both Moplah prisoners and the grain to the wards in the "Old Jail" for the present.

6. It would be desirable to form an enclosure of some kind around the Jail, Jailer's house and Guard-room, within which none should be admitted except on business. A low mud wall coped with tiles like that about the Public Bungalow would suffice, and might be erected by the prisoners at a very small cost for tiles and chunam.

7. The sentry boxes at the corners of the walls as well as those below require opening out considerably, this the Sessions Judge undertook to have done.

8. Of the guards those marginally named seem incapacitated for further service, the last named has been but a short time employed. I shall be obliged by the Sessions Judge applying for gratuities on discharge for all of the others named who, in communication with the Zillah Surgeon, he may find unfit for further service, and who he may consider worthy of the indulgence.

Sheik Sillar.
Bada Sahib.
Mahomed Beeran.
Immedesetty Mutaloo.
Wurti Rungapah.
Nellore Balaya.
Avala Vamulu.
Chulla Veeraghy.
Putnamsetty Ramasawmy.
Mahomed Ghalib.
Calpam Lutsmaya.

9. The Sessions Judge has repeatedly spoken of the aid the Jemadar Yacob Sahib has given in effecting the very remarkable improvements to this town and station in the erection of bridges, building retaining walls, stone tanks, wells, &c. In no station in the Presidency does the convict labor

shew to such advantage or in such substantial and durable works of great public utility; I could hardly estimate the value of these works; the prison has received no payment for them and I am unable to give any reward to the Jemadar under whose superintendance, during a long course of years, they have been effected, but I must beg that the Government will not allow the Jemadar* to go unremunerated, he had sought his reward in the appointment to a more lucrative office in which he has been disappointed.

* He has since received commission on the value of the work, E. M. C., dated 31st October 1857, No. 2041.

10. The arms of the Guards were indifferent and many of the fuzils would be, if examined, found useless; as soon as 25 of the most active peons can be drilled to the use of arms, for which purpose the services of a Drill Havildar might be obtained for a small gratuity, it will be well to indent for fuzil muskets of the pattern furnished to Vizagapatam and other Northern Jails.

11. The prisoners seemed in health, there was a very unusual proportion of aged men among them. The introduction of the messing system will be of great benefit, as the high price of firewood precludes their cooking more than once a day. The practice of taking out rice to eat while at work should be discontinued as soon as the messing is introduced; it is impossible to use the pulses to advantage unless they are well boiled and this cannot be done where each man cooks for himself. Metal vessels should be obtained preparatory to the general introduction of the messing system, the saving in firewood will allow of the issue of a little more condiment which seems desirable.

12. The books were well kept and altogether I was well satisfied with the state of the Jail and arrangements.

13. It will be a great loss to the prison and to the station if the quarries become exhausted, that at which the prisoners formerly worked has been occupied by persons working for the Department of Public Works. Mr. Crozier has hired a field from which he is now quarrying a stone, slightly inferior in quality, but none suitable for building purposes has been yet discovered elsewhere, though I understand the place has been described as "capable of yielding an inexhaustible supply." The prisoners quarry and roughly square 6 stones for each man employed in the day, the stone so raised being worth 4 Rupees the 100 stones, measuring about 18 inches by 14 by 8 when trimmed; each prisoner therefore (no allowance being made for removing earth) raises 4 Annas worth of stone a day.

14. The carts were unserviceable, new ones of better construction should be obtained. Workmen seem to be becoming worse and worse throughout the country, a visit to the Engineer's Stores satisfied me that nothing can at present be obtained thence. At Guntoor there is a good Wheelwright but he complains, that all the wood is being used for firewood for burning Government bricks and lime. The picks for trimming laterite might be improved.

15. There was in Jail an insane patient who, seems incurable and who, in the absence of all proper accommodation, is an annoyance to those in Jail. I intend ascertaining if accommodation for him can be found in the Madras Asylum.

CUDDAPAH, 4*th*—6*th July* 1857.

The improvements that have taken place since the date of the Inspector's visit have been the removal of the useless division wall in the guard-room at the entrance and of the low walls which formed enclosures in front of each of the grated openings in the outer walls; the bricking up of those apertures to the height of 7 feet, the erection of a range of cooking sheds and of 4 separate or solitary cells; the drain which gave offence to the town's people has been turned, covered in and conducted into a cess-pool near the river bank; the river bank itself has been faced with stone.

2. The sepoy guard has been dispensed with, and the peons of the jail guard drilled to the use of the musket; 80 stand of arms for their use, now at Vizagapatam, have been secured.

3. The Subordinate Judge in charge attempted to introduce the messing system but the prisoners having refused to eat cooked food, he gave in after two days. It does not appear that any religious prejudice induced this resistance, but that the prisoners were determined to resist all innovation; indeed from the very large number of prisoners of the lowest class in the Jail it

is evident that, with the majority, caste prejudice could not be pleaded. The prisoners had also been allowed to retain brass cooking utensils, cloths, and other articles of personal property, also to retain old prison clothing and cumblies, bundles of rags, &c. Several had comfortable soft beds.

4. The Inspector did not consider it desirable to interfere further with the system of messing at present, but directed that all articles of private property, (books and implements for practising reading and writing excepted,) should be taken away and that all rags and rubbish should be destroyed. The prisoners being confined to the use of the mat, cumbly, cumbly-hood and cloth in the form in which they are issued for use as directed in the rules.

5. The Subordinate Judge spoke of the insufficiency of the cells, particularly as these are now necessarily occupied by insane patients by night. The cost of four being within the amount the Inspector is authorized to sanction, he requested the Officer in charge to call on the Civil Engineer to erect this number.

6. There being no accommodation for females under trial, the Inspector requested the Subordinate Judge to have the present female wards extended and a wall built to divide the present female yard; the front cells will thus be available for convicts and the rear ward for those under trial, the expense of this will be very trifling and will not need further sanction.

7. The want of any accommodation for female debtors remains as reported at the last visit; indeed the accommodation for debtors is altogether deficient nor does any immediate and unobjectionable remedy or temporary provision for female debtors occur.

8. The inconvenience and expense consequent on the weavers, smiths, mat-makers and others being employed immediately in front of and outside the Jail still continues, for their accommodation a substantial shed * in the rear of the cooking sheds and opposite to the new solitary cells should be provided.

* This the Government have disallowed, E. M. C. 11th November 1857, No. 1471, Rs. 570 was the estimate for the proposed shed, Rs. 25 monthly is the cost of not having it.

9. The palisades are by no means secure and are many of them decayed, a rail should be securely nailed to the foot of the pailing and to the upper part one foot from the point: all defective palisades should be re-placed by posts of Yapi, Nullah Muddi, or other strong and durable timber, the whole should be newly pointed with a spoke shave or chizel, and it would be as well to place a few tenter hooks at the head of each. The iron work of many of the gates requires repair and substantial hinges and bolts should be supplied when required,

10. As soon as * Dr. Hunter supplies water closets and conduit pipes it will be desirable to fit two in each of the long and one in each of the smaller wards, the present arrangements being very defective.

* The attempt proved a failure, and I have now samples of stoneware traps and basons on their way.

CALICUT, 11*th October* 1857.

I this day visited the Zillah Jail and inspected the buildings, guards, prisoners, tools and implements, also the detached hospital.

2. I was accompanied by Dr. Cleveland, Mr. Holloway suggested that it would be better that he should not accompany me as his presence might induce the prisoners to address me under a feeling of restraint; with the same object I requested Mr. Bates of the Collector's Office to accompany me as interpreter in Malayalum, instead of availing myself of the services of a Gomastah of the Sub Judge's Court, which I had previously asked for.

3. I particularly addressed myself to each prisoner in succession, having invited them to make any statements they desired, about a fourth of the number complained, but I found nothing worthy of notice; some complained of hard work and all who addressed me spoke of their food being insufficient, several complained of not being allowed to hoard for an occasional meat meal, most of the privation of oil, one man, of the allowance of cloth having been curtailed, the men of the Chereman class of not having their mess distinct from that of the Tiers, who, they asserted, were favored at their expense, many complained that they were not allowed to frequent the cooking sheds, or, as other said, to take the conjee-water from the cooking pots, others that they were restricted to what was issued by the Government servants, instead of being allowed to bargain for themseleves. Some complained also that they were flogged for such

breaches of Jail rules as tearing their cloths, possession of tobacco, &c. ; beyond these, there were no complaints of any kind, and these simply shewed the improvement in the discipline, which was further manifested in the improved cleanliness of the prisoners, the absence of the heaps of cloths and bundles which I noticed in my former report and in the general appearance of the prisoners and their cells.

4. Mr. Cleveland informed me that although small-pox had been twice introduced lately, it had not on either occasion spread, this he thought attributable to the separation of the newly committed prisoners from the rest, the removal of the hospital to a distance, the deprivation of the prisoners, of the cloths and rags which, as noticed in my former report, served as harbours for the virus and to increased care and caution.

5. Two of the security prisoners represented that they were detained on the accusation of a man who himself had since been convicted and was then imprisoned, they were directed to address the Sessions Judge if they wished to appeal from the Magistrate's order ; the Subordinate Judge on the matter being mentioned to him said he would take care they had an opportunity of doing so, but that he objected to the Jail writer acting as a kind of Vakeel to the prisoners in drafting appeals, an objection that I think well founded.

6. The only complaint by a peon was that they did not get holidays. In my last report I noticed the extent to which the penalties of imprisonment were, in some places, mitigated by the indulgence and the Government directed that the practice should cease.

E. M. C. 7th February, para. 49.

7. The Jailer was unacquainted with the names of the prisoners, he was unable to keep any books or to read or return orders, he excused his own neglect in matters which it was his duty to have seen to himself by blaming his subordinates, and I was not more favourably impressed by his tone than I had been on a former visit. It appears to me that no time should be lost in providing an efficient Jailer for this very important charge, Mr. Holloway had already consulted me as to a fit person for the office.

8. The arms on hand were very indifferent, an indent for better arms was received during the day and will be complied with.

9. A further supply of metal cooking vessels seems desirable.

10. Among the tools furnished were, I observed, the Mamooty of the Madras pattern, these had been cut at the neck and newly welded to suit the long handle in use on this coast. I have suggested the use of the Mamooty* without a neck common to this coast and largely imported from Bombay and Ceylon; the cost of full sized Mamooties, weighing from 3 lbs. 12 oz. to 4lbs. each, being 12 or 13 Rs. a dozen.

*I purchased of Messrs. Thomson in Calcutta some of a superior description of the required pattern at 15 Rs. per dozen.

11. I had thus far recorded my remarks on this prison when I received from Mr. Cook, the Session Judge, a copy of a sentence passed by him on P. Veerana, C. Veerapen and five other prisoners, who had attempted escape using force, by which certain peons have sustained trifling injuries, I had already received from the Sub Judge his finding in the case together with the futwah of the law Officer. Mr. Cook together with his remarks sent the Jailer's deposition which was, from want of explanation, indefinite, I therefore sent for him and put some further questions.

12. It appears from Mr. Cook's finding that the conduct of the Sub Judge towards these prisoners is denounced as "any thing but correct or even just, in fact the punishments meted out to them are both tyrannical and illegal, as shewn by the desposition of the Jailer."

13. It occurs to me that before recording such an opinion Mr. Holloway's explanation should have been requested, my views on the matter are fully stated in the following letter to Mr. Cook.

14. On visiting the Jail hospital it appeared to me that no time should be lost in building a wall or erecting a palisade around it; at present, beyond the building itself there is no provision either for confining the prisoners or for excluding strangers, probably the better course would be to employ prisoners in erecting a laterite wall on three sides and to place a paliside on the sea face.

15. The inconvenience from the construction of the hospital privies noticed at my last visit was now complained of; a metal pipe with a flange secured to the floor should be placed at each corner of the sink and the pipe carried through the roof to carry off the foul air as shewn in the accompanying sketch.

CALICUT, 10*th October* 1857.

FROM J. ROHDE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons.

To H. D. COOK, ESQ.,

Sessions Judge of Calicut.

SIR,

I have the honor, in reference to the remarks on the conduct of the Officer in charge of the Calicut Jail, contained in your finding in Session Case, No. 48 of 1857, and in which you denounce his conduct as "tyrannical and illegal," and his treatment of the prisoners as "any thing but correct or even just," to state that the very defective examination of the Jailer appears to me to have led you to conclusions not justified by facts.

2. I have further to observe that where the conduct of a Public Officer of Government is impugned, it appears to me, before recording an opinion such as that you have expressed, it is due to that Officer to request an explanation from himself, instead of receiving a very vague and general admission from his Subordinate, of the correctness of the statements made by his accusers.

3. I have examined Mr. Gwynn as to the meaning of his deposition. I have also received from Mr. Holloway a copy of the futwah, and am therefore able to understand what the statements of the Prisoners were on which you have charged Mr. Holloway.

4. The Moofty sums up the complaints thus: "The daily allowance granted us by the "Cirkar is withheld from us and curtailed oil to anoint our bodies with, meat and other articles "allowed us, are denied. Whenever any old cloth besides 1 cloth is found in our possession we "are in consequence flogged with a Cat-o-nine tails, as also in the absence of any investigation "and on the bare statements of peons on guard over us. We are caused to walk about in the "Jail carrying each a largé stone, not for the Cirkar purpose, we are tied to bandies, like bul- "locks, caused to drive them. No complaints from us are attended to, each of us is confined in "a separate ward. It being impossible for us to live in the Jail owing to such ill usage on the "part of Sub Judge, we resolved to escape with the view to put an end to our own existence. "If similar ill-treatment is again offered to us we would not remain in the Jail but give up our "lives somehow or other."

5. I do not see that any thing further is averred and I must say that your report of the matter unexplained as it is, tends, in my opinion, to reflect unfairly on Mr. Holloway.

1st. In regard to the prisoners' assertions that they were confined in solitary cells for a year, which you adopt and record, I may remark that the Jailer would have informed you that this was untrue, the prisoners were not even so kept at night, for the period stated, indeed, as you know, the Jail accommodation precludes it. I see no objection whatever to prisoners from whom danger is apprehended being specially secured by night, the Jail rules enjoin it, the Jailer himself states that danger was apprehended from these prisoners and that they were in consequence specially secured, one, two, three or four together in the smaller cells to the east of the Jail quadrangle. I need not tell you that this system of separation by night of prisoners is now generally deemed essential to even the slightest improvement in prison discipline and that I think Mr. Holloway's motive in thus detaching prisoners, against whom suspicion of conspiracy existed, from the rest and even from one another as far as possible, might be accounted for without any idea of its being tyrannical.

2nd. The punishment of prisoners for tearing their cloths you would find fully justified by the jail rules, my remarks on this subject you will find recorded in my reports on this and other Western coast Jails, besides this the Jailer informs me, that the prisoners had been repeatedly warned against this breach of the Jail rules.

3rd. The removal of the stones was, as the Jailer on further examination states, resorted to, to give employment to convicts when detained within the walls, because it was unsafe to send them out, and that being sentenced to hard labor this was the only labor to which they could be put.

4th. Your quotation would induce a belief that the prisoners referred to were tied firmly to the yoke "like bullocks," the fact, as explained by the Jailer, being that a band or cross belt was passed over the shoulder and secured by a rope behind to the cart, with the view to their pulling from the belt while the rope precluded their escaping, being sufficiently long not to distress them by the weight of the yoke when the cart was at rest. Any distinction is, no doubt, to be avoided, if possible, but I do not see that Mr. Holloway laid himself open to your very strong remark by his order in this respect. At Pondicherry you would see every convict, with a cart, secured to a cannon ball, which he places on the cart, it is a proper measure of precaution, and considering the conspiracy alleged against these prisoners and their subsequent conduct I cannot think it was excessive; I may further remark that enquiry would have satisfied you that this cause of complaint was removed so long ago that it could not in any way excuse the attempted escape.

5th. The 1st prisoner's assertion that no record was kept of his punishment was one that neither he nor the Jailer could know any thing about, my records, or Mr. Holloway himself, if called on, might probably be able to show the contrary.

6th. You have assumed so much in the last para: but one of your finding, on grounds that do not appear, that I am unable to express any opinion on them; you state your opinion "that "unnecessary and harsh proceedings have been held, altogether at variance with any regulation, "as tending to make the convicts desperate, that it is opposed to regulation that they should be "lashed for making representations for frivolous faults," you say that these facts are deposed to by the Jailer, which I do not find to be the case unless his very vague 4th answer be so construed.

7th. The allowance of food, &c., was a subject to which I paid particular attention on my former visit, the complaints of the oil being withheld, I saw no cause for attending to it, I have on my present visit carefully invited complaints from each prisoner and not one worthy of notice was made, the diet is higher than in any other Jail in the country, but on the whole I observe very great improvement.

8. In conclusion I must observe that I am at all times ready to receive information on the Jails, particularly from Officers who commit to them, but that I cannot allow accusations founded on imperfect enquiries against Officers entrusted with the charge of prisoners to pass without notice.

9. I have not thought it necessary to call on Mr. Holloway for a report on your remarks, at the same time I think it desirable that the impression they may have induced in the minds of the Judges of the Foujdaree Udalut should be removed and for this purpose I shall send a copy of this letter to them.

PAULGHAT, 10*th September* 1857.

Since I last visited this Jail in the beginning of December there has been nothing particular to notice, there are now 16 prisoners in confinement, 10 on security, and 6 on sentences passed by the Joint Magistrate under the extended powers, whose proper place is the Zillah Jail. In the unsettled state in which the District was I refrained from insisting on the observance of the rule and I am still of opinion that it is not desirable to send more prisoners to a jail so inadequate to the numbers and offering so little facility to classification as that of Calicut. I have already in describing the godown used as a jail at this place said that it consists of one large room with space sufficient for 40 prisoners and one verandah room in which just now are confined the prisoners sentenced, or held to security, by the Joint Magistrate.

2. From some oversight no returns have been made from this jail; at the time of my last visit I had not noticed this but have since requested that they should be regularly made.

3. The Joint Magistrate in charge Mr. Morris had left the evening before I arrived leaving a note to the effect that he had occasion to visit his Talooks. I did not learn the immediate cause of this, and would remark that if the business was not of a urgent nature I might justly have expected an Officer in charge of a jail to await my arrival and afford any required information or receive any instructions in matter of detail, which was the more desirable as Mr. Collett,

then Sub Collector, was necessarily absent at the date of my last visit. As it was I was entirely dependant on the Jailer for any information.

4. The confinement of security prisoners in this Subsidiary Jail is the more objectionable as the gang is detached from Coimbatore and is visited by the Sessions Judge of that Zillah, whereas the appeal from the Joint Magistrate's decision lies to the Sessions Judge of Malabar who never visits this.

5. 4 Prisoners had died since the date of my last visit not apparently from any unhealthiness in the building.

6. The guards seemed too effective; the prisoners in good case.

7. 6 Prisoners transferred for health since my last visit, from Coimbatore, had made a good recovery.

P. S. This prison was again visited by me on October 19th, after Mr. H. Sullivan took charge, but no fresh remark was called for.

COIMBATORE, 22*nd October* 1857.

Each succeeding visit to this Jail convinces me of the necessity for erecting a new prison in a better situation. The building is irremediably bad; temporary and inexpensive expedients have been adopted, consequent on each of my former visits, a succession of able Medical Officers has done much to ascertain and remedy the cause of the mortality, the manufacture of cayar matting, giving suitable and profitable employment to the prisoners, has been extended, but the building is one which it would be a waste of money much to improve or extend. In my first report I condemned it and in the opinion I then expressed I am supported by that of every Medical Officer, Dr. Porteous, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Aitken and Dr. Cornish, all men whose opinions are respected, as well as by the Judicial Officers under whose control the prison has been placed.

2. The only improvements that it appeared to me desirable to carry out were the raising of the floors of the wards 5 inches with gravel or sand, a single row of bricks on edge being placed to retain it clear of the space required for the opening of the doors, the fitting of a common wooden open railed gate to the entrance of the female yard, the erection of a small covered masonry drain in lieu of the present open drain which passes from the hospital privy through the small yards of the debtor's * cells, the removal of the excrescenses on the roof of these small cells, intended as ventilators but which convert the cell into shower baths during rain, the piercing the side and rear walls of the sentry boxes to allow a view from them on all sides, the furnishing of the guard room with an arm-rack, the erection of a building within the outer Jail enclosure as a hospital for small pox and cholera patients, the erection of gates to this outer enclosure and of a work-shed for the manufacture of cayar matting.

3. The only improvements above suggested likely to be attended with expense, beyond a few Rupees, are the erection of the ward† for infectious diseases and of the Shed for manufactures.

4. With the prospect of the Jail being shortly abandoned, it is desirable that the improvements should be so carried out as to ensure a return of the whole or at least the greater part of the outlay on removal to the new prison.

5. To this end the new ward should be so placed that it might be disposed of as a detached building on the abandonment of the present Jail.

6. The gates and work-shed would be removeable to a new site.

7. The prison still remained under the charge of a native‡ Jailer, an arrangement that it is the more desirable to abolish as the Sessions Judge is necessarily absent, during Sessions, at Ootacamund, often for a considerable time. At present the want of efficient superintendance is, to some extent, remedied by the deputation of the Court Nazir from time to time to that duty. The Jailer has long conducted his duties satisfactorily *in the old way*, but greater efficiency is needed.

8. The peons were several of them aged, and I observed this in some who had been employed as lately as 1846, those recently appointed were younger men; it has not, it appears, been the practice to examine men medically previous to entertainment, this should now be done both in regard

* It appears from the Medical Board's report, for 1856, that the mortality among the debtors in this Jail exceeds that of any other Jail.

† Since built.

‡ A European Jailer has since been transferred rom Madura.

to peons already employed and those who may be entertained hereafter. In the case of peons already employed it will not be necessary, at present, to discharge any who are not physically disqualified from ordinary duty as peons, but, in the case of those who may be hereafter entertained, the causes for rejection should be the same as for Sepoys, height and age excepted. Several peons, seemed to have defective vision this is a serious disqualification in a guard over prisoners.

9. Several of the older peons complained of supercession in the list by those subsequently appointed, the Sessions Judge promised to enquire into this and rectify the error if it existed.

10. The convicts presented a very much more healthy appearance than on either of my former visits. Dr. Cornish has resorted to the plan introduced by Dr. Mackay of employing animal food, it, or some substitute for it, seems quite necessary in this Jail; the contrast between these men and a gang newly arrived, and under trial, was most marked, of the latter not one was free from scurvy. Dr. Cornish noticed the marked improvement in weight manifested in the prisoners generally, the Jail is one of those to which I supplied the weighing machines.

11. The cholum is now, I find, served out of excellent quality and fully cleaned, I had suggested the use of a portion of the husk, but I find that, from the preparation being different to that I am accustomed to, the husk remains in large pieces and irritates, whereas by reducing it in mills, this objection is removed.

12. The cloths were, I observed, in many instances torn and apparently made away with by the prisoners, the rule against this should be strictly enforced.

13. The rules for guards were posted, but those for the prisoners were not exhibited, this should be done.

14. The hospital should be furnished with at least six substantial planked cots.

15. The arms (old muskets) were unserviceable, these may be kept for drill purposes, it does not appear that any peons are at present accustomed to their use.

16. The cayar mat weaving is an excellent mode of employing convicts, the demand on the Neilgherries for this description of matting seems considerable, the cost of the raw material is comparatively small, and the remuneration for the labor satisfactory, the Inspector has already prepared rules for the conduct of manufactories, attention to which will shew the profit and oss clearly.

P. S.—I append some extracts from the report on this Jail as they are valuable in leading to a determination on the causes of disease and the propriety of continuing the Jail on its present site. I before stated that on assuming charge of my office I found that estimates for the improvement of this Jail far exceeding its value had been prepared; I declined to recommend any extensive improvement of the buildings as I was convinced that a new Jail was necessary to the removal of the causes of disease. I find the views expressed in my first report on the causes of disease very generally supported by Dr. Cornish's valuable opinion.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail at Coimbatore for the year 1857.

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Para. I. What is wanted however for this and most native towns is, the enforcement of the provisions of the Municipal Act. If cholera is ever to be diminished in this country it must be done by making cleanliness compulsory on individuals and communities. I understand that many of the houses in Coimbatore, are provided with cess-pools for the accumulation of filth, within the house enclosures. This ought not to be. Drainage and cleanliness of the streets will do but little good, if the interiors of the dwelling places are allowed to become receptacles for the "excreta" of the families. Whilst on this subject, I may mention the great want of public necessaries in the town. There is nothing of the kind existing and the consequences are easily imagined; each hedgerow and street in the suburb, becomes a public nuisance. It is not requisite to dwell at any length on such a state of things, but the propagation of cholera probably depends almost entirely upon this fact. Nearly all authorities are agreed, that the cholera poison, whatever it may be, is conveyed by impure water or air. I believe that a considerable majority of cases might be traced to the use of impure water. The general Board of Health in England, in its late Circular to the local Boards of Health, dated 29th September

1857, thus confirms the above view. "The quality of water which has produced such "fatal results in the metropolis, causing two-thirds of the deaths in those parts of London which "have suffered most severely from the disease, has been river water polluted by drainage, but "in other instances there is reason to believe that some of the most destructive outbreaks of "Cholera, which have occurred in particular groups of houses, have depended upon the use of "well water, into which some impurities had been either carelessly thrown, or had drained or "leaked through the adjoining soil." The way in which the water supply becomes contaminated with the fæcal matter above alluded to, is very easy of explanation. In Coimbatore, all the drinking water is procured from wells within the town. These are of the shape and size common every where in India. In the hot and dry seasons the water gets very low in the wells and many of them are quite empty. All the tanks in the neighbourhood are quite dry. The heavy rains of the South West Monsoons do not reach Coimbatore, but the tanks are then filled by a channel communicating with the Noel River, and the waters then brought down contain a large quantity of organic matter. The wells however do not fill properly until the North East Monsoon begins, when a considerable quantity of heavy rain falls, and the town is thoroughly washed.

The surface soil being for the most part composed of decomposed gneiss and layers of conglomerate limestone, allows of very rapid percolation, and thus large quantities of human fæcal matter, and every conceivable impurity are carried into the drinking water of the inhabitants.

* * * *

* *Pistia stratioides.*

The natives here say, that the plant * is well known, to make bad water drinkable, and I have lately had some of it placed in wells, where the water is bad, to ascertain if such is really the effect of it. It must not be forgotten however that according to some Botanical Authors, (Brown quoted by Roxburgh,) the plant is at times acrid and has been said to produce Dysentery in those who drink of the water at certain seasons of the year, particularly in Jamaica where the plant abounds.

Natives recommend putting tortoises in wells for the purpose of purifying water.

The natives, with whom I have conversed on the subject, do not regard it as in any way injurious, and from the fact of the Hindoo Doctors using the bruised leaves as an emollient poultice, I very much doubt the probability of there being any acridity in the plant. It is quite certain that the inhabitants of the old fort, who drink water from the well where this plant grows, have never suffered from dysentery. That an immense surface of succulent and coarse celled vegetation should exert a considerable influence in decomposing effete organic matter suspended in water, is from our knowledge of vegetable physiology beyond a doubt, but that a saline ingredient of the water should be removed or lessened by it, is a still more interesting circumstance. In all stagnant water exposed to atmospheric agency, there must be a certain proportion of animal and vegetable life, or else the water becomes impure and unfit for consumption. The "*Pistia Stratioides*," I am induced to think, supplies the required amount of vegetable life, to decompose the effete matters resulting from the death of numberless *infusoria* and other animals whose habitation is stagnant water. Possibly however the vegetable matter may in time preponderate, and, if so, the introduction of a few tank fish would restore the equilibrium. Much may be learnt regarding the purification of water by observing the phenomena of animal and vegetable life in a fresh or salt water aquarium.

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Para: 2. The cells are not calculated to hold half the number (allowing 500 Cubic feet of air to each prisoner) and how the men manage to keep in health at all, in such close quarters, is difficult to say. The Coimbatore Jail is so defective in construction, and from the confined space on which it stands, so incapable of improvement, as regards ventilation, that more than 200 prisoners ought not to be accommodated. Dr. Mackay, in the report above alluded to, calculated that 213 prisoners might be provided with 500 Cubic feet of air each, in the cells as they now stand. Accordingly, the prisoners now in Jail, do not get on the average more than 220 Cubic feet of air each. The injury to health from such overcrowding must be evident. The hospital accommodation is sufficient for ordinary times, but a good ward *outside* the Jail wall, is much required for the detention of prisoners afflicted with contagious diseases, such as chicken pox, small pox, itch and cholera. The water used by the prisoners comes from a well within the Jail compound, like all the water in Coimbatore it is impregnated with saltpetre.

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Para. 4. The food of the prisoners has been of good quality and is sufficient in quantity to preserve them in health. There is no question but that one-half of the prisoners are better fed and clothed in the Jail, than they are in their own homes. In February 1856, at the suggestion of the Civil Surgeon, the prisoners were provided with a daily allowance of animal food, (5 *ozs.* of mutton) and the quantity of Cholum was reduced from 70 to 55 Rupees' weight, for reasons stated in letter of Dr. Mackay, (No. 7, January 21st, 1856,) to the Civil and Sessions Judge. This scale of diet was used throughout the year 1856, and I do not find any reason recorded for its being changed, but on my assuming medical charge of the Jail in March 1857, I found that the issue of meat had been discontinued, and the former allowance of Cholum with doll and vegetables had been resorted to. I found also that a large number of prisoners with symptoms of scurvy had been ordered by my immediate predecessor Dr. Aitkin, 4 *ozs.* of lime juice three times a week, from the 5th March 1857. The issue of lime juice was continued till 18th June to such of the prisoners as were found suffering from spongy or ulcerated gums, but without much effect in curing the scurvy. As Cholera had appeared in the town and a fatal case had happened in the Jail, I addressed a letter (No. 3, June 18th, 1857,) to the Sessions Judge, requesting that all the prisoners might be allowed 5 *ozs.* of meat three times a week, in addition to the scale of diet therein used. This requisition was complied with, and although a few isolated cases of Cholera had appeared in the Jail since, yet I have reason to think that the health of the men has been materially improved by the indulgence of animal food, and many lives have probably been saved.

* * * *

Para: 5. The year has been one of great scarcity, and hence numerous gang robberies and other crimes incidental to an impoverished people. A large number of men admitted were in a bad state of health from the combined effects of insufficient food and scurvy. The great prevalence of scurvy amongst the prisoners incarcerated, is a remarkable fact, which deserves careful notice. Dr. Aitkin first brought the circumstance to the notice of the Civil and Session Judge in a letter, dated 5th March 1857. On assuming charge of the Jail on the 11th March 1857, I found nearly one-half of the prisoners affected with scurvy. From the 20th April, I examined every prisoner incarcerated, with reference to the presence or absence of scurvy. The following s the result.

Number of Prisoners incarcerated from the 20th April to 31st December 1857, 800
Number of Prisoners incarcerated from the 20th April to 31st December 1857, with

		healthy gums	234
Number of	Do.	with spongy or discolored gums	437
Number of	Do.	with gums ulcerated and in many cases teeth loose ...	116
Number of	Do.	not examined by Medical Officers	13
		Total.....800	

Thus more than two-thirds of the prisoners are proved to be in an unhealthy condition on admission. In order to determine whether the prisoners from particular talooks are more affected than others, I have constructed the following table.

Talooks.	No. of Prisoners examined	Gums healthy	Gums diseased.	Per centage of diseased Gums.
Andypoor..	41	16	25	60·97
Ceroor..	30	10	20	66·66
Cheyoor	56	12	44	78·57
Coimbatore..	171	68	103	60·23
Collagal	34	9	25	73·23
Congiem	38	8	30	78·94
Danaikencottah	38	13	25	67·36
Darapoorum..	27	7	20	74·07
Errode	27	12	15	55·55
Neilgherry	26	9	17	65·38
Oodoomalpettah	32	13	19	59·37
Peroondoray	82	14	68	82·92
Pullachy..	31	5	26	83·87
Pullodum	112	26	86	76·78
Puttiamungalum.	42	12	30	71·42
Total	787	234	553	
		Average per cent of Scurvy		70·26

It will be seen that the prisoners from certain talooks show a larger proportion of scurvy than others. Thus Pullachy, Peroondoray, Congiem, Cheyoor, Pullodum and Collagal send a greater proportion of diseased men than the other talooks. Two of these talooks Pullachy and Collagal are notoriously unhealthy, but the others are not particularly feverish. Danaikencottah, one of the most feverish Talooks in the District, does not show even the average proportion of scurvy.

COIMBTORE, 19*th August* 1858.

At my last visit on the 16th July I noticed the necessity for repairing the sentry boxes and beat on the walls; for completing a covered drain from the jail, and providing a proper receptacle for the drainage water; for paving or turning the drain from the sick ward; for further improving the ventilation of the wards, by placing ventilating bricks, already secured for the purpose, on the level of the floors; for strengthening the small pox ward (newly constructed) by fixing bars in the window frames, and securing better ventilation to it by removing the flat tiles on either side the ridge. I further desired that the sentry box openings should be enlarged, and urged the clearing of the garden of all shrubs by which a free view was intercepted, its extension, and cultivation with such vegetables as should be required for the supply of the Jail; this I did partly with reference to the remarks of Government on the propriety of establishing such gardens contained in the review of my last report. I also requested the Sessions Judge to endeavour to secure on a moderate rent the large building adjoining the prison compound in which the cotton gins were formerly worked, with the view not only to the relief of the present overcrowded jail, but to the immediate commencement of manufactures under the superintendence of the new European Jailer, a measure that it has been my anxious desire to carry out in every jail, but from which I have been deterred by the want of accommodation.

2. At the same time I desired that new firearms should be indented for, and that the *Rules* appended in various parts of the jail should be renewed.

3. On my visit now reported I was accompanied by the Sessions Judge, the Zillah Surgeon, and the District Engineer; the Magistrate and Officer Commanding the Detachment were also with us.

4. Of the work already indicated the ventilating bricks had been fitted to several wards, and this work was progressing. Iron bars, but of very insufficient strength, had been put to the small pox ward windows.

5. On going carefully over the buildings, in free communication with the Officers mentioned, it seemed desirable to call on the District Engineer for a revised plan for the thorough drainage of the whole building; this the Session Judge in charge is requested to do; he is further requested to take steps for the carrying out of other requisitions, doing by convict labor whatever may be safely done by them, and calling on the District Engineer for any work requiring skilled labor which the Jail cannot afford.

