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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 13th September 1864.

No. 82. Read the following letter from the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, C. B., President, Sanitary Commission; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 13th August 1864, No. 269.

With this letter I have the honor to submit the reports of visits paid by this Commission to the Jails in the town of Madras.

2. These reports give in detail a description of these prisons with suggestions for their improvement in respect of their sanitary condition.

3. I avail myself of this opportunity to bring prominently to the notice of the Government the necessity of providing at Madras increased accommodation for Native prisoners.

4. The prisoners for whom provision has to be made may be conveniently classed into; 1st, prisoners under trial; and 2nd, convicted prisoners. These latter may be again divided into convicted prisoners sentenced to be imprisoned in the Jail of Madras, and convicted prisoners sentenced to transportation beyond the seas or waiting transmission to some Central Jail within the Presidency. Provision has also to be made for debtors.

5. The average number of prisoners of these several classes, for whom accommodation should be constantly available, is as follows :—

Prisoners under trial.

Europeans, East Indians	10
Natives	40

Convicted prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment at the Presidency.

Europeans	25 to 30
East Indians	5 to 10
Natives	200 to 300

Convicted prisoners waiting for transmission to central prisons or to England, or transportation.

Europeans, East Indians	3 to 6
Natives	100 to 150

Prisoners confined for debt.

Europeans, East Indians	5 to 8
Natives	30 to 40

The foregoing average is liable to be, and in all probability will be, considerably increased hereafter.

6. The Penitentiary is the only permanent place of confinement for criminal prisoners in Madras. It is true, that as a temporary arrangement, owing to the over crowding of the Salem Jail, there are at present 93 prisoners in the Grand Jail, who have been transferred from Salem; but it is understood that this is regarded by Government as an exceptional state of things, and that it is not their intention to retain the Grand Jail as a place of confinement for criminal prisoners.

7. The means afforded at the Grand Jail for the accommodation of debtors are noticed in the Report of the Inspection of that Jail, and need not be repeated here.

8. The present rule regarding accommodation for Native prisoners at the Penitentiary only affords to each Native prisoner confined in that prison from 497 to 505 cubic feet and from 33¾ to 37¼ square feet of superficial area.

But the details contained in the Inspection Report (and in column 9 appendix A) will show that this rule is constantly broken through and that at times, this Jail has been dangerously over-crowded.

9. Supposing, however, the above regulation to be strictly observed, there is only permanent accommodation for 384 convicted prisoners in the Penitentiary, and then only if every Ward is full. The daily average strength of all convicted prisoners for 1863-64 was 372·35, so that only the strictly necessary accommodation required according to the annual average is provided and any sudden increase in the number of criminals, from peculiar circumstances such as often occur, (vide appendices B. C. D.,) would render impossible the observance of the rule of giving the limited cubic space and superficial area, before detailed.

10. Moreover it is necessary to provide in the Penitentiary, as will be observed from appendix A, separate accommodation for prisoners awaiting transportation, now confined in the European Workshop. Condemned cells will also be required if the Grand Jail, as is recommended, ceases to be used as a criminal Jail and as the place of execution of prisoners sentenced to death.

11. This Commission are unanimous in the opinion that the accommodation afforded to the number of prisoners now detained in the Penitentiary is insufficient.

12. It is true that, under favorable circumstances, prisoners have under this standard, of 500 cubic feet and 37 square feet superficial area, remained healthy for a considerable time, but on the occurrence of epidemic disease, and to this the Jail is always liable, the evil of a reduced standard of accommodation becomes painfully evident in the virulence and duration of the disease.

13. If an entirely new Jail were in contemplation it would be desirable to afford to the prisoners, the full amount of accommodation which the experience of many parts of India has shown to be required to ensure the health of prisoners, namely, that each prisoner should have 1000 cubic feet of air to breathe, and that the wards should be so constructed as to cause that air to circulate freely. It would also be advisable so to construct any new Jail as to admit of all the Prisoners working within the Jail enclosure.

14. But as I am now making suggestions for the improvement of a Jail already existing, and which is a well ventilated building, I content myself with earnestly recommending to the Government that the standard of space allotted to each prisoner be raised to 750 cubic feet and 70 square feet of superficial area. My

colleagues in the Sanitary Commission entirely concur with me in thinking that this amount of space is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the health of the prisoners, under ordinary circumstances, and to place them in a favorable condition to resist the progress of epidemic disease on its occurrence within the walls of the Jail.

15. In recommending that a sufficiently capacious Jail should be provided for the Presidency, I beg to re-call to the recollection of the Government the disastrous loss of life which was the consequence of over-crowding in the Jails at Salem, Chingleput, and Cuddalore, and solicit the early consideration of the proposal I have the honor to make regarding the Penitentiary.

16. I would propose to provide in the Penitentiary for 60 Europeans and East Indians, and for 400 Natives prisoners. This is considerably above the average number of prisoners usually confined in the Penitentiary, but this increased accommodation will provide for emergencies which may occur, such as any sudden influx of prisoners from the up-country Jails, and for the temporary closing of wards in consequence of an epidemic breaking out in any particular part of the Jail, or for the purpose of cleansing and repairing.

17. The Penitentiary admits of the required enlargement of the wards at present existing, and for such additional buildings as are necessary to make the Jail suitable for the requirements of the Presidency town.

18. The accompanying plans marked H and H H exhibit the present condition of the Penitentiary and the proposed alterations, which are also fully detailed in appendix G.

NOTE.—Since concluding this report, the remarks made in paragraph 35 of the Penitentiary report, regarding the introduction of Cholera into the Jail by prisoners transferred from up-country Jails has received confirmation.

Cholera has broken out in the Penitentiary, the first prisoner attacked being a man transferred from the Cuddapah Jail.

He was confined in the workshop, temporarily used as a place of confinement for prisoners sentenced to transportation. I have described (paragraph 32) the unsuitable nature of this building for the confinement of prisoners especially during rainy weather, such as we have recently had in Madras. I do not, therefore, think it necessary to add anything to the remarks already recorded on the subject of separation of newly arrived prisoners, on the gradual change of diet and on the unsuitableness of the workshop as a place of confinement.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
President Sanitary Commission.

—*August* 13*th*, 1864.

REPORTS ON THE JAILS IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

The Penitentiary.

1. The Commission visited this institution on 9th May, and were attended through the building by Colonel Impett, Sheriff of Madras, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Surgeon Aitken, M. D., the Medical Officer in charge.

2. *Description of the Jail.*—The buildings constituting the Madras Penitentiary which is under ordinary circumstances the sole Criminal Jail at the Presidency, consist of a series of pavilions with intervening court yards walled in, and of certain detached buildings which will be noticed in detail hereafter. From the line in which the buildings run S. S. W. and N. N. E. they are all well exposed to the influence of prevailing Winds S. E. and N. E. The whole of the buildings are in good repair and some of them are of recent construction.

3. As may be seen from the accompanying Appendix A, the buildings used for the confinement of prisoners are, with one exception, two storied buildings; of these, two are opposite blocks containing each eleven cells up-stairs and eleven down-stairs, and are occupied by European prisoners.

4. Block I. Plan H. One single storied building at the northern extremity is occupied by Women and Juvenile prisoners; to each class five wards are allotted measuring 15′×18′×14′·11″.

5. *Women's Wards.*—Eight Female prisoners are, as a rule, confined in each ward. This arrangement allows only 503 cubic feet of air to each. Owing to the small number of prisoners of this class, at the time of our inspection, only four of the wards were occupied, the fifth being used as a store-room. This use of the wards for stores is objectionable as limiting the Jail accommodation. If the number of Female prisoners is less than 40 they should be distributed equally through these wards so as to allow to each the advantage of increased cubical space. Had this been done at the time of our visits, an increase of 125 cubic feet would have been afforded to each prisoner.

6. Block II. Plan H. *Misdemeanants and 1st offence Prisoners.*—The building occupied by these prisoner is on the ground floor and is of similar dimensions to the block containing women's wards. It consists in all of 10 wards made to contain 80 prisoners with 503 cubic feet per man, and 33¾ superficial space.

7. Block III. Plan H. The same observations apply to the *High Court Wards* in which previously convicted prisoners are accommodated in 10 cells in the lower floor of the 3rd Block.

8. Blocks IV and V. Plans H. and H. H. *European Wards.*—The next two blocks of buildings face one another and have one common court-yard between them. They each contain on the ground floor 11 cells measuring 10×7×15 feet thus giving 70 superficial feet and 1050 cubic feet to each prisoner. Each cell is guarded by a door composed of iron bars allowing free ventilation, and also by an upper barred opening in the back wall of each cell. These cells are not insufficient as to space but from being more or less sheltered from the breeze by the opposite buildings and by surrounding wards, are unpleasantly warm, especially at night. They are, however, seldom fully occupied and as opportunity offers, the inmates are, in order of the length of sentence, transferred to the cooler and better ventilated upper wards of the same building.

9. Block VI. *Prisoners waiting for trial.*—The last building of this row of parallel blocks is that used for the detention of "committed" cases awaiting trial. These prisoners are under the care of the Sheriff. There are in this block five wards on the ground-floor 18′×20′×10′9″ thus affording 549 cubic feet and 36·61 square feet, superficial area, to each of 10 prisoners. In the upper floor the height of the wards is 15 feet, and each of 7 prisoners has 51 square feet, superficial area, and 552 cubic space. Male prisoners are confined in the upper, and Female prisoners in the lower story. These Wards are never full and except just before the Sessions are almost empty. At the specified measurements 85 persons could be provided for.

10. *Prisoners Sentenced to transportation by the High Court and Sessions Courts.*—In addition to the three sets of up-stairs cells above described, two for Europeans and one for prisoners awaiting trial, there is an up-stair floor to Block No. 3, Plan H. H. over the cells occupied by convicted prisoners. These wards are used for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to transportation by the High Court or by Sessions Courts. The measurements are nearly identical with those of the

lower floor and allow 34 superficial area and 502 cubic space to each occupant if eight persons are confined in each ward.

11. *Long sentence Prisoners.*—Over the 2nd block containing "misdemeanants" and 1st conviction cases (block No. 2) four large cells with an open arch dividing them into two rooms each, are occupied by convicts sentenced to long imprisonment. In these wards, according to the standard adopted by the Jail authorities, three prisoners would be confined in each front room, and six to eight prisoners in the back rooms. Europeans and East Indians only are here lodged.

12. One end room and one centre room of this range are now occupied by warders, and the other two double rooms have one or two prisoners in each, to whom more than sufficient area and cubic space are afforded.

13. The work-shop is also occasionally occupied, and was, at the time of our visit, allotted to Native prisoners as a sleeping ward.

14. Under ordinary circumstances the capacity of the criminal part of the Jail is thus estimated by the Prison authorities.