6. As the District Engineer agreed with the Inspector in his rejection of the new gates, both on account of the material and workmanship, the Sessions Judge is requested to notify to that Officer that they cannot be accepted.

7. The Sessions Judge is further requested to provide for the sufficient security and ventilation of the new small pox ward in the mode agreed on, namely, the strengthening of the bars of the windows, the substitution of barred for the present glazed doors, the removal of the flat tiles at least in part on either side the ridge, and it may be the insertion of ventilating bricks below: this however, to prevent the introduction of forbidden things from without, will require either the insertion of an iron pierced brick on either side or of an inner pierced zinc plate, or other such device.

8. The Sessions Judge is also requested to comply with the requisition of the Officer Commanding the Detachment for a proper floor for the military guard-room. The state of the present floor implies great carelessness in its execution. If it was laid by any Subordinate of the Department of Public Works, it will be desirable to bring it to the notice of the District Engineer. Good brick on edge would probably form the best and most economical floor.

9. Further necessary improvements not noticed in the summary of the former visit are the removal in the debtors' wards of so much of the do or as is included between the upper and middle rail and the lower rail and the hinge, and re-placing the same with iron bars securely fixed to an iron frame, as suggested by Mr. Fraser; the same to be rivetted to the door.

10. There is a space adjoining the debtors' wards available as a separate female prison of two wards; I trust that this most desirable arrangement may be obtainable at a cost which wil justify my forwarding it. With no immediate prospect of a new prison being sanctioned, I am compelled to lay out more money on this jail than was my first intention. The present arrangement is most objectionable; and the Sessions Judge is requested to take steps for obtaining an estimate and for reducing the actual expenditure as far as possible by the employment of convict labor.

11. Should the Sessions Judge fail in securing at a moderate rent the use of the Gin House, it will be necessary to give effect to the orders of Government for the introduction of manufactures by erecting sheds; the procuring of material for these and for the rude machinery to be introduced will occupy my attention and require communication with the Forest Department on my return from Tinnevelly and other places.

12. The Sessions Judge being of the same opinion as the Inspector as to the introduction of manufactures and the articles to be manufactured, it will only remain to collect all available information on the subject, and procure such machinery and superintendence as the resources of the country offer.

13. In regard to arms, the Sessions Judge can forward an indent for sanction through the Inspector for 25 stand of arms (Fusil, percussion, M. B.) similar to those issued to other jails, 1000 caps, 500 rounds of ball, 500 of blank cartridge. The belt, pouch and frog will be made up in the Prisons' Department.

14. The Sessions Judge is requested to make a return, for submission to Government, of such prisoners as, from the information given, appear to be rather "State" than "Security" prisoners.

15. A special report on the troublesome lunatic now confined in the spare room of the new hospital is requested with the view to his transfer or release.

To

The Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, who is requested to give immediate effect to all such parts of the above notes as do not appear to him to require further reference. Copies are forwarded for communication to the District Engineer aad Zillah Surgeon.

SALEM, *21st December* 1857.

The part of the history of this Jail, most deserving of attention, is to be found in the report of its sanitary condition, there having been no fewer than 115 admissions and 52 deaths from malignant Cholera alone, on an average strength of 220 prisoners! the greater number of these occurred in the early part of the year. With the view to prevent the ravages of this disease in the ensuing months, I directed the removal from the Jail of as many prisoners as could be accommodated elsewhere, especially as the Cholera had already broken out; no fewer than 35 more cases with 21 deaths however occurred from this disease before the close of the official year, besides 12 of other diseases; in short there were no fewer than 79 deaths within the year 1857, and 33 in the following 4 months, or nearly half the average strength carried off in 16 months.

22nd December 1857.

2. As, at Chittoor, I found that for many years the duties of Jail Smith had been done by a convict, shortly to be released, and I directed that in case of continued good conduct he should receive half of a Smith's wages for the last year of his imprisonment, as a gratuity on his release.

3. I had to notice an improper employment of a convict by the Jailer as a private tailor.

4. A peon, who had, I thought, been unnecessarily removed, I directed to be restored.

TRICHINOPOLY, *December* 1857.

In this Jail the system generally is improving, the convict's labor is well directed, and the internal economy of the Jail is satisfactory, the health of the prison has certainly improved; the arrangements for procuring provisions have turned out most satisfactorily and though the Sessions Judge attributes this chiefly to the active supervision of the Jailer, Mr. Reardon, it is due to himself that much must be owing.

2. At this Jail the advantage of laying in stores of grain at the most favorable period of the year has been fully manifested, here there has been no waste from carelessness or peculation; on the contrary, the retail of the grain by daily issues has shewn a considerable profit—clearly proving that the system when honestly and carefully superintended is not liable to be attended with loss.

3. I regretted to find that at this Jail as elsewhere the services of the Dresser had been required for Military Service, it is very undesirable that the prison hospitals should be left to the charge of young men.

4. I have been obliged to move all long sentenced prisoners from Combaconum to this prison on account of the extreme unhealthiness of the Jail at that station.

22nd July 1858.

5. No complaints called for particular notice.

6. The new cooking sheds had not been completed.

7. It seems to me desirable to set apart a portion of this Jail for the purpose of a central Prison till other provision is made for the purpose; this can only be done by an entire separation of the short sentenced convicts and others from the principal part of the prison and lodging these classes in the present back yard; each range of the present wards being occupied, the one side by prisoners and the opposite ward of the other range opening into the same yard as Work sheds, the short sentenced prisoners being lodged in temporary wards in the back yard, the walls of which would have to be raised for the purpose. My great difficulty is that of expense on buildings that are not likely to be permanently retained. If this prison were to be used only as a district prison there would be no difficulty, but its site in regard to the Military occupation of the station is objected to as a Central Prison, and there is no other station on the plains in the Division with a European force. Until the question of the Military station is finally settled, I cannot propose any expensive permanent arrangement in respect of this Jail.

COMBACONUM, *December* 1857.

Of this Jail there is little to say and that little is not to report any improvement in its salubrity. I visited the Jail in December and seeing the failing health of the Jailer and his family, from the wretched building provided for them, directed that a new house be erected in front of the Jail by the convicts and at a cost not exceeding Rupees 500, for their residence: this building will be available as a detached dwelling on the removal of the prison, and I am sure that I should not be justified in recommending its retention on the present site. The sickness and mortality in this Jail is altogether unaccountable. I have sanctioned some inexpensive alteration which seemed desirable, though without much hope of any great benefit to the health of the prisoners.

26th December 1857.

21st June 1858, No. 245.

2. At the time of my visit I directed a list to be prepared, with the view to relieve the Jail of all prisoners who had more than a few months of their sentence remaining and this has since been effected by the transfer of 49 prisoners to the Trichinopoly Jail. In my first report I spoke favorably of the discipline of this Jail and have no reason to change the opinion I then expressed. I am, after two years further experience, convinced that on no point have I cause to change my opinion in regard to the impropriety of continuing this as the prison for convicts of the Zillah: the Director General, Medical Department, has, in his report of the past year, also condemned it and declared it to be unsuitable on sanitary considerations. During the calendar year there were 21 deaths, from an average of 163 prisoners, and 14 more deaths occurred in the four last months of the official year, and this notwithstanding the removal of a large number of

the sick convicts to the coast for change. My returns shew 69 admissions from Diarrhœa, and 42 from fever, in the 2nd Quarter of 1857, 81 from Diarrhœa, and 43 from fever in the 3rd Quarter, 59 from Diarrhœa, and 68 from fever in the 4th Quarter, 36 from Diarrhœa, and 11 from fever in the 1st Quarter of 1858, the deaths in this Jail have continued for years from the same cause. The admissions into Hospital in this prison, containing only 163 prisoners, exceed those of any other Jails, Cuddapah and Calicut excepted, and in proportion to numbers they are far greater than in either of those Jails.

3. It is remarkable that while, in this Jail the average mortality among the convicts has been about 10 per cent. on the average of 13 years, that of the debtors has not much exceeded 3 per cent., and the females among the convicts do not suffer.

CUDDALORE, *28th December* 1857.

The Jail calls for no particular notice; it was fully described in my first annual report and with the exception of some repairs to the work room and other outbuildings, the re-building of drains with the improvements I suggested and of cisterns, it remained as it was; the Sessions Judge has however since sent me estimates which I have sanctioned for carrying out the system of ventilation I proposed and which had been delayed from the Engineer's considering that it would endanger the building; this being a bomb-proof, with an upper story cannot be easily altered, and I see no other means than those suggested in my first report for improving the ventilation of either the hospital or the rest of the building. The having a Court House, which of course is a place of public resort, in the upper story, is an objection, as the way to the Court commands a view of the prison enclosure. The want of accommodation for female debtors was apparent, two of these being necessarily confined with the female convicts. The presence of insane patients is also objectionable and an annoyance to all.

2nd July 1858.

2. I observed that the roof of the hospital was affected as by urine which I had no doubt was made by the Court's establishment above.

3. The fire-arms were furnished with flints so much too large that as *fire-arms* they must have been useless.

4. One peon, Ramasawmy, had, I observed, Cataract in his eyes, which would disqualify him.

5. I would recommend, in addition to the ventilation by piercing the walls and roof, suggested in my former report, iron grated doors on one of the plans given in my 1st report, to all the wards in lieu of the present batten doors. The sentry boxes should have larger openings to enable the sentry to see out.

CHINGLEPUT, *January* 1858.

This Jail has undergone a few slight repairs but still remains without an outer wall and, as regards the building, no improvement has been effected; the loom which I formerly objected to as occupying the entrance has been removed and the Sessions Judge has undertaken some alterations in the lower part of the detached building called the Raj Mahal, which will enable him to secure refractory characters apart from the rest, in strong and well aired chambers, he has also given up the old Register's Court House, the upper part, for Jailer's quarters, the lower for Store-rooms, and has removed a great part of the old walls of the Fort which greatly obstructed the view and the breeze. Estimates for the improvement of this building at a cost of Rupees 8,530* had been sanctioned in the early part of the year, but the work had been postponed owing to the disturbances in the North. The amount of 8,530 Rupees did not include any improvements beyond the increase of the accommodation and better security by raising the walls of the wards and putting a new roof, the old one being much decayed: it seems probable that the enclosure of the Jail will not cost less than 4,000 Rupees more, while 3 to 5,000 will be required for other arrangements.

* E. M. C., 23rd June 1857, No. 709.

2. In my former report on this Jail I referred to the necessity for greatly increased security in this, the depôt for the worst offenders from all parts of the country, and the least safe of all the Zillah Jails.

3. I was pleased to find that the new Jailer, Mr. Atkins, had done all that could be expected in drilling the guard peons to the use of arms, the peons of the permanent guard handled their muskets and went through the manual and platoon exercise in a manner extremely creditable to the Jailer, they also had been taught to move in concert. I would beg that, as an encouragement, the pay of guard peons who are qualified to handle the musket should be somewhat increased. I had not forgotten the instructions I received to submit a statement of the additional expense I deemed necessary for the improvement of the Jail guards, but from my observation in some of the other Jails I felt so little confident of success, from the want of hearty and active co-operation, that I was disposed to revert to my original suggestion that the Jail guards should be furnished by the Police, but in the individual case in question and at Combaconum I should be glad if any smaller exceptional grant either as gratuity or batta could be given as an encouragement. The additional duty involved is really considerable, especially in a place like Chingleput where the duties required are incessant.

4. Mr. Dowdeswell had at his own cost provided the guard with uniform and possibly some provision of this kind on the part of Government might stimulate to attention. In the discipline and general management there appeared great improvement consequent on the attention and systematic habit of the Jailer. The Sessions Judge had repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at the improvement.

5. The weaving was conducted as heretofore, one of the Oomadvars of the Court being employed, under the Sheristadar's superintendance, in keeping all the accounts. I had already at Mr. Dowdeswell's request made enquiries for a skilled superintendant, able to keep all accounts, to be paid from the profits, an arrangement likely to be successful, and I understood that Mr. Dowdeswell had hopes of securing the services† of the individual named. Till this is done it appears to me that remuneration should be given from the profits of the manufacture to the Accountant.

† The services of a skilled foreman ha e been obtained and the results is satisfactory.

6. I found here, as in several other Jails, that the Dresser having been removed, his place was supplied by three young lads of European descent, this is not desirable for obvious reasons in a Jail hospital.

CHITTOOR, *March* 1858.

No alteration has taken place in this Jail since the date of the Inspector's first visit, excepting that the gates, sanctioned, ap arently, before he took charge of his Office, have been set up. Some repairs have been commenced on the tread mill, but the Engineer of the District happening to be at the station the gearing was examined by him and it was evident that from defect in original construction it is worthless, the wheel may be of use, but the iron work is worthless.

2. The Inspector requested the District Engineer to strengthen the window bars with wooden cross bars and repair the fastenings of the outer gate.

3. Although the Inspector does not feel justified in incurring expense just now, he thinks the inconvenience of having the Civil Prisoners locked up with the sick, often with those affected by epidemic and infectious diseases, must be remedied, and, with this view, requests the Subordinate Judge to place himself in communication with the District Engineer and, under his advice, lay a stone foundation for walls to surround yards in front of the present building. One of these will be appropriated to the Hospital, the other to the females; the work being done by convicts will cost nothing and the buildings, hereafter to be erected, will be either done at small cost, as temporary buildings, or, if circumstances justify a larger outlay, substantial buildings may be erected in the enclosures. The plan and specification enclosed will explain what is needed.

4. The climate of this station is well suited for a garden in which such plants as are worth introduction but to which the sea air, red dust and bad water of Madras are fatal, might be successfully cultivated; if the Subordinate Judge would arrange with the Collector for a convenient piece of ground adjacent to the Jail it might be worth while commencing, the convict labour is at present in excess of the wants of the station and it is very desirable to have means

of employing a portion within walls. The Conservator of Forests, in control of the several public gardens, will most readily give every asistance; the garden should be made to pay its own expense.

5. The Jail Smith is a convict who will be released in about a year and a half, the department has for many years profited by his skilled labour and no charge has been incurred for ordinary Smith's work, he was informed that the Inspector would on his release sanction his receiving 12 Pagodas, (Rupees 42) half of one year's Smith's pay if he continued well behaved.

6. The state of the Prisoners and Guards calls for no particular remark or record.

7. The female prisoners should as in other Jails receive the usual allowance of *white* cloth of the ordinary prison pattern instead of the colored "women's cloth" which looked very filthy.

8. A Duffadar and two of the peons pointed out to the Subordinate Judge did not seem efficient.

9. With so large a body of Prisoner as this Jail contains task work should be introduced.

10. The Jailor seemed to have no system and though energetic, for an old man, as far as going about and himself making a great noise, had evidently not introduced any kind of discipline either among peons or convicts.

11. The Inspector remarked that although there is a large cooking Shed and most of the prisoners were said to cook in messes, there was cooking going on at the back of the wards and filth and rubbish was thrown into the ditch. All prisoner should be compelled to cook in the sheds, they may eat in front of their respective wards, but no litter should be allowed.

12. The present system of depositing ordure over the ground should at once be put a stop to and and a pavement laid down of the burnt stone slabs common to the place, the ordure being removed daily with the sand, which should be carted in and spread on the platform.

13. There had been cholera in the Jail in December occasioning a good many deaths, otherwise it continued healthy.

TELLICHERRY, *April* 1858.

The building had been improved by increasing the ventilation of the exceedingly close wards to the North both by putting large gratings in front and by removing the ceiling, the jail has however this year forfeited its character for salubrity, the proportion of deaths having quadrupled, this is partly owing to the ravages of small pox from which this jail has hitherto been remarkably free, I say remarkably considering the contrast presented by the Calicut Jail in the same District, the deaths from fever, diarrhœa and dysentry for the four quarters of 1857-58, were 5, the numbers of prisoners being about 155.

2. The late Jailer who I reported inefficient was dead and his place had been supplied by a European Jailer, who the Sessions Judge had reason to think well of and who had not joined, having obtained leave to qualify in the native language before taking up his appointment.

3. I mislaid my notes on this jail, but there was nothing to call for special notice.

MANGALORE, 11*th*—12*th April* 1858.

The building has not undergone any change since the date of my first report beyond some repair and a new arrangement of the ward parted off for solitary cells; these are now tolerably well ventilated, but, from the walls not being carried up to the roof, conversation may be carried on from cell to cell if more than one prisoner is confined in them at a time.

2. The cooking Shed had become so much out of repair that I was obliged to sanction its being thatched and otherwise repaired; the tiles being used to replace those broken or deficient in the jail. The want of a dead house should at once be remedied, the unroofed building behind the hospital being for the present put in temporary repair for the purpose.

3. The wards were still complained of as damp in wet weather, I see no remedy, but that of plastering the laterite basement and protecting the exposed gables with a coarse paint (such

as that composed of lime, ashes, dirt and linseed oil) or tar; the introduction of sleeping banks for the prisoners in this jail as in Calicut would remove them from off the damp floors.

4. In writing to the Subordinate Judge after my visit I requested him to take advantage of the Engineer being in Mangalore to get an Estimate for the complete repair of the building, I further desired that fastenings should be put to enable the shutters to be partially closed and that the shades to the windows, proposed at my last visit, should be fitted, and the strip at the top of the shutter removed.

19th May 1858, No. 183.

5. At my last visit I proposed opening the spaces over the wall between the rafters; it was found however that the eaves were formed by short pieces of wood secured in the wall and that the removal of the brickwork would endanger them, nothing therefore was done in the matter.

6. The window bars had been strengthened as far as the material on hand would go, but the Subordinate Judge had been unwilling to incur expense, I requested him however to purchase material and complete the work.

7. The removal of the very faulty roof ventilators will be done on the building being repaired.

8. There were no complaints among the prisoners worth notice.

9. Several peons complained of having been removed on a charge of negligence, or complicity, in robbery of money and jewels from the jail office, then, as now, occupying the central upper room described in my former report as a watch room; I cannot see how the robbery could have taken place unless by one or more of the watching peons with the connivance of others, and I therefore declined to interfere.

See my letter to the Chief Secretary, 27th September 1858, No. 392.

10. As the property belonged to prisoners it will be necessary to take steps for the restitution of its value, this was stated in the Report at Rupees 369-8-2, and I have since requested the Sub Judge to ascertain as well as he can the amount which might be claimed by individuals, for no proper register seems to have been kept.

HONAWAR, 14*th April* 1858.

In my Report for 1855-56, I noticed the very unsatisfactory condition of the new Jail, to the extent it was then built; what has since been done is decidedly worse, indeed it would be difficult to point out another public building in which the whole work was so objectionable. It is no exaggeration to say that, before this Jail is completed, much of it will, in all probability, be in a state of decay, indeed the doors are already, many of them, such as any committee would condemn. The walls have in part already tumbled down and the estimate for re-placing them at a cost of Rs. 5,700 has been passed; the rear wall shews some ingenuity in its formation but not much science, advantage has been taken of masses of the natural laterite in the line of the wall to trim it to the proper thickness, the interstices between these masses being filled in with gravel or small stone, unfortunately these blocks are not square at the bottom and a launch must be the consequence.

The accompanying notice of this building has since been received from the District Engineer.

* * * *

I inspected new Jail at Honore several times this month to study its progress of decay. Its foundations were not attended to and masses of masonry of insufficient strength and unsupported by the requisite buttresses having been put together will fall during the ensuing monsoon I think, in spite of our having removed the roof (tiling) of some buildings to endeavour to save them. Pointed them out to Mr. Molle, and asked him to detail a party of prisoners "gratis" to remove the tiles of all the guard houses. I have not yet received his reply. I have no money for this work. I am informed by Mr. Machado of the manner of building the foundations to the Jail and am only surprized it has stood so long as it as done. I believe Major McDonnell executed the foundations.

Pointed out to the Judge great inattention to drainage in roads executed by parties of Prisoners, &c.

2. In regard to the outer wall I may remark that in building in stone it is essential that some of the *headers* should pass through the wall and thus bind the two sides together, this does not appear to have been attended to, the stone is much of it of small size and there is more mud in the wall than there should have been, though how the walls came to be constructed in mud at all, I cannot understand.

3. Much of the arch work is defective and the quarter circle arches, with their thrust against a perpendicular wall, by which access is had to the watch towers, is a faulty design.

4. The Chief Engineer in reference to my objection to the coupled rafter roof, proposed for the Jailer's and Dresser's houses at this station, styled it unnecessary ; I knew that style of roof to be objectionable, both practically and theoretically, and in addition to a dozen other instances I could shew, would now refer to the hospital of this Jail and the guard room, both furnished with this roof, of immense scantling, yet both have forced the outer supports apart. Tredgold speaks of it as objectionable even with an English roof and what must it be with the heavy double tiling used in this Jail, weighing not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons to a square of 100 feet.

5. I observe that the gutters of this Jail are estimated for in *stone and chunam*, those against the outer walls are of *stone in clay, pointed*, and are not in lime mortar.

6. The doors and windows of this Jail are throughout so bad that an enumeration of their defects would be tedious ; the design is bad, the material bad, the workmanship worst of all ; the fastenings are such as will decay of themselves in a few years and might, even now, be removed by any man by the use of an old nail ; indeed the expenditure of the largest quantity of material with the least advantage seems to have been most successfully attained here.

7. The hinges and bolts are wretched specimens of the worst possible workmanship ; considering the number of years this building has been in progress, the delay of a few months in getting good iron work would have been immaterial.

8. At my last visit I pointed out that by putting two bits of rope or cloth around the two bars next any one space and applying a tourniquet, the inner bars might be drawn sufficiently apart to allow of a prisoner's escape and suggested that cross bars should be put *notched on to each bar*. I find cross bars rivetted at distances of a foot or more with utter disregard of the object to be attained, the bars may be drawn asunder as before, a sketch was sent of what was required and is now again forwarded, similar cross bars are required to the bars on the walls dividing the ranges of cells, particularly in the rear and front ranges where the opposite sides are open sheds.

9. The back gate leading from the Security prisoners' yard to the outside of the Jail, and which should not be there, was such a sample of bad work and material that my first impression was to forward it to the Chief Engineer for his information, but the building not having been formally made over to me I did not do so.

10. As Government have authorized the entire rebuilding of the walls, the present walls should at once be taken down and the stones exposed to the rains, this work having to be done by convicts should at once be commenced in communication with the Engineer Officer in charge.

11. I find a large number of stones cut by prisoners ; many of these are of inferior quality. The Sessions Judge in charge of the Jail is requested to secure every stone which is or may be cut by prisoners, for the Jail, none should be removed for any private purpose till the Jail is completed, the exposure of the stone during the rain will destroy what are bad and harden such as are good.

12. The prisoners should also be employed in cutting stones two feet in length or the full thickness of the walls, as bonds, every stone cut by the prisoners will be tendered to the Engineer and none removed for any other purpose till the whole Jail is completed.

13. I observe a great want of care in selecting the stone the prisoners cut ; the best quarries only should be worked.

14. In my visit to the prisoners there was but little to notice.

15. Some peons were, I found, detached for duty by night at the Court, contrary to my repeated instructions and the positive orders of Government ; I directed the immediate discontinuance of this practice. A female prisoner long in Jail had brought forth a child ; it seems this woman had been sent under charge of a peon to sweep the Court daily ; on enquiry I found that there was a paid sweeper for the Court and as in other places the employment of the convicts was for work the Government otherwise paid for, I desired that the practice should be discontinued.

16. The only complaints were for betel, tobacco, &c.

17. The prisoners were healthy looking and were, I understood from Dr. Williams, in good health.

18. I desired that the female prisoners should be lodged apart in the new jail.

19. In consequence of the insufficient space in the old jail I had already authorized the removal of short sentenced prisoners and debtors to the wards of the new jail.

20. The jail books were well and neatly kept by the jailer.

21. In regard to the employment of a peon as Accountant, this seems wholly unnecessary, the preparation of a few simple printed forms would enable the jailer to certify the daily batta bills and the check would be better than at present.

22. The forms for the daily report should also be printed.

A copy was sent to the Chief Engineer.

23. Copies of p. 10 to p. 23 will be sent to the Sessions Judge in charge of the Jail for guidance. The rest of the report on this Jail will be communicated to Government.

SALEM, *July* 1858.

On visiting the new Jail at Salem on the 10th and 12th July I observed that the cell doors differed from my original plan and that they were very much heavier than I proposed, the plan of the gate was altered as shewn in the annexed diagrams. I had suggested the omission of the diagonal stays in this and the central prison and had sanctioned a reduction in the size of the doors for the Salem Jail, the introduction of terraced or arched roofs as well as detail in construction had been left to the experience and judgment of the Engineer Officer.

2. I think the cell doors made by the Department Public Works for this Jail are liable to some objections ; they contain a greater weight of iron than those I proposed in my report, are more costly in execution and require to be very carefully hung, so that the staple fixed in the masonry shall exactly correspond with the hasp attached to the iron door. I forgot to ascertain from the District Engineer whether he intended ultimately to fix the centre bar in the masonry or leave it to work in the stone, the better plan now would, in my opinion, be to fix it both above and below with lead run in, it will then act as a column about which the door will traverse and with a few precautions this form of gate may be preferable to that I originally designed.

3. One objection occurred to me as material in the gates I saw, namely that the hole made for the centre pillar occupies too large a portion of the top and bottom iron bar so that by rust or the use of force it may in course of time be broken, probably it would be well to pierce the iron here with an oval punch and then open out the hole with a circular mandrel to something less than the required size, when the file or a boring bit might be used to finish it, a short piece of bar similarly opened might be secured below the lower and above the upper rail and the tennons of the middle rails rivetted through these. 300 cast iron washers of the required thickness made to fit the centre column might be prepared at small cost and with great accuracy, and the upper and lower ends of the centre column be slightly squared and run in lead. The rivet holes in the perpendicular rails should in my opinion be larger than those I saw, say two-thirds or three-fourths of the diameter of the ends of the cross rods and slightly countersunk on the outside, the tennon and shoulders being formed on the lathe. A very perfect gate, certainly superior to that I proposed, will be turned out and this at a moderate cost. The iron work was good and with the appliances the Engineer Officer was obtaining will, I have no doubt, be very perfect. There will probably be some difficulty in fixing such gates as I have now described after the completion of the masonry and another plan occurred to me which I place on record in diagram as it may be useful for reference.

4. The weight of iron in these gates is probably 40 lbs to 50 lbs greater than in those I designed, but I am inclined to give the preference to Captain Gahagan's gates, if made with the few improvements I have suggested.

5. By the original plan the cells were to be lighted above from behind by openings left between the joists, arched roofs having been preferred for economy and convenience, in other respects the cells must be sufficiently lighted from the back by windows otherwise arranged ; plans for this are shewn in my report, it will however be optional with the Engineer Officer to follow these or suggest any better arrangement.

6. Openings have not been left for waste pipes these can be formed at any time. I am expecting samples of fittings and till these arrive I cannot decide what should be done nor can I give any statements of the required cost, the estimate was for the building only exclusive of drainage, &c.

7. I was surprised to find that the convicts had not been sent out as I directed to hasten the making of bricks till within a few days of my visit, the Engineer Officer had made all necessary preparation for their reception, but the Sub Judge had not acted with equal promptitude, on my instructions the District Engineer might otherwise have been supplied with at least 5000 bricks daily by convict labor, as it was, he was, I understood, delayed for want of brick, his own machinery being barely sufficient. Mr. Hodgson stated that he did not understand me as having directed the transfer of the convicts, they were however transferred ultimately and this without any fresh instructions.

8. The arrangements now directed for the management of the convicts located at Hustumputty, with the consent of the Engineer, will be these; the control of the whole party of 50 convicts and their guards stationed at Hustumputty in regard to labor will be taken by the Engineer Officer or his Subordinate; all instances of negligence, breach of discipline, &c., being under the regulations cognizable by the Sub Judge to whom prisoners will be sent with all charges against them.

MADURA, *25th August* 1858.

On visiting the Jail of Madura this day, the Inspector observed that several peons as marginally noted were unfit for further service, the Subordinate Judge in charge will take steps for putting effective peons in the place of these five persons.

Narrainsawmey Naick.
Mahomed Sahib.
Chenne Pulney Andy.
Siva Shek Ibrahim.
Kavar Sahib.

2. The continuance of the rice diet objected to on the Inspector's last visit especially at the present famine prices is objectionable. Raggy at little more than one-third the cost and other small grains preferred by the Medical Officer. and the Inspector desires that the use of this grain, the common food of the mass of the people, be substituted for that of rice under such precautions and with such exceptions only as the Medical Officer may direct.

3. English chain will be furnished in lieu of the bar irons now in use, the Sub Judge will prepare an Indent on the Inspector's Stores for such quantity as may be required.

4. The difficulty of obtaining strong and serviceable cumblies was brought to the Inspector's notice, he will endeavour to obtain a supply, but he thinks the present cumblies may be improved by the process of "mulling," which he witnessed in the Allipore Jail, and will ascertain on his return if this is the case.

5. The obstacle near the sentry box, under the shelter of which, the Inspector was informed, the Brahmin prisoners performed their ablutions and cooked, obstructs the view from the sentry box and must be removed, a compartment of the cooking Sheds will as in other Jails be given up to those whose prejudices oppose their cooking their meals with others.

6. The sentry boxes require opening out on the 4 sides and the sentries should be reduced according to the strength of the guard as indicated in the Inspector's former report.

7. The female wards and all other wards to which the chimney ventilators have not been fitted should be so furnished and air admitted below in any wards in which this can be done.

8. The back room of the privies attached to the long convict wards is in ruin. As it is useless it should be removed and the joists of the other rooms temporarily supported.

9. The upper part of the Security ward is stated to be useless and to obtruct the Jailer's view, it should be removed.

10. The Medical Officer approved the alterations already made in the long wards and and suggested that the same roof ventilation should be extended all along the ridge, this should be done.

11. Lamps do not appear to have been supplied to this Jail, as directed in the Inspector's Circular, No. 22,19th May 1856, the Sub Judge should take steps for getting these made.

12. The Inspector learns that his instructions for withdrawing the Jail Guards irregularly withdrawn for duty at the Court were not obeyed till the Acting Sessions Judge took temporary charge a month ago, he desires that this may be explained by the Sub Judge.

13. The Jailer's books were in part defective, namely, in the entry of the number in the Register of Convicts against the names of such of the prisoners in the General Register as had been convicted. The Jailer had not in his possession the rules issued by the Inspector for his guidance.

14. Before taking any steps for wasting money on this Jail beyond the trifling sum required for the purposes above indicated the Inspector will again appeal to the Government for a new prison at this station.

15. As it does not appear that the objections to the high ground on the "Race course" as a site for a new Jail rest on any ascertained fact in regard to the quality of the water from a deep well on the spot, the Inspector directs that such a well be dug, not more than 6 feet in diameter, on the spot, till good water is obtained, or till it is found that it is not attainable at the depth of 100 feet.

PALAMCOTTAH, (TINNEVELLY,) *4th September* 1858.

The building remains unaltered and in the same state as when reported on by me in 1856; the prison, inconvenient and confined as it is, is tolerably secure and, for a Southern Jail, not unhealthy. All the convicts are huddled into one lower room with which two small rooms, said to be reserved for convalescents, communicate. Security prisoners, debtors, females (of all classes) and under-trial prisoners have each a separate ward opening on to a common terrace, in the upper story. The hospital is sufficiently roomy and detached, but at an inconvenient distance for guarding and by no means secure, the hovel used for a female ward is occasionally given up as a condemned cell.

2. The Jailer (a native) was not efficient, he was evidently dependant on the Writers for information on any subject; he did not know by name one of nearly twenty prisoners pointed out by the Inspector at random, and, when ordered to shew those he did know and name them, could not select half a dozen, but adopted the course of calling common names.

3. The Jemadar is evidently a worthless fellow who has not any regard for truth, the Inspector questioned him in various forms as to whether *all* the peons were present and was assured by him they were *all* present. One or two came up afterwards and again the Jemadar excused himself and maintained all were then present, which proved to be false, several being still absent. The Sessions Judge in charge of this prison is requested to punish this man with due regard to his past conduct and character.

4. Contrary to the orders of Circular, No. 27, dated 24th January 1857, two peons were still employed as Accountants and one on duty unconnected with the Jail,—the Sessions Judge is requested to enforce the Rules laid down and compel the Jailer, as long as he may be retained has such, to do is own work, one writer only from the peons being allowed to assist in the Accounts, care of tools, &c.

5. Without any apparent cause there has been a great increase on the average of deaths during the last 12 months, chiefly from Diarrhœa and Anasarca, the diseases which ,when they become prevalent in any Jail, must, after past experience, cause some apprehension; the building inconvenient and unsuitable as it is in many respects is not objectionable on sanitary grounds. It will be as well to remove the shutters to the windows, to prevent their being kept closed and to protect the windows from driving rain by screens as lately placed in the Coimbatore Jail.

6. The prisoners' bundles contained often four or more cloths which is against the rules in this respect.

7. The prison written rules required renewing.

8. There were several complaints on trivial matters, by peons, which should have been addressed to the Officer in charge and were returned through him.

9. The diet of the prisoners should be reduced to the cheaper and ordinary grains to a greater extent than is now the case, subject only to such exceptions as seem necessary to the Zillah Surgeon and are duly certified by him.

10. A man, named Fakeera Shah* received without a Warrant from Madras, has been since in Jail, the Commissioner of Police has been requested to state whether there is any authority for his committal.

11. The Prisoners appeared healthy.

12. Dr. Clementson suggested the necessity for more accurate information in regard to the ages of prisoners coming into Hospital, he stated many of the deaths to have occurred in men who, to all appearance, were much older than the Registers indicated, this will to some extent be remedied by the new Registers wherein apparent age will be entered on admission to Jail when the age given (generally at random) seems incorrect.

13. The sentry boxes require being opened to allow of a better view from them. Trifling repairs are required to the tiled shed near the guard room.

14. The want of means for separating classes renders the Sessions Judge's proposal for erecting cells on the ramparts the more desirable, there is such abundance of material to be obtained, free of cost, by the convicts, that the better plan will be to erect these buildings entirely by prison labor with one paid maistry, if necessary, to instruct the prisoners; the Sessions Judge is requested to arrange for their construction in the mode indicated, adhering to the plan given in the Inspector's first report as far as circumstances may allow and limiting the cost to fifty Rupees on each of 10 cells.

15. This will further afford separate cells for such as may be condemned to death, when required, without recourse to the objectionable practice now prevailing.

PAUMBEN, 31st *August* 1858.