Block.	Occupants.	Cells. No.	Cells. Prisoners.	Containing at 500 cubic feet per occupant.	For each Prisoner. Cubical space.	For each Prisoner. Superficial area.
				No. of Prisoners.		
No. 1, Lower floor....	Females and Juvenile.....	10	8	80	503	33¾
No. 2, do. do.....	Misdemeanants and 1st offenders...	10	8	80	do.	do.
„ Upper do.....	Life and long sentences.....	4	10*	40	Vide Appendix A.	
No. 3, Lower do.....	High Court.....	10	8	80	497	33¾
„ Upper do.....	Transportion and Mofussil.....	10	8	80	502	34
No. 4, Lower do.....	Europeans.....	11	1	11	1050	70
„ Upper do.....	Do.	11	1	11	875	71·6
No. 5, Lower do.....	Do.	11	1	11	1050	70
„ Upper do.....	Do.	11	1	11	875	71·6
	Total...			404		
	Deduct 2 double rooms occupied by warders...			20		
				384		

* 40 Prisoners in 4 wards.

15. It will be observed from the foregoing and from Appendix A that, if 500 cubic feet be taken as the standard of requisite cubical space for each Native prisoner, 384 prisoners can be accommodated, while the number of prisoners, according to Appendices B, C, D, seldom exceeds 360. But it is to be remarked that in cells of the ground floor of blocks 1; 2 and 3,—10 prisoners instead of eight, are usually confined*, thus reducing the accommodation for each to 402, cubic space, and 27, superficial area.

* Vide Appendix A, Column 9.

16. The Jail standard of accommodation, namely 500 cubic feet per Native prisoner, is in our opinion, insufficient, and a proposal to increase the accommodation of the Penitentiary both Native and European is herewith submitted in Appendix G.

17. There is also a proposal before Government to discontinue the use of the Grand Jail as a criminal prison. In that case it will be deserving of consideration whether it will not be wise to provide for future emergencies; such as have led to the present occupation of the grand Jail by criminals, and also to a probable gradual increase of the average number of convicts who will require to be accommodated in the Grand Jail. The average number is 372, but there have been as many as 590 prisoners actually confined in the Penitentiary, thereby causing this prison to be over-crowded to a dangerous extent.

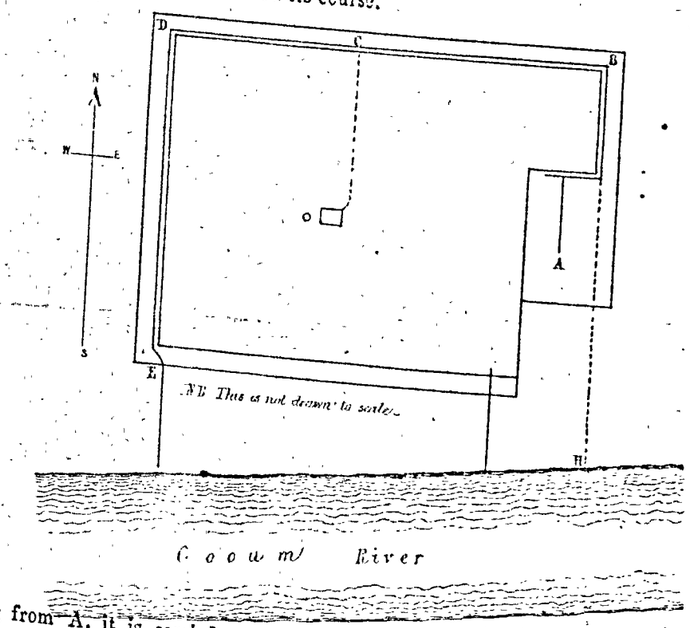
18. We have therefore recommended that the Jail be enlarged and altered to accommodate not less than 450 prisoners, in wards affording a minimum of 750 cubic feet and 70 square feet, superficial area, to each prisoner. The nature of these alterations is shown in plans marked H, and H, H, and in the appendix G which accompanies the report.

19. After carefully studying the Medical statistics of the Penitentiary, we see no reason to suppose that, as was at one time thought, there is any thing connected with its site which is objectionable on sanitary grounds. The area of the Jail premises may be increased sufficiently to meet the proposed increase of work-room accommodation by enclosing the ground (Government property) facing the Chintadrapettah road.

20. The management of one large Jail is more economical than that of two small Jails and, on these grounds, we would recommend the enlargement of the Penitentiary in preference to the construction of a new Jail.

21. *Drainage.*—The drainage throughout the Jail is defective and requires immediate attention. The main drain commences at the entrance gate, near the south-east angle of the building, and is carried, between the outer and inner walls, along the eastern, northern and western faces. At the South-west angle its contents are carried into the Cooum river.

The annexed rough sketch will show its course.



Starting from A, it is carried round by B, C, D, and E, at which last point it joins the river.

With the exception of the cook-rooms and lavatories situated at F, and which are drained directly into the river, this main drain carries off the whole drainage of the Penitentiary. Its fall is very slight, especially along the northern and eastern faces. Indeed, along the eastern face, from A. to B., it is questionable whether there is any fall whatever. Its shape, too, is objectionable, being deep and very narrow. The result of these two defects is that the water runs off very slowly, and leaves behind it most of the solid refuse and filth which it should carry off.

To remedy this, a reservoir should be constructed at a sufficient height from the ground, near the well in the centre of the enclosure, from which the reservoir would be filled with water by a pump.

The water in the reservoir would be carried in a pipe to the point marked C for the purpose of flushing the main drains, which must be newly laid down, with a fall in each direction, eastward and westward of C.

It is also proposed to change the shape of the drain, making its section shallower and wider, with a curved bed. These arrangements will allow of a much greater slope being given to the bed of the drains, and this increased fall, aided by the water brought in the pipe from the reservoir, will prevent the deposit of any sediment.

The drain will have two outfalls into the river, at E and H respectively.