This Jail at the time of my visit contained 198 prisoners transferred from Madura or other Zillah prisons for the work of deepening the Paumben Channel, the greater part of which has been done by them under the directions of Officers of the Department of Public Works. The unhealthiness of the Madura Jail however compels resort to this as a sanitarium and the comparative healthiness of this Jail occupied by the same class of prisoners with the disadvantage of the sick often being transferred, shews that it is to the Jail itself at Madura and not to the persons confined, that its unhealthiness is attributable.

2. Cholera broke out in this prison two days before my arrival, having been brought in by a body of convicts recently transferred from Madura, the prison had been remarkably free from this, or indeed any disease, which considering its being on the high road of the pilgrims to Ramasveram and opposite one of the principal halting places, the immunity is surprising.

3. The Officer in charge, some time ago, justly complained that the prisoners transferred and who occupied the prison accommodation, were many of them unfit for hard labor, in the absence however of any other healthy place to which those who could not recover at Madura might be sent, I could not discontinue the practice.

4. There is space in the prison for additional wards and I propose having a ward for fifty additional convicts erected. I greatly object however to thatched and particularly leaf thatched buildings for prisons and, as tiles are not procurable, have made enquiries regarding galvanised tiles for roofing, these I find are procurable at Colombo for little, if any thing, above the English cost, and as the buildings will only be occupied by night there is no objection to their use, I shall request Captain Brine to take measures for erecting the walls, and if I find the necessary accommodation cannot be provided within the cost I can sanction, I shall apply to Government for its authority to execute the work and thus relieve the Madura Jail.

5. Some trifling alterations in the building were directed.

6. I had no complaints worth recording.

* Subsequent correspondence shows that this man was transferred from Madras with the views to his return to Tinnevelly in November last; he was in charge of a guard and described by the Magistrate as a prisoner transferred, the Sessions Judge applied for information regarding him but a wrong clue being given the Inspector failed in obtaining it, the man has since been released.

7. I received a letter from the Acting Sessions Judge relative to the employment of convicts at this station, on private work, as reported to him. I did not however consider the only employment which could be so considered objectionable; the garden to the Public Bungalow was kept up by them and part of the proceeds were, I believe, used; indeed, I believe, I consumed the contents of 2 cocoanuts from it myself in passing through it. As the laboring convicts were only the cooks when otherwise unemployed and the garden is useful in raising trees I told Captain Brine I had no objection to the practice to the extent I noticed.

8. The peons transferred from Madura desired to be relieved annually, while those entertained at Paumben had no such desire, under these circumstances I directed the relief of the transferred peons only.

9. The work at this channel being done I may say wholly by convicts, many are often necessarily detached in much smaller parties than is consistent with prison rules.

CIRCULAR No. 42.

The Government having been pleased to sanction the issue of Colt's Revolvers to European Jailers at the principal Jails, and the Inspector General of Ordnance having intimated that 20 have been procured for the purpose and will be available in the Arsenal, the several Officers in charge of Jails who require them, are authorized to submit indents for the same through the Inspector of Prisons.

2. The return of these arms must be made annually, as directed in the case of other Arms by Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated the 8th June 1857, No. 662.

3. The instruction given by the Patentee for the use and preservation of these arms is hereto appended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,
2nd November 1857.

DIRECTIONS FOR LOADING COLT'S PISTOLS.

First explode a cap on each nipple to clear them from oil or dust, then draw back the hammer to the half-cock, which allows the cylinder to be rotated; a charge of powder is then placed in one of the chambers, keeping the barrel up, and a ball with the pointed end upwards, without wadding or patch, is put into the mouth of the chamber, turned under the rammer, and forced down with the lever below the surface of the cylinder, so that it cannot hinder its rotation (care should be used in ramming down the ball not to shake out the powder from the chamber thereby reducing the charge.) This is repeated until all the chambers are loaded. Percussion caps are then placed on the nipples on the right of the lock-frame, when, by drawing back the hammer to the full cock, the arm is in condition for a discharge by pulling the tigger; a repetition of the same motion produces the like results, *viz*, six shots without re-loading.

DIRECTIONS FOR LOADING WITH COLT'S FOIL CARTRIDGE.

Strip the white case off the Cartridge, by holding the bullet end and tearing it down with the black tape. Place the Cartridge in the mouth of the chamber of the cylinder, with the pointed end of the bullet uppermost, one at a time, and turn them under the rammer, forcing them down with the lever below the surface of the cylinder, so that they cannot hinder its rotation.

To ensure certainty of ignition, it is advisable to puncture the end of the Cartridge, so that a small portion of gunpowder may escape into the chamber while loading the pistol.

☞ The hammer when in full cock, forms the sight by which aim is taken.

To carry the arms safely when loading, the hammer should be let down on one of the pins between each nipple, on the end of the cylinder.

The arm should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled after firing, particularly the base-pin on which the cylinder turns.

Soft lead must be used for the balls. The cylinder is not to be taken off when loaded.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

Sir,

The Civil Auditor having desired that only one Contingent Bill should be submitted for charges connected with the Jail and other establishments under the same Officer, I have the honor to request that instead of forwarding the Jail charges in a distinct bill, they may form a distinct item in the bill, and that an extract of this may be sent to me instead of the whole Contingent bill in which Court and Jail charges are included.

2. The request contained in my Circular, No. 36 A, is therefore modified so far that instead of the Jail bills being distinct, the Jail and Court charges may be arranged under distinct heads.

3. Batta to prosecutors and witnesses is not, I may remark, a Jail charge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Office of Inspector of Prisons,
November 1857.

To

The

CIRCULAR No. 44.

Officers in charge of Jails desiring to obtain, from the several Arsenals, Articles, on payment for which Indents have been passed by the Inspector of Prisons, and Inspector General of Ordnance, will, in forwarding the Indent to the Ordnance Officer, upon whose Arsenal it is made out, transmit with it a transfer receipt for the amount; the amount of such receipt to be debited in the Jail Accounts, and included in the statement of Contingent Charges, the same as if payment had been made in Cash.

Madras,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
15*th February* 1858.

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 45.

The Inspector of Prisons having had his attention called to objections to employing female Prisoners outside the walls of the Jail, directs that the practice be discontinued.

2. All female Prisoners, liable to labor, will be employed within the Jail, without any male associates, in rice beating, grinding the dry grains or other suitable occupation, and the assigned task exacted.

Calicut,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
4*th May* 1858.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 46.

The Inspector of Prisons has had two cases lately brought to his notice in which prisoners have been transmitted from one prison to another, in the one case without notice to the several Magistrates through whose districts they were to pass, and in the other without any document or warrant whatever.

2. All Officers who may have occasion to transfer prisoners will, by post, address the several Magistrates through whose districts the prisoners are to pass; the rules laid down by the

Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, 18th October 1822, and 10th November 1827, for the transfer of convicts under sentence of transportation, will be attended to in the transfer of convicts generally from one Zillah to another.

3. The letter to the Magistrates through whose district the prisoners are to pass should contain a statement of the names, crimes and sentences of the convicts, their characters and generally all such particulars as the Magistrate should be acquainted with to enable him to provide, in due time, a suitable guard and to take other steps for the safe custody and transmission of the prisoners.

4. These instructions will be forwarded to all Officers in charge of Jails and copies will be sent to the Magistrate of Tanjore for his information, and that of his Joint Magistrate in reference to his letter of the 27th April.

Office of Inspector of Prisons,
14*th May* 1858.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 47.

The Government having directed that all returns connected with the management and condition of the Jails be made up for the official year, the Inspector of Prisons has the honor to request all Officers in charge of Jails to forward, without delay, to the close of April a complete set of "Quarterly" Statements made up for the one month, and to direct that in future the Quarterly Statements be made up to the end of July, October, January and April, the Annual Statements being completed to the 30th April, instead of the 31st December.

2. The half-yearly statement of convicts will be dispensed with, the information being more fully given in the quarterly statements.

3. This will not affect the return of Debtors forwarded to the Sudr Udawlut.

4. An Annual Return of Debtors will be made on the 30th April, giving the numbers only and the amounts in a tabular form which will be furnished.

5. It must be understood that what is immediately required is the ordinary quarterly return filled up for April only and an Annual Return to the 30th April.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
22*nd May* 1858.

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 48.

The Inspector of Prisons finds that Registers of property taken from Prisoners on admission are not regularly kept in all Prisons, he directs therefore that such a Register be at once prepared, including all property already received, or which may be received hereafter.

Office of Inspector of Prisons,
1*st June* 1858.

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 49.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of E. M. C. 15th June 1858, approving my suggestion that convicts, sentenced to transporation, be henceforth forwarded, by sea, where

practicable, to Madras, to be there delivered, directly, to the custody of the Commissioner of Police, instead of being lodged in the Zillah Jail of Chingleput.

2. The usual forms will be observed in transferring prisoners by land.

3. In forwarding prisoners by sea to Madras, Officers in charge of prisons will send the prisoner to the sea port of embarkation under the same rules as are prescribed for the transfer of convicts by land; one peon will accompany the prisoner from the Jail from which he is ultimately transferred to Madras, arrangements for the safe custody, diet and care of the prisoner and for the passage of the peon in charge will be made, with the Officer commanding the Ship, by the Officer in charge of the Jail from which the prisoner is embarked.

4. Whenever prisoners are so despatched by sea, Notice by post, and by Telegraph, when practicable, should be sent to the Commissioner of Police at Madras, in order that he may provide a proper guard for the security of the prisoner on the ship's arrival in the Madras roads, a duplicate of the letter will be forwarded by the Ship.

5. The peon who accompanies the prisoner or prisoners will deliver them into the charge of the keeper of the Justice's Jail ("Penitentiary") at Madras, and, on receiving his written acknowledgement, will be discharged from responsibility and return to his duty under such orders as he may have received from the Officer who deputed him.

6. The Commissioner of Police will be requested to give instructions for the receipt being passed for the person of any prisoner so delivered and by post to advise the Officer by whom the transfer is made of the prisoner's delivery.

7. Every prisoner's descriptive roll will accompany him on transfer.

8. In advising the Commissioner of Police of the transfer of any prisoner, mention should be made of the prisoner's former position in life, his character and conduct as noticed in Jail.

9. The list of the prisoner's kit should be noted on the descriptive roll which accompanies the prisoner, and which will be handed to the keeper of Jail on delivery of the prisoner.

10. All papers for the information of the keeper of the Justice's Jail must be in English, all for the guidance of the peon in the language he understands.

11. Officer in charge of Jails will inform the Inspector by certificate in the enclosed forms both of the transfer of prisoners and of the prisoners in their custody awaiting means of transport.

12. The passage or diet money for prisoners transferred and for their warders will be adjusted in Madras in the case of the Government vessels. Where the transfer may be made otherwise than in Government vessels, payment will made by Officer in charge of the Jail from which the prisoner is embarked; but prisoners are not to be so despatched by private Ships if an opportunity of Shipment in a Government vessel is at hand, nor are the rates of passage money for prisoners to exceed, above 5 Rupees, those paid for ordinary native deck passengers from ports within 200 miles of Madras (land travelling distance,) or 10 Rupees, if above that distance: the peon's passage will be paid for at the ordinary rate.

13. Under these rules prisoners sentenced to transportation from Chicacole will be transferred to Vizagapatam for embarkation unless opportunity offers of shipping on arrival at Calingapatam: Vizagapatam prisoners will be shipped direct from that Port, those of Rajahmundry will, in case of opportunity for immediate embarkation offering, be sent to Cocanada in one night by canal, otherwise they will be lodged in the Masulipatam Jail, to which Guntoor prisoners under sentence of transportation will in like manner be forwarded. Prisoners from Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, and Chingleput will be forwarded by land, advantage being taken of the Railway for safe and speedy transport where it is available. Officers in charge of other jails will avail themselves of such opportunities by sea as may offer.

Office of Inspector of Prisons,
3rd July 1858.

I have &c.,

Inspector of Prisons.

JAIL at

List of Convicts sentenced to transportation or banishment or under orders for transfer, waiting for an opportunity by sea.

By what Court and in what case sentenced.	Prisoner's name.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.

List of Convicts forwarded under sentence of transportation or banishment otherwise from the Jail at to the

Date of admission.	By what vessel or in what mode.	Prisoner's name.	Crime and sentence.	Remarks shewing under what guard forwarded and any other particulars.

CIRCULAR No. 50.

The Inspector of Prisons requests Officers in charge of prisons to give copies of extract from the Jail diary in English, to all persons affected by such proceedings who may wish to appeal, on *unstamped* paper; he is induced to make this request as he observes that copies on stamped paper are now given; the Jail diary not being a *Court* Record, stamped paper for copies is no longer necessary.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,
5th July 1858.

Inspector of Prisons.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1286.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th October 1857.

Read the following letter from J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector of Prisons; to E. MALTBY, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 24th September 1857, No. 419.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward two forms, one for the Registers of Peons attached to the Jails the other of a Certificate to be kept by the peon in case of transfer; if there appears no objection to the forms, I beg that 40 half quires of the Register and 3000 copies of the Certificate may be struck off at the Government Press, as directed in Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated the 11th March 1857, No. 300, (sundry Circulars, &c., required in small numbers I continue to strike off either at my own Lithographic Press or at any local Press.) On hearing that the Registers and Certificates are given to Mr. Smith, I will send him instructions as to the disposal of the copies

2. The Register and Certificates I believe to be much needed.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

The Government approve the forms of the Register and Certificate for Peons submitted by the Inspector of Prisons, and direct that the required number of copies be printed at the Government Press.

(True Extract and Copy.)

(Signed) E. MALTBY,

Acting Chief Secretary.

(True Copy.)

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 51.

In keeping these Registers, Officers in charge of Jails are requested to attend to the following instructions.

2. The Register is to be kept in connection with the Certificates referred to in the above communication. The Register is intended to shew the whole period of service, under Government, of every servant of the Prison's Establishment; Certificates being furnished to all persons transferred from one office to another, the entry in the Register of the office to which the servant is removed will be taken from the Certificate previously held by the person transferred.

3. Each office will retain its own series of numbers and a peon transferred from one station to another will have a new number assigned him according to his place in the Register of the Station to which he is so transferred.

4. The Registers furnished to each station indicate the series of numbers each will use.

5. The Certificate will be issued on discharge or on transfer from one station to another.

6. Peons temporarily reduced will remain on the roll of the station; Certificates will not in this case be given, but a note of the reduction and eventual re-employment will be made in the Registers.

7. Peons transferred will lodge their Certificates in the office to which they are sent, the former Certificates will be embodied in that of the office to which the transfer is made, and to prevent any improper use of such former Certificates, reference to the new Certificate will be endorsed on the former one, which will be kept in the office from which the last Certificate is issued.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,
22nd July 1858.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No, 52.

MADURA, *24th August* 1858.

Considerable inconvenience having arisen from the submission of plans and estimates for buildings connected with Prisons which had not the guarantee of the chief local officer of the Department, the Inspector of Prisons directs that,in all cases in which the local officers of the D. P. W. are requested to prepare plans and estimates for repair or new buildings, the requisition be made formally in writing on the chief of the District Staff, and that no plans and estimates from that Department &c., be forwarded for sanction which do not bear the guarantee of that Officer's signature.

This is not intended to preclude that free personal communication with subordinate officers actually deputed or who may be deputed to the work which is often necessary to ensure efficiency and economy in design and execution.

To the Officer in charge of the Prison.

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that when sentence of banishment is passed on prisoners, the several Sessions Judges and Commissioners will themselves name, in the warrant, the prison in which each is to undergo his punishment.

It is impossible for me to know what distribution is most desirable with reference to the relationship of the several prisoners.

The Jails to which no committals can with propriety be made are those of Salem, Madura, Combaconum, and Coimbatoor, on account of their unhealthiness; and those of Chingleput, Vizagapatam, Palamcottah and Honawar on account of their insecurity or want of accommodation. The Trichinopoly Jail is probably the most secure as a building, but the accommodation is limited.

I have &c.,

J. ROHDE.

TINNEVELLY,
6TH SEPTEMBER 1858.

Inspector of Prisons.

From John Rohde, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons,

To the several Sessions Judges and Commissioners in the Madras Presidency.

CIRCULAR No. 53.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1222.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th September 1858.

Read the following letter from J. RHODE, Esq., Inspector of Prisons; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 9th August 1858, No. 318.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the Government will be pleased to authorize and direct that in all cases in which letters may be addressed to prisoners in Jail, the same may be delivered to the Officer in charge of the Jail in which such prisoner may be confined and not into the hands of such prisoner or of any other person.

2. I have, in consequence of a reference from Mangalore, justified the Subordinate Judge in returning a letter so addressed, but I have informed him, that it appears to me, that the proper course in regard to such letters will be, that they be delivered to the Officer in charge with option to him of returning them or of giving the person addressed the option of receiving them after perusal.

3. The privilege of letter receiving and writing at distant intervals, is, I observe, granted in English Prisons only, as an indulgence and reward.

Order.—As recommended by the Inspector of Prisons, the Governor in Council directs that in future all letters addressed to prisoners, shall be delivered to the Officer in charge of the Jail in which they are confined, such Officers being invested with discretionary power either to return them to the party from whom they may have been received, or give the prisoner the option of being permitted to receive them if, after perusal, he see no objection to his doing so.

2. This order will not however apply to Civil Debtors or Revenue defaulters, who will be allowed to receive their letters unopened.

(True Extract and Copy.)

To the Inspector of Prisons. (Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

(True Copy)

J. ROHDE.
Inspector of Prisons.

To the several Sessions and Subordinate Judges and other Officers in charge of Prisons, for information and guidance.

J. ROHDE
Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR, No. 54.

To,

ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS.

Sir,

It has been brought to my notice and that of the Government that a prisoner, confined for some months, had been detained by mistake and without any legal warrant. In the case in point the individual referred to had been transmitted from district to district under a guard and was described in the letter of the Magistrate, in whose custody he last was, as a prisoner transferred,—and, though enquiries were made, it did not appear from whom he had been sent or what had become of the order or warrant that should have accompanied him.

2. I am now directed to ascertain if any prisoners in your custody are in like manner detained without legal warrant, and, to this question, I beg your immediate reply.

3. I have lately been informed by the Commissioner of Police at the Presidency, that some prisoners, under sentence of transportation, have been received from Ganjam without warrants; Every person in whose custody a prisoner may be entrusted must be furnished with a Warrant to be delivered with the Prisoner.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
27th September 1858.

I have, &c.,

Inspector of Prisons.

General Statement shewing 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 St. George from the 1st January to the 30th June 1857.

Station	Nature of Debt	Number in confinement.	The amount for which responsible.			Number of Persons for Debt.							Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	For more than 10 and under 20 Rs.	For more than 20 and under 50 Rs.	For more than 50 and under 10 Rs.	For more than 100 Rs	For more than 3 years.	For more than 2 years and less than 3 years.	For more than 1 year and a half and less than 2 years.	
Trichinopoly	For Private Debts	6	6,12	0	5	11	3	6					
	Arrears of Revenue	9	5,719	14	7	6	0	3					
Madura	For Private Debts	15	29	0	0	0	0	1					
	do.	6†	1										
Tinnevelly	Arrears of Revenue	19	3,652	10	9	13	7	2					
	For Private Debts	16	1,266	13	10	4	4	1					
Salem	do.	24	3,847	5	2½	16	6	1					
	do.	21	5,087	13	5	12	1	1					
Coimbatore	do.	1	256	8	6	1	1						
Mangalore	do.	7	3,674	12	1	6	8	2					
Calicut	do.	83	10,147	8	4	72	8	2					
Cochin	do.	22	3,413	12	6	16	5	1					
Tellicherry	do.	9	8,622	11	8	8	7						
Honore	do.	7	730	15	7								
Sirey	do.												
Ootacamund	do.												
Kurnool	do.												
	Total	453	12,4,716	0	3	319	90	15	1	2	4	11	
	For Private Debts	3											
	do.	5											
	do.	1											
	do.	11											
	do.	33											
	do.	3											
	do.	5											
	do.	18											
	do.	57											
	Under Regulation IX of 1822.	32											
	For Private Debts	8											
	Under Regulation IX of 1832	1*											
	For Private Debts	13	7,018	9	4	6	1						
	do.	17	3,463	14	4	11							
	do.	9	2,999	15	5	3							
	do.	6		0	0	6							
	Arrears of Revenue	15	6,12	0	5	11							
	For Private Debts	6†	5,719	14	7	6							
	do.	1	29	0	0	0							
	Arrears of Revenue	19	3,652	10	9	13							
	For Private Debts	16	1,266	13	10	4							
	do.	24	3,847	5	2½	16							
	do.	21	5,087	13	5	12							
	do.	1	256	8	6	1							
	do.	7	3,674	12	1	6							
	do.	83	10,147	8	4	72							
	do.	22	3,413	12	6	16							
	do.	9	8,622	11	8	8							
	do.	7	730	15	7								
	Total	453	12,4,716	0	3	319	90	15	1	2	4	11	

* The amount for which the 1st is held responsible is not specified.

† The amount for which the 6 are held responsible is not specified.

General Statement shewing 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 St. George from the 1st July to the 31st December 1857.

Station.	Nature of Debt.	Number in confinement.	The amount for which they are liable. Rs.	A.	F.	Number of Persons for Debt. 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 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.	For more than 10 and under 20 Rs.	For more than 20 and under 50 Rs.	For more than 50 and under 100 Rs.	For more than 100 Rs.	Remarks.
Itchapore	For Private Debt	2	80	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	* The amount for which 4 of these 5 are held responsible is not specified.
Chicacole	do.	5	382	5	2	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	
Vizagapatam	do.	2	279	12	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
Rajahmundry	do.	5	123	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Masulipatam	do.	20	4,711	8	4½	9	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	13	
Guntoor	do.	10	371	13	3	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	1	
Nellore	do.	7	860	0	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	6	
Cuddapah	do.	11	808	6	11	8	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	
Bellary	do.	39	25,369	11	7	27	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	13	
Chittoor	Under Regulation IX of 1832	1	73	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	For Private Debts	26	5,967	14	11	17	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	
Chengleput	do.	4	3,272	6	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	5	
Cuddalore	do.	15	4,947	12	4	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	
Combaconum	do.	17	4,609	10	4½	15	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	5	
Trichinopoly	do.	6	725	9	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	8	
Madura	do.	25	8,069	6	8	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	11	
Tinnevelly	do.	2	3,313	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	8	15	
Salem	For arrears of Revenue	1	90	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coimbatore	For Private Debts	14	2,622	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
	do.	25	1,845	11	3	12	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	24	
Mangalore	For arrears of Rent	4	281	15	4	20	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	13	
	For Private Debts	22	2,241	1	9½	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	
Calicut	do.	36	5,420	8	2	17	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	
Cochin	do.	..	0	0	0	26	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	4	
Tellicherry	do.	5	458	14	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Honore	do.	69	7,661	6	3	62	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	2	
Sirsy	do.	26	3,980	1	6	23	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	
Ootacamund	do.	13	954	7	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kurnool	do.	10	867	13	10	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	422	90,21	10	3½	315	63	25	8	6	3	2	..	84	84	46	191	

A.

Statement of Minor punishments inflicted on Guards attached to the several Jails during the year 1857.

Jails.	Name and rank of offenders.	Offence.	Penalty.
Itchapore	Peon Bauker Saib	Not having a clean sword while on guard	Fined four Annas.
	do. Yerra Moodeena Saib.	Not being properly dressed.	do. one Anna.
Chicacole	do. Gaulasetty Ramiah	Flogging three prisoners sentenced by the Session Court to corporal punishment in three cases slightly.	do. two Rupees.
	do. Badetanapilly Appadoo		do. do.
	do. Mahomed Jaffer		do. do.
	do. Gooday Venkiah		do. do.
Vizagapatam	do. Boyanah Narainasawmey	Late attendance	do. half a days' pay.
	do. Buggoo Appadoo	do.	do.
	do. Boyanah Narainasawmey	do.	do. one days' pay.
	do. Pokalah Teeraputty	do.	do.
	do. Coradah Ramasawmey	do.	do.
	do. Chicoorey Narainasawmey	do.	do.
	do. Coroye Poliah	do.	do.
	do. Ventkadah Appoodoo.	do.	do.
	do. Cuttah Kondulreyadoor	do.	do.
	do. Cunapareddy Paupiah.	do.	do.
	do. Bagoo Appoodoo	do.	do.
	do. Tonungy Venkiah	do.	do.
	do. Poopaulah Seethiah	do.	do.
	do. Unumreddy Appanah.	do.	do.
	do. Chacooroo Gooriah	do.	do.
	do. Adapah Appoodoo	do.	do.
	do. Ramsing Lutchmodoo.	do.	do.
	do. Yeera Ramasawmey	do.	do.
	do. Thonungy Venkiah	do.	do.
	do. Yennareddy Goorapah.	do.	do.
	do. Golagany Poliah	do.	do.
	do. Dummoo Appadoo	do.	do.
	do. Unumreddy Appanah.	do.	do.
	do. Poopaulah Seetiah	do.	do.
	do. Jumpah Reddy	do.	do.
	do. Adabalah Appadoo	do.	do.
	do. Unumreddy Appanah.	do.	do. two days' pay.
	do. Poopaulah Seetiah	do.	do.
	do. Pussapooreddy Madavarow	do.	do.
	do. Pokalah Terputty	do.	do.
	do. Tonungy Venkiah	do.	do.
	do. Boonja Appadoo	do.	do.
	do. Coroye Poliah	do.	do. four days' pay.
	do. Yeera Ramasawmey	do.	do. one Rupee.
	do. Adabalah Appadoo	do.	do.
	do. Adabalah Appadoo	do.	Suspended for 15 days.
	do. Bullootah Baupinah	do.	Fined eight Annas.
	do. Jumpa Reddy	do.	do.
	do. Thonungy Venkiah	do.	do.
	do. Coradah Ramasawmey.	do.	do.
	do. Jumpah Reddy	do.	do.
	do. Unumreddy Appanah.	do.	do.
	do. Cunapareddy Paupiah.	do.	do.
	do. Bunderpilly Munjiah.	do.	do.
	do. Jumpah Reddy	do.	do.
	do. Cunapareddy Paupiah.	do.	do.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Vizagapatam.....	Peon Auckoola Vencatasawmey.....	Late attendance.....	Fined eight Annas.
	do. Cuttah Kondulroyadoo.....	do.	do.
	do. Veloogoolah Rungredawdoo.....	do.	do.
	do. Currapay Kristnojee..	Neglect of duty.....	Suspended for one month.
	do. Gumpah Venkanah....	do.	do. for 15 days'.
	do. Veloopoolah Rungramdoo.....	do.	do. for 2 days'.
	do. Unumreddy Uppanah.	do.	Fined one days' pay.
	do. Gonesetty Krostiah...	do.	do.
	do. Jumpa Reddy.....	do.	do. two days' pay.
	do. Poopaulah Seetiah.....	do.	do. two annas.
	do. Coroye Paliah.....	Striking a prisoner.....	Suspended for one month.
	do. Vosecurlah Venkiah...	Receiving rice from a prisoner.....	Dismissed.
	Daffadar Putty Kodundaramdoo.....	Sitting while at work.....	Fined one days' pay.
	Peon Boyana Narainsawmey.	do.	do.
	do. Bogoo Appadoo.....	do.	do.
	do. Chacoorey Narainsawmey.....	do.	do. two days' pay
	do. Caradah Ramasawmey.	do.	do.
	do. Survareddy Appanah..	do.	do. four Annas.
	do. Currepay Kristnojee...	do.	do.
	do. Yeera Ramasawmey...	Sleeping while on guard.....	Penalty not recorded in return.
	do. Coradah Ramasawmey.	Sitting while on guard.	Fined one day's pay.
	do. Cuttah Kondulroyadoo.	do.	do.
	do. Chacooroo Gooriah....	do.	do.
	do. Bagoo Appoodoo.....	do.	do.
	do. Poopaulah Seetiah.....	Creating a disturbance in the Jail.....	do.
	do. Jumpa Reddy.....	do.	do.
	do. Nagote Gooriah.....	Receiving from a Security prisoner a bribe of 6 Annas.....	Dismissed.
	do. Modeenah Saib.....	Having no sword in his hand while on guard.....	Suspended for 15 days.
Rajahmundry ...	Daffadar Venga Soobooroydoo.....	Neglect of duty.....	Fined one Rupee, and reduced to the rank and pay of an extra peon.
	Peon Hoossain Jan.....	do.	Fined half a month's pay.
	do. Paroomahunty.....	do.	do.
	do. C. Vencatasawmey.....	do.	do. one Rupee.
	do. Sheik Martoom.....	Absent.....	do. half a month's pay.
	do. Hoossain Jan.....	do.	do.
	do. Hoossain Jan.....	do.	do. one month's pay.
	do. Hoossain Mahommed..	do.	do. two do
	do. Davood Khan.....	Holding an umbrella while guarding the prisoners, and having his sword sheathed.	do. half a Rupee.
Cocanada.....	do. Adabala Gungiah.....	Great neglect of duty in allowing the prisoners to remain without working.	do. two Rupees.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Masulipatam.....	Peon Gollah Andenaroydoo.	Smuggling forbidden Articles into the Jail.....	Suspended for six month's.
	do. Mahommed Ibrahim...	do.	do.
	do. Sooreesettye Vokatrutrum.....	do.	do.
	do. Seetumsetty Peroomalloo.....	do.	do.
	do. Poopala Paroosooramdoo.....	Absenting himself without leave.....	Fined two days' pay.
	do. Meera Saib.....	do.	do.
	do. Shaik Jaffar Saib.....	do.	do.
	Smith Mungiah.....	do.	do.
	Peon Meera Saib.....	do.	do.
	do. Shaik Jaffar Saib.....	do.	do.
	do. Vuzeer Saib.....	do.	do.
	do. Jaffer Beig.....	do.	do.
	do. Jaffer Beig.....	do.	do.
	do. Nallagapoo Baupeniah.	do.	do.
	do. Butteeproloo Shaik Ahmud.....	do.	do. one do.
	do. Causim Mahomed Cossim.....	do.	do. two Annas.
	do. Cottay Runganaikooloo.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Jaffer Saib.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Shaik Ahmud.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Pundrauzee Ramanah	do.	do. do.
	Daffadar Cottabee Saib.....	do.	do. do.
	Peon Mahommed Saib.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Jaffer Beig	do.	do. do.
	do. Mahommed Gaulab...	do.	do. do.
	do. Vuzeer Ahmud.....	do. do. for two days.	do. four days' pay.
	do. Canda Naugunah.....	do. do. for three days.	do. five do.
	do. Nullagapoo Ramiah...	do. do. for six days.	do. twelve do.
	do. Seetumsetty Persomalloo.....	do. do for seven days.	Forfeited double his pay for 7 days to his substitute.
	Smith Veerabudracharey. ...	Absenting himself without leave, though warned several times.....	Dismissed.
	Peon Vuzeer Saib.....	Bringing money into Jail....	Fined one rupee.
	Daffadar Vurdenady Condiah.....	Prevaricating, &c.	Dismissed.
	Peon Byaporeddy Venkatareddy.....	Late in attendance.....	Fined two Annas.
	Smith Mungiah.....	do.	do. do.
	Peon Byaporeddy Venkatareddy.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Byaporeddy Venkatareddy.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Cadoory Ramanojem...	do.	do. one Anna.
	do. Yerumsetty Puttabhy.	do.	do. do.
	do. Mahommed Saib.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Juffer Beig.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Mahommed Saib.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Soobabuttaloo Lutchmoodoo.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Soorasetty Neelachellum.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Madras Shaik Ahmed.	do.	do. do.
	do. Byaporeddy Venkatareddy.....	Late for drill.....	do. two Annas.
	do. Fakooradeen.....	do.	do. do.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Masulipatam.....	Peon Fakooradeen.....	Late for ball practice.....	Fined two Annas.
	do. Coodoory Ramanojem.	do.	do. do.
	do. Cooraty Venkatasawmey.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Poopaula Peroosooramadoo.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Cheerookoo Andeynaraydoo.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Makala Rungapah.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Soodagauny Ramasawmey.....	Maltreating a prisoner.....	Four months' imprisonment with hard labor.
	Jemadar Godavary Narainasawmey.....	Beating a prisoner.....	Suspended for six weeks.
	Peon Vooyooroo Runganaikooloo.....	Neglect of duty in supplying cumblies for prisoners.....	Fined one Rupee.
	do. Makala Baupenah.....	Neglect of duty in searching prisoners.....	Suspended for two months.
	do. Conapoored Venkanah.....	do.	do.
	do. Butteprolloo Sheik Ahmed.....	Neglect of duty in leaving the prisoners under his charge.....	Fined one Rupee.
	do. Vurdinady Soobarqydoo.....	Leaving his gang of prisoners and seating himself on the road.....	Dismissed.
	Daffadar Verrumsetty Cautiah.....	Neglect of duty.....	Fined three Rupees.
	Peon Byapooreddy Venkatareddy.....	Neglect of duty in allowing a man into the Jail Compound without permission.	do. one do.
	do. Baulajee.....	Neglect of duty in sitting at his post while on sentry...	do. one do.
	do. Jaffer Saib.....	do. do. do.	do. two Annas.
	do. Hyderabad Mahommed Cassim.....	do. do. do.	do. two do.
	do. Jaffer Beig.....	do. do. do.	do. two do.
	do. Mahommed Gauleb....	do. do. do.	do. three do.
	do. Kykaloor Mahommed Cassim.....	do. do. do.	do. three do.
	do. Charookoo Audevaroydoo.....	Sleeping while on sentry.....	Suspended for six weeks.
	do. Meer Hoossian.....	do. do.	Fined one Rupee.
	do. Nellagoopoo Ramiah...	Going to his house without permission while on guard.	Fined two Rupees.
	do. Kotakum Soobooroyadoo.....	Sending his badge without a substitute.....	Fined two days pay.
	Duffadar Auroogollah Venkatasawmey	Neglect of duty in the escape of prisoners.....	Dismissed.
	Peon Nullagoopoo Ramiah.	Keeping his arms in a dirty state.....	Fined two Annas.
	do. Jaffer Saib.....	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Marakauney Venkatareddy.....	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Coopoosetty Vanpaury.	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Doonasah Danniale.....	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Sheik Ahmed.....	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Cottay Runganaikaloo.	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Mankerlah Pauparoydoo.....	Purchasing forbidden Articles for prisoners, together with condiments.....	do. one Rupee.
	do. Cottay Chalamiah.....	do. do.	do. one do.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Masulipatam.....	Peon Cottay Runganaikaloo.	Allowing a prisoner under his charge to have cash....	Fined one Rupee.
	do. Mahommed Gauleb.....	Allowing a prisoner to possess tobacco.....	do. eight Annas.
	do. Codoory Ramanorjee...	Keeping his arms in a dirty state.....	do. three do.
	do. Ghansomsing.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Arzaswamey.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahommed Sahib.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Poopala Paroosaramdoo.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Coraty Venkatasawmey.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Yerrumsetty Puttabee..	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Fakooroodeen..	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Meer Hoossain.....	do.	do. do. do.
Guntoor.....	None.		
Nellore.....	Peon Masamsetty Rungia...	Sitting down when on sentry within the gate way instead of walking out side the Jail.....	Suspended for one month.
	Volunteer Peon Sheik Fareed.....	do. do. do.	Not to be employed as substitute for 3 months.
	Peon Samba Narsee.....	Allowing a convict under his charge to possess a native iron pen.....	Fined one Rupee.
	do. Ravoor Rungapah.....	Striking a prisoner under trial.....	do. four Annas.
	do. Backamuntalah Papiah.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Wurtu Rungapah.....	Allowing a convict under his charge to possess betel and tobacco.....	do. do. do.
	do. Shaik Ahmed.....	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Avula Vamulee.....	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Sheik Davood.....	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Polisette Rayalee.....	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Puli Kristnoora.....	Neglect of duty when in charge of three prisoners at the Court House.....	Suspended for 14 days.
	do. Sheik Fareed.....	Neglect of duty when on sentry over State prisoners.	Suspended for 15 days.
	do. Pillendla Lutchmiah...	Conveying a palmyra cheet from a convict in Jail to a native to borrow money.	Suspended for one month.
Kurnool.....	do. Hoossain Mahommed..	Neglect of duty.....	Fined 5 Annas and 4 Pice.
	do. Hyath Saib.....	do.	do.
	Duffadar Emaun Saib.....	do.	do. one Rupee.
Cuddapah.....	Peon Sashoo.....	Absenting himself without leave.....	do. eight Annas.
	Duffadar Jaffur Saib.....	Neglect of duty.....	do. fou. do.
	Peon Mahommed Ghouse...	Disobeying the Duffadar.....	do. one Rupee.
	do. Adayaloo.....	Bringing bhang into the Jail.	do. four Annas.
Cumbum.....	Duffadar Syed Khan.....	Neglecting to examine the prisoners, &c.....	Suspended for one month.
	Naigue Laul Khan.....	Neglecting to report to the Jailer the escape of a prisoner while at work....	do. do.
	Peon Raghavadoss	Late in attendance.....	Fined eight Annas.
Bellary.....	Duffadar R. Sheik Hoossain.	Neglect of duty.....	Dismissed.
	Peon Jamaul Mahommed....	do.	Suspended for one year.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(contiuued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Bellary	Peon Syed Madar	Neglect of duty	Suspended for six months.
	Jamadar Meerah Naick	do.	do. for three do.
	Naigue Naurrapah	do.	do. do. do.
	Peon Rungiah	do.	do. do. one do.
	do. Seevajee	do.	do. do. do. do.
	Duffadar Shaik Davood	do.	Fined three Rupees.
	do. Shaik Davood	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Sumser Khan	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Pumpah	do.	do. do. do.
	Naigue Cothavunth Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Assunahmud	do.	do. do. do.
	Peon Shaik Booden	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Shaik Fareed	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Hyder Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Kasauk Khan	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Holle Peeran	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahommed Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Laulmahommed	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahommed Caussim	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Syed Madar	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Ghouse Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Yasum Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahomed Caussim	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Moollah Hoosman	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Shaik Madar	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahomed Hoossain	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Sooreegah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Kottakar Hoossain	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Syed Hoossain	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Sooruppah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Lutchmiah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Booseegah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Muctoom Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Jayath Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Rungih	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahommed Hoossain	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Hyder Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Madar Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Paroomaulloo	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Gooruppah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Chinnah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Shaik Modeen	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahommed Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Honnoor	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Naguppah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahommed Corah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Paupunnah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Yacoob Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Sheik Surour	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Selamaun	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Goolaum Hoossain	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahommed Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Nulakhan	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Sheik Surour	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Abdoolla Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Goodoo	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Alley Saib	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Selamaun	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Beeram	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Paupunnah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Woolloogah	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Hunnomunthoo	do.	do. do. do.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Bellary	Peon Mustan	Neglect of duty	Fined four Annas.
	do. Ramoodoo	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Bheemah	Sleeping while on sentry	Dismissed.
	do. Parroomaulloo	do.	Suspended for 3 months.
	do. Syed Hoossain	Whipping slightly	do. for 1 month
	do. Shaik Ismaul	do.	do. do. do.
	Jailer Hoossain Khan	Disobedience of the Judge's orders	Fined three Rupees.
	do. Hoossain Khan	do.	do. do. do.
	Peon Lutchmiah	Contempt of Court	do. eight Annas.
Chittoor	Duffadar Mohumsing	Repeated disobedience of orders	do. do. do.
	Peon Meettoor Chengalroyadoo	Disobedience of orders in not proceeding to Guindy to relieve another Jail peon	Dismissed.
Arcot	None.		
Vellore	Peon Syed Hoossain	Absent	Fined four Annas.
	do. Hyath Patcha	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Sondojee Row	Committing nuisance near the tank in the Fort	do. one Rupee.
	do. Parrien	Late in attendance	do. eight Annas.
	do. Ryman Khan	Quarrelling with another peon while on guard.	Suspended for two months.
	do. Chaboo Meah	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Majabuth Khan	Sleeping while on sentry	Fined two Rupees.
	do. Shaik Moodeen	Concealing cloths found on the works and neglecting to give information concerning them.	Suspended for one month.
	do. Mahommed Hoossmaun.	Allowing convicts to raise a wall, the same not being Government work.	Suspended for one month and fifteen days.
	Naigue Sillar Saib	For conniving at do	Suspended for one month.
	Jailer J. Stafford	Being intoxicated in his quarters at the Jail and unable to appear when called.	Fined seventeen Rupees & eight Annas.
Chingleput	Duffadar Madar Saib	Striking a prisoner with a shoe	Reduced to the situation of a Peon.
	Naigue Abdool Khader	Not making the prisoners work well	Fined one Anna.
	Peon Shaik Ismaul	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Shaik Hoossain	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Streenevassalloo	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Moonesawmey Naick	Leaving the convicts on their way to work	Dismissed.
	Naigue Abdool Khauder	Permitting Peon Moonesawmey Naick to leave his guard when in charge of Convicts	Fined one day's pay.
	Peon Parthasardy Naick	Neglect of duty	do. do. do.
	Duffadar Madar Saib	Making a false report	Dismissed.
	Naigue Abdool Khauder	Playing at cards with prisoners	do.
	Peon Shaik Hoossain	do. do.	do.
	Duffadar Govindoorajaloo	Neglect of duty	Cautioned, that on a repetition he will he reduced to the rank of a Peon.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Chingleput.....	Peon Vencatasawmey.....	Leaving the convicts while at work for the purpose of taking his meals.....	
	Naigue Vencatachellem.....	Allowing his relatives to carry away firewood collected by the prisoners for burning prickly pear.....	Dismissed.
	Launce Naigue Iyaloo.....	Permitting a whole gang of convicts to be seated and stating gross falsehoods when questioned on the subject.....	Reduced to the situation of a Peon.
	Peon Paupiah.....	Sitting down and permitting convicts in his charge to sit, and conversing with them	do. do.
	do. Y. Narainan.....	do. do.	Suspended for one month.
	Duffadar Mahommed Surour.....	Neglecting to attend to the orders of the Sessions Judge.....	do. do.
Guindy.....	Peon Veerasawmey.....	Permitting a convict to talk to a stranger.....	Reduced to the situation of Naigue.
	do. Vencatasawmey.....	Late in attendance.....	Fined one Rupee.
	do. Coopoosawmey.....	Permitting a convict to go to such a distance as he could not prevent him	do. one days' pay.
	do. Hoosmaun Khan.....	striking a sepoy with whom he quarrelled.....	do. 2 days' pay.
	do. Sepoy Rungiah.....	Leaving his post before he was relieved.....	Dismissed.
Cuddalore.....	do. Yacoob Khan.....	do. do.	Suspended for one month and 10 days.
	do. Shaik Adam.....	Leaving his post while in charge of convicts.....	Suspended for one month.
	do. Mahommed Jah.....	Quarrelling with another peon.....	Fined one days' pay.
Combaconum....	do. Goolam Moodeen.....	do. do.	do. do.
	do. Kistnajee Row.....	Sleeping on his post.....	Suspended for one month.
	do. Shaik Ismaul.....	do.	Dismissed.
	do. Oomar Shah	do.	Fined one Rupee.
	do. Rungasawmey.....	do.	do. eight Annas.
	do. Kadar Khan.....	Not calling his number.....	do. four do.
	Duffadar Ramasawmey Naick.....	Absent.....	Fined eight Annas.
	Peon Adeykalan Naick.....	Neglect of duty.....	Suspended for two weeks.
	Duffadar Ramasawmey Naick.....	do.	do.
	Naigue Selappa Naick.....	Permitting a convict to receive food from his friends.....	Suspended for six months.
Negapatam.....	None.	do. do.	do.
Trichinopoly....	None.		
Madura.....	Peon Iyah Cunnoo.....	Neglect of duty.....	Fined 2 Annas.
	do. Soobiah..... ...	do.	do. do.
	do. Vencatasawmy Naick...	do.	do. 3 Annas.
	do. Vencatasawmy.....	do.	do. 4 do.
	do. Savatta Mootoosawmy.	do.	do. do.
	do. Mootien.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Moottoocurpen.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Alghurswamy.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Abdool Cawder Russool.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Kistnasawmy Naicken.	do.	do. 1 Rupee.
			do. 2 Rupees.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Madura.....	Peon Soondrum.....	Neglect of duty.....	Fined 2 Rupees.
Paumbem.....	do. Soobramooneyen.....	do.	do. 1 do.
	do. Oomayanen.....	do.	do. 1 do.
	Daffadar Laulsing.....	Leaving one of the convicts in the fort when sent to the jungle to burn charcoal...	do. eight Annas.
	Peon Kistnen.....	do. do.	do. four do.
	do. Audeycasaven.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Pariasawmey.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Vyapoory.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Pondeasawmey.....	Absent without leave.....	do. two do.
	Duffadar Ramasawmey.....	Speaking disrespectfully to the Jailer.....	Suspended for one month.
Tinnevelly.....	Jailer Oomershah.....	Neglect of duty in not reporting the conduct of a peon who allowed one of the convicts under his charge to leave him.....	Fined four Rupees.
	Jamadar Moothiah Moodelly.	do. do.	do. three do.
	Peon Mahommed Esop.....	Allowing a convict to leave him.....	do. two do.
	do. Mahommed Esop.....	Neglect of duty.....	do. two Annas.
	do. Ahmud Shah.....	Allowing prisoners in his charge to make fraudulent use of 64 bricks and for being repeatedly punished previously...	Dismissed.
	do. Rustoomally...	Allowing prisoners in his charge to make fraudulent use of 64 bricks.....	Fined eight Annas.
	do. Shaik Madar.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Jaffar Shah.....	Making a false report against another peon and for being repeatedly punished previously.....	Dismissed.
Tinnevelly Magistrate.....	None.		
Salem.....	Peon Meergoolamali.....	Neglect of duty.....	Fined four Annas.
	do. Peerkhan.....	Allowing a peon to leave his post.....	do. one Rupee.
	do. Vencatasawmey.....	Leaving his post.....	do. do. do.
	do. Namcal Shaik Abraham.	Absent without leave.....	do. four Annas.
	do. Mooney Naick.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Paroosooramen...	Introducing ghee and snuff into the Jail.....	Suspended for one year.—N. B. On further enquires respecting this charge as directed by the Inspector of Prisons, the Sub Judge, finding no evidence in support of it, recommends his restoration which was ordered.
Dossoor.....	None.		
Coimbatore... ...	None.		
Ootacamund.....	None.		
Calicut.....	Peon Anamandoo.....	Not exacting the daily amount of work from prisoners under his charge.	Suspended for one month.
	do. Pooyentholathet Perachen.....	do. do.	do. do.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Calicut.....	Peon Tayapoodiavithet Choye.	Not exacting the daily amount of work from prisoners under his charge...	Suspended for one month.
	do. Khanholly Kanaren.....	do. do.	do. do.
	Havildar Mavara Chekoo Nair.	Gross carelessness in not ascertaining the name of a prisoner sent from the Jail at Podiangady for release, whereby the prisoner was released instead of one of a wholly different name...	Fined three and half Rupees.
	Jemadar Shaik Hoossain.....	Gross carelessness in not preventing the release of a prisoner before the expiration of his term of sentence.....	Fined seven Rupees.
Mangalore	Peon Adam Khan.....	Absent without leave for 3 days.....	Fined three days' pay.
	do. Joze Paulo.....	do. for 2 days.	do. two Annas.
	do. Attavar Paramashvara..	do. do. 2 do.	do. do. do.
	do. Mahommed Iness.....	do. do. 2 do.	do. three do.
	do. Makhan Shaik Moideen.	do. do. 29 do.	Suspended for one month.
	do. David Camti.....	do. do.	do. for one week.
	do. Joze Paulo.....	do. do. 12 do.	do. for one month.
	do. Abdumeya.....	Late in attendance.....	Fined one days' pay.
	do. Paulo.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Attavar Paramashvara.	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Shaik Booden.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Salappa Padwala.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Goolam Moideen.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Manveli.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Saheb Khan.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Adam Khan.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Hoossain Saib.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Bolar Mahalinga.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Attavar Paramashvara.	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Koraga.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Makhan S. Moideen...	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Saheb Khan.....	do.	do. two Annas.
	do. Bijyee Salappa.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Babanna.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. David Camti.....	Absent without leave and returning in a state of intoxication.....	do. do. do.
	do. Kambala Shaik Moideen.....	Late in attendance.....	do. one do.
	do. Kambala Shaik Moideen.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Eliah.....	do.	do. two do.
	do. Kambala Shaik Moideen.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Babanna.....	do.	do. one do.
	do. Subbaraya.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Adam Khan.....	do.	do. do. do.
	do. Kambala Shaik Moideen.....	do.	do. two do.
	do. Babanna.....	do.	do. four do.
	do. Mundappa.....	Sleeping while on duty.....	Suspended for one month.
	do. Kocha.....	do.	do. do.
	do. Billa Kocha.....	Preparing a pandal to sleep in while on duty.....	do. do.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Mangalore.....	Peon Senna Paramasvera...	Sleeping on his post.....	Fined four Annas.
	do. Saheb Khan.....	do.	do. two do.
	do. Babanna.....	Talking to other people while on duty.....	do. one day's pay.
	do. Sarta.....	Permitting convicts under his charge to get out of his sight.....	do. do. do.
	do. Kambala Shaik Moideen.....	Neglect of duty.....	do. two Annas.
	do. Tempa Punga.....	do. in sitting down himself and allowing convicts to be idle.....	do. four do.
	do. Koraga.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Donguerkeri Perauna-svera.....	Neglect of duty in not exacting from convicts under his charge the daily amount of work.....	do. do. do.
	do. Goolam Hoossain.....	Neglect of duty in sitting idle with 4 convicts.....	do. two do.
	do. Koraga.....	do. do.	do. four do.
	do. Alexa.....	Neglect of duty in conversing with a female on the road.	Suspended for one month.
	do. Babanna.....	Neglect of duty in sitting down and stitching his cloth.....	do. for two months.
	do. Saheb Khan.....	Neglect of duty in leaving the convicts under his charge and stopping at a bazar...	do. for two weeks.
	do. Hampenkatte Bastians.	Uttering a falsehood.....	Fined one day's pay.
	do. Babanna.....	Concealing himself in Court when cited as witness.....	do. eight Annas.
	do. Salappa Farias.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Bolar Bastei.....	Remaining in Court after examination to listen to the deposition of a witness.	do. two do.
	do. Bekal Dassee.....	Permitting convicts to possess betel and tobacco.....	do. do. do.
	do. Isra.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Dumga.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Dumapee.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Nikee.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Bekal Mahalinga.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Thackee.....	Allowing a convict to throw flowers over the Jail wall.	do. eight do.
	do. Jainudin.....	do. do.	do. do. do.
	do. Antony Sequeira.....	Allowing a convict to go out of his sight and enter a shop.....	Dismissed.
	do. Manjunathia.....	do. do.	do.
	do. David Camti.....	Causing a disturbance in the Jail.....	Fined four Annas.
	do. Salee.....	Making water in the Jail....	do. two do.
	do. Subbaraya.....	Allowing a convict to go out of the Jail with dirt.	do. four do.
	do. Rukamaya.....	Not preventing a prisoner from abusing a woman passing on the road.....	Suspended for fifteen days.
	do. Bekal Mahalingum.....	Being found with a dirty dress while on duty.....	Fined one anna.
	Daffadar Dumingo Farias....	Getting his own private work executed by convicts	Fined one and half Annas, the value of one convict's labor for one day.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Mangalore.....	Peon Bolar Mahalingum....	Allowing convicts to put large stones on the road.....	Fined one Anna.
	do. Sama Parameshawara...	Leaving a party of convicts under his charge.	Dismissed, this not being his first offence.
Cochin.....	do. Anthony.....	Neglect of duty and preferring a false and malicious charge against the Jailer...	Dismissed.
	do. Madasawamy.....	Neglect of duty.....	do.
	do. Warridoo.....	do.	do.
	do. Auseppo.....	do.	do.
Paulghaut.....	do. Isamen.....	Absent without leave.....	Suspended for 15 days.
	do. Abdoolakhan.....	do.	Fined one Rupee.
	do. Abdoolasa.....	do.	do. one do.
	do. Rungarowten.....	Not returning to duty on the expiration of leave granted him.....	Dismissed.
	do. Syed Aboola.....	do. do.	Suspended for one month.
	do. Mastyrowten.....	Going to Coimbatore without leave.....	Dismissed.
	do. Abdoolasa.....	Sleeping on guard.....	Suspended for three months.
	do. Shaik Mustan.....	Neglect of duty.....	Fined four Annas.
	do. Hoossain Khan.....	do.	do. four do.
	do. Chinna Trinrowten....	do.	do. four do.
	Naigue Maroodashalum.....	do.	do. eight do.
	Peon Peria Trinarowten.....	do.	do. four do.
	do. Nanjan Naiken.....	Insubordination.....	Suspended for three months.
Tellicherry.....	No return.		
Cannanore.....	do. Chundah.....	Leaving convicts under his charge.....	do. four months.
	do. Chundah.....	Permitting a prisoner to get drunk and being drunk himself.....	Dismissed.
	Naigue Ramen.....	Uttering a falsehood.....	Fined one Rupee and eight Annas.
	Peon Karava.....	do.	do. eight Annas.
	do. Doolah.....	Permitting a prisoner to go some distance from his work.....	do. eight do.
	do. Conjee Pershah.....	Permitting a convict to converse with strangers.....	Suspended for two months.
Honore.....	do. Shaik Ahmud.....	Absent without leave.....	Fined four Anans.
	do. Mullapah.....	do.	do. two do.
	do. Jose Casta.....	do.	do. one day's pay.
	do. Doomga.....	do.	do. two do.
	do. Jose Casta.....	do.	do. two do.
	do. Ayoo.....	do.	do. five do.
	do. Paulu.....	do.	Suspended for 15 days.
	do. Manuel.....	Receiving into his charge 4 prisoners without orders...	
	do. Vencatesha.....	Absent from duty and delivering over prisoners in his charge to another.....	do. for one month.
	do. Kaga Meeyan.....	Neglect of duty in allowing prisoners under his charge to receive tobacco.....	do. for 15 days.
Sircy.....	do. Deva.....	Stealing rice stored for prisoners while on guard.....	Three months' imprisonment with labor in irons.
		Late in attendance.....	Fined two Annas.

Statement of Minor punishments, &c.—(Continued.)

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.
Sircy.....	Peon Syed Mustan.....	Late in attendance.....	Fined two Annas.
	do. Shaik Hoosmaun.....	do.	do. two do.
	do. Shaik Hoossain.....	do.	do. four do.
	do. Devapah.....	Sleeping while on duty.....	do. eight do.
	do. Koopa.....	Neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner to receive bhang.....	do. four do.

B

Statement shewing the cases in which Guards attached to the several Jails have during the year 1857 been convicted of connivance or culpable negligence whereby prisoners have been enable to effect their escape.

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offences.	Sentence.
Itchapore.			
Chicacole.			
Vizagapatam.			
Rajahmundry.			
Cocanada.			
Masulipatam.	Peon Mahommed Gaulub.	Conniving at the escape of a prisoner.	Six months' imprisonment with hard labor in irons.
Guntoor.	do. Cooraty Swamey.		
	do. Coty Lutchmoodoo.		
	do. Makala Baupermah.	Culpable neglect of duty in the escape of prisoners.	Six months' imprisonment with hard labor in irons.
	do. Collah Vencatareddy.		
	do. Autapaukalah Veeranah.		
	do. Sheik Surour.		
	do. Naugojee.		
	do. Shaik Davood.		
	do. Abdool Kadar.		
	do. Abdool Ahmud.		
	do. Sheik Abdoolah.		Dismissed. As there was reason to believe that many of these must have been blameless in the particular case, the Inspector directed the restoration of those against whom culpable negligence could not be proved, but as laxity had evidently pervaded the whole guard 3 months' suspension was given in lieu of dismissal.
	Peon Adum Beig.	Gross negligence when on guard, by which a prisoner effected his escape.	
	do. Mahommed Cassim.		
	do. Chapalla Vencatachellum.		
	do. Muctoom Sahib.		
	do. Vuttoor Baupennah.		
	do. Jamalummud.		
	do. Lingiapolliem Venkah.		
Nellore.	No return.		
Kurnool.	do.		
Cuddapah.	Peon Kristnapph.	Negligently allowing a prisoner to escape.	2 Months' imprisonment with hard labor.
do.	do. Vuzzeerkhan	do.	1 month do.
Cumbum.	do. (Acting) Urmmerkhan.	Neglecting to guard the prisoners under his charge and allowing one of them to effect his escape while at work.	Dismissed from his employment and ordered not to be employed in future in any department.
Bellary.			
Chittoor.	Peon Talarum.	Gross and culpable neglect of duty in allowing a convict to escape.	Six months' imprisonment with hard labor in irons.
Arcot.			
Vellore.			
Chingleput.	Poen Syed Ally.	Conniving at the escape of a convict.	Six months' imprisonment without labor and irons.
	Duffadar Mahommed Cassin.	Gross and culpable neglect of duty.	Four months' imprisonment.
Guindy.			
Cuddalore.			

Statement shewing the cases in which Guards attached to the several Jails &c.

Jails.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Sentence.
Combaconum.	Peon Coopanaik.	Gross and culpable neglect in allowing a prisoner to escape at labor.	Four months' imprisonment with labor.
Negapatam.			
Trichinopoly.	Peon Govendapana icken.	Negligence in allowing a prisoner to escape at labor.	Three months' imprisonment.
Madura.			
Paumben.			
Tinnevelly.			
Tinnevelly Magistrate.			
Salem.			
Oossoor.			
Coimbatore.			
Ootacamund.	Peon Govinda Raj o. do. Syad Hoossain.	Negligence in the discharge of their duties whereby a prisoner effected his escape.	Dismissed.
Calicut.			
Mangalore.			
Cochin.	Peon Mootoosawmy.	Gross and culpable neglect of duty whereby a prisoner was enabled to effect his escape.	Three months' imprisonment with hard labor in irons.
Paulghaut.			
Tellicherry.	No return.		
Cannanore.			
Honore.			
Sirey.			

C

Statement of Batta paid for the maintenance of the destitute children of Convicts in the several Jails during the Official year 1857-58 in accordance to the instructions conveyed in E. M. C. under date the 5th March 1856, No. 215.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam.	11	6	10			
Nellore.	6	8	1			
Cuddapah.	4	5	9			
Chittoor.	36	...	...			
Combaconum.	24	2	...			
Salem.	...	12	8			
Mangalore.	15	8	..			
Honore.	6	13	4			
	...	...	...	105	8	8
Total Rupees...	...	...	...	105	8	8

D

List of Escapes during the year 1857–1858.

Jail.	Date.	Names.	Offence.	Sentence and Date.	Particulars of escape and re-apprehension.
Ootacamund. ..	21st May 1857...	Rehling (European).....	Felony.....	Sentenced by the Supreme Court Madras to 2 years..	Re-apprehended immeediately after his escape from Jail.
Masulipatam. ...	23rd May.....	Dundagala Venkadoo.....	Cattle stealing and rape.....	14 years.....	9 Re-apprehended and 1 killed.
		Godavully Mulliah.....	Severe Assault.....	14 years.....	
		Manupaty Cotadoo.....	House breaking and theft, &c.....	7 years.....	
		Tummabuttoola Varaduppah.....	Forgery and fraud and escaping from custody.....	6 years and 6 months.....	
		Noonnavut Vauloo.....	Highway robbery attended with wounding or personal injury.....	7 years.....	
		Ghunta Venkadoo.....	House breaking with attempt to commit theft and wounding.....	8 years.....	
		Loya Venkata Sameegadoo.....	Do.	8 years.....	
		Vempatry Seetamah.....	House breaking with theft.....	7 years.....	
		Moolagapaty Chenchegadoo.....	Highway robbery.....	7 years.....	
		Bundy Suttygadoo.....	Cattle stealing. rape and escape.....	16 years.....	
Trichinopoly...	30th May.....	Vamoola Naucharigadoo and 10 others.	House breaking with theft and escape..	5 years.....	
		Hoossain Sahib.....	Highway robbery.....	14 years, 26th August 1857..	
Calicut	11th August...	Cherakaparambath.....	.....	14 years, 30th August 1855..	Re-apprehended.
		Poker.....	.....	14 years, 26th August 1856..	
		Mepayil Moideen Cootty.....	.....	14 years, 4th Septr. 1855..	
		Heyakadath Ittirarapen.....	.....	14 years, 21st August 1855..	
		Koonakatil Ooman Cootty.....	.....	14 years, 2nd Decr. 1852..	
		Kooroonyoor Pootenpedigail Alaporat Cootty Ally..	.....	14 years, 27th March 1857..	
		Padanholatil Pattan Veeran.....	.....	14 years, 9th April 1856..	
		Chaken Veerapen.....	.....	14 years, 1st Septr. 1851..	
		Kotalingul Syed Ahmood.....	.....	14 years, 27th March 1857..	
		Kandamtottil Keerytody Oomapen..	.....	14 years, 2nd July 1855..	
		Kallingul Veeran.....	.....	14 years, 12th Feby. 1855..	
		Ellayatha Kitoony Nair.....	.....	14 years, 5th April 1854..	
Cuddappah...	18th do.	Koonata Vittil Rama Nair.....	.....	7 years, 9th June 1857..	
		Manilla Venkata Condadoo.....	.....	To provide 2 Sureties in 20 Rupees each for one year from the 29th May 1857..	
Honore...	17th September	Jaffroo.....	Theft.....	7 years 22nd August 1857..	Re-apprehended.
		Punacka.....	Convicted of being an accessary in the murder of her husband:	14 years.....	
Combaconum...	9th October.....	Not given.....	.....	.....	Re-apprehended a few hours after his escape.
Cochin.....	10th do.	Iyappen.....	.....	.....	Do.
Vellore.....	2nd December.	Para Mooneyen.....	Robbery by open violence.....	14 years.....	(Shot.)
		Mahomed Cawn.....	Do. attended with wounding.....	14 years.....	(Shot.)
		Yalamunjapah.....	Highway robbery.....	14 years.....	(Shot.)
		Ramjee.....	Robbery by open violence and attended with torture.....	14 years.....	(Re-apprehended, wounded)
		Lutchmoogaudoo.....	Robbery by open violence.....	14 years.....	
Guntoor..	19th December...	Aroonachella Padiachy.....	Gang robbery.....	14 years, 24th July 1845..	Re-apprehended.
Ootacamund. ..	1858 5th January..	Mootoosawmy.....	Cattle stealing.....	Six months' imprisonment with hard labor and 120 lashes.....	
		Aroonachelum.....	Do.	do.	
Masulipatam. ...	A	Mahomed Khan...	Murder and robbery.....	14 years.....	Re-apprehended.
	A	Abdool Kauder.....	Aiding and abetting, an assault made on the person of Brigadier Colin McKenzie with intent to murder him.	do	do.
		Sookauly Runga *alias* Ramjee.....	Highway robbery.....	7 years.....	do.
	A	Manaty Neelachellum.....	Cattle stealing.....	1 year	do.
	A	Ismael Khan.....	Gang robbery and murder.....	14 years..	do.
		Poorka Cotayah.....	Secreting notorious robbers...	7 years.....	
	A	Codaty Bootchegaudoo.....	Highway robbery.....	7 years.....	do.
	A	Chemenany Cautegaudoo and 6 others.	Do.	7 years.....	do.
Nellore	19th do.	Manupati Cotadoo			
Trichinopoly ..	29th March.....	Aundy			
Coimbatore.....	21st April..... ..	Cauthaun.....	....	4 years.....	Re-apprehended the following day.
Chicacole.....	23rd do.	Lukshmana Naick.....	Robbery and murder.....	14 years, 29th August 1856..	
		Dogolah Comoro.....	Cattle stealing.....	7 years, 10th June 1857..	
		Bittah Comoro.....	do.	do. do.	

The prisoners escaped by moving the bars of the windows and releasing about 70 Convicts, of whom 8 escaped after arming themselves, the percussion caps being retained by the several peons were useless to the prisoners, of whom 2 were killed, and 4 apprehended by the guard; the Police followed and captured 6 others marked A.

73

E

Statement of Repairs, &c., prospectively sanctioned for work under 500 Rupees in the several Jails by the Inspector of Prisons during the Official year 1857-58 ordered by E. M. C., p. 3, 22nd May 1855, No. 380.

Station.	Nature of Work.	Amount sanctioned.		
		RS.	AS.	P.
Cuddapah	Building 4 cells...	490	...	...
Itchapore. , . . .	Erecting 5 sheds	16	5	...
Chicacole	Repairing the Jail	50	...	...
Rajahmundry . . .	Repairing the Jailer's house...	50	9	4
Cuddapah.	Repairing and strengthening palisades	380	...	...
Chingleput	Repairing the Jail...	290	...	...
Do.	Repairing the roof of the Guard room	33	...	...
Madura	Repairing a portion of the Jail wall	145	...	...
Masulipatam	Purchase of plank for the roof of the privies... ...	15	12	...
Oosoor	Repairing Kanamchavedy for the reception of prisoners	35	...	...
Trichinopoly	Constructing a palisade	52	...	...
Combaconum . . .	Building a new house for the Jailer	400	...	...
Coimbatore	Making sundry alterations to the Jail	115	3	...
Do.	Building Small pox and Hospital wards	463	4	...
Do.	Making a gate and erecting pillars	50	...	...
Bellary	Making sundry additions to the Jail dresser's house.	16	15	4
Chittoor	Repairing 53 windows and outer gate of the Jail ...	130	...	...
Rajahmundry . . .	Repairing the Jailer's house...	13	...	...
Coimbatore , . . .	Making a covered drain	160	...	...
Masulipatam . . .	Constructing 2 solitary cells...	469	...	...
	Total Rupees...	3,375	0	8

General Abstract of Convicts prepared from the Returns furnished by the several Officers in charge of Jails under the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the official year 1857-58.

Station	No. of Convicts in Jail on the 1st May 1857.	No. admitted in the 12 months including those received from other Jails.	No. released in the 12 months.	No. in Jail on the 30th April 1858.	Sentenced for						Confined in default 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.	No. of Convicts whose sentences will expire within the year.	For one year and under.	Above one year.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	18	19	20	21
Itchapore	55	63	104	14	...	...	...	...	14	14	25	...	...	5 31st July 1855 and 3rd January 1856.
Chicacole...	167	95	137	129	2	...	18	43	66	29	8	8	5	1st May 1856 and 7th August 1856.
Vizagapatam.	115	57	24	148	2	22	7	36	81	...	...	16	...	
Rajahmundry	144	168	159	153	...	32	...	16	105	51	16	...	...	
do. Magistrate	10	6	6	10	...	1	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	5 30th April 1856.
Masulipatam	190	152	184	158	4	39	5	23	87	51	7	7	5	5th May 1856.
Guntoor.	154	57	82	129	3	42	2	40	42	49	13	13	8	6th May 1856 and 12th December 1857.
Nellore	308	174	166	316	2	69	85	42	118	65	23	23	5	
Kurnool	106	195	194	107	...	...	14	19	74	49	32	32	3	14th May 1858.
Cuddapah...	325	131	186	270	2	27	97	86	58	49	2	2	...	1st Quarter of 1857-58.
do. Magistrate	43	28	32	39	...	1	4	28	6	11	72	72	2	28th November 1857.
Bellary	508	603	604	507	7	1	128	95	276	277	...	...	...	
Chittoor	228	254	210	272	1	35	112	30	94	53	24	24	1	27th February 1858.
Arcot..	28	10	9	29	...	...	...	...	29	22	...	...	...	
Vellore...	180	21	21	180	...	...	127	31	22	25	47	47	7	15th July 1857.
Chengleput	266	67	67	266	20	19	103	52	72	23	27	27	1	
Guindy..	78	...	10	68	...	...	50	8	10	14	...	...	...	
Cuddalore..	369	209	187	391	4	7	129	64	187	132	206	206	5	
Combaconum	102	273	259	116	...	17	1	4	94	35	39	39	...	