The reservior should be raised about 8 or 10 feet above the ground.

22. *Privies.*—The privies throughout the Jail are deodorized with coal tar, and the large privy for Native prisoners consists of a large paved plat-form surrounded by a narrow deep channel painted with coal tar once or twice a week. At the time of our inspection, the privy had been cleaned for the day and was remarkably free from offensive odour. The excreta are daily carried away by scavengers, and the channel flushed out with water which flows into a small cistern used by the prisoners. If the dry earth sewage is introduced into the Penitentiary it will be necessary that the channel surrounding the plat-form should be reduced in depth, and lined with asphalte. A portion of the platform itself should also be covered with asphalte.

23. Although this privy was at the time of the first inspection free from smell, this is not always the case; at times the odour from it is decidedly offensive and under any circumstances, the coal tar may be described as a temporary expedient to disguise offensive odours rather than as a complete chemical deodorizer. Moreover the excreta themselves are in no degree deodorized and remain a source of offence while being carried from the Jail and when left at the sewage depôt.

24. The other privies used by the prisoners, European and East Indian, of both sexes, are in small covered buildings in indifferent repair, deficient in ventilation, and in close proximity to the Jail cook-rooms. Coal tar has been used in these also, but with less deodorizing success than in the large open plat-form privy.

25. The arrangements of the Jail preclude the construction of large privies, one for each sex, but we recommend that the present privies be enlarged, well ventilated, terrace-roofed, and adapted for the dry earth sewage system of conservancy.

26. It will also be desirable to provide for the European cells proper urinals for night use. These should be of glazed earthen ware, tarred within and without, and with closely fitting lids.

27. Large urinals should also be provided for the wards throughout the Jail, and if these are partly filled with dry sifted earth, no objectionable smells would be perceptible in the wards. The present use of open chatties as urinals is objectionable and is much complained of by the prisoners.

28. *Cook-rooms.*—The cook-rooms, generally, are too small and deficient in space and ventilation, but they are capable of improvement at no great expense.

29. *Health and appearance of prisoners.*—The appearance of all the convicts was remarkably healthy.

30. *Mortality.*—An examination of the annual Returns of the last three years (vide appendices B. C. D. and F.) shows the mortality as compared to average daily strength as follows:—

	Average daily strength,	Mortality.	Per cent.
1861-62.....	363	19	5¼
1862-63.....	362	35	9¾
1863-64.....	372	13	3½
Average.....	365⅔	22⅓	6⅛

The high mortality in 1862-63 was chiefly due to cholera introduced into the Jail by batches of prisoners received from other Jails.

Excluding this element of disease in the three years, we obtain the following results:—

	Daily strength.	Mortality.	Per cent.
1861-62.....	363	12	3·3
1862-63.....	362	15	4·4
1863-64.....	372	13	3·5
	365¾	13⅓	3·73

We regard this rate of mortality as not unsatisfactory.

31. *Occupation of Prisoners.*—The European and East Indian convicts are principally employed in picking oakum and rope-making but this in a rather desultory manner. Some better means should be devised for employing these prisoners.

32. *Workshop.*—The workshop intended for these convicts was, at the time of our inspection, and had been for some time previously, used as a transportation ward for native prisoners. It

is unsuitable for this purpose at certain times of the year, as it is on a level below the general surface of the Jail and exposed to rain during the monsoon. If the Government sanction an enlargement of the Penitentiary, this workshop will no longer be required to be used for the confinement of convicts awaiting transportation. It will be seen by appendix G that we propose the removal of this building as obstructing the ventilation of Block No. 6 if enlarged, and it is suggested that new and well designed workshops be erected to the south of the rope walk.

33. *Labor.*—The native convicts are in considerable numbers employed in gangs outside the Jail which is objectionable as regards discipline. This subject will probably receive attention when the whole subject of the employment of prisoners and Jail discipline comes under the consideration of the Government.

34. *Food.*—The food appears sufficient, of good quality and well cooked. The only remark required on this subject, is a recommendation that prisoners newly arriving from up-country Jails should only be gradually subjected to the Penitentiary diet when that diet differs essentially from that to which these prisoners have been accustomed in the Jails from which they have been transferred, and that information on this point should invariably accompany each batch of prisoners sent to the Penitentiary from out-stations.

35. *Newly arrived Prisoners.*—It has been brought to notice by Dr. Aitken, the Medical Officer in charge of the Penitentiary in his reports 1862-63, that cholera was introduced into the Jail by batches of up-country prisoners and by them communicated to the other inmates. Similar observations have been recorded by Dr. Shortt at Chingleput respecting the Jail under his charge, and elsewhere similar results have followed the massing together large numbers of newly arrived prisoners with those previously in confinement.

The Commission recommend that, when prisoners in numbers, arrive from other Jails, they should, if unhealthy, be kept strictly apart from the other prisoners for 10 days, and if any epidemic disorder be present among them that they should not be allowed to enter the Jail but be camped at a convenient distance from Madras, and there detained until reported healthy.

36. *Report of disease on march.*—For this purpose the officer in charge of the prisoners should on the appearance of any epidemic report the same through the Police without loss of time, so that medical assistance and a camp may be in readiness for them on arrival near Madras.

These precautions are specially necessary when cholera prevails on their line of march.

37. Epidemic cholera has never yet been spontaneously produced within the Penitentiary, but numerous casualties from this disease have occurred when introduced into the Jail by up-country prisoners. (Vide Appendix F, Cases 8, 9, 10, 17, 40, 41, 42, &c.)