Station.	No. of Convicts in Jail on the 1st May 1857.	No admitted in the 12 months, including those received from other Jails.	No. released in the 12 months.	No. in Jail on the 30th April 1858.	Sentenced for					Sentenced to hard labor and employed on		Insolitary imprisonment.		Confined in default security to be furnished.		Date of imprisonment of State Prisoners.
					Life.	Above 14 years.	Above 10 to 14 years.	Above 4 to 10 years.	Under 4 years.	Roads and Public Works.	Manufactures and Workshops.	Sentenced to ordinary imprisonment without labor.	Sentenced for	For one year and upwards.	Above one year.	
													1 to 2 years.	6 to 12 months.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Negapatam	29	49	24	54	...	2	25	22	5	44	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tranquebar	...	33	6	27	...	...	6	1	20	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	334	59	61	332	3	15	188	54	72	235	96	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	11th and 16th October 1857.
Madura	170	75	51	194	2	17	...	18	157	170	15	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	
Paumben	110	55	32	133	...	...	67	35	31	99	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly	148	66	67	147	1	17	11	54	64	118	27	2	...	...	...	13	...	7	7th September and 10th November 1857 and 18th March 1858.
do. Magistrate	24	24	24	24	...	...	...	2	22	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salem	126	257	198	185	2	32	12	29	110	14	143	40	2	...	...	20	12	...	
Oossoor	72	45	38	79	...	18	1	27	33	20	73	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	160	432	269	323	3	...	95	104	121	44	296	27	...	...	...	35	11	...	
Ootacamund	...	36	35	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Calicut	266	254	205	315	3	12	92	81	127	...	253	62	...	...	...	16	5	...	
Mangalore	176	90	118	148	2	34	7	39	66	64	45	114	19	15	...	11	1	...	
Cochin	24	36	28	32	...	...	12	5	15	...	...	26	6	...	...	1	...	...	
Paulghaut	95	45	57	83	...	...	29	41	13	9	21	75	6	2	...	...	...	...	
Tellicherry	130	91	92	129	...	...	39	22	68	51	45	116	15	...	...	6	1	...	
Cannanore	65	18	22	61	...	...	24	16	21	17	33	46	15	...	...	...	...	...	
Honore	130	64	63	131	...	...	35	57	39	32	62	120	11	...	...	2	2	...	
Sircy	28	39	42	25	...	...	2	7	16	21	1	14	11	...	...	8	...	...	
	5463	4335	4073	725	63	459	1532	1234	2437	1586	1503	4647	950	58	2	...	68	433	88	47	

Statement shewing the mode of employment of Prisoners liable to labor and the value of their labor from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858.

Station.	Average of Prisoners in Jail.	As Jail Servants.						In and about Public Offices.			In repair of Public Roads.			On Public Works and Buildings not under the Superintendence of the Department Public Works.	As Scavengers of Towns or Lines, exclusive of those made over to other Departments.	Transferred for labor to other Departments.	Manufactures.												Total.
		Smiths.	Crapenters and Sawyers.	Beating grain.	Cooks.	Hospital Attendants.	Sweepers.	Washing Prisoners' cloths and executing other works in the Jail.	Court.	Collector's Cutcherry.	Civil Hospital.	No. of Convicts.	Rs.	As.	Ps.				Brick and tile making.	Stone Cutting.	Weaving and Spinning.	Gunny Weaving.	Rope making.	Mat and Basket making.	Paper making.	Burning Lime.	Making Fish Oil.	Book Binding.	
Ischapore	61	330	...	...	...	...	3,273	1,941	...	...	...	4,538	476	1	5	10	738	1,310	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,700
Chicacole	155	327	...	...	...	126	2,991	678	...	...	342	38,618	1,728	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,931
Vizagapatam	135	608	...	...	...	194	3,177	8,715	...	6	...	30,113	4,016	11	1	...	3,125	1,821	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,766
Rajahmundry	174	...	...	...	...	396	...	...	...	...	...	28,210	2,958	4	...	875	3,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,074
Ganjam	216	...	...	2,955	561	982	1,908	6,068	...	...	...	4,001	187	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,529
Masulipatam	163	972	1·5	5,844	1,134	1,893	3,312	2,557	171	1,065	6	24,557	3,147	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,869
Nellore	321	662	645	9,318	...	3,703	6,546	3,342	49	...	...	49,216	2,276	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,938
Kurnool	101	339	...	...	...	18,425	2,566	3,342	...	...	...	24,586	2,837	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,027
Cuddapah	386	1,026	...	...	...	87	395	49	...	...	...	11,206	784	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,669
Cumbum	39	...	...	...	...	1,223	660	...	...	15,855	...	116,055	6,029	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,714
Bellary	538	655	...	...	...	698	312	482	...	...	...	62,892	6,668	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,487
Chittoor	508	674	...	6,731	2,980	...	3,136	626	...	...	1,916	9,823	617	15	3	6,584	4,648	2,015	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058,521
Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,833	3,143	3	8	6,854	4,648	2,015	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,659
Chengleput	...	94	132	...	...	957	...	707	2,596	...	...	*Incorrect.*	4,225	8	1	7,249	18,628	3,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710
Guindy	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	533	...	...	...	46,094	1,068	...	...	3,703	3,594	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,926
Cuddalore	291	747	...	9,103	...	4,841	1,852	4,633	5,209	54	...	11,329	1,772	14	3	3,594	3,117	1,700	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,980
Combaconum	156	591	...	...	...	...	470	4,633	...	...	...	9,893	1,772	14	3	3,117	9,049	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,334
Negapatam	50	9	...	...	...	1,319	2,382	4,436	...	...	...	78,666	20,910	13	6	9,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,310
Trichinopoly	384	1,201	389	8,732	...	3,940	...	1,101	1,280	...	...	30,609	2,144	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,297
Madura	203	802	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*No return.*																13,779
Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,127	2,307	8	4	14,141	665	2,531	1,574	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,881
Tinnevelly	194	623	...	1,976	1,960	...	...	707	2,596	...	...	6,926	388	10	...	7,249	694	6,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,608
Do. Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	28,350	3,705	12	1	18,628	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,952
Salem	19	1,160	...	4,409	4,320	1,344	826	955	...	...	...	57,495	2,135	11	...	3,594	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,128
Oossoor	74	84	...	4,409	2,280	1,232	...	1,207	...	54	...	11,206	784	6	...	3,594	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,491
Coimbatoor	230	1,601	122	7,515	...	432	...	955	...	...	...	116,055	6,029	15	2	3,594	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Ootacamund	9	...	...	...	...	1,232	...	1,207	1,280	...	...	62,892	6,668	5	2	3,117	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Calicut	32	2,953	1,875	...	...	4,075	1,327	637	...	...	...	9,823	617	15	3	9,049	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mangalore	200	1,448	415	...	...	6,907	3,383	6,932	...	166	...	39,833	3,143	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cochin	34	...	...	...	2,814	3,291	...	2,018	990	...	1,013	*Incorrect.*																
Tellicherry	85	122	...	...	2,703	816	225	84	...	...	...	46,094	4,225	8	1													
Cannanore	65	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,329	1,068	...	...													
Honore	151	2,116	...	...	...	686	...	6	...	...	...	78,666	20,910	13	6													
Sircy	29	682	458	...	...	...	...	1,155	...	...	...	30,609	2,144	14	6													

* About the Sudr Court.

† Including those employed under the Collector's Cutcherry.

‡ The Officer in charge of this Jail reports, that the ground on which the Convicts have worked, not having been measured, the amount of work executed, is unknown.

H

General Abstract of Prisoners prepared from the Returns furnished by the several Officers in charge of Jails under the Presidency of Fort St. George for the year 1857.

	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 1802.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by the Magistracy and Criminal Courts.		Number of prisoners sentenced by the Sessions Court or Foujdaree Udalut.		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.	Punishment for offences within the prison.			Cases of sickness and death.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 and more.	Hard labor.	Employment not being hard labor		Whipping.	Reduction of diet.	Solitary confinement.	Cases of sickness in the year.	Greatest number of sick at one time.	Deaths.
Itchapore	44	41	..	2	..	39	..	102	1	..	..	41	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	12	25	4	..	..	..	11	7	26
Chicacole	153	170	2	2	..	52	1	12	1	..	..	111	9	2	..	152	5	4	1	135	8	29	1	..	..	64	11	13
Vizagapatam	120	113	9	..	..	101	8	108	7	8	..	151	8	2	..	202	2	4	..	139	11	11	17	2	1	173	42	16
Rajahmundry	116	153	8	..	..	37	1	10	..	..	..	30	4	..	..	15	..	..	..	10	24	..	..	..	..	19	5	..
Cocanada Magistrate	8	30	4	..	..	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam { Pettah Jail	96	189	20	4	1	26	..	158	17	1	2	188	20	1	..	251	177	12	3	136	53	20	19	22	6	265	26	7
Masulipatam { do. Females	8																											
Masulipatam { do. Debtors	8																											
Guntoor	186	176	10	10	..	26	..	136	9	4	1	176	10	..	..	187	7	1	..	96	66	24	4	8	2	204	41	..
Cuddapah	322	344	16	6	..	56	5	303	4	27	2	365	9	2	..	485	21	9	3	212	79	85	6	..	..	..	15	27
Cumbum	194	367	9	10	1	27	..	39	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	52	19	6	3	37	2	..	..	..	..	772	45	47
Kurnool	30	39	..	..	..	..	..	67	4	18	..	109	6	..	..	127	..	..	..	73	20	22	2	..	1	93	23	2
Bellary	95	109	6	..	..	24	2	67	4	18	..	109	6	..	..	127	..	..	..	73	20	22	2	..	1	93	23	2
Chittoor	231	585	13	37	1	118	3	376	4	60	5	582	13	3	..	629	552	4	4	463	66	69	14	5	..	311	46	28
Arcot	372	367	5	24	2	103	1	231	2	9	..	364	5	3	..	395	30	8	2	272	52	48	..	..	1	98	5	1
Vellore	..	30	..	..	..	25	..	5	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chengleput	75	180	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	179	..	1	..	180	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	11	..	4,728	23	7
Guindy Session Judge of Chengleput	178	270	10	5	..	50	4	190	5	25	1	267	10	3	..	288	17	8	3	232	8	40	11	96	2	257	12	5
Cuddalore		No return.						242	..	21	1	357	17	5	..	379	10	10	6	239	75	65	4	..	2	536	23	19
Combaconum	377	362	17	13	2	86	14	42	7	2	..	161	17	1	1	196	2	1	1	61	..	..	..	..	..	57	7	11
Negapatam Tanjore Magistrate	88	162	18	13	4	105	7	61	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	69	2	5	1	61	..	..	..	..	..	385	24	10
Trichinopoly	84	61	..	..	..	..	..	294	2	1	..	334	4	5	..	373	6	..	..	292	41	10	9	1	..	643	28	2
Madura	259	339	4	6	..	38	2	121	2	12	..	205	3	..	..	263	17	1	1	143	5	60	2	1	..	128	29	39
Do Joint Magistrate	173	205	3	21	..	51	1	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	145	9	1	..	125	16	..	7	20	..	4,194	21	5
Tinnevelly	137	141	..	..	..	141	..	135	3	90	..	248	5	..	..	255	15	5	1	135	14	104	6	92	..	154	19	11
Do. Magistrate	102	248	5	2	..	21	2	11	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	1	..	..	30	6	..
No. 1 Prison	..	24	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem { 2 "																												
Salem { 3 " or that called Civil Jail	134	243	13	15	..	101	6	101	7	26	..	241	13	2	..	296	..	16	9	1	179	34	43	5	..	..	355	17	75
Salem { Temporary prison at Codapah Naickenputtah																												
Do Magistrate						3	..	93	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	309	18	8
Coimbatore	60	95	..	..	..	..	..	173	2	101	1	474	7	2	..	489	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	17	2
Ootacamund	228	476	7	22	2	180	2	14	..	2	..	58	1	..	..	17	14	9	4	4	31	1	27	..	..	27	15	..
Calicut	..	58	1	20	1	22	3	242	5	20	2	369	10	..	..	393	..	1	2	..	266	71	146	..	..	247	17	22
Mangalore	230	369	10	..	..	157	3	130	2	13	1	189	10	1	..	254	26	8	4	4	250	62	67	30	..	964	51	22
Cochin	217	190	10	22	4	25	3	15	..	6	..	44	..	1	..	52	4	2	4	..	136	18	46	28	174	133	11	11
Paulghat Malabar Joint Magistrate	50	45	..	..	..	21	..	92	..	..	..	100	..	1	..	103	..	1	..	..	33	3	9	..	1	..	7	3
Tellicherry	61	100	..	..	..	8	..	106	..	13	..	161	..	2	..	175	100	..	..	..	100	..	..	2	..	188	13	7
Cannanore Superintendent Military Police	130	163	..	4	..	40	..	63	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	67	7	4	3	1	136	14	13	2	..	197	22	7
Honore	32	63	..	..	..	..	..	112	4	15	1	153	7	1	..	175	..	3	..	..	58	15	5	3	..	153	10	2
Sirey	66	154	7	12	1	15	1	10	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	33	5	2	..	..	104	15	42	28	84	157	10	2
	17	22	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	..	2	..	26	2	1
Total	6,683	298	250	19	1,693	73	4,211	96	529	20	6,641	207	42	1	7,481	1,076	129	58	18	4,905	912	1,074	234	574	29	15,863	681	485

Abstract Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency in Fasly 1267 *or from* 1st *May* 1857 *to* 30*th April* 1858.

Stations.	Rent and repairs of Buildings.	Dieting including extra allowances granted to sick.	Clothing and Bedding.	Executions.	Purchase and repair of Tools.	Fetters, &c.	Conveyance and payments to released prisoners.	Rewards for the re-apprehension of escaped Convicts	Lighting.	Maintenance of Convicts children.
	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.
Itchapore	33 14 ..	74	12 1 ..	.. 1 ..	4 5 ..	3 17 ..	9 12 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Chicacole	17 12 ..	294 0 8	0 5 ..	.. 1 ..	14 15 ..	6	19	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Vizagapatam	27	249	9 8 ..	.. .. ..	5 7 ..	1	9	.. .. ..	68	 10
Rajahmundry	63 9 4	279 13 4	8 4 ..	1	56	14	4	.. .. ..	91	.. .. ..
Cocanada Magistrate	122 10 9	316	7	.. .. ..	15	23	8	.. .. ..	1 10 ..	.. .. ..
Masulipatam	43 9 7	323 15 4	8 4 ..	.. .. ..	25	18	1	.. .. ..	44	 1
Guntoor	37	462 3 4	8 8 ..	.. .. ..	7 8 ..	1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15 5 ..	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	489 12 3	907 11 ..	6	.. .. ..	11	2	8	.. .. ..	129	.. .. ..
Bellary	197 13 2	516 12 6	1 6 ..	.. .. ..	6	2	2	.. .. ..	83 13 ..	.. .. ..
Chittoor	55 7 ..	1317	1	.. .. ..	1 3 ..	44	13	.. .. ..	152	.. .. ..
Chengleput	7 4 6	3931	1	.. .. ..	4 3 ..	14 10 ..	15	.. .. ..	118	.. .. ..
Guindy	32	2325	6 6 ..	.. .. ..	5 11 ..	2 4 ..	16	.. .. ..	135	.. .. ..
Cuddalore	33 9 ..	2701	10	.. .. ..	8 3 ..	1	8	.. .. ..	116	.. .. ..
Combaconum	26	4732	5 5 ..	.. .. ..	6 10 ..	6	6	.. .. ..	70	.. .. ..
Trichinopoly	6	7432	17	3	6 10 ..	3	3	.. .. ..	3	.. .. ..
Madura	8 .. 11	5389	3	4	5 10 ..	1	1	.. .. ..	15	.. .. ..
Tinnevelly	82	14436	13	1	8	14	65	.. .. ..	109	.. .. ..
Coimbatore	12 .. 6	5237	7 4 ..	1	4	1	7	.. .. ..	16	.. .. ..
Ootacamund	21 .. 6	4891	103	2	1	1	6	.. .. ..	8	.. .. ..
Calicut	47 2 6	8599	2 9 ..	1	1	1	8	.. .. ..	11	.. .. ..
Tellicherry	61 .. 10	4410	5	1	1	1	5	.. .. ..	6	.. .. ..
Cannanore	18	1827	6	.. .. ..	1	1	1	.. .. ..	2	.. .. ..
Honore	157 .. 9	3367	6 9 ..	.. .. ..	3 11 ..	1	1	.. .. ..	13	.. .. ..
Sirey	24	4310	10	.. .. ..	12 2 ..	1	1	.. .. ..	1	.. .. ..
Coimbatore	28 10 ..	1207	7	.. .. ..	4	1	1	.. .. ..	3	.. .. ..
Rajahmundry Magistrate	0 0 0	650	3 10 ..	.. .. ..	1	1	1	.. .. ..	1	.. .. ..
do.	185	1994	6	.. .. ..	4 11 ..	1	1	.. .. ..	4	.. .. ..
Chintapah	3 8 ..	1003	2	.. .. ..	1	1	1	.. .. ..	1	.. .. ..
Kurnool Agent	16 10 ..	4256	9	.. .. ..	2	1	1	.. .. ..	1	.. .. ..
North Arcot { Vellore	1	3924	6 1 ..	.. .. ..	1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Magistrate { Arcot	33	1632	12	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Tanjore { Negapatam	62 .. 4	5191	7 2 ..	1	1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Magistrate { Madura Joint { Paumben	17 7 ..	1705	0 10 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Magistrate Nuggur	1	2343	8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Salem Magistrate	.. .. ..	725	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Trichinopoly Joint Magistrate	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
do.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Tinnevelly	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Total	1,955 6	113,617	10 6,118	311 11 ..	311	2 4,310 ..	1,901	1 778 6	10 884 ..	3,908 11 53

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Abstract Statement of Expenses, &c.—(continued)

Stations.	Furniture.			Batta to Peons on transit.			Fixed Guards.			Extra Guards.			Stationery.			Medical requisition exclusive of Diet.			Gratuities to Peons.			Sundries.			Arms and expenses incurred for keeping them in order.			Manufactures.			Total.		
	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	Rs.	A	P
Itchapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	13	..	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	11	..6	..	..	..	..	..	2430	3	5
Chicacole	30	5	5	..	..	..	1973	12	10	2177	14	7	10	5	4	..	..	..	190	..	..	23	9	5	718	14	2	..	..	..	9437	11	..
Vizagapatam	374	9	5	..	..	..	2240	10	3	1730	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	..	183	14	8	..	..	..	8962	4	7½
Rajahmundry	22	..	..	11	9	..	1941	2	8	2445	1	3	51	12	..	..	..	..	865	10	..	34	3	11	409	8	8	3	8	..	10231	10	9
Masulipatam	400	6	..	12	13	..	2647	..	2	3087	2	1	10	6	8	44	5	8	699	4	..	51	7	2	93	15	5	149	13	..	12223	2	10
Guntoor	34	2	1	..	..	..	2012	..	..	2356	12	10	8	3	6	188	9	3	..	..	..	6	15	9	95	9	1	..	..	..	8384	15	..
Nellore	64	14	5	..	10	..	2430	..	..	5085	4	..	6	15	9	..	..	..	300	..	..	90	8	8	15	6	8	69	6	4	16214	12	9
Cuddapah	..	..	..	7	1	..	3622	2	7	5874	15	4	7	11	4	..	..	..	512	8	..	61	13	10	199	6	..	..87	..	..	19157	10	6
Bellary	6	8	..	7	8	..	3318	3	5	7949	2	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	6	4	14	4	..23	..	..	23281	14	6
Chittoor	..	5	..	2	1	..	2199	..	..	4636	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	12	3	..	..	..	..	4	10	14114	14	11
Chengleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	2566	15	7	4149	13	3	..	..	..	6	14	6	712	4	..	70	9	10	103	8	6	30	2	2	20663	8	8
Guindy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2190	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4308	2	1
Cuddalore	64	6	2	..	..	..	2542	6	..	3647	5	3	..	..	..	75	2	6	..	..	..	60	8	1	..	..	..	1194	1	8	15177	4	5
Combaconum	..	..	..	..	..	..	2110	7	11	1397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	4	..	96	3	6	453	4	7	..	..	..	7593	1	6
Trichinopoly	2	7	..	..	12	..	2124	..	..	5698	13	4	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16029	11	6
Madura	..	..	..	4	8	..	2402	12	11	2739	4	6	3	4	..	51	11	5	..	..	..	42	14	4	95	2	1	..	..	..	12321	11	6
Tinnevelly	26	5	11	7	2	..	1932	10	7	2369	7	1	2	3	8	..	..	..	32	13	..	1	1	6	..	1	9	..	..	..	10218	4	11
Salem	40	1	4	4	2	9	2920	11	4	2258	9	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10985	7	66
Coimbatore	117	15	..	..	..	..	1992	..	..	4105	4	1	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22103	14	6
Ootacamund	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	12	6
Mangalore	..	..	..	9	10	..	2517	5	4	2276	1	6	33	10	10	83	7	8	..	..	..	67	2	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	10532	8	4
Calicut	21	8	2	8	8	..	2540	7	..	5088	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	8	5	276	5	11	..	..	..	18539	10	2
Tellicherry	5	6	..	3	3	..	1612	4	..	3011	..	..	..	..	..	32	13	3	..	..	..	32	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9889	5	6
Cannanore	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2192	13	7
Honore	14	11	2	18	6	..	1418	12	4	2215	10	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	37	1	3	6	8	..	..	..	..	8224	2	1
Sircy	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	6	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1590	4	9½
Cochin	4	1	6	..	..	..	1164	..	..	271	11	8	1	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3038	4	5
Rajahmundry Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	7	2
Cuddapah do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	884	1	10	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1889	9	2
Kurnool Agent	..	6	..	5	13	..	2159	10	8	1212	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	5672	4	5
North Arcot } Vellore	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3558	4	..	17	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	9	2	14	..	..	..	..	8561	11	1
Magistrate.. } Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1386	9	1
Tanjore Magistrate.. } Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1171	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3128	9	3
Madura Jr. Magistrate.. } Paumben	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3942	4	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8054	14	1
Salem Magistrate	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901	3	2	3	4	..	17	..	5	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3926	13	10
Paulghaut Joint Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1813	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	4388	4	2
Tinnevelly do.	1	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1146	6	1
Total	1,254	10	11	103	10	9	53,863	10	7	93,65	13	2	238	5	3	500	..	8	3,604	11	..	1,172	2	6	3,811	1	10	4,517	4	..	337,287	12	76

1857.

Annual Statement shewing the Number and Description of Arms, &c. in the several Jails.

Jails.	Description of Arms.	Number or quantity.	When and from what Department received.	Jail for which they were given and under what authority.	State when received. Serviceable.	State when received. Repairable.	Apparent present state. Serviceable.	Apparent present state. Repairable.	Apparent present state. Unserviceable.	Excess of number required.	Deficient of number required.	Remarks.
Itchapore.	Fuzils with Bayonets...	22	Arsenal of Vizagapatam 2nd October 1852.	Itchapore F. U. 28th November 1837.	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	
	Pistols	2	do.	do.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Gun Powder.	lb20	do.	do.	lb.20	...	lb.10	...	lb10	...	...	
	Balls leaden	50	do.	do.	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	
	Flints	50	do.	do.	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	
	Swords	7	1st December 1839, from the Chicacole Jail.	,,	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches	6	do.	,,	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Chicacole.	Fuzils Percussion with Bayonets	24	21st December 1857 from the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Vizagapatam.	For the use of the Chicacole Jail under Extract Min. of Consultation dated 8th June 1857 conveyed in the letter from the Inspector of Prisons dated 23rd Idem.	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Caps percussion	1000	do.	do.	1000	...	1000	...	...	...	...	
	Cartridges blank ...	576	do.	do.	576	...	576	...	...	...	...	
	do. shotted... ...	576	do.	do.	576	...	576	...	...	...	...	
	Swords with Scabbards.	5	Brought from the late Vizagapatam auxiliary Court when the Sessions Court was established here, but it is unknown when and from what department they were first received.	For the use of the Jail Guard, but it is unknown for which Jail and under what authority they were first given.	Unknown.	Unknown.	5	...	...	...	...	
	Flint Muskets with Bayonets Complete ...	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	...	3	4	7	...	
	Cartridges shotted ...	54	do.	do.	do.	do.	..	...	54	54	...	Being very old.
	Balls	28	do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...	28	28	...	Being without powder.
	Pouches Muskets ...	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...	6	6	...	Being worn out.

Annual Statement shewing the Number and Description of Arms, &c., in the several Jails.—(continued.)

Jails.	Description of Arms.	Number or quantity.	When and from what Department received.	Jail for which they were given and under what authority.	State when received.		Apparent present state.			Excess of number required.	Deficient of number required.	Remarks.
					Serviceable.	Repairable.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.			
Vizagapatam.	Muskets with Bayonets.	37	Arsenal Vizagapatam 4th July 1857.	Jail at Vizagapatam agreeably to instructions received from the Inspector of Prisons dated 10th July 1857.	37	...	37	...	...	None.	None.	
	Scabbards bayonet musket.	37			37	...	37	...	...	do.	do.	
	Swords...	14			14	...	14	...	...	...	50	
	Pistols	3			3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches Musket... ...	14			14	..	...	14	...	...	...	
	do. Pistol... ...	3			3	...	...	3	...	...	...	
	Plates Breast Brass ...	69			69	...	69	...	...	...	...	
	do. Silver..	3			3	...	3	...	...	...	1required for Jemadar.	
	Cramp lock	1			1	...	1	..	...	...	...	
	Cartridges shotted musket.	1,000			1,000	...	847	...	...	...	...	153 expended.
	do. Blunt muskets ..	1,000			1,000	...	599	...	...	...	...	401 do.
	Caps Percussion do.	1,000			1,000	...	437	...	...	...	...	563 do.
Rajahmundry.	Muskets	18	Unknown.	Rajahmundry.	..	...	18	...	...	...	...	
	do. Pouches ...	18	do.	do.	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	
	Pistols..	8	do.	do.	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	
	do. Pouches ...	8	do.	do.	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
	Fuzils Percussion with Bayonets	24	14th July 1857 Dy. Commissary of Ordnance Vizagapatam.	Do. By order of Inspector of Prisons.	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Belts waist N. C. Rank and File....	24	do.	do.	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	do. Pouch do. do.	24	do.	do.	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Scabbards bayonet musket	24	do.	do.	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Slings Carbine Fuzil Musket and Rifle.	24	14th July 1857 Dy. Commissary of Ordnance Vizagapatam.	Rajahmundry By order of Inspector of Prisons.	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches musket 48 Rounds.	24	do.	do.	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Percussion Caps.	24	do.	do.	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Nipple wrenches Percussion..	5	do.	do.	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cramps spring lock do.	1	do.	do.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Cartridges Blunt musket common 4 drams	1576			...	...	1060	...	...	...	...	516 Expended.
	Do. shotted musket common 6 Drams...	1576			...	...	1366	...	...	...	...	210 Expended.
	Cartridges shotted carbine and Pistol Flint	200			...	...	200	...	...	...	...	
	Caps Percussion copper country. ...	1000			...	...	470	...	...	...	...	530 do.
	Flints muskets... ...	100			...	...	76	..	...	...	....	24 do.
	do. Pistal... ...	24			...	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Target Iron	1			...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Rajahmundry Magistrate.	None.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Masulipatam.	Fuzils Percussion M. B. with Bayonets and Scabbards complete.	24	6th September 1857 Arsenal at Vizagapatam.	Jail at Masulipatam Letter from the Inspector of Prisons 23rd June 1857.	24	...	24	...	...	None.	None.	Obtained in lieu of 26th Fuzils flint lock with Bayonets returned in to the Arsenal at Masulipatam on the 26th September 1857.
	Horse Pistols	12	Arsenal Masulipatam Date unknown	Jail at Masulipatam.	12	...	12	...	...	do.	do.	
	Cavalry swords with Scabbards... ...	4	do.	do.	4	...	...	...	41	do.	do.	
	Swords Regulation with Sword knots.	50	do. 23rd December 1857.	do. Inspector of Prisons sanction dated 20th November 1857	50	...	50	...	...	do.	do.	

Annual Statement shewing the number and description of Arms, &c., in the several Jails.—(continued)

Jails.	Description of Arms.	Number or quantity	When and from what Department received.	Jail for which they were given and under what authority.	State when received.		Apparent present state,			Excess of number required.	Deficient of number required.	Remarks.
					Serviceable.	Repairable.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.			
Masulipatam.	Pistol Flints... ...	24	Arsenal Masulipatam 1st April 1854.		24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Pistol Ball Cartridges.	50	Do. do.		50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 Expended.
	do. ...	300	Do. 1st June 1857.		300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 do.
	Fuzil Ball Cartridges.	1000	Do. do.		...	...	645	...	...	...	...	355 do.
	Do. Musket bore.	576	Arsenal Vizagapatam 6th September 1857.		...	...	365	...	...	...	...	211 do.
	Blunt Ammunition.	576	Do. do.		...	...	510	...	...	...	...	66 do.
	Percussion Caps.	1000	Do. do.		...	..	721	...	...	...	...	279 do.
	Fuzil flints.	260	Do. Masulipatam 1st April 1854 and 1st June 1857.		260	...	260	...	...	...	...	
	Pistol do.	100	Do. do.		100	...	100	...	...	...	...	
	Blunt Ammunition.	1000	Do. do.		...	...	390	...	...	...	...	610 do.
Guntoor.	Muskets flint with bayonets and ramrods.	16	Not known.	Guntoor.	16	...	16	...	...	None.	None.	
	Pistols flint lock with ramrods	7	do.	do.	7	...	7	...	...	do.	do.	
	Sword...	1	do.	do.	1	...	1	...	...	do.	do.	
	Belts buff waist for pouches	21	do.	do.	21	...	...	...	21	do.	do,	
	Frogs leather for scabbards.	16	do.	do.	16	...	...	...	16	do.	do.	
	Pouches musket infantry.	16	do.	do.	16	...	...	...	16	do.	do,	
	Do. Pistol Cavalry....	5	do.	do.	5	...	...	...	5	do.	do.	
	Scabbard sword ...	1	do.	do.	1	...	...	...	1	do.	do.	
	Do. Bayonets. ...	16	do.	do.	16	...	...	...	16	do.	do.	
	Box ammunition....	1	do.	do.	1	...	1	...	...	do.	do.	
	Balls loose lead musket	77	do.	do.	77	...	...	77	...	77	do.	

Guntoor.	Cartridges shotted musket.	80	Not known.	Guntoor.	80	...	80	...	...	None.	112	
	Do. Pistol....	None.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	do.	42	
	Flints musket	24	do.	do.	24	...	24	...	...	do.	None.	
	Do. Pistol... ...	7	do.	do.	7	...	7	...	...	do.	7	
Nellore.	Fuzils.	12	1852.	Nellore.	12	...	12	...	...	None.	None.	
	Pistols...	4	1852 through Magistracy...	do.	4	...	4	...	...	do.	do.	
	Ball Cartridges... ...	100	1st November 1857.		100	...	68	...	32	...	...	
Kurnool.	Muskets.	2	Agent's Department.	For the Jail at Kurnool.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Carbines..	2	do.	do.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah.	Fuzils Percussion with Bayonet and scabbard complete,	80	2nd October 1857 from Vizagapatam.	Zillah Jail of Cuddapah on Indent from the Acting Sub Criminal Judge.	80	...	80	...	...	24	...	
	Ball Cartridges... ...	2000	do.	do.	2000	...	2000	...	...	...	...	
	Blunt Cartridges...	2000	do.	do.	2000	...	2000	...	...	...	...	
	Percussion Caps. ...	2000	do.	do.	2000	...	2000	...	...	...	...	
Cumbum.	None.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bellary.	Muskets flint with Bayonets.	35	Magistrate of Bellary on the 23rd July 1856.	*Bellary.* In conformity with the official Gazette dated 25th November 1834, Page 835.	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	
	Scabbards...	35			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pistol Cavalry... ...	13			13	...	13	...	...	...	...	
	Muskets flint. ..	35			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pistols do.	13			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches ammunition.	35			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	do. Belts ...	35			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muskets Ball Cartridge	216			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pistol do. ...	78			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Annual Statement shewing the number and description of Arms, &c., in the several Jails.—(continued)

Jails.	Dercription of Arms.	Number or quantity.	When and from what Department received.	Jail for which they were given and under what authority.	State when received. Serviceable.	State when received. Repairable.	Apparent present state. Serviceable.	Apparent present state. Repairable.	Apparent present state. Unserviceable.	Excess of number required.	Deficient of number required.	Remarks.
Chittoor.	Muskets...	13	Received through the Magistrate from the Commissary of Ordnance at Bangalore on the 25th January 1845.	For the use of the Chittoor Jail under the orders of the Court of F. U. dated 25th November 1844.	13	...	7	...	6	...	...	
	Pistols..	8			8	...	5	...	3	...	...	
	Muskets...	6	Received from the Arsenal at Vellore on the 6th March 1856.	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	
	Pistols..	3			3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cartridges shotted musket	260	Do. on the 25th Febry. 1845	...	260	...	90	...	89	...	...	81 Expended.
	do. Pistol ...	160	do. do.	...	160	...	106	...	32	...	...	22 do.
	Flints Musket ...	40	do. do.	...	40	...	11	...	28	...	...	1 do.
	do. Pistol	24	do. do.	...	24	...	12	12	...	...	...	
	Pouches Muskets...	13	do. do.	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	
	do. Pistol.	8	do. do.	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	
	Turn Screws Musket.	13	do. do.	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	
	do. Pistol...	8	do. do.	...	8	...	7	...	1	...	...	
	Worms Musket... ...	13	do. do.	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	
	do. Pistol ...	8	do. do.	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	
	Flints Musket... ...	30	do. do.	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	
	do. Pistol. ...	20	do. do.	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	
Arcot.	Muskets Common...	2	Received from Chittoor Jail on December 1852.	For the Ranipett Jail under what authority is not known, but they were sent with the first batch of Prisoners to the Jail.	2	...	...	1	1	...	6	It would be better if bullets, cartridges and Cartouch boxes were sent with the Muskets.
	Bayonets...	2			2	...	2	...	...	...	5	
Vellore.	Muskets common with Bayonets...	9	December 1849.	For the Vellore Jail by the Military Board.	9	...	8	1	...	...	...	
	Pistols	4			4	...	4	...	...	...	...	
	Slings leather with brass work	9	December 1849, and exchanged on the 25th February 1854. Arsenal Vellore.		9	...	9	...	...	...	...	
	Belt leather waist, Sapper and Miners. ...	9			9	...	9	...	...	...	...	
	Frogs leather with Bayonets...	9			9	...	9	...	...	...	...	
	Scabbards Bayonets musket leather. ...	9			9	...	9	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches Cavalry repaired	9			9	...	9	...	...	...	...	
	Cartridges shotted musket common. ...	90			90	...	60	...	...	..	...	3 Expended.
	Flints Musket	18			18	...	18	...	...	...	...	
	Belts Pistol leather waist.	4			4	...	4	...	...	...	...	
	Cartridges shotted Pistol	40			40	...	12	...	...	...	...	28 do.
	Flints Pistol.... ...	8			8	...	8	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches Cavalry repaired..	4			4	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Chengleput.	Flint Fuzils with Bayonets complete ...	28	Unknown.	Zillah Jail at Chengleput. On Indents passed by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines. Indents dated 20th August 1857, and 9th January 1858.	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	Received from Guindy.
	Do. Pistols Cavalry	13			14	...	10	4	...	...	...	
	Swords Cavalry old ...	8			8	...	8	...	...	...	...	
	Flint Pistols Cavalry common	25	17th November 1857. Arsenal Fort St. George.		25	...	25	...	...	...	...	
	Swords Drill Cavalry.	16			16	...	16	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches Fuzil Artillery old.	26			26	...	26	...	...	...	...	
	Belts buff pouch musket old	26			26	...	26	...	...	...	...	
	Do. waist N. C. Rank and File old	26			26	...	26	...	...	...	...	
	Frogs bayonet do. old.	26			26	..	26	...	...	...	...	
	Scabbards bayonet musket old.	26			26	...	26	...	...	..	...	

Annual Statement shewing the number and description of Arms, &c., in the several Jails.—(continued.)

Jail.	Description or Arms.	Number of quantity.	When and from what Department received.	Jail for which they were given and under what authority.	State when received. Serviceable.	State when received. Repairable.	Apparent Present state. Serviceable.	Apparent Present state. Repairable.	Apparent Present state. Unserviceable.	Excess of number required.	Deficient of number required.	Remarks.
Chengleput.	Cartridges shotted Musket 6 Drams.	200	10th February 1858. Arsenal, Fort St. George.	Zillah Jail at Chengleput. On Indents passed by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines. Indents dated 20th August 1857 and 9th January 1858.	200	...	200	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Carbine or Pistol.	80			80	...	80	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Blunt Musket 3½ Drams..	500			500	...	500	...	...	...	...	
	Percussion Fuzil with Bayonets complete.	24			24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Scabbards Bayonet Musket old... ...	24			24	...	24	...	...	...	...	* 50 Belts Buff Bayonet old and 22 Belt Buff Pouch old converted into shoulder Belts for Peons armed with Swords.
	Belts Buff bayonet old.	*50			50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Pouch old... ...	*24			24	...	2	...	...	...	24	
	Buff Buff Waist, old muster and useless..	24			...	...	...	...	24	24	...	Being only 1 inch in breadth.
	Pouches fuzil old...	24			24	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Flints for Musket ...	250			250	...	250	...	...	...	...	
	Do. for Pistol. ...	25			25	...	25	...	...	...	...	
	Cartridges shotted Carbine or Pistol ...	250			250	...	250	...	...	...	...	
	Belts Buff Peons armed with the Sword...	†64			...	...	64	...	...	...	36	† 64 Belts Peons made up from the above bayonet and Pouch belts.
Guindy.	Musket with Bayonets	4	Unknown.	Guindy. The authority under which these were given is unknown.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
	Swords.	20	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10 Swords were sent to Chengleput on the 8th July 1857.
	Ammunition round.	60	Do.	Do.	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	
	Magazine Copper ...	1	23rd July 1853. Arsenal, Fort St. George.	Do. under the authority of the Military Board.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Cuddalore.	Muskets with Bayonets	3	Remains of old supply.		3	...	...	3	...	4	...	
	Do. without Do.	1	Do.		1	...	...	1	...			
	Do. with Do.	15	Received from the Commissary of Ordnance, 6th February 1856.		15	...	...	15	...	...	...	
	Carbines	2	Remains of old supply.		2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Pistols	4	Do.		4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
	Pistols...	2	Received from the Commissary of Ordnance, 6th February 1856.		2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Swords	27	Remains of old supply.		27	...	...	27	...	53	...	
	Do.	100	Received from the Commissary of Ordnance, 6th February 1856.		100	...	26	74	...			
Combaconum.	Spears...	20	Date of receipt unknown.	For the use of the Jail at Combaconum.	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	
	Pistols...	6			6	...	...	6	...	...	...	
	Swords...	50			50	...	...	50	...	...	...	
	Fuzils Percussion with bayonets...	30	31st August 1854.	Inspector of Prisons.	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	
	Bullet mould... ...	2			2	...	...	2	...	2	...	
	Caps	2,000			2,000	...	1300	...	...	...	...	700 Expended.
	Balls...	2,000			2,000	...	2000	...	...	...	...	
	Ball Cartridge	300	19th June 1854.	Do.	300	...	80	...	...	...	...	220 do.
	Blank do.	300			300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 do.
	Ball do.	720	13th June 1857. From the Commissary of Ordnance at Trichinopoly.		720	...	720	...	...	...	...	
	Blank do.	720		Do.	720	...	170	...	...	...	...	550 do.
Tanjore Magistrate.	None...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	Cavalry Swords... ...	10	September 1853. Trichinopoly Arsenal.	Trichinopoly Jail by the Session Judge.	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	

Annual Statement shewing the number and description of Arms, &c., in the several Jails.—(continued.)

Jails.	Description of Arms.	Number or quantity.	When and from what Department received.	Jail for which they were given and under what authority.	State when received.		Apparent present state.			Excess of number required.	Deficient of number required.	Remarks.
					Serviceable.	Repairable.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.			
Madura.	Sword swith steel Scabbards	22	In 1838 through Magistrate of Madura.	Madura. As per Magistrate's letter dated 25th May 1838.	22	...	19	2	1	...	...	
	Do. leather Scabbards.	44			44	...	24	20	...	...	...	
	Pistols.	8			8	...	8	...	...	...	...	
	Muskets	17			17	...	17	...	...	...	...	
	Ball Cartridges ...	216			216	...	216	...	...	...	...	
Paumben	Swords..	53	9 Swords were received in August 1857 from the Madura Jail.	Paumben Jail—there are no records in this Office to shew under what authority these were received.	9	..	36	17	...	3	...	
Tinnevelly.	Muskets with bayonets complete...	5	In March 1852 through the Magistrate.	For Tinnivelly Jail under C. O. F. U. 22nd May 1837, and order of Government 4th November 1837.	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Pistol with Pickers.	3			3	...	3	...	..	...	...	
	Swords with Scabbards	70	60 on the 5th July 1841 through do. & 10 in 1846.		70	...	†69	...	...	11	...	† 1 of the 70 Swords was robbed from the house of a Jail Peon in 1848, and the Scabbards are unserviceable.
	Cartridges shotted Musket	30	In March 1852 through the Magistrate.		30	...	...	...	30	30	...	
	Flints Musket	10			10	...	10	...	...	5	...	
	Turn Screws with worms for Musket	2			2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches Musket. ...	5			5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cartridges shotted pistol	14			14	...	...	...	14	18	...	
	TurnScrews with worms for Pistol.	1			1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Flints Pistol... ...	7			7	...	5	...	2	4	...	
	Touch hole picks for Muskets	5	13th June 1839, through the Magistrate.		5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Do. for Pistols ...	3			3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Belts leather pouch ...	10			10	...	5	5	...	...	...	
	Turn Screws musket.	1	In 1840.		1	...	1	...	...	..	...	
	Do. Pistol ...	2	Do.		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	Made in Jail.
Tinnevelly Magistrate.	Muskets common with Bayonets..	3	Received on the 30th September 1856 from the Arsenal at Palamcottah agreeable to an Indent passed by the Military Board on the 19th Idem.		3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Swords.	6	Brought by Jail Peons from the Zillah Jail.		6	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Salem.	Pistols..	2	Received on the 20th July 1838 from the Arsenal at Vellore.	For the use of peons and Duffadars employed in guarding convicts, on an Indent upon the Salem Magistrate dated 9th December 1837.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Muskets light infantry with sword.	3	Received on the 28th October 1844 from the Arsenal of Bangalore.	For do. do. on an Indent upon do. dated 11th July 1844 and passed by the Military Board under date the 31st August 1844.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	
					10	...	...	...	4	...	...	6 lost.
					11	...	...	6	5	...	...	
	Pouches	10										
	Muskets with bayonets	11										
	Pistols Cavalry ...	3	Received on the 23rd December 1846 from the Arsenal at Trichinopoly.	For the use of the Peons and Duffadars employed in guarding convicts on an Indent upon the Salem Magistrate dated 23rd October 1846 and passed by Military Board under date 22nd September 1846.	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	
	Belts buff bayonets...	18	Do.	Do.	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	
	Do. Pouch....	18	Do.	Do.	18	..	...	...	9	...	...	9 lost.
	Pouches metal... ...	18	Do.	Do.	18	...	...	17	...	...	...	1 ,,
	Flints (muskets) ...	100	Do.	Do.	100	...	..	23	30	...	...	47 ,,
	Do. (Pistol)	20	Do.	Do.	20	...	...	7	3	...	...	10 ,,
	Worms Fuzil... ...	18	Do.	Do.	18	...	...	11	...	...	...	7 ,,
	Turn screws Do. ...	18	Do.	Do.	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	
	Cartridges shotted musket	400			400	...	175	...	20	...	...	205 expended.
	Do. Pistol	80			80	...	10	...	...	...	...	70 ,,

Annual Statement shewing the number and description of Arms, &c., in the several Jails.—(continued)

Jails.	Description of Arms.	Number or quantity.	When and from what Department received.	Jail for which they were given and under what authority.	State when received. Serviceable.	State when received. Repairable.	Apparent present state, Serviceable.	Apparent present state, Repairable.	Apparent present state, Unserviceable.	Excess of number required.	Deficient of number required.	Remarks.
Salem.	Fuzils with bayonets.	4	Received on the 12th August 1852, from the Magistrate of Salem.	For the use of the Peons and Duffadars employed in guarding convicts on an Indent, in lieu of a similar number returned to the Magistrate on the 30th April 1857.	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	
	Muskets with bayonets light infantry ...	4			...	4	...	4	...	...	...	
	Fuzils with bayonets.	7	Received on the 20th September 1855, from the Magistrate of Salem.	For do. 30th April 1853.	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	
Salem Magistrate.	Muskets...	14	From the Arsenal at Bangalore on the 28th July 1849	By the Board. For the use of the Salem Jail.	14	...	4	10	...	...	...	The repairable articles will be returned for renewal.
	Cavalry Pistols... ...	2			2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches metal. ...	18			8	...	4	14	...	...	...	
	Cartridges shotted Fuzil.	126			126	...	126	...	...	...	...	
	Flints...	12			12	...	12	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore.	Fuzils with bayonets and scabbards complete	12	Received from the Magistrate in 1852.	For the use of the Jail at Coimbatore.	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	
	Pouches metals... ...	11			11	...	...	...	11	...	...	
	Pistols	4			4	...	...	...	4	...	..	
	Flints...	12			12	...	...	...	12	...	...	
	Cartridges	28			28	...	28	...	...	...	100	
	Gunpowder pounds ...	3			3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Ootacamund.	Fire-arms with bayonets.	6	There is no person at present in the Court, who knows how or when these were received. They appear to have been brought from the Office of the Joint Magistrate, but on enquiry there, it is not known when the arms were given over.									
	Rifles with bayonets.	12										

Calicut	Muskets with bayonets	26	Date unknown Cannanore Arsenal.	Calicut Jail sanctioned by the Foujdaree Udaulut.	26	...	...	...	26	...	12	
	Pistols.	5			5	...	...	...	5	...	5	
	Swords	50			50	...	17	...	33	...	40	
Mangalore.	Pistols	7	6 16th July 1838. 1 3rd July — 1846. 7 From the Magistrate.	Mangalore. Letter from the Military Board to the Court of Foujdaree Udalut dated the 14th November 1837 requesting that Court, with reference to the Resolution of Government No. 1040 dated 4th November 1837, to instruct the Judicial Officers to submit their Indents for the Arms required upon the Magistrates of their respective Districts.	The rec ords of the Co urt and Jail con tain no informa tion on this poi nt.		...	7	...	...	...	
	Muskets with bayonets	20	1st November 1849, Do.				20	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches with belts...	20	Do. Do.				20	...	...	...	...	
	Waist belts	20	Do. Do.				...	20	...	...	...	
	Silngs.	20	Do. Do.				...	20	...	...	...	
	Pistol flints... ...	31	7 Do. Do. 24 Brought on the 20th — August 1857. 31				31	...	...	...	...	
	Muskets do.	78	18 26th November 1847. 60 1st November 1849. — 78 From the Magistrate				78	...	...	...	...	
	Swords (15 with scabbards)...	79	50 9th April 1844. 10 3rd July 1846 23 20th September 1846. — † 83 Do.				46	33	...	11	...	† Of these, 3 were lost by Jail Peons, from whom their price, Rupees 20, Annas 4 and Pice 9, has been recovered and will be forwarded to the Collector's Treasury to be carried to the account of Government. By whom or how the other one was lost does not appear from the Jail records.
	Pistol cartridges ...	24	The quantity expended does not appear from the Jail records.		...	...	17	...	...	...	...	
	Musket do.	226			...	...	84	...	99	...	...	
Cochin.	Muskets with bayonets	8	Unknown.		...	...	...	...	8	...	...	There is a sufficient supply of Arms, &c., in charge of the Principal Suder Ameen in his capacity as Joint Magistrate.
	Pistols.	1			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	

Annual Statement shewing the number and description of Arms, &c., in the several Jails.—(concluded.)

Jails.	Description or Arms.	When and from what Department received	Number of quantity.	State when received.		Apparent present state.				Excess of number required.	Deficient of number required.	Remarks.
				Serviceable.	Repairable.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.				
Paulghat Joint Magistrate.	No return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry.	Muskets, ...	8th November 1830 and 12th September 1857. From the Magistrate of Malabar.	29	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pistols		5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bayonets		65	65	...	60	...	5	...	...	...	
	Swords		41	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	
	Scabbards		29	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ball cartridges ...		250	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bullets		120	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	
	Flints.		60	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pouches		21	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	
Cannanore.	Swords	Tellicherry Jail.	18	18	...	15	2	1	None.	None.	...	For the Cannanore Jail by order of the Session Court of Tellicherry.
	Bayonets		11	11	...	11	...	...	do.	do.	...	
Honore.	Carbines or light muskets with bayonets..	13th December 1844, Arsenal at Cannanore.	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	There is no ammunition on hand except a few cartridges made up in this Jail.	Jail at Honore under the authority of the Foujdaree Udawlut dated 25th November 1844.
	Pistols		6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...		
Sircy.	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LABOR OF PRISONERS.

Unless there are suitable means for employing Convicts at hard labor within the prison walls, prisoners, sentenced to labor, shall be employed in the repair of Public roads, in digging and deepening tanks or other works *strictly of a public nature*.

To be under the control of the officer in charge of the Prison.

2. Prisoners at labor, on the Public roads or other works, in the Jail station, are to continue under the control of the officer in charge of the Jail who is responsible for the Prison rules being adhered to.

3. Officers in charge of Prisoners are held responsible for the right appropriation of Prisoner's labor to works *strictly public*. No Convict or other prisoner is on any occasion to be employed for private work unless under special sanction, to be previously obtained through the Inspector.

Labor restricted to Public Works.

4. Such branches of Manufacture shall be established in different prisons as the supply of the raw material, and demand for the finished article may recommend. Private jobs, not being ordinary manufactures of the prison, may be executed by the Jail Artificers on payment for the same at the full market rate of wages, fuel and material but only when such work cannot be obtained in the town (*See Rules "Manufactures."*)

Manufactures.

Private jobs restricted.

C. O. 16th March 1835, No 31, para: 1.

5. Officers in charge of Jails shall draw upon the Collector for such sums as they require, to enable them to purchase raw materials, for the manufactures carried on in their Jails.

Advances of Cash for Manufactures.

Convicts, not to be employed outside in small bodies.

6. Prisoners, the unexpired portion of whose sentence exceeds 2 years, are not to be employed in labor which requires their being detached out of sight of the body of the gang and of their guards.

Trivial work to be avoided for able bodied prisoners.

7. Such branches of labor are to be avoided as induce the employment of a large proportion of the prisoners on light work: where such light work is necessary able bodied prisoners sentenced to hard labor are not to be so employed.

Labor, mitigated on Medical requisition.

8. The Medical Officer's requisition for restricting the labor of prisoners in sickly seasons, or for modifying or altogether remitting the task in the case of individuals, convalescent and otherwise infirm, will in all cases receive consideration from the officer in charge.

Sunday, a day of rest.

9. The Prisoners are not to be employed on public works on Sundays, except in case of unavoidable necessity.

Sunday muster.

10. A general muster of all prisoners, clean, washed, and shaved, shall be held by the Jailer before the evening meal on Sunday.

Task work.

11. In all practicable cases, tasks shall be assigned, such task to be two-thirds of that procurable by contract for the ordinary hire of a laborer for the day; (that is if the rate of wages is 2 annas a day for ordinary labor, and the contract price of earth work is 8 pice per yard, 2 cubic yards will be the task for an able bodied convict.)

Hard labor gangs, selection for.

12. Those prisoners shall be selected for the hardest labor in large gangs, who have been recently sentenced; nor shall any able bodied prisoner, sentenced to hard labor and at work outside the walls of the prison, be employed otherwise than in the hardest labor and in a large gang, for the first third of the period of his sentence.

Hours of labor.

13. The hours of labor shall be regulated by the officer in charge of the Jail, and shall not be less than 8 hours of actual labor daily (except in the case of prisoners who have fulfilled their task within that time, in which case no more shall be exacted). Ordinarily, the prisoners, in hot weather, shall rest at midday, and in wet and cold weather they shall not be allowed to rest and lie about on the wet ground, but fulfil their task without check and return to Jail immediately on its completion.

14. Convicts, imprisoned for six months and upwards, shall never, for the first half of

Convicts not to be employed under a single peon.

their sentence, be employed by the Jailer or other officer, outside of the Jail, under custody of a single peon, but collectively, in a gang of not less than 24 in number and within sight of the whole guard of such gang.

Written order required for deviation from rules.

15. Officers in charge may, by special *written* orders, direct the employment of smaller numbers in the case of Convicts one-third of whose sentence has expired, but without such *written* order, no Jailer or other officer is authorized in detaching any small party of Convicts.

Proportion of Guards.

16. The complement of guards to working parties of Convicts has been limited to one peon to every four convicts and one subordinate Officer to every ten peons. In no case is a heavy chain gang to be sent to labor with less than such prescribed number of guards, one subordinate native officer, in addition to the guard, being in charge of such party at labor. Maistries selected from the convicts, one-third at least of whose sentence has expired, shall be told off to each party of Convicts, in the proportion of one to not less than 12 prisoners; these Maistries will, under the superintendence of the Naik or Duffadar in charge, superintend the details of the work, doing at the same time such light labor as requires the most skill, such Maistries will wear a badge on the arm and be allowed a double ration of condiment and a cloth for the head in lieu of the cumbly hood. The guard shall stand to their arms in convenient positions commanding a view of the whole gang, each Peon being severally responsible for the custody of four prisoners specially entrusted to him and all being jointly and severally answerable for the safe custody of the gang and of each person in it; the subordinate officer in charge being specially responsible for the safe custody and keeping of every prisoner, for the conduct of the whole gang as well as of the guard and for the fulfilment of the appointed task.

Convict Maistries.

Disposal of Guards, their responsibility.

Restriction on employment of Prisoners.

17. The employment of prisoners on long sentences whose unexpired period of sentence exceeds one year, or of prisoners on short sentences who have not worked out half their terms, in cutting jungle or other work involving their being dispersed is strictly prohibited.

Section XIII Regulation VI of 1827.
C. O, 19th October 1831.
Security Prisoners.

18. Persons confined on a requistionof Security for appearance under Clause first, Section III, Regulation II of 1822, or on a requisition of Security for good behaviour under Section VIII, IX and X, Regulation VI of 1827, shall be subjected, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the jail, to compulsory labor, suited in kind and degree, as well as may be, to their caste, age, strength and other circumstances; provided always, that persons confined under Clause first, Section III, Regulation II of 1822, or under Clause first, Section VIII, Regulation VI of 1827, shall be be made to work separately from Convicts.

F. U. Pro: 10th April 1847, Employment of petty offenders.

19. Prisoners convicted of offences of a trifling nature, involving a brief period of imprisonment, shall be employed, in light labor within or without, in the immediate vicinity of the Jail.

C. O. 29th January 1836, No. 60.
Restriction of labor.

20. Parties of convicts shall not be detached, to gather firewood, &c., in jungles at a distance from the jail.

C. O. 22nd May 1837, 85. B. Rules 7 and 8.

21. Convicts shall be worked, as far as practicable, in large gangs, and small detachments shall never be authorized, except for special purposes, under the *written* order of the Officer in charge of the jail. The working of convicts, under sentence of 7 years' imprisonment and upwards (except as authorised in Rule XII) in small detached parties, is strictly prohibited.

Employment of prisoners, not sentenced to labor.

22. All prisoners in confinement, whose state of health and rank of life may not forbid, and who are not otherwise profitably employed, shall be supplied with grain in the husk, and shall be required to beat it out for themselves.

Clothing of prisoners at labor.

23. The clothing of prisoners at labor shall consist of the cloth and cumbly hood, all prisoners in irons shall wear the leather sock, to prevent the chafing of the fetters (as directed under the head of "Fetters") the Maistries only shall wear a cloth on the head. In Bellary and Kurnool short breeches may be issued in lieu of cloths.

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Arms.

24. The firearms of the guards over prisoners at labor shall be kept loaded and the bayonets fixed, but the caps be retained in the small pouch attached to the belt.

Arrangements for privies, at labor.

25. A spot convenient for a necessary within sight of and near the guards shall be selected for use, a ticket shall be kept with string attached, by the subordinate Officer of the guard, and no prisoner shall be permitted to quit his labor except on leave, when the ticket will be hung over his neck, to be returned to the Officer on such prisoner's return. On no account is the ticket to be handed from one prisoner to another.

Respective duties of Police and prison guards.

26. When the armed guard over prisoners at labor is furnished by the Police, the officer detailed from the Prison will with the aid of convict Maistries, give effect to all rules in respect to labor and discipline, the armed guard being responsible for the safe custody and coercion, if needed, of the prisoners, subject to the orders of their own officers.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

C. O. F. U. 2nd February 1805. F. M. C. 15th June 1858. Inspector's Circular 49, 3rd July 1858.

1. All Convicts sentenced to be transported, shall immediately be sent to the custody of the Commissioner of Police at Madras, to the intent that execution, on the said sentence, may be done, as opportunity offers for carrying it into effect.

C. O. F. U. 22nd July 1814, p. I.

2. Before any prisoners are sent, from a Zillah station, to the depôt at Madras, they shall be examined by the Zillah Surgeon, who shall certify to the officer in charge of the Jail, that they are in a fit state of health to proceed on the Journey. If the Surgeon should consider it necessary that any of the prisoners should be allowed meat on the journey, or should find that any of them are in want of necessary clothing to protect them from the effects of weather, and he shall state such opinion in his certificate, the officer in charge of the Jail shall thereupon, issue an order for the supply of such necessary extra food or clothing.

C. O. F. U. 22nd July 1814, p. 2.
26th June 1841, No. 143.

3. A paper shall be drawn out and signed by the officer in charge of the Jail from which any prisoners may be sent as above, containing a descriptive Roll, in the annexed form, as well as a list of the prisoners and the allowance of food, which each is to have on the road, and fixing the stages per diem beyond which they shall not proceed. If the distance from the station, whence the convicts are sent to Madras, be such as to render it proper to break the journey by rests, the Officer in charge of the Jail, shall fix certain stations where the parties may halt. In determining these points, the Officer in charge of the Jail, is to bear in mind the bodily health and strength of the prisoners and the length of their imprisonment, which may have, itself, induced considerable debility. To these directions, the Officer in charge, will add such other orders as may appear to him necessary or expedient.

Descriptive Roll of a prisoner under sentence of transportation, forwarded to the Depôt at Madras.

By what Court.	No. of Case on Calender.	Name.	Color and Caste.	Age.	Height.	Distinguishing marks or defects.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Remarks as to previous condition, character and conduct.

Court

Date

Judge.

C. O. F. U. 22nd July 1814 p. 3. 9th December 1837, No. 96.

4. The above paper, as well as a copy of the Surgeon's Certificate shall be given in charge of a trustworthy Peon or Deloyet, who shall in every instance be furnished by the Officer in charge of the Jail, whence the prisoner is sent originally, and who shall accompany the prisoners, from the station of their departure, until their arrival at Madras or other their destination and who shall be held answerable for the due performance of the orders therein contained.

C. O. 22nd July 1814, P. 4.

5. Whenever the party shall arrive at any Zillah Station, the Peon charged with the orders referred to in Rule 3, shall report his arrival to the Officer in charge of the Jail at such station, and shall produce to him the paper of orders and the Surgeon's Certificate. The Surgeon, at the said station, shall examine the prisoners, and, if he find them in a fit state to proceed on their journey, he shall certify the same on the back of the original Certificate. If he should be of opinion that, from fatigue, debility, or other cause, the prisoners, although able to continue their journey, should be allowed longer rests, or to go shorter stages, than those originally fixed by the Officer in charge of the Jail from which they were first brought, he is to state this opinion to the Officer in charge of the Jail at which they have arr ved, who will make such alterations as may be necessary in the orders, and deliver them again to the Peon in charge, who is to obey such last orders, and proceed accordingly to the next station, where he is to make the like report. If the Surgeon, at any Zillah station, should be of opinion that any one or more prisoners, ought not, on account of debility or ill health, to continue his journey for a longer time than the party may be permitted to halt, he is to certify the same to the Officer in charge of the Jail of his Zillah, who will thereupon, give an order for the detention of the said sick prisoner, a copy of which order shall be delivered to the Peon in charge; who, upon receipt thereof, shall be authorized to give up the said prisoner and to prosecute his journey without him. The prisoner, so detained, shall be forwarded, when sufficiently recovered, by the Officer in whose charge he has been left.

F. U. Circular Letter, 27th December 1835.

6. Magistrates, when supplying escorts for Convicts in transit, shall use due means to secure the above order being fully explained to the Peons in whose charge the Convicts may be successfully placed, and any infraction of the rules, should not be passed over unnoticed.

C. O. 22nd July 1814, p. 5.

7. Upon the arrival of the party at the depôt the Peon in charge shall deliver his orders, and the Surgeon's Certificates to the Officer in charge of the Jail, who shall forward the same for the inspection of the Inspector of Prisons, together with a report of the general state of health and condition in which the Prisoners have been delivered into his charge.

C. O. 18th October 1822 and 10th November 1827.

8. When necessary, the Officers in charge of Jails shall apply to the Magistrates of their respective Districts, for a guard of Police Peons to escort convicts passing on to the depôt and when an Officer in charge of a Jail, shall have occasion so to apply, he shall furnish the Magistrate with such information as he may possess, relative to the general character of the convicts, in order that, if there should be among them any of a desperate character, the Magistrate may take the requisite precautions against their escape.

See also Inspector's Circular No. 44, 11th May 1858.

C. O. 10th November 1827, p. 2.

9. The Magistrate in every instance, shall determine the mode of conveyance, and the strength of the guard; from the moment the convicts are made over to the guard, furnished by him; he, and not the Officer in charge of the jail, shall be responsible for their safe custody; all orders to the guard and advances of money, for the subsistence of the Convicts are to be issued by him; the guard will make their report to him; and he will communicate the due delivery of the Convicts, or any occurrences concerning them, to the Officer in charge of the Jail.

C. O. 27th April 1841, No. 138.

10. The Magistrate of the District, whence in the first instance the party proceed, shall furnish the peons with subsistence money for the prisoners, sufficient to last until they reach the next Sudr station of a Magistrate, whose duty it will be to act in like manner; and the same course shall be pursued by each succeeding Magistrate, until the arrival of the prisoners at their ultimate destination. When between the point of starting and the ultimate destination there is no intervening Sudr station, the Magistrate of the District, shall furnish the Peons with subsistence money for the entire distance.

TRANSFER OF BANISHED PRISONERS.

Inspector's Letter, 6th September 1858.

The several Judges and Commissioners have been requested themselves to name the Prisons to which they sentence Prisoners to banishment.

C. O. 9th December 1837, No. 96, p. 1.

The above rules respecting the transmission of prisoners under sentence of transportation from a Zillah station to the depôt shall be applicable to the cases of prisoners sentenced to banishment from one district to another, under the provisions of clause third Section VIII, Regulation XV, of 1803.

Do. do. P. 2. and (C. O. 22nd, July 1814, p. 3)

Besides the "paper" and copy of the Surgeon's Certificate, referred to in Rule 5 of this section, the Peon or Deloyet accompanying the banished Prisoner, shall be furnished with a letter to the address of the Officer in charge of the jail to which the prisoner is banished.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS NOT SPECIALLY SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION OR BANISHMENT.

C 5, Section VIII Regulation XI of 1830. Act VIII of 1856 and O. G. 13th May 1856. See Inspector's Circular, No. 33, 22nd July 1857.

The Inspector of prisons is competent, to order the removal of all convicts, under sentence of imprisonment, to any jail, or district within the Company's possessions, in which it may be thought proper to keep or employ them, during the period of their respective sentences, although no specific sentence of banishment may have been passed against them. But no such removal shall take place, without the special order of the Inspector.

The above Rule, shall be applicable to all convicts on whom sentence of imprisonment shall have been passed by the Superintendents of police at Madras, in the exercise of the jurisdiction transferred to them by Act XXII of 1837, in respect of offences, committed within the Collectorate of Madras against any Regulation relating to the Public Revenue.

C. O. 27th August 1841, No. 144.
* In the case of offenders specially banished care should be taken that they are not sent back to the Zillah from which they are by sentence banished, unless other change is not likely to be of service.
† Convicts are not to be removed, unless, an absolute and urgent necessity exists for their removal.
F. U. Dy. 6th Feb. 1847.

Officers in charge of Jails, shall have authority, without previous reference, to transfer to any other* Jail, which may be indicated by the Medical Officers, any convict, whose removal on account of sickness may be certified by the latter Officer to be urgently† necessary; reporting the circumstance to the Inspector of prisons, and at the same time forwarding a copy of the Medical Certificate of the case. The original warrant for the confinement of the convict shall be sent with him, and shall be endorsed over to the Officer in charge of the Jail to which he is sent; and the latter Officer shall receive the convict, and deal with him in all respects the same, as if originally sentenced to be imprisoned in the Jail under his charge.

C. O. 11th March 1830.

Officers in charge of Jails, in supplying convicts for employment under the Magistracy, or military, or other authorities within the Zillah, shall send those whose sentences are shortest, keeping up the supply by new convicts, as their sentences expire: but when supplying convicts for employment at a distance from the Zillah jail, those alone shall be selected, whose unexpired period of sentence exceeds 6 months.

C. O. 24th October 1838, No. 99.
* F. U. Pro. 9th April 1850.
No more than two Prisoners who have been sentenced in the same case should be transfered from the Zillah Jail, for employment on other duty.

Officers in charge of jails on the occasion of their giving effect to any order for the* transfer of convicts destined for employment on public works in the Provinces, shall observe the utmost care in the selection of the convicts for employment on works of this nature; and that none but able bodied individuals, in a perfect state of health, and in full possession of their natural strength and vigour, shall be included in the gangs.

C. O. 8th January 1839 and 2nd March 1841, Nos. 100 & 135,
* Convicts who may have once effected their escape are not to be removed.
F. U. Pro. 10th October 1848.
Order of Government, 9th June. 1837.

Convicts especially banished, during the period of their sentences, to a particular Zillah, prisoners convicted of the crime of murder by thuggee, or of having belonged to a gang of thugs, and convicts of desperate* character, shall not be transferred to a working party disturbed for employment at a distance from the Zillah Jail.

No convicts shall be transferred who, from old age or other cause are unfit for hard labor, and all convicts previous to transfer, shall be inspected by the Medical Officer of the jail.

No convict, banished under sentence of a Court to a particular prison, shall be transferred except on Medical certificate, and no convict so banished shall on any ground be transferred to his own district or its neighbourhood without special reference to the Inspector of Prisons and his sanction being obtained previous to transfer.

E, M, C. 15th June, 1858.

Convicts sentenced to transportation from stations on the coast or from stations from which such convicts may conveniently be forwarded to the coast for shipment, shall when opportunity offers be sent by sea to Madras.

The usual forms will be observed in transferring prisoners by land.

Inspector's Circular 3rd July 1858, No. 49.

In forwarding prisoners by sea to Madras, Officers in charge of prisons will send the prisoner to the sea port of embarkation under the same rules as are prescribed for the transfer of convicts by land; one peon will accompany the prisoner from the Jail from which he is ultimately transferred to Madras arrangements for the safe custody, diet and care of the prisoner and for the passage of the peon in charge will be made, with the Officer commanding the ship, by the Officer in charge of the Jail from which the prisoner is embarked,

Whenever prisoners are so despatched by sea, notice by post, and by Telegraph when practicable, should be sent to the Commissioner of Police at Madras, in order that he may provide a proper guard for the security of the prisoner on the Ship's arrival in the Madras roads, a duplicate of the letter will be forwarded by the ship.

The peon who accompanies the prisoner or prisoners will deliver them in the charge of the keeper of the Justice's Jail ('penetentiary') at Madras, and, on receiving his written acknowledgment, will be discharged from responsibility and return to his duty under such orders as he may have received from the Officer who deputed him.

The Commissioner of Police will be requested to give instructions for the receipt being passed for the person of any prisoner so delivered and by post to advise the Officer by whom the transfer is made of the prisoner's delivery.

Every prisoner's descriptive roll will accompany him on transfer.

In advising the Commissioner of Police of the transfer of any prisoner, mention should be made of the prisoner's former position in life, his character and conduct as noticed in Jail.

The list of the prisoners kit should be noted on the descriptive roll which accompanies the prisoner and which will be handed to the keeper of the Jail on delivery of the prisoner

All papers for the information of the keeper of the Justice's Jail must be in English, all for the guidance of the peon in the language he understands.

Officers in charge of Jails will inform the Inspector, by certificate in the enclosed forms, both of the transfer of prisoners and of the prisoners in their custody awaiting means of transport.

The passage or diet money for prisoners transferred and for their warders will be adjusted in Madras in the case of Government vessels. Where the transfer may be made otherwise than in Government vessels, payment will be made by the Officer in charge of the Jail from which the prisoner is embarked; but prisoners are not to be so despatched by private ships if an opportunity of shipment in a Government vessel is at hand, nor are the rates of passage money for prisoners to exceed, (above 5 Rs.,) those paid for ordinary native deck passengers from ports within 200 miles of Madras (land travelling distance) or 10 Rupees if above that distance, the peon's passage will be paid for at the ordinary rate.