38. *Clothing.*—The prisoners undergoing long sentences were sufficiently clothed, but the short sentenced prisoners wore their own clothes and were ill-provided. Some distinguishing dress for the convicted prisoners might with advantage be adopted and be supplied to all convicts. This would be a precaution useful in the case of escapes.

39. *Beds and bedding.*—As remarked in the General Hospital the bedding supplied to the European and East Indian prisoners is insufficient in size and of very inferior quality. The native convicts are supplied with mats and blankets, but this only applies to convicts undergoing long sentences. The short sentenced convicts have no mats supplied and this deficiency should at once be remedied. It is generally among these latter convicts that epidemic disease first appears and it is of importance to keep these prisoners in as good a sanitary condition as possible with a view not only to their health but to that of the other prisoners.

40. *Jailor's quarters.*—The European staff of the Jail consists of,

1 Superintendent,
1 Deputy,
3 Warders.

The Superintendent and his Deputy occupy a house at the entrance of the Penitentiary, the Superintendent occupying the upper, and the Deputy the lower floor; in this latter part of the house the Jail offices are also located.

The drainage of this part of the Jail is very defective and injuriously affects the health of the inmates. During the rainy season the Deputy Superintendent's quarters are very damp, and to

y this defect we would suggest that a timber flooring be substituted for the present brick a space of about one foot in depth being left between the floor and the ground.

t will also be desirable to enlarge both the Deputy Superintendent's quarters and the office s, all of which are too small. This can be easily remedied by the alteration indicated in H, appended to this report.

1. *Hospital.*—It only remains to notice the Hospital, the ventilation of which is good, and may be still further improved by the removal of two partition walls no longer required.

Ventilation.

Earth closets should be provided for patients unable to leave the wards, instead of the tive arrangements now in force.

The Hospital latrine requires raising and ventilation and should be adapted to the dry earth e.

The drainage of the hospital is defective, but this will be remedied if the suggestions for eneral drainage of the Jail are carried into effect.

2. *Solitary Cells.*—There are no solitary cells in the Penitentiary, six of these are required hould be provided, when the proposed additional accommodation is given.

3. *Neighbourhood of Penitentiary.*—The condition of the bank of the Cooum river lying the wall of the Jail is unsatisfactory.

It should be enclosed to prevent its being used, as at present, as a public latrine.

Roman Catholic Cemetery.—We have also had our attention directed to the Roman dic Cemetery on the opposite side of the river, and have placed ourselves in communication he Municipal Commissioners regarding the careless manner in which burials are conducted s Cemetery. A Mahomedan burial ground between the Penitentiary and the Chintadra- bridge road was also in an objectionable situation; this is about to be closed by the cipal Commissioners.

4. *General condition of the Jail.*—The Commission were most favorably impressed ghout their visit with the cleanliness which prevailed and the excellent order observed in the nder many disadvantages.

The most prominent of these, namely, the inadequate number of European Warders as com- with the European prisoners confined from time to time within the Penitentiary, has since, neasure, been remedied by the addition of three Warders, but no proper quarters have been ded for these officials.

The excellence of all that concerns the administration of the Jail reflects great credit on the rs in charge, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Dr. Aitken, in Medical charge s Jail.

The Madras Penitentiary is superior in this respect to any Jail within the knowledge of the nission in this Presidency and to the large Jails of Calcutta, as shown by a recent report to the Bengal Government by the President of the Sanitary Commission, Bengal.

5. In conclusion we beg to add a summary of our recommendations for the enlargement mprovement of this Jail.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The erection of 58 new wards and 16 new cells to supply accommodation, now deficient. *agraph* 18 *and Appendix G.*)

2. The construction of solitary and condemned cells and of a suitable gallows, if executions are to be carried out in this Jail. (*Paragraph* 42 *and Appendix G.*)

3. The reconstruction of the Jail drains and the supply of means for flushing the same by ng a cistern. (*Paragraph* 21.)

4. The enlargement of the Penitentiary enclosure, towards the Chintadrapettah Bridge road. *ndix G.*)

5. The raising, levelling and enclosing of this ground. (*Appendix G.*)

6. The closing of the path-way on the bank of the Cooum river by the side of the Penitentiary. (*Paragraph* 43.)

7. Improvement of latrines and introduction of dry earth sewage. (*Paragraph* 22.)

8. Improvement of Jail officer's quarters. (*Paragraph* 40.)

9. Regulations regarding diet and segregation of prisoners arriving from other Jails. (*Paragraph* 35.)

10. The erection of workshops of an improved kind. (*Paragraph* 32.)

INSPECTION OF GRAND JAIL.

46. This Jail was visited by the Commission on the 28th June, and Colonel Impett, Sheriff, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Dr. VanSomeren, in Medical charge of the Jail, met the Commission and accompanied them during their Inspection.

47. A reference to the accompanying plan, (I) will explain the general arrangement of the Jail which has during the past year been considerably improved by alterations proposed by Dr. George Smith, acting for Dr. VanSomeren, and by the last named officer.

48. In this Jail are confined Civil debtors, European, East Indian and Native, and to it also have recently been sent certain convicts from the Salem Jail. To this Jail are also sent criminals sentenced to death, such sentences being executed in front of this Jail.

49. The Native Civil debtors of whom there were 30 in confinement on the day of our visit, have assigned for their accommodation cells A A A and B B B, &c., round the court-yard. The smaller cells A A do not appear to have been originally intended as places of confinement, but as small store rooms and cook-rooms, and are in every respect objectionable. They are small, close and badly ventilated, and should not be in future used. Indeed, the accommodation afforded to the Natives imprisoned for debt in this Jail, is very inferior to that of criminals imprisoned in the Penitentiary. The drainage of this, as of other parts of the Grand Jail, is very defective.