Under these rules prisoners sentenced to transporation from Chicacole will be transfered to Vizagapatam for embarkation unless opportunity offers of shipping on arrival at Calingapatam; Vizagapatam prisoners will be shipped direct from that Port, those of Rajahmundry will, in case of opportunity for immediate embarkation offering, be sent to Cocanadah in one night by canals, otherwise they will be lodged in the Masulipatam Jail, to which Guntoor prisoners under sentence of transporation will in like manner be forwarded, Prisoners from Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chittore, Salem, Coimbatore and Chingleput will be forworded by land, advantage being taken of the Railway for safe and speedy transport where it is available. Officers in charge of other jails, will avail themselves of such opportunities by sea as may offer.

F. U. Dy. 13th June 1838. Circular.

When convicts are maching to be employed on public works, at a distance from the Zillah station, the irons shall be taken off their legs, and they shall be secured in a line by an iron chain passing down the centre, to which each convict should be attached by the wrist.

They shall be supplied with two blankets or comblies, with the usual body cloth, and a coarse cap.

List of Convicts forwarded under sentence of transportation or banishment or otherwise from the Jail at *to the*

Date of admission.	By what vessel or in what mode.	Prisoners' name.	Crime and sentence.	Remarks shewing under what guard forwarded and any other particulars.

No 165.

To the INSPECTOR of PRISONS.

Sir,

1. I have the honor by desire of the Director General to forward for submission to Government, the returns of sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners in the jails throughout the Presidency, for the year 1857.

2. Owing to the failure of the monsoons in a greater or less degree throughout the southern portion of the peninsula, and of the irregularities in the season, food has been scarce and prices high; much distress has been experienced by the poorer classes of the population, especially in the Collectorates of Madura, Salem and Coimbatore—Epidemic disease, in the form of cholera, fever and small pox, has been unusually prevalent in many of the Collectorates, and in several of the Jails, and outbreak of Cholera occurred; in that at Madura two were experienced, the one in February, the other in July; on both occasions, the disease was of a very severe and fatal form. It is moreover remarked by several of the Medical Officers in charge of Jails, that the prisoners incarcerated during the year were in many instances in a weak state of body, and not unfrequently were suffering from sickness which shortly proved fatal. In the Madura Jail, of 39 deaths, no fewer than 30 took place in prisoners incarcerated from one or two weeks to a few months. It will not excite surprise therefore to observe in the present returns, an amount of sickness and mortality considerably above the usual average; during the last 13 years, the average ratio of sickness in all the Jails, has been 102 per cent. on the strength, and of deaths 6 per cent; the proportions for the year under review have been 130 and 7·4 respectively.

3. Much was done by the Medical Officers in charge of the more sickly Jails, to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate inmates; the diet was altered and improved; where overcrowded, a certain number of prisoners were removed to other places of confinement; and to the sick every indulgence was shown, and care taken to have them supplied with such Medical comforts as they required, and in this way much suffering was not only alleviated, but many lives were also saved.

4. The Director General is happy to perceive, that improvements in the way of ventilation, and also as to extent of accommodation are going on in those Jails which in these respects have long been defective; and with regard to the diet of the prisoners, I am desired by the Director General to convey his recommendation, that in the most sickly Jails an allowance of six ounces of animal food may be issued to each prisoner three times a week in conformity with para. 15, section 10, page 117 of the Medical Code, withdrawing on such days from 5 to 10 Rupees weight of grain. This plan was tried at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry and other unhealthy jails on the recommendation of the late Medical Board, and with the most satisfactory result, for bowel complaints became not only less frequent, but of a milder nature, and much less fatal; reference on this subject is requested to the remarks made hereafter under the head Coimbatore Jail. All prisoners on being incarcerated, should receive that kind of grain to which they were accustomed prior to being committed to Jail.

5. With reference to the order of Government conveyed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation, I am desired to observe, that the form of return therein requested has been adopted; it is similar to the return which accompanied the report of the Jails of this presidency for 1854. The Penitentiary at Madras, and the Jail at Mercara will be reported on separately, agreeably to the wishes of Government.

Judicial Department, No. 1628 of date 15th December 1857.

Centre Division.

6. Fever has been unusually prevalent in the Jails marginally noted, especially at Guntoor and Cholera broke out amongst the prisoners at Chittoor, Nellore and Cuddalore. From the former, (fever) the ratio of sick has been much increased, and from the latter, (Cholera) the mortality has somewhat exceeded the average of the last 13 years in the jails of Chittoor, Nellore, and Cuddalore. The inhabitants suffered equally with the prisoners

Chittoor.
Nellore.
Chingleput.
Guntoor.
Cuddalore.

from these diseases. The Medical Officer in charge at Guntoor ascribes the prevalence of fever to malaria generated from the bed of a large tank near the town, the bund of which gave way in September when the country was flooded by a very heavy fall of rain. The tank was soon emptied and a powerful sun acting on the wet bed, may have produced the malaria; it was observed, that those inhabitants in the vicinity of the tank suffered most. The disease fortunately was mild, and yielded readily to treatment—no casualty resulted—indeed the returns of this jail do not exhibit a single death during the twelve months, and it is worthy of record, that no death has occured in this jail for a period of two years and four months ending 1st January last. The Guntoor jail has all along been the most healthy in the whole presidency—its site is good—it is well ventilated, and affords ample accommodation for the inmates. The mortality in the Chingleput jail has been very moderate, only two deaths have occurred during the year, from an average strength of 243, that is only 8 per *thousand*. This jail of late has been much improved in the way of ventilation. The fort wall facing the cells has been thrown down, and the trench filled up other improvements are contemplated in the building itself.

7. At Chittoor and in the vicinity, Cholera made its appearance on two separate occasions, and the prisoners each time suffered equally with the inhabitants—13 out of the 22 casualties in this jail were occasioned by this disease; excluding cholera, the ratio of mortality is reduced from 4 to nearly 1½ per cent. In the Nellore jail hitherto a very healthy one, the sickness has been considerably above the average, and the mortality has nearly doubled the usual rate, owing to the greater prevalence of cholera, fever, bowel-complaint and atrophy. The ventilation of this jail is reported by the Zillah Surgeon to be excellent; necessaries have been in use for the greater portion of the year, they have been found very convenient, and " tend to keep the wards sweet and clean"—very extensive sanitory improvements have been effected at Cuddalore, and with marked benefit to the public health; many useless huts were pulled down, roads widened, and excessive vegitation removed, which has allowed free ventilation; large accumulations of filth have also been removed, and ditches which had been choked up with leaves, &c., have been cleared, the health of the place has been thereby promoted; for in those portions of the town and suburbs where these sanitory measures have been effected, there has not been a case of cholera for a period of six months, though the disease was prevalent in other parts of the town. The jail itself has been improved as to ventilation by the opening of ventilators in several of the cells. The objectionable nature of the hospital accommodation in this jail was brought to your notice in the letter marginally noted—it is close and confined, and quite incapable of being ventilated. The water used by the prisoners is brackish, and is productive of a troublesome cutaneous affection, from which many of the prisoners suffer. It is to be hoped, that the health of the prisoners will improve by the sanitory measures that have been adopted at Cuddalore.

No. 752 of date 15th May 1858.

Southern Division.

8. As already mentioned, much sickness has prevailed in several of the Jails in this Division, and the mortality has in consequence been greater than for some years past. In all the Jails, the ratio of deaths has been 12 per cent. on the average strength, that is 3 per cent. above the average for the preceding 13 years; the sickness has exceeded the average for the same period of time by 41 per cent. This excess of mortality has been occasioned by a severe outbreak of Cholera at Salem and Madura.

Trichinopoly Jail.

9. The returns from this jail contrast favorably for the year under review, with those of former years; the mortality has been only 2·8 per cent. on the average strength, not one half of the ratio which has hitherto obtained, *viz.*, 6·2 per cent. This jail was formerly very unhealthy, it is now " fairly ventilated," accommodation is good, and one-half of the number of deaths resulted from bowel complaints, which as observed by the Medical Officer in charge, still continues the most intractable disease to treat amongst the prisoners in this Jail. Surgeon Davidson while in charge had the prisoners weighed weekly for the purpose of ascertaining whether the prisoners lose or gain flesh; if the former, the diet is increased, and an allowance of mutton given twice or thrice a week; this careful supervision of the prisoners has been highly benificial.

Coimbatore Jail.

10. In this part of the country, great scarcity of food has been experienced, and Assistant Surgeon Cornish remarks this scarcity has certainly been the cause of overcrowding the jail, a large number of men were incarcerated in a half starved condition, and many with symptoms of scurvy, the result of bad or insufficient food. During a great portion of the year, this jail was much crowded, and many of the prisoners sent to jail were in a bad state of health from the combined effects of insufficient food and scurvy; no fewer than 1,050 were incarcerated during the twelve months. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances it is satisfactory to point out, that by a judicious change and improvement of the diet, the mortality has been under the average of the last 13 years by 4 per cent. Assistant Surgeon Cornish correctly observes. " I have reason to think that the health of the prisoners has been materially improved by the indulgence of animal food, and many lives have thus been saved." The mortality from bowel complaints has greatly abated in this jail, and which is solely due to the improved diet of the prisoners, the ratio of deaths under this head is scarcely two-fifths of the average of former years.

11. As stated above, this jail has been much overcrowded during a great portion of the year, and Dr. Cornish observes, that the building is so defective in construction, and placed as it is in such a confined locality, that ventilation must always be defective; at the close of the year, the number of prisoners in jail amounted to 483. The cells are not calculated to accommodate half the number, allowing 500 cubic feet to each prisoner; on this point, the Medical Officer remarks " how the men manage to keep in health at all in such close quarters is difficult to say." The result would be different but for the fact that the prisoners are in the open air during at least 12 hours out of the 24.

Combaconum Jail.

12. This Jail continues unhealthy still. In addition to the mortality shewn in the returns (21 from an average strength of 163) it should be observed, that no fewer than ten out of fourteen transferred sick to Negapatam died, and of course these should, agreeably to the rules of the department, have been shewn in the returns of the head quarter jail; including these the mortality has been 17 per cent. on the average strength—bowel complaints (jail diarrhæa) continues remarkably frequent, and these with atrophy (in almost every instance a sequela of the former) occasion almost the whole mortality.

13. It has been recommended more than once in previous reports, that this jail should be abandoned, and I am desired again to convey the Director General's recommendation, that this measure may be carried into effect as early as practicable. The site is low, damp and unhealthy and the construction of the building is faulty, and cannot be remedied.

14. It does not appear from the Medical Officers report, that the diet of the prisoners was improved during the year, as in the Coimbatore jail; only a few weakly individuals were allowed 4 ounces of mutton once a week, for which they paid the regulated price. Had the order quoted in the margin been attended to in this jail, there can be no doubt (unhealthy as it unquestionably is) that many lives would have been saved; attention to this subject was directed in the report of jails for the previous year, and I am desired to request, that you will be good enough to see this order of Government duly carried out in all future similar cases. The returns from this jail exhibit no fewer than 253 admissions under the head bowel complaint with 21 casualties (including the deaths which occurred in the transfers to Negapatam); and yet it is recorded by the Medical Officer in charge, that an allowance of four ounces of mutton was issued to 26 men only. In such diseases, diet is of greater importance than medicine, both for prevention and cure.

Extract Minutes Consultation, 15th November 1852, No 735, Medical Code, page 117, Para 15.
" Medical Officers in charge of jails have discretionary power to order an extra supply of meat not only to those prisoners sick in hospital and to those who may appear to be sickening, but to all prisoners indiscriminately on the appearance amongst them of any severe form of disease, such as bowel complaints.

Madura Jail.

15. Much suffering has been experienced in this Collectorate from scarcity of food; disease in an epidemic form (Cholera and fever) has been unusually prevalent, and it will be observed, that the prisoners in the jail have suffered severely from cholera, and also from fever, but especially from the former disease; the deaths have been no fewer than 39 from an average strength of 220, or 17·7 per cent. Of this number 28 were from cholera, which appeared amongst

the prisoners on two separate occasions in the month of February and again in July. Excluding this disease the ratio of deaths is reduced to 5 per cent. Bowel complaints have aliated very greatly in this jail, the mortality therefore during the year under review has been only 17 per thousand—the average in former years was fully 45—the admissions from fever are double the average, but happily the mortality has not been much increased thereby, only one death appears under this head from 93 admissions. The improvement in the health of the prisoners in this Jail is attributable to the sanitory measures that have been carried out in the way of ventilation &c., and also to the change of diet.

Salem Jail.

16. There has been a scarcity of grain and provisions of all kinds in the Collectorate owing to the failure of both monsoons; the inhabitants have suffered much therefrom, and also from disease cholera and fever, which have been very prevalent. The prisoners have suffered from both, but especially from cholera to a most unusual extent no fewer than 115 admissions having occurred out of an average strength of 220, or 52 per cent, from all diseases the admissions have been 360 with 79 casualties, or 163 per cent of sick, and 35 of deaths to strength, a ratio of mortality fearful to contemplate. It is nearly double the average of the last 13 years, high as that has been. This Jail has always been obnoxious to severe outbreaks of cholera, but the disease has seldom been so prevalent as during the year under review; but excluding the 52 casualties occasioned thereby (24 per cent on the strength) the ratio of mortality from bowel complaints atrophy, dropsy and fever (the usual or ordinary Jail diseases) stands as high as 12 per cent, about 4 above the average of the preceding 13 years; at one period of the year, the Jail was overcrowded, this however was remedied shortly by detaching a gang of 30 or 40 men to a temporary Jail some miles distant

17. The Salem Jail should be abandoned without further delay; this measures was recommended by the Medical Board years ago, and in the report of the preceding year, it was stated, that steps were being taken for the removal of the Jail to a more healthy site; it is stated however by the Medical Officer in charge, that *no change has yet been made.* It does not appear that animal food was issued to the prisoners in this Jail at any time during the year.

Negapatam Jail.

18. The remarks in a preceding para will explain the apparent large mortality which has occurred in this Jail, and it may be only necessary further to add, that the sickness, which is high also, is said to have been confined to prisoners of feeble constitution, and laboring under long standing chronic disease, transfered yearly from the Jail of Combaconum to Trichinopoly 10 of the 11 deaths occurred in prisoners thus transfered from the Combaconum Jail, and the eleventh was a transfer from Trichinopoly—none of the other Jails in the Southern Division would appear to require special notice in this report.

Northern Division.

19. During the early part of the past year as remarked by Superintending Surgeon Cooper, the health of the division was below its average—Cholera as frequently happens, broke out amongst the pilgrims from Poree and the disease soon manifested itself at Berhampore, Chetterpore, Itchapore and Chicacole; at Itchapore it was confined almost exclusively to the Jail, and was peculiarly fatal, no less than eleven died out of thirteen seizures. At Rajahmundry, the disease first appeared in the Jail in August, and subsequently in the town and neighbourhood. In the Collectorate of Vizagapatam, it was reported as severe in many villages, but the prisoners happily escaped; the Masulipatam Jail also was equally fortunate.

20. At Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, the mortality amongst the prisoners has been very moderate; as regards the former it is observed by the Medical Officer in charge, that the ventilation is defective, and that very offensive effluvia pervade the various cells, occasioned by the ill constructed privies which continue still in use.

21. The Medical Officer in charge of Vizagapatam Jail again brings to notice, the total want of accommodation for the treatment of insane patients sent into Jail by order of the Magistrate. In 1853 the Government sanctioned the erection of a Provincial Asylum at Rajahmundry but up to this time, it would appear, that the building has not yet been commenced with. Should there be objection to these provincial asylums being erected, I am desired to convey the Director General's recommendation, that separate accommodation may be provided in all the Jails to the extent of from 4 to 6 cells.

Rajahmundry Jail.

22. The mortality in this Jail has been considerably above the average, owing to the greater prevalence of bowel complaints, dropsy and cholera; excluding the latter disease, the ratio of deaths exceeds the average of the last 13 years by 2·4 per cent. Assistant Surgeon Forster in charge observes as follows. Sickness has prevailed to a very great extent, particularly amongst the prisoners incarcerated during the year—several causes may have contributed to this—at the beginning of the year, the diet was changed from rice to cholum, and after the lapse of two months, bowel complaints appeared; it was again changed to equal parts of cholum and rice, but bowel complaints still continuing frequent, rice was alternately substituted in August. Many of the prisoners belonged to the hill districts; these people cannot endure confinement—many of diarrhœa and dropsical cases were hill men. Dr. Foster remarks on this subject that out of a batch 25 men from the hill country *incarcerated two years ago, only three remain,* all the others having died in this short period of time. In previous reports from this department, the pernicious effects of confinement on the hill tribes have been repeatedly brought to notice; they pine and sicken, and in many instances die even within the first few months; so that imprisonment in such cases, too often leads to a result never contemplated by the magistrate on delivering sentence of imprisonment. It is understood, that in this Jail only one ration of animal food was allowed every seven days but to the hill men *while sick,* a liberal diet and other medical comforts were allowed.

Chicacole Jail.

23. The returns from this Jail also present an unusual amount of mortality, fully 2 per cent above the average, which has arisen from the greater prevalence of beriberi and other dropsical ailments; eight of the thirteen deaths recorded occurred in hill men, and very shortly after incarceration The Medical Officer in charge simply observes on this point, "it is well known that these men cannot live in confinement."

Itchapore Jail.

24. It is requisite to allude to the great relative mortality amongst the small body of prisoners in this Jail, no fewer than 25 deaths have occurred out of an average strength of 61 men, nearly 41 per cent—11 from Cholera, 9 beriberi, 3 bowel complaints, and one each from atrophy and rheumatism. Itchapore as stated by the Superintending Surgeon, is an unhealthy place, beriberi is endemic, and if cholera is in the vicinity, the town which lies close to a large tank, seldom escapes. During the year under review, a rather severe outbreak of cholera was experienced peculiarly fatal; of 13 seizures amongst the prisoners, 11 died, or 84 per cent—beriberi also was unusually prevalent, 35 admissions with 9 casualties—most of these were hill men as in the other Jails above noticed. This great amount of mortality amongst this class of people sentenced to *imprisonment* may induce Government to order some change in the mode or manner of confinement, or in the form and construction of places of confinement for such individuals. Security of person may be obtained in open sheds, a wall or other enclosure of the requisite height, being erected at a certain distance—instances are on record wherein such individuals sick in hospital have implored the Medical Officer to allow them to go out and die in the open air, as they could not breathe or live in a house.

Ceded Districts.

25. There have been fewer prisoners incarcerated during the year in the Jails at Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, than in the preceding twelve months, but still the number of prisoners in the two former continued very considerable, and both Jails were somewhat overcrowded; the proportion of sick to strength has beeen greater, especially in the Cuddapah Jail, and the ratio of deaths has been nearly doubled. Fever of the intermittent type prevailed very generally over the greater portion of the Cuddapah district, and especially in the town of Cuddapah and its vicinity, and the prisoners suffered equally with the inhabitants; cholera also was prevalent, and this disease caused considerable mortality amongst the prisoners. It will be observed, that in this Jail, the proportion of sickness from fever has been double the usual average, as 80 to 44 per cent—23 admissions appear under the head cholera with 16 deaths, or 69 per cent. It is satisfactory however to point out, that in this Jail, bowel complaints continue much less frequent than formerly. Eight deaths however have resulted therefrom, during the year only three were recorded in the preceding twelve months.

26. The Jail at Bellary contrasts favorably with the one at Cuddapah, both as to sickness and mortality; the amount of sickness is scarcely a third part, and the ratio of mortality scarcely exceeds one-half of the proportion seen in the Cuddapah returns. Of fever the number of

	Bellary.		Cuddapah.	
	Ad.	Dd.	Ad	Dd.
Fever.....	9	1	341	4
Bowel complaints.	316	8	37	8
Dropsies.....	10	2	10	3
Cholera.....	0	0	23	16
Lungs.....	7	3	34	4

admissions in both Jails is given marginally, as well as from several other diseases. Compared however with former returns, the mortality in the Bellary Jail has been double the average of the last 13 years, and three times as much as in 1856—several of the deaths however resulted more from age and general decay, than from actual disease. The water used by the prisoners in this Jail is filtered, and it is hoped this may be the means of alleviating disease, and probably of removing that troublesome complaint guinea worm which still continues prevalent, no fewer than 61 cases were treated, nearly a third part of the admissions from all diseases during the year.

27. There is nothing to call for particular notice in the Kurnool Jail—this part of the country as well as Bellary enjoyed much immunity from Cholera; this has reduced the mortality from seven in 1856, to one only in the year under review.

Malabar and Canara.

28. In these provinces,—the weather has been seasonable—with an average fall of rain, crops abundant, but the price of food has continued rather high in many places owing to the large exportations of grain to Bombay and other parts. The public health has been good, very little epidemic disease having prevailed in any part of the provinces; at Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut, cholera and small pox appeared amongst the Native community, but not to any severe extent, and happily the prisoners except at Tellicherry suffered very little from these complaints.

29. The returns of sickness from the several Jails are upon the whole favorable; at Tellicherry, small pox broke out amongst the prisoners—27 cases occurred with 8 deaths. This outbreak has increased the proportion of deaths in this Jail about 5 per cent. above the usual average. At Calicut, the prevailing diseases have been bowel complaints, fever, rheumatism, abscess and ulcers and skin diseases; 129 admissions under the head punitus increase the amount of sick in this return—bowel complaints have been unusually frequent, but happily the inmates of this Jail have enjoyed, an unusual immunity from cholera and small pox, the latter disease has for many years past prevailed annually, and not unfrequently to a fearful extent. It is highly desirable that a *detached building should be erected in the vicinity of the Jail hospital for the accommodation of small pox patients; by this means, those affected could be at once isolated, and thus the risk of the disease spreading by contagion would be greatly lessened, if not wholly removed.* In connection with the prevalence of bowel complaints it may be observed, that the prisoners in this Jail get fish twice a week, but no animal food.

30. At Mangalore, bowel complaints have been as usual the principal ailments both as to frequency, and the mortality arising therefrom—they constitute fully one half of all the sickness and have occasioned three-fifths of the whole number of deaths. On this subject, Assistant Surgeon Brett, M. D., remarks. "In the annual report for 1856, I alluded to the circumstance that the cause of prevalency of diseases affecting the alimentary canal had received much attention from several of my predecessors, and that I had also at the instigation of the Inspector of Jails entered into an elaborate investigation with a view of arriving at some definite conclusion. Neither then, however, nor since, have I been able to point to any one thing affording a satisfactory explanation of the question. It will be seen in the detail of the fatal cases that not unfrequently a diseased state of liver, amounting sometimes to actual disorganization; accompanied the disease, but this was not universal."

31. By the dietary of this Jail, animal food is allowed only 3 times in the month, in place of twice or three times in the week.

Honore Jail.

32. The prisoners are still confined in the old building which has been often reported as unfit for a Jail. The new Jail was completed in April last, but the outer wall having fallen down in June, it must be rebuilt before the prisoners can be removed to the Jail. Assistant Surgeon St. G. Williams observes, that the Jail discipline is unexceptionable, except as regards insane patients, for whom there is no separate accommodation. This however will be rectified on the new Jail being occupied. The prisoners have been very healthy during the year, and quite free from any epidemic disease.

33. The total admissions from all diseases have been 157, of which 41 appear under the head abscess and ulcers, the majority of which were owing to the fetters not being properly finished at the place where they are riveted—only 4 deaths occurred, two from dropsy, and two diarrhœa.

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality in individual Jails of the 3 description of prisoners, viz., the Convicted, the Untried and Civil Debtors, from 8 principal diseases for 13 years, from 1844 to 1856 inclusive, and contrasted with the results of 1857.

JAIL AT CHITTOOR.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Atrophia.		Dropsy.		Small Pox.		Cholera.		Fevers.		Lungs.		Total of preceding diseases.		General total of all diseases.		Per centage of.			
			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	5,628	307	35	118	24	64	25	58	26	3	...	63	39	909	14	71	20	1,593	183	4,671	224	82·9	3·9	3·9	3·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength . .		5·4	2·09	2·09	1·1	1·03	0·05	1·1	0·6	16·1	0·2	1·1	0·6	16·1	0·2	1·2	0·3	28·3	3·2	82·9	3·9				
	Do. Deaths to do. . . .		0·6	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	...	...	2·4	0·6	0·2	0·4	...	...	3·2	3·9	3·9	4·7				
	Do. do. to admissions .		11·4	20·3	3·8	25·0	39·06	44·8	1·03	0·4	3·0	...	60·0	61·9	1·6	1·5	28·1	...	11·4	7·5	3·2	4·7				
	For 1857, ...	482	48	1	26	1	8	2	4	...	...	...	20	12	120	2	11	...	240	18	621	20	128·8	4·1	1·6	4·1
	Per centage of admissions to strength. .		9·9	5·3	5·3	1·6	1·6	0·4	0·8	...	...	...	4·1	2·4	24·8	0·4	2·2	...	49·7	3·7	128·8	4·1				
	Do. Deaths to do. . . .		0·2	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·8	...	...	...	2·4	0·4	0·4	...	...	...	3·7	7·5	3·2	3·2				
	Do. do. to admissions .		2·08	3·8	3·8	25·0	39·06	44·8	1·03	0·4	3·0	...	60·0	61·9	1·6	1·5	28·1	...	7·5	3·2	3·2	4·5				
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	766½	17·5	2·2	13·1	1·6	7	0·9	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	35	4·5	1	0·1	83·7	10·8	242	11	31·5	1·4	1·4	1·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength . .		2·2	1·6	1·6	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	4·5	...	0·1	...	10·8	0·9	31·5	1·4				
	Do. Deaths to do. . . .		0·6	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	8·4	1·4	4·5				
	Do. do. to admissions .		29·4	7·6	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	100·0	4·5	7·6				
	For 1857, ...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	1	40·6	3·1	...	3·1
	Per centage of admissions to strength . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	3·1	...	...	...	...	3·1	100·0	40·6	7·6				
	Do. Deaths to do. . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	3·1	...	...	...	...	3·1	...	3·1	...				
	Do. do. to admissions .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	7·6	...				

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT CHITTOOR.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding Small Pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856	171¼	8	5	2	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	23	8	31	11	18·1	6·4	6·4	6·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		4·6		1·1		...		2·9		...		...		4·6		...		13·4		18·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		2·9		0·5		...		1·1		...		...		...		...		4·6		6·4					
	Do. do. to admissions.		62·5		50·0		...		40·0		...		...		...		...		34·7		35·4					
	For 1857.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		3·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		3·8					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		100·0					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856	6,566	332	45	133	26	71	25	72	29	3	...	64	39	952	14	72	20	1,699	198	4,944	246	75·2	3·7	3·1	3·7
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		5·05		2·02		1·08		1·09		0·04		0·9		14·4		1·09		25·8		75·2					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·6		0·3		0·3		0·4		...		0·5		0·2		0.3		3·01		3·7					
	Do. do. to admissions.		13·5		19·5		35·2		40·2		...		60·9		1·4		27·7		11·6		4·9					
	For 1857.	540	48	1	26	1	8	2	4	...	3	...	21	13	120	2	11	...	241	19	635	22	117·5	4·07	1·6	4·07
	Per centage of admissions to strength		8·8		4·8		1·4		0·7		0·5		3·8		22·2		2·03		44·6		117·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·1		0·1		0·3		...		...		2·4		0·3		...		3·5		4·07					
	Do. do. to admissions.		2·08		3 8		25·0		...		...		61·9		1·6		...		7·8		3·4					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality (Continued.)

JAIL AT NELLORE.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding Small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	3,064	73	8	49	3	51	28	22	17	48	9	122	50	344	4	20	6	729	125	1,552	131	50·6	4·2	2·6	3·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		2·3		1·5		1·6		0·7		1·5		3·9		11·2		0·6		23·7		50·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·2		0·09		0·9		0·5		0·2		1·6		0·1		0·1		4·07		4·2					
	Do. do. to admissions.		10·9		6·1		54·9		77·2		18·7		40·9		1·1		30·0		17·1		8·4					
	For 1857.	312	20	4	9	2	5	4	2	1	...	...	18	9	75	3	7	2	136	25	186	25	59·6	8·01	5·1	8·01
	Per centage of admissions to strength		6·4		2·8		1·6		0·6		...		5·7		24·03		2·2		43·5		59·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·2		0·6		1·2		0·3		...		2·8		0·9		0·6		8·01		8·01					
	Do. do. to admissions.		20·0		22·2		80·0		50·0		...		50·0		4·0		28·5		18·3		13·4					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	511½	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	11	5	21	10	23	1	1	1	62	19	159	24	31·1	4·6	2·7	3·7
	Per centage of admissions to strength		0·3		0·1		0·3		0·1		2·1		4·1		4·5		0·1		12.1		31·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		0·1		0·1		0·9		1·9		0·1		0·1		3.7		4·6					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		50·0		100·0		45·4		47·6		4·3		100·0		30·6		15·09					
	For 1857.	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	13·3	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		6·6		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		6·6		13·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality (Continued.)

JAIL AT NELLORE.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox Admitted.	Small pox Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding Diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding Diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Percentage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding Small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856	4,33¾	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	9·3	2·3	2·3	2·3
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		2·3		...		2·3		4·6		...		...		...		...		9·3		9·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		2·3		...		...		...		...		2·3		2·3					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		50·0		...		...		...		...		25·0		25·0					
	For 1857.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11·1	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		11·1		...		...		11·1		11·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856	3,619¼	76	8	50	3	54	29	25	19	59	14	143	60	367	5	21	7	795	145	1,715	156	47·3	4·3	2·6	3·9
	Percentage of admissions to strength.		2·1		1·3		1·4		0·6		1·6		3·9		10·1		0·5		21·9		47·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·2		0·08		0·8		0·5		0·3		1·6		0·1		0·1		4·006		4·3					
	Do. do. to admissions.		10·5		6·0		53·7		76·0		23·7		41·9		1·3		33·3		18·2		9·09					
	For 1857.	336	21	4	9	2	5	4	2	1	...	...	19	9	75	3	7	2	138	25	189	25	56·2	7·4	4·7	7·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength		6·2		2·6		1·4		0·5		...		5·6		22·3		2·08		41·07		56·2					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·1		0·5		1·1		0·2		...		2·6		0·8		0·5		7·4		7·4					
	Do. do. to admissions.		19·04		22·2		80·0		50·0		...		47·3		4·0		28·5		18·1		13·2					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality (Continued.)

JAIL AT CHINGLEPUT.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	5,219¼	515	38	191	11	32	9	41	15	3	1	59	37	1,820	13	145	21	2,806	146	7,356	172	140·9	3·2	2·5	3·2
	Percentage of admissions to strength.		9·8		3·6		0·6		0·7		0·05		1·1		34·8		2·7		53·7		140·9					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·7		0·2		0·1		0·2		0·01		0·7		0·2		0·4		2·7		3·2					
	Do. do. to admissions.		7·5		5·7		28·1		36·5		33·3		62·7		0·7		14·4		5·2		2·3					
	For 1857.	223	9	...	14	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	82	...	2	...	117	2	252	2	113·004	0·8	0·4	0·8
	Percentage of admissions to strength.		4·03		6·2		1·7		0·8		...		1·7		36·7		0·8		52·4		113·004					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		0·4		...		...		0·4		...		...		0·8		0·8					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		25·0		...		...		25·0		...		...		1·7		0·7					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856	287¼	11	2	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	10	...	5	...	34	4	114	5	39·7	1·7	1·04	1·7
	Percentage of admissions to strength.		3·8		0·3		0·3		1·3		...		0·6		3·4		1·7		11·8		39·7					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·6		...		...		...		...		0·6		...		...		1·3		1·7					
	Do. do. to admissions.		18·1		...		...		...		...		100·0		...		...		11·7		4·3					
	For 1857.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7·6	...	...	...
	Percentage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		7·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admisssons.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality (Continued.)

JAIL AT CHINGLEPUT.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Percentage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856.	116¼	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	9	2	17	3	14·6	2·5	1·7	2·5
	Per centage of admissions to strength		2·5		2·5		0·8	...	...		...		0·8	...	...		0·8		7·7		14·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		0·8	...	...		...		0·8	...	...		...		1·7		2·5					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		100·0	...	...		...		100·0	...	...		...		22·2		17·6					
	For 1857.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 classes.	From 1844 to 1856.	5,622¾	529	41	195	11	34	10	45	15	3	1	62	40	1,830	13	151	21	2,849	152	7,487	180	104·1	0·8	0·4	0·8
	Percentage of admissions to strength		9·4		3·4		0·6		0·8		0·05		1·1		32·5		2·6		50·6		133·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·7		0·1		0·1		0·2		0·01		0·7		0·2		0·3		2·7		3·2					
	Do. do. to admissions.		7·7		5·6		29·4		33·3		33·3		64·5		0·7		13·9		5·3		2·4					
	For 1857.	243	9	...	14	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	82	...	2	...	117	2	253	2	55·6	1·6	1·5	1·5
	Percentage of admissions to strength.		3·7		5·7		1·6		0·8		...		1·6		33·7		0·8		48·1		104·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		0·4		...		...		0·4		...		...		0·8		0·8					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		25·0		...		...		25·0		...		...		1·7		0·7					

A series of Tables exhibiting the averaye strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT GUNTOOR.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœas. Admitted.	Diarrhœas. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admission to strength	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856.	1,740¾	31	2	25	...	11	2	21	6	2	1	16	2	227	3	11	2	344	18	1,032	28	59·3	1·6	1·4	1·5
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		1·7		1·4		0·6		1·2		0·1		0·9		13·04		0·6		19·7		59·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·1		...		0·1		0·3		0·05		0·1		0·1		0·1		1·03		1·6					
	Do. do. to admissions.		6·4		...		18·1		28·5		50·0		12·5		1·3		18·1		5·2		2·7					
	For 1857.	159	9	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	4	...	131	...	195	...	122·6	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		5·6		1·8		...		3·1		...		...		69·1		2·5		82·3		122·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856	83¼	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	2	14	3	16·8	3·6	3·6	2·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		1·2		...		...		2·4		...		3·6		...		7·2		16·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		1·2		...		...		1·2		...		...		...		2·4		3·6					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		100·0		...		...		50·0		...		...		...		33·3		21·4					
	For 1857.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Table exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT GUNTOOR.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856.	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3·3	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1·6		1·6		3·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	For 1857.	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	225·0	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		25·0		...		50·0		...		...		...		...		225·0		225·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856.	1,883	31	2	26	1	11	2	21	6	4	2	16	2	230	3	12	2	351	20	1048	31	55·6	1·6	1·5	1·5
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		1·6		1·3		0·5		1·1		0·2		0·8		12·2		0·6		18·6		55·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·1		0·05		0·1		0·3		0·1		0·1		0·1		0·1		1·06		1·6					
	Do. do. to admissions.		6·4		3·8		18·1		28·5		50·0		12·5		1·3		16·6		5·6		2·9					
	For 1857.	165	9	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	4	...	140	..	204	...	123·6	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		5·4		2·4		...		4·2		...		...		70·3		2·4		84·8		123·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality (Continued.)