50. *Privies.*—The privies in this part of the Jail though kept clean are not free from offensive odours, and I would recommend that the cells marked A A A in the court-yard—vide accompanying plan—be removed and the privies enlarged and adapted for the dry earth sewage system. If this is done it will not be necessary, as has been recommended, to remove the small pagoda situated in this court yard marked C, and which only impedes the ventilation of a small cell A, which will then no longer exist.

The general appearance of this court-yard is that of a small native choultry, and is little suited for a Civil prison.

51. *Accommodation on 2nd floor.*—Ascending the staircase certain small ill-lighted and ill-ventilated cells marked Ward 4 C, in the plan are reached. These are not used and are quite unfitted for habitation at present, but if altered as proposed could be occupied by Natives.

There is, moreover, in this portion, a range of rooms from Ward 1 C to Ward 3 C (vide plan) which, by opening windows, by roof ventilation, and by some not very expensive alterations, could also be converted into wards for the accommodation of native debtors, the cells in the court-yard marked B B might still be retained to meet emergencies.

52. *Average No. of Native debtors.*—The average daily strength of native debtors is 10. The rooms above indicated, if altered as proposed and allowing each prisoner 750 cubic feet and 70 square feet, superficial area would accommodate from 30 to 40 prisoners.

53. *Average No. of European and East Indian debtors.*—In 10 rooms marked D D are confined European and East Indian debtors. They generally average 5 to 8. These rooms urgently require improvement as regards light and ventilation both of which are deficient. Some plain furniture such as cots and tables and chairs should also, I think, form part of the furniture of this portion of the Grand Jail. Great and unnecessary discomfort is experienced from the want of absolutely necessary articles of furniture by many prisoners who have to undergo temporary confinement in the debtors' Jail and who may not have, at the moment of their arrest, any means for supplying these deficiencies in the Jail accommodation.

54. The improvements required in light and ventilation can be effected in the Wards 1 to 4 C, intended for Natives at no great expense by piercing doors and windows, (to be iron barred) by roof ventilation whenever practicable, and by removing some partition walls.

55. At the top of the Grand Jail are one large and some smaller rooms marked E and F F. These are well ventilated and lighted and suitable for European debtors. These rooms have the disadvantage of being approached by a very steep and narrow staircase, but this is a fault in the original construction which does not appear to admit of any remedy.

56. *Drainage.*—The drainage throughout the Jail is very defective; I believe when the Department Public Works was removing some partition walls and altering and improving the portion of the Jail now occupied by the Criminal prisoners, they proposed improving the drainage of the Jail. No progress has hitherto been made in these most essential requirements. Many of the drains are left open, are offensive in smell and without sufficient fall to carry off the surface drainage of the Jail. Several of the drains empty themselves upon the surface of the adjoining road.

57. The portion of the Grand Jail, at present occupied by Native Convicts from Salem, does not call for any detailed remark. There is in this part of the Jail accommodation for 170 prisoners allowing to each prisoner 600 cubic feet of space with sufficient superficial area. The ventilation of this part of the Jail, especially the women's ward requires improvement, if it be continued as a Jail.

• Vide Appendix K.

Privies.—The privies though clean have the seats too closely crowded and should be adapted to serve as a Native latrine on the dry earth sewage system.

58. It will be for the Government to determine whether it is desirable to continue the Grand Jail as a Jail for Criminal convicts. Originally faultily constructed, it is in no way well suited for this purpose, and I would venture to suggest that, as soon as the Salem Jail is completed, it will be desirable to discontinue the use of the Grand Jail as a criminal prison. Use might be made of the greater part of this building for public Stores, Commissariat or other,—without interfering with the Civil debtor's side, and should the Government approve of this suggestion I shall be happy, in communication with the Department of Public Works and the Sheriff, to submit a proposal for the necessary alterations. I do not pretend that if Stores were to be newly built, a plan very different from the Grand Jail would not be desirable; but it will be, I think, well to make use of the existing building which has cost a considerable sum of money and is probably not suitable for any other use than that proposed. The portion of the Grand Jail available for stores is marked *purple* in the plan I.

Discontinuance of Grand Jail as a Criminal Jail.

59. *Condemned Cells and Gallows.*—There is another portion of the Grand Jail which remains for notice. This is the part of the building facing the north in which are six condemned cells and outside of which are the Gallows. Should the Grand Jail be limited to being a prison for debtors only it will be desirable to discontinue public executions at this Jail and to provide condemned cells and the means of carrying out capital sentences at the Penitentiary.

60. *Jail Hospital.*—The Jail Hospital in which there were only two patients is light and very well ventilated and calls for no special remark.

61. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of all the prisoners civil and criminal appeared very satisfactory. The criminal prisoners, especially, appear to have very much improved in health and physical condition during their confinement. The Jail Returns show that on 15th July 1863, 100 criminals, were received from Salem and of these seven died within 13 weeks. The last death occurred on 4th November thus showing a mortality of 7 per cent. in little more than 3½ month or 21 per cent. per annum. But this must be regarded as exceptional; and fortunately, owing to the change of diet sanctioned by Government and introduced in the middle of November 1863, the health of the prisoners has much improved and no further casualties having occurred the actual mortality is found from 15th July 1863 to same day 1864 to have been only 7 per cent. This is undoubtedly a high rate if the absence of epidemic disease is borne in mind, but the condition of the prisoners on reaching Madras was very bad and they were almost all in a debilitated state.

The very robust appearance of the great majority of the surviving 93 Prisoners at the time of our inspection was highly satisfactory and attracted marked attention.

62. *Cleanliness.*—The Jail throughout is kept very clean and it only requires that the improvement above suggested should be made in the drainage and ventilation to render the building as complete in a sanitary point of view as is necessary. I would respectfully solicit the Orders of Government to ensure the improvements required in the Civil part of the prison and their decision as to whether it is desirable to retain the use of the Grand Jail as a Criminal Jail, or whether it should be converted into a public Store.

63. In concluding these observations I may thus summarize the views set forth in the preceding remarks regarding the Grand Jail.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the Grand Jail should be no longer used as a Criminal Jail. (*Paragraph* 58.)
2. That improved accommodation should be provided for European, East Indian and Native Debtors. (*Paragraphs* 49, 50, 51, 53, 54 and 55.)
3. That the eight small cells should be removed, and the proposed Wards for Civil debtors opened out (as shown *in blue.*)
4. That the Privies for them be reconstructed and worked on the dry earth system. (*Paragraph* 57.)
5. That the drainage be improved. (*Paragraph* 56.)
6. That as far as possible all Civil Debtors be lodged upstairs. (*Paragraph* 51.)
7. That certain alterations be made to render the apartments for Native Debtors more airy and well ventilated. (*Paragraph* 51.)
8. That the portion of the Jail now allotted to Convicts, marked *purple* in the plan I. be converted into Commissariat Godowns. (*Paragraph* 58.)

64.

INSPECTION OF THE "JUSTICES JAIL."

Davidson Street, Black Town.

Visited July 11th.

This building, which goes under the name of the "Justices Jail" is used as the Town Police Lock-up for night cases and for persons who are arrested too late in the day to be put up before the Town Magistrates.

The building was originally a private house and is ill adapted for the confinement of prisoners.

On the ground floor there is one large room sufficiently lighted and ventilated which is used for female prisoners and several small cells dark and ill ventilated in which Native male prisoners are confined. On the upper floor there is a long narrow gallery with windows on either side. This is used for European prisoners.

On the opposite side are five cells used for Europeans and East Indians.

In the last of these cells which is larger than the rest were five beds. This is the room which is most used for European prisoners.

The Lock-up is throughout kept scrupulously clean.

The privies used for male prisoners require more light and better ventilation and in both the privies it would be desirable to introduce the dry earth sewage.

The place is seldom crowded and except on emergency the small cells on the ground floor should not be used as places of confinement. The Native male prisoners should be confined up-stairs in the gallery, which is seldom used for Europeans, leaving the large cell below stairs for female prisoners.

65.

LOCK-UP ATTACHED TO THE VEPERY POLICE COURT.

Visited July 14th.

This place of detention consists of a series of cells arranged so as to enclose a small court yard the entrance to which is through a short passage with door at either end, where a Peon on

duty is constantly stationed. A suitable Peon's room is also allotted to the men on duty. This, really one of the cells, but, although available for prisoners, is generally used as a Peon's guard room.

The cells are ventilated by the upper half of the door which is strongly barred with iron. One ventilating attic at a height of 8 feet from the ground similarly barred, is placed at the back in the wall of the smaller cells and two in the back walls of the larger ones. The cells are airy and well lighted and well adapted for occupation.

The dimensions of the cells are as follows:—

3	Cells	20	feet long	by 8	broad	= 160,	superficial area.
1	„	10½	„ „	„ 8	„	= 84,	„ „
2	„	10	„ „	„ 8	„	= 80,	„ „

The six cells are therefore capable of containing 9 prisoners with 80 feet superficial area. But a third prisoner might without any danger be introduced into the larger cells as they are very airy having two ventilating doors and two attics.

On inquiry we found that very rarely are prisoners confined here for more than a few hours and if their cases be remanded after investigation by the Magistrate, the prisoners are transferred to the Sheriff's Wards of the Penitentiary.

No improvement seems to be required in this building which is sufficiently commodious for the ordinary average number of persons detained.

This number varies from 3 to 12 and for those the space is ample and the accommodation good.

Two latrines are allotted to male and female prisoners, respectively. They are of modern construction and not very well ventilated. Being built of the usual brick and chunam, they are decidedly offensive in smell. We requested that coal tar should be employed to lessen this offence and would suggest that dry earth should be employed here as well as in the other Jails.

66. LOCK-UP ATTACHED TO THE ROYAPETTAH POLICE COURT.

Visited July 16th.

The method of construction of this Lock-up is identical with that of the Vepery place of detention.

The wards are similarly constructed but scarcely so lofty, averaging about 10 feet.

The number of prisoners here detained is about the same as at Vepery and the condition of the Latrines also requires improvement.

The floors are in very bad repair and should be newly laid down with asphalte.

Situated as these quarters are, in a large compound full of young Plantain and Cocoanut trees, dry earth sewage could be at once, and without cost, be substituted for the arrangements at present in force.

67. The three lock-up houses were visited without any previous warning to those in immediate charge of them and they were all in a state of great cleanliness and good order. In all of them the Latrines were objectionable. The condition of these places could be much improved by the free use of coal tar as a temporary expedient, and the eventual adoption of the dry earth system is strongly recommended.

68. For further detailed information regarding the Penitentiary and Grand Jail I beg to refer to the appendices in this Report. The most important parts therein detailed have been noticed in the preceding observations.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
President Sanitary Commission.

——*August*

APPENDIX A.