JAIL AT CUDDALORE.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small Pox. Admitted.	Small Pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	4,026¼	443	28	239	37	145	37	54	15	2	...	131	71	1174	18	101	7	2289	213	4394	240	109·1	5·9	4·1	5·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength		11·003		5·9		3·6		1·3		0·04		3·2		29·1		2·5		56·8		109·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·6		0·9		0·9		0·3		...		1·7		0·4		0·1		5·2		5·9					
	Do. do. to admissions		6·3		15·4		25·5		27·7		...		54·1		1·5		6·9		9·3		5·4					
	For 1857,	275	27	4	14	1	10	1	5	1	1	...	7	5	72	2	7	3	143	17	336	20	122·1	7·2	5·4	7·2
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		9·8		5·09		3·6		1·8		0·3		2·5		26·1		2·5		52·0		122·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·4		0·3		0·3		0·3		...		1·8		0·7		1·09		6·1		7·2					
	Do. do. to admissions		14·8		7·1		10·0		20·0		...		71·4		2·7		42·8		11·8		5·9					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	365¼	8	...	8	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	24	3	52	4	14·2	1·09	0·8	1·0
	Per centage of admissions to strength		2·1		2·1		...		0·5		...		0·2		1·3		...		6·5		14·2					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		0·2		...		0·2		0·2		...		0·8		1·09					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		50·0		...		100·0		20·0		...		12·5		7·6					
	For 1857,	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Table exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT GUNTOOR.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength exclud-ing Cholera.	Deaths to strength exclud-ing small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856.	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3·3	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1·6		1·6		3·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	For 1857.	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	225·0	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		25·0		...		50·0		...		...		...		...		225·0		225·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856.	1,883	31	2	26	1	11	2	21	6	4	2	16	2	230	3	12	2	351	20	1048	31	55·6	1·6	1·5	1·5
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		1·6		1·3		0·5		1·1		0·2		0·8		12·2		0·6		18·6		55·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·1		0·05		0·1		0·3		0·1		0·1		0·1		0·1		1·06		1·6					
	Do. do. to admissions.		6·4		3·8		18·1		28·5		50·0		12·5		1·3		16·6		5·6		2·9					
	For 1857.	165	9	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	4	...	140	..	204	...	123·6	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		5·4		2·4		...		4·2		...		...		70·3		2·4		84·8		123·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality (Continued.)

JAIL AT CUDDALORE.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small Pox. Admitted.	Small Pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength exclud-ing Cholera.	Deaths to strength exclud-ing small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	4,026¼	443	28	239	37	145	37	54	15	2	...	131	71	1174	18	101	7	2289	213	4394	240	109·1	5·9	4·1	5·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength		11·003		5·9		3·6		1·3		0·04		3·2		29·1		2·5		56·8		109·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·6		0·9		0·9		0·3		...		1·7		0·4		0·1		5·2		5·9					
	Do. do. to admissions		6·3		15·4		25·5		27·7		...		54·1		1·5		6·9		9·3		5·4					
	For 1857,	275	27	4	14	1	10	1	5	1	1	...	7	5	72	2	7	3	143	17	336	20	122·1	7·2	5·4	7·2
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		9·8		5·09		3·6		1·8		0·3		2·5		26·1		2·5		52·0		122·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·4		0·3		0·3		0·3		...		1·8		0·7		1·09		6·1		7·2					
	Do. do. to admissions		14·8		7·1		10·0		20·0		...		71·4		2·7		42·8		11·8		5·9					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	365¼	8	...	8	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	24	3	52	4	14·2	1·09	0·8	1·0
	Per centage of admissions to strength		2·1		2·1		...		0·5		...		0·2		1·3		...		6·5		14·2					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		0·2		...		0·2		0·2		...		0·8		1·09					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		50·0		...		100·0		20·0		...		12·5		7·6					
	For 1857,	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT CUDDALORE.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding Small Pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856	129	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1·5	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		0·7		...		...		...		...		...		...		0·7		1·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	For 1857.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856	4,520½	451	28	248	37	145	37	56	16	2	...	132	72	1,179	19	101	7	2,314	216	4,448	244	98·4	5·3	3·8	5·3
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		9·9		5·4		3·2		1·2		0.04		2·9		26·08		2·2		51·1		98·4					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·6		0·8		0·8		0·3		...		1·5		0·4		0·1		4·7		5·3					
	Do. do. to admissions.		6·2		14·9		25·5		28·5		...		54·5		1·6		6·9		9·3		5·4					
	For 1857.	308	27	4	14	1	10	1	5	1	1	...	7	5	72	2	7	3	143	17	336	20	109·09	6·4	4·8	6·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength		8·7		4·5		3·2		1·6		0·3		2·2		23·3		2·2		46·4		109·09					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·2		0·3		0·3		0·3		...		1·6		0·6		0·9		5·5		6·4					
	Do. do. to admissions.		14·8		7·1		10·0		20·0		...		71·4		2·7		42·8		11·8		5·9					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT TRICHINOPOLY.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856.	52,76⅔	639	83	202	26	142	54	35	15	11	1	139	65	907	27	67	25	2,142	296	4,398	342	83·3	6·4	5·2	6·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength		12·1		3·8		2·6		0·6		0·2		2·6		17·1		1·2		40·5		83·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·5		0·4		1·02		0·2		0·01		1·2		0·5		0·4		5·6		6·4					
	Do. do. to admissions.		12·9		12·8		38·02		42·8		9·09		46·7		2·9		37·3		13·8		7·7					
	For 1857.	336	33	2	38	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	90	1	13	...	180	7	386	10	114·8	2·9	2·9	2·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		9·8		11·3		...		1·1		...		0·5		26·7		3·8		53·5		114·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·5		0·8		...		0·2		...		...		0·2		...		2·08		2·9					
	Do. do. to admissions.		6·06		7·8		...		25·0		...		...		1·1		...		3·8		2·5					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	222	16	...	11	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	18	...	...	...	53	4	135	4	60·8	1·8	0·4	1·8
	Per centage of admissions to strength		7·2		4·9		1·3		...		...		2·2		8·1		...		23·8		60·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		0·4		...		...		1·3		...		...		1·8		1·8					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		33·3		...		...		60·0		...		...		7·5		2·9					
	For 1857.	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	100·0	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		40·0		...		...		...		...		...		...		40·0		100·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT TRICHINOPOLY.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength exclud-ing Cholera.	Deaths to strength exclud-ing Small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856	46¾	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	6·5	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		2·1		...		..		...		...		4·3		...		...		6·5		6·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		..		...		...		...					
	For 1857.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 classes.	From 1844 to 1856.	55,45½	656	83	213	26	145	55	35	15	11	1	146	68	925	27	67	25	2,198	300	4,536	346	81·8	6·2	5·01	6·2
	Per centage of admissions to strength		11·8		3·8		2·6		0·6		0·1		2·6		16·6		1·2		39·6		81·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·4		0·4		0·9		0·2		0·01		1·2		0·4		0·4		5·4		6·2					
	Do. do. to admissions.		12·6		12·2		37·9		42·8		9·09		46·5		2·9		37·3		13·6		7·6					
	For 1857.	350	33	2	40	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	90	1	13	...	182	7	391	10	111·7	2·8	2·8	2·8
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		9·4		11·4		...		1·1		...		0·5		25·7		3·7		52·0		111·7					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·5		0·8		...		0·2		...		...		0·2		...		2·0		2·8					
	Do. do. to admissions.		6·06		7·5		...		25·0		...		...		1·1		...		3·8		2·5					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT COIMBATORE.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength exclu-ding Cholera.	Deaths to strength exclud-ing small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	22,37½	361	150	9	1	31	21	60	34	5	...	85	50	153	6	30	8	734	270	1,600	292	71·5	13·05	10·8	13·05
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		16·1		0·4		1·3		2·6		0·2		3·7		6·8		1·3		32·8		71·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		6·7		0·04		0·9		1·5		...		2·2		0·2		0·3		12·06		13·05					
	Do. do. to admissions		41·5		11·1		67·7		56·6		...		58·8		3·9		26·6		36·7		18·2					
	For 1857.	213	56	6	...	...	1	1	7	4	3	2	3	3	14	1	3	1	87	18	187	19	87·7	8·9	7·5	7·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		26·2		...		0·4		3·2		1·4		1·4		6·5		1·4		40·8		87·7					
	Do. Deaths to do.		2·8		...		0·4		1·8		0·9		1·4		0·4		0·4		8·4		8·9					
	Do. do. to admissions.		10·7		...		100·0		57·1		66·6		100·0		7·1		33·3		20·6		10·1					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856	397	32	11	4	...	1	...	4	2	2	1	33	19	19	5	3	...	98	38	161	41	40·5	10·3	5·5	10·07
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		8·06		1·007		0·2		1·007		0·5		8·3		4·7		0·7		24·6		40·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		2·7		...		...		0·5		0·2		4·7		1·2		...		9·5		10·3					
	Do. do. to admissions.		34·3		...		...		50·0		50·0		57·5		26·3		...		38·7		25·4					
	For 1857.	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	11	2	21	2	52·5	5·0	...	5·0
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		15·0		...		...		...		2·5		10·0		...		...		27·5		52·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		5·0		...		...		5·0		5·0					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		50·0		...		...		18·1		9·5					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT COIMBATORE.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox Admitted.	Small pox Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding Diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding Diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding Small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856	90,7½	89	34	3	...	3	2	7	4	12	1	35	20	56	1	13	4	218	66	414	75	45·6	8·2	6·06	8·1
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		9·8		0·3		0·3		0·7		1·3		3·8		6·1		1·4		24·03		45·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		3·7		...		0·2		0·4		0·1		2·2		0·1		0·4		7·2		8·2					
	Do. do. to admissions.		38·2		...		66·6		57·1		8·3		57·1		1·7		30·7		30·2		18·1					
	For 1857.	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	29·4	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		17·6		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		17·6		29·4					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856	3,542	482	195	16	1	35	23	71	40	19	2	153	89	228	12	46	12	1,050	374	2,175	408	61·4	11·5	9.006	11·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		13·6		0·4		0·9		2·004		0·5		4·3		6·4		1·2		29·6		61·4					
	Do. Deaths to do.		5·5		0·02		0·6		1·1		0·05		2·5		0·3		0·3		10·5		11·5					
	Do. do. to admissions.		40·4		6·2		65·7		56·3		10·5		58·1		5·2		26·08		35·6		18·7					
	For 1857.	270	65	6	...	...	1	1	7	4	4	2	7	5	14	1	3	1	101	20	213	21	78·8	7·7	5·9	7·03
	Per centage of admissions to strength		24·07		...		0·3		2·5		1·4		2·5		5·1		1·1		37·4		78·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		2·2		...		0·3		1·8		0·7		1·4		0·3		0·3		7·4		7·7					
	Do. do. to admissions.		9·2		...		100·0		57·1		50·0		71·4		7·1		33·3		19·8		9·8					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT CUMBACONUM.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery Admitted.	Dysentery Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small Pox. Admitted.	Small Pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength exclud ing Cholera.	Deaths to strength exclud ing small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	2,736½	2,142	108	47	5	154	60	60	26	9	2	30	15	1,601	10	51	7	4,094	233	5,665	266	207·05	9·7	9·1	9·6
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		78·2		1·7		5·6		2·1		0·3		1·09		58·5		1·8		149·6		207·05					
	Do. Deaths to do.		3·9		0·1		2·1		0·9		0·07		0·5		0·3		0·2		8·5		9·7					
	Do. do. to admissions.		5·04		10·6		38·9		43·3		22·2		50·0		0·6		13·7		5·6		4·6					
	For 1857,	139	231	11	16	...	26	5	...	...	...	...	4	3	176	1	7	...	460	20	631	21	453·9	15·1	12·9	15·1
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		166·1		11·5		18·7		...		...		2·8		126·6		5·03		330·9		453·9					
	Do. Deaths to do.		7·9		...		3·5		...		...		2·1		0·7		...		14·3		15·1					
	Do. do. to admissions.		4·7		...		19·2		...		...		75·0		0·5		...		4·3		3·3					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	204¼	26	2	7	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	45	...	...	...	83	7	116	7	56·8	3·4	1·9	3·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		12·7		3·4		...		0·4		0·4		1·4		2 ·05		...		40·6		56·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·9		0·9		...		...		...		1·4		...		...		3·4		3·4					
	Do. do. to admissions.		7·6		28·5		...		...		...		100·0		...		...		8·4		6·03					
	For 1857,	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	9	...	128·5	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		42·8		14·2		...		...		...		...		14·2		14·2		58·7		128·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT COMBACONUM.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength exclud. Cholera.	Deaths to strength exclud. small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856.	121	6 2		1				1		1 1				5 1				14 4		19 4		15·7	3·3	3·3	2·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		4·9		0·8				0·8		0·8				4·1				11·5		15·7					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·6								0·8				0·8				3·3		3·3					
	Do. do. to admissions		33·3								100·0				20·0				28·5		21·05					
	For 1857.	17	2																2		3		17·6			
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		23·5																23·5		17·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.																									
	Do. do. to admissions.																									
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856.	3,061¾	2,174	112	55	7	154	60	62	26	11	3	33	18	1,651	11	51	7	4,191	244	5,800	277	189·4	9·04	8·4	8·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		71·02		1·7		5·03		2·02		0·3		1·07		53·9		1·6		136·9		189·4					
	Do. Deaths to do.		3·6		0·2		1·9		0·8		0·09		0·5		0·3		0.2		7·9		9·04					
	Do. do. to admissions.		5·1		12·7		38·9		41·9		27·2		54·2		0·6		13·7		5·8		4·7					
	For 1857.	163	236	11	17		26	5					4	3	177	1	8		468	20	643	21	394·4	12·8	11·04	12·8
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		144·7		10·4		15·9						2·4		108·5		4·9		287·1		394·4					
	Do. Deaths to do.		6·7				3·06						1·8		0·6				12·2		12·8					
	Do. do. to admissions.		4·6				19·2						75·0		0·5				4·2		3·2					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT MADURA.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admission to strength	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength exclud. Cholera.	Deaths to strength exclud. small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856.	2,593¾	406	49	373	87	58	26	31	14	1 1		224	111	711	23	23	6	1,833	347	4,167	340	160·7	13·1	8·8	13·07
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		15·6		14·3		2·2		1·1		0·03		8·6		27·4		1·1		70·6		160·7					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·8		3·3		1·002		0·5		0·03		4·2		0·8		2 2		12·2		13·1					
	Do. do. to admissions		12·06		23·3		44·8		45·1		100·0		49·5		3·2		20·6		17·2		8·1					
	For 1857.	188	38	1	26	3	9	1	2	3			47	23	90	1	4		216	32	438	34	232·9	18·08	5·8	18·08
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		20·2		13·8		4·7		1·06				25·0		47·8		2·1		114·8		232·9					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·5		1·5		0·5		1·5				12·2		0·5				17·02		18·08					
	Do. do. to admissions.		2·6		11·5		11·1		150·0				48·9		1·1				14·8		7·7					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856	437¾	54	3	35	3	1	1	4	1	1		49	21	47	3	2		193	32	323	33	73·9	7·5	2·7	7·5
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		12·3		8·009		0·2		0·9		0·2		11·2		10·7		4·5		44·1		73·9					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·6		0·6		0·2		0·2				4·8		0·6				7.3		7·5					
	Do. do. to admissions.		5·5		8·5		100 0		25·0				42·8		6·3				16·5		10·2					
	For 1857.	15											7	5	2				9	5	10	5	66·6	33·3		33·3
	Per centage of admissions to strength.												46·6		13·3				60·0		66·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.												33·3						33·3		33·3					
	Do. do. to admissions.												71·4						55·5		50·0					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT MADURA.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophia. Admitted.	Atrophia. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Per centage of. Deaths to strength.	Per centage of. Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Per centage of. Deaths to strength excluding Small Pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856	90½	11	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	26	2	36	2	40·0	2·2	1·1	2·2
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		12·2		5·5		2·2		...		...		2·2		6·6		...		28·8		40·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		1·1		...		...		...		1·1		...		...		2·2		2·2					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		20·0		...		...		...		50·0		...		...		7.6		5·5					
	For 1857.	17	1	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	35.2	..	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		5·8		11·7		...		...		...		5·8		5·8		...		29·4		35·2					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856	3,122	471	52	413	91	61	27	35	15	2	1	275	133	764	26	31	6	2,052	351	4,526	375	144·9	12·01	7·7	11·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		15·08		13·2		1·9		1·1		0·06		8·8		24·4		0·9		65·7		144·9					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·6		2·9		0·8		0·4		0·03		4·2		0·8		0·1		11·2		12·01					
	Do. do. to admissions.		11·04		22·03		44·2		42·8		50·0		48·3		3·4		19·3		17·1		8·2					
	For 1857.	220	39	1	28	3	9	1	2	3	...	...	55	28	93	1	4	...	230	37	454	39	206·3	17·7	5·0	17·7
	Per centage of admissions to strength		17·7		12·7		4·09		0·9		...		25·0		42·2		1·8		104·5		206·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·4		1·3		0·4		1·3		...		12·7		0·4		...		16·8		17·7					
	Do. do. to admissions.		2·5		10·7		11·1		150·0		...		50·9		1·07		...		16·08		8·5					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT SALEM.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophy. Admitted.	Atrophy. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Per centage of. Deaths to strength.	Per centage of. Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Per centage of. Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856.	2,608½	22	27	426	66	55	17	110	54	1	...	456	239	833	44	18	1	2,126	448	4,299	482	164·8	18·4	9·3	18·4
	Per centage of admissions to strength		8·7		16·3		2·1		4·2		0·03		17·4		31·9		0·6		81·5		164·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·03		2·5		0·6		2·07		...		9·1		1·6		0·03		17·1		18·4					
	Do. do. to admissions.		11·8		15·4		30·9		49·09		...		52·4		5·2		5·5		21·07		11·2					
	For 1857.	172	18	3	25	5	11	8	6	2	...	...	72	31	52	4	3	...	187	53	312	54	181·3	31·3	13·3	31·3
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		10·4		14·5		6·3		3·4		...		41·8		30·2		1·7		103·7		181·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·7		2·9		4·6		1·1		...		18·02		2·3		...		30·8		31·3					
	Do. do. to admissions.		16·6		20·0		72·7		33·3		...		43·05		7·6		...		28·3		17·3					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	165½	7	...	11	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	42	20	9	1	...	...	71	22	135	29	81·8	17·5	5·4	17·5
	Per centage of admissions to strength		4·2		6·6		0·6		0·6		...		25·4		5·4		...		43·03		81·8					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		0·6		...		...		...		12·1		0·6		...		13·3		17·5					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		9·09		...		...		...		4·7		11·1		...		30·9		21·4					
	For 1857.	30	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	17	1	1	...	...	39	20	39	20	130·0	66·6	10·0	66·6
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		6·6		...		...		...		120·0		3·3		...		130·0		130·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		6·6		...		...		...		56·6		3·3		...		66·6		66·6					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		100·0		...		...		...		47·2		100·0		...		51·2		51·2					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT SALEM.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophy. Admitted.	Atrophy. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding Diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding Diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding Small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856	93½	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	4	...	...	...	16	8	20	9	21·5	9·6	2·1	9·6
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		2·1		...		...		...		...		10·7		4·3		...		17·2		21·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·07		...		...		...		...		7·5		...		...		8·6		9·6					
	Do. do. to admissions.		50·0		...		...		...		...		70·0		...		...		50·0		45·0					
	For 1857.	18	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	5	50·0	27·7	5·5	27·7
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		11·1		...		...		...		38·8		...		...		50·0		50·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		5·5		...		...		...		22·2		...		...		27·7		27·7					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		50·0		...		...		...		57·1		...		...		55·5		55·5					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856	2,867½	236	28	437	67	56	17	111	54	1	...	508	266	846	45	18	1	2,213	478	4,454	520	155·3	18·1	8·8	18·1
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		8·2		15·2		1·9		3·8		0·03		17·7		29·5		0·6		77·1		155·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·9		2·3		0·5		1·8		...		9·2		1·5		0·03		16·6		18·1					
	Do. do. to admissions.		11·8		15·3		30·3		48·6		...		52·3		5·3		5·5		21·5		11·6					
	For 1857.	220	18	3	29	8	11	8	6	2	...	...	115	52	53	5	3	...	235	78	360	79	163·6	35·9	12·2	35·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		8·1		13·1		5·0		2·7		...		52.2		24·09		1·3		106·8		163·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·3		3·6		3·6		0·9		...		23·6		2·2		...		35·4		35·9					
	Do. do. to admissions.		16·6		27·5		72·7		34·3		...		45·2		9·4		...		33·2		21·9					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT NEGAPATAM.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophy. Admitted.	Atrophy. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding Small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	1,183	145	22	72	4	128	28	37	13	3	...	53	19	705	8	33	7	1,176	101	1,698	106	143·5	8·9	7·3	8·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		12·2		6·08		10·8		3·1		0·2		4·4		59·5		2·7		99·4		143·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·8		0·3		2·3		1·09		...		1·6		0·6		0·5		8·5		8·9					
	Do. do. to admissions.		15·1		5·5		21·8		35·1		...		35·8		1·1		21·2		8·5		6·2					
	For 1857.	50	20	4	6	...	19	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	2	1	102	11	136	11	272·0	22·0	22·0	22·0
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		40·0		12·0		38·0		2·0		...		...		108·0		4·0		204·0		272·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		8·0		...		12·0		...		...		...		...		2·0		22·0		22·0					
	Do. do. to admissions.		20·0		...		31·5		...		...		...		...		50·0		10·7		8·08					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	For 1857.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT NEGAPATAM.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophy. Admitted.	Atrophy. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	For 1857.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856	1,183	145	22	72	4	128	28	37	13	3	...	53	19	705	8	33	7	1,176	101	1,698	106	143·5	8·9	7·3	8·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		12·2		6·08		10·8		3·1		0.2		4·4		59·5		2·7		99·4		143·5					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·8		0·3		2·3		1·09		...		1·6		0·6		0·5		8·5		8·9					
	Do. do. to admissions.		15·1		5.5		21·8		35·1		...		35·8		1·1		21·2		8·5		6·2					
	For 1857.	50	20	4	6	...	19	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	2	1	102	11	136	11	272·0	22·0	22·0	22·0
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		40·0		12·0		38·0		2·0		...		...		108·0		4·0		204·0		272·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		8·0		...		12·0		...		...		...		...		2 0		22·0		22·0					
	Do. do. to admissions.		20.0		...		31·5		...		...		...		...		50·0		10·7		8·08					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT TINNEVELLY.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophy. Admitted.	Atrophy. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases, Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases, Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength exclading Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding Small Pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856	2,201½	161	31	47	12	23	13	22	7	4	...	15	7	458	1	13	1	743	72	1,467	88	66·6	3·9	3·6	3·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		7·3		2·1		1·04		0·9		0·1		0·6		20·8		0·5		33·7		66·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·4		0·5		0·5		0·3		...		0·3		0·04		0·04		3·2		3·9					
	Do. do. to admissions.		19·2		25·5		56·5		31·8		...		64·6		0·2		7·6		9·6		5·9					
	For 1857.	193	45	6	...	...	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	2	1	79	8	143	8	74·09	4·1	4·1	4·1
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		23·3		...		1·5		3·6		...		...		11·3		1·03		40·9		74·09					
	Do. Deaths to do.		3·1		...		...		0·5		...		...		...		0·5		4·1		4·1					
	Do. do. to admissions		1·3		...		...		14·2		...		...		...		50·0		10·1		5·5					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856	402¾	9	1	13	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	35	5	113	13	28·1	3·2	2.7	3·2
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		2·21		3·2		0·4		0·2		0·4		0·4		1·4		...		8·7		28·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·2		0·4		...		...		...		0·4		...		...		1·2		3·2					
	Do. do. to admissions		11·1		15·3		...		...		...		100·0		...		...		14·2		11·5					
	For 1857.	31	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	9	3	29·03	9·6	3·2	9·6
	Per centage of admissions to strength		6·4		...		...		3·2		...		3·2		3·2		...		16·1		29·03					
	Do. Deaths to do.		3·2		...		...		3·2		...		3·2		...		...		9·6		9·6					
	Do. do. to admissions.		50·0		...		...		100·0		...		100·0		...		...		60·0		33·3					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT TINNEVELLY.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophy. Admitted.	Atrophy. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856.	22½	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	13·6	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		9·09		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		9·09		13·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	For 1857.	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	40·0	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		20·0		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		20·0		40·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856.	2,626¾	172	32	60	14	25	13	23	7	6	...	17	9	464	1	13	1	780	77	1,583	101	60·2	3·8	3·5	3·8
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		6·5		2·2		0·9		0·8		0·2		0·6		17·6		0·4		29·7		60·2					
	Do. Deaths to do.		1·2		0·5		0·4		0·2		...		0·3		0·03		0·03		2·9		3·8					
	Do. do. to admissions.		18·6		23·3		52·0		30·4		...		52·9		0·2		7·6		9·8		6·3					
	For 1857.	229	48	7	...	...	3	...	8	2	...	...	1	1	23	...	2	1	85	11	154	11	67·2	4·8	4·3	4·8
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		20·9		...		1·3		3·4		...		0·4		10·04		0·8		37·1		67·2					
	Do. Deaths to do.		3·05		...		...		0·8		...		0·4		...		0·4		4·8		4·8					
	Do. do. to admissions.		14·5		...		...		25·0		...		100·0		...		50·0		12·9		7·1					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT COCHIN.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa. Admitted.	Diarrhœa. Died.	Dysentery. Admitted.	Dysentery. Died.	Atrophy. Admitted.	Atrophy. Died.	Dropsy. Admitted.	Dropsy. Died.	Small pox. Admitted.	Small pox. Died.	Cholera. Admitted.	Cholera. Died.	Fevers. Admitted.	Fevers. Died.	Lungs. Admitted.	Lungs. Died.	Total of preceding diseases. Admitted.	Total of preceding diseases. Died.	General total of all diseases. Admitted.	General total of all diseases. Died.	Per centage of. Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Convicted.	From 1844 to 1856.	426¾	30	1	16	4	1	...	12	1	5	2	8	4	72	...	45	1	189	13	578	19	135·6	4·4	3·5	3·9
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		7·04		3·7		0·2		2·8		1·1		1·8		16·9		10·5		44·3		135·6					
	Do. Deaths to do.		0·2		0·9		...		0·2		0·4		0·9		...		0·2		3·05		4·4					
	Do. do. to admissions		3·3		25·0		...		8·3		40·0		50·0		...		2·2		6·8		3·2					
	For 1857.	34	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	22	...	83	...	244·1	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		8·8		11·7		...		5·8		8·8		...		23·5		5·8		64·7		244·1					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Untried.	From 1844 to 1856.	8¾	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	1	75·0	12·5	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		25·0		...		...		...		12·5		...		...		...		37·5		75·0					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		12·5		...		...		...		12·5		12·5					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		100·0		...		...		...		33·3		16·6					
	For 1857.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	1	25	2	208·3	16·6	16·6	16·6
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		8·3		...		...		8·3		16·6		33·3		208·3					
	Do. Deaths to do.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		8·3		8·3		16·6					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		50·0		25·0		8·0					

A series of Tables exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, (Continued.)

JAIL AT COCHIN.

		Average strength.	Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Atrophy.		Dropsy.		Small pox.		Cholera.		Fevers.		Lungs.		Total of preceding diseases.		General total of all diseases.		Per centage of.			
			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admissions to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to strength excluding Cholera.	Deaths to strength excluding small pox.
Civil Debtors.	From 1844 to 1856.	13¼	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	76·9	...	...	...
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		7·6		...		...		...		7·6		...		15·3		...		30·7		76·9					
	Do. Deaths to do. . .		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	For 1857.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. Deaths to do. . .		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
	Do. do. to admissions		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...					
Total of 3 Classes.	From 1844 to 1856.	448⅞	33·1	7·3	16·4	3·5	1·...	0·2	12·1	2·6	7·3	1·5	8·4	1·7	74·...	16·5	45·1	10·04	196·14	43·7	594·20	132·5	132·5	4·4	3·5	3·7
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		7·3	0·2	3·5	0·8	0·2	...	2·6	0·2	1·5	0·6	1·7	0·8	16·5	...	10·04	0·2	43·7	3·1	132·5	4·4				
	Do. Deaths to do. . .		0·2	...	0·8	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·6	...	0·8	...	...	...	0·2	...	3·1	7·1	4·4	3·3				
	Do. do. to admissions.		3·03	...	25·0	...	...	...	8·3	...	42·8	...	50·0	...	...	...	2·2	...	7·1	...	3·3	...				
	For 1857.	46	3·...	...	4·...	...	...	...	3·...	...	3·...	...	...	...	9·...	...	4·1	...	26·1	...	108·2	...	234·7	4·3	4·3	4·3
	Per centage of admissions to strength.		6·5	...	8·6	...	...	...	6·5	...	6·5	...	...	...	19·5	...	8·6	...	56·5	...	234·7	4·3				
	Do. Deaths to do. . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	...	2·1	...	4·3	1·8				
	Do. do. to admissions.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	...	3·8	...	1·8					

Judicial Department.

No. 630

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.

Dated 9th May 1859.

Read the following letters-

From the Inspector General of Jails — Enter 24th November, 1858. No.

" the Director General of the Medical Department — " 30th Septr. 1858. No. 182.

In the above letter, the Inspector General of Jails submits his annual report upon the Jails of this Presidency for the year 1857/58. He forwards also the report of the Director General of the Medical Department on the health of the Prisoners during the same period, the first four months of 1857. The letter from Dr. Magrath, 30th September, furnishes a report on the sanitary condition of the

Madras

Madras Penitentiary for the same 15 months, or from 1st Janry. 1857 to 30th April 1858. This has been submitted separately as ordered by Sec: Mins: Cons: 18th Sept. 1858. No. 1281, because the Penitentiary is not under the charge of the Inspector General of Jails. It will be more convenient, however, if for the future it be included in the Director General's report with the other Jails.

2. No progress, it is stated, has been made towards any permanent improvement in Jail discipline. The construction of the present Jails does not admit of it — and defective as they are, they must be retained until the time are more favorable to public expenditure. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that, in consequence of greater personal attention on the part of individual officers — & doubtless from the visits & exertions of Mr. Rohde himself — much greater regard is paid to the maintenance of discipline, so far as it is practicable, in several Jails.

3. The Inspector suggests, para. 17., measures for improving the Prison guards, but as the reorganization of the Police has already commenced, it is unnecessary to consider them. The same cause will, it is trusted, prevent for the future, such escapes of Prisoners as those noticed in paras 19 & 22.

4.

4. The Inspector comments on the observations made by the Director General in his report on the vexed question as to the extent to which prisoners should be supplied with animal food. The Govt. think with Mr. Rohde that this must be left to the discretion of the local Medical officer. The Inspector's views on the subject of temporary changes of diet in Jails as given in para 26. of his report, seem sound.

5. The heavy mortality in the Combaconum & Madura Jails is much to be regretted, but the Govt. cannot now, & it is uncertain when they will be in a condition to, build new prisons at those stations.

6.

6. Mr. Rohde's remarks respecting Mr Vanderput will be communicated to the Milys. Dept.

Paras. 43.

7. The Inspector offers some observations on the Prisons inspected by him in his visits to the Bengal & Bombay Presidencies. The result is that he does not think that our Prisons in essentials are generally worse arranged than those of the neighboring Presidencies, except in manufactures, which are carried on to a much greater extent in Bengal.

8. In the Appendix to his report, Mr. Rohde notices the condition of each Jail under his control, & in some cases, gives copies of the correspondence that

that has taken place upon it. The Judges & Sub Judges in charge of those Jails & the Medical Officers attached to them, will be furnished with copies of the reports & will give their particular attention to the observations & instructions of the Inspector as regards their respective Jails.

9 The Inspector has likewise pointed out sundry repairs or alterations required in the different Jails for the more secure Custody, or for the health of the inmates. Such as are absolutely indispensible & fall within the limit of Rs. 500, allowed by Ex: Mins: Cons: 22 May 1855, No. 380. para 3, should be sanctioned by Mr. Rohde himself. For the rest, he will communicate with the District Engineers, that plans & estimates may be duly sent up thro' the Public Works Dept.

10. Copies of the reports & of these orders will be distributed in the usual manner. Mr. Rohde's attention & that of the Director General, Medl. Depth. should be given to condensing their reports for future years as much as possible. The Statements — A, pages 57 to 69 — B, pp. 70 & 71 — I, pp. 81 to 94 — are unnecessary, & should not be furnished hereafter. The Statements also should all be for the official year. Of those annexed to the Inspector's present report, some are for the Calendar & some for the official year. Half yearly statements as those showing the number of persons confined for debt, &c., are not required. There should

A. Statement of minor punishments inflicted on Guards attached to the several Jails.

B. Statement shewing the Cases in which Guards attached to the several Jails, have been convicted of connivance or culpable negligence, whereby prisoners have been enabled to effect their escape.

I. Statement shewing the number & description of Arms, &c. in the several Jails.

Pages. 55 & 56

should be one statement
for the whole year.

JP

To the Constr.ve Dep.t of Sails — for communication to Officers in charge of Sails
To the Medical Depart.t for com.a to the Medical Officers attached to Sails
" Military Depart.t
" Pub Works do

} Desired 10th

Pros. of Govt. 10 May.
Judicial 1859 Dept.

No. 638

Pros. of Govrnmt &c

9/9 May/59.

Reviewing the Jail Reports for the year 1857/58 submitted by the Inspector General of Jails on the 24th November last: also that of the Director General Medical Department regarding the Penitentiary.

51@53.

C29 fds.d
R 5 May.