No. of Block in Plan II.	Distribution of all prisoners in Madras Penitentiary "Convicted" "under trial" and "awaiting Transportation."	Height.	Breadth.	Length.	No of wards or cells.	Contents of each ward or cell.	Allotment to each occupant by Jail standard	No of prisoners in each Ward or cell.	Total.	No of prisoners usually put in each ward or cell.	Total.*	Remarks.
		Feet. Inches.	Feet. Inches.	Feet. Inches.	Upper story. Lower story.	Super-ficial. Cubical	Super-ficial. Cubical					
1	Female ward	14 11	15	... ...	... 5	270·0 4027·5	33·75 503·43	8	40	10	50	2* These rooms are temporarily occupied by two warders.
	Juvenile ward	14 11	15	... ...	... 5	270·0 4027·5	33·75 503·43	8	40	10	50	
	Misdemeaner's yard	14 11	15	... ...	... 5	270·0 4027·5	33·75 503·43	8	40	10	50	1** Cubic measurements affording accommodation for two; Superficial space sufficient only for one.
2	Felon's ward	14 11	15	... ...	... 5	270·0 4027·5	33·75 503·43	8	40	10	50	
	Terraced ward, front-room (E. & W. end).	14 6	8	3 2	2 ...	104·125 1509·8	34·71 503·26	3*	6	1	2	The Penitentiary affords accommodation for 537 prisoners allowing for each prisoner 500 cubic feet, and including the Sheriff's wards in this computation. If this and the space occupied by warders be deducted as well as the Workshop now in use as transportation ward, the number 537 will be reduced considerably thus..... 537
	Do. do. (Centre).	14 6	8	3 2	1 ...	120·625 1879·6	43·21 626·52	3*	6	1	1	Occupied by warders..... 20
	Do. do. (Centre).	14 6	8	3 2	1 ...	128·860 1869·3	42·95 623·1	3	6	1	1	In Sheriff's wards..... 85
	Do. back room (E. & W. end).	14 6	8	3 2	2 ...	233·563 3211·66	34·71 503·26	6*	12	2	2	In Transportation ward .. 48 — 153
	Do.	14 6	8	3 2	... ...	278·312 4035·53	43·21 626·52	8*	8	1	1	384
	Do.	14 6	8	3 2	1 ...	276·670 4011·715	42·95 623·1	3	8	1	1	
3	High Court yard	14 9	15	... 2	10 ...	272·400 4017·9	34·58 501·16	8	80	10	10	Available for convicted prisoners.
	Do.	14 9	15	... 2	... 10	270·000 3982·5	33·75 497·8	8	80	10	10	
4&5	European Cells	14 9	15	... 2	10 ...	71·60 875·0	71·6 875·0	1	22	1	1	
	Do.	14 12	10	... 2	... 22	70·00 1050·0	70·0 1050·0	1**	22	1	1	
6	Sheriff's wards	15 ...	20	... 2	... 5	366·106 5191·58	50·61 519·16	10	50	10	50	
	Do.	10 9	20	... 2	... 5	360·000 3870·00	51·4 552·8	7	35	10	50	
	Workshop used as a transportation ward	15 ...	40	... ...	1 ...	1600·00 21,000·0	33·3 500·0	48	48	...	...	
	Hospital, upper ward	15 ...	16	2 2	.. ...	487·336 7310.78	... ...	...	14	...	...	Available for convicted prisoners.
								At 1000 cubic feet	337			
	Do. lower ward	10 6	16	... 30	.2 480·000	5040·0	... ...	At 500 cubic feet 10.	20	...	...	

APPENDIX B.

Daily strength of Criminal Prisoners in the Penitentiary, official year 1861-62.

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	370	312	332	336	325	353	385	412	401	402	352	366
2	367	343	330	310	326	351	384	410	391	402	353	381
3	371	340	329	343	310	359	373	410	388	396	319	379
4	369	342	320	310	314	353	366	424	379	403	351	373
5	367	345	323	335	343	364	370	425	395	401	352	379
6	365	345	321	333	312	370	370	423	385	399	347	370
7	362	348	316	333	350	369	361	427	387	404	346	370
8	367	350	313	337	319	380	367	427	396	397	356	376
9	369	336	309	333	344	389	365	427	396	397	354	381
10	370	335	314	334	343	388	366	417	391	395	352	380
11	373	333	315	328	347	389	362	422	395	400	350	385
12	374	333	324	322	316	399	367	421	410	400	351	387
13	370	328	320	324	352	384	367	421	403	400	351	383
14	378	325	323	331	316	381	368	416	402	399	355	378
15	376	325	322	329	341	377	370	411	399	393	349	379
16	374	322	325	336	336	378	378	395	396	391	351	372
17	369	321	322	336	334	371	383	395	401	387	350	371
18	367	323	324	334	337	370	380	392	400	387	351	371
19	368	321	328	331	344	374	381	398	387	388	354	370
20	367	327	330	332	355	382	391	404	384	387	354	367
21	357	330	327	328	350	385	387	403	385	359	354	357
22	359	337	325	325	316	388	385	395	383	358	355	356
23	355	339	332	328	342	392	396	397	384	367	358	354
24	357	336	326	335	348	386	401	399	383	364	347	350
25	337	333	326	336	345	391	399	398	385	362	352	349
26	333	331	327	332	350	397	398	396	388	365	355	351
27	331	330	329	332	361	400	409	390	385	362	357	348
28	329	332	331	334	358	407	409	392	388	354	363	347
29	333	335	325	330	357	393	405	397	395	....	363	344
30	338	332	323	332	319	399	404	397	390	...	368	337
31	343	....	329	333	...	394	...	393	394	...	366	...
	11,165	10,018	10,010	10,312	10,350	11,813	11,450	12,631	12,146	10,819	10,966	11,011
	360	334	324	332½	345	381	381½	407	391¾	386	353¾	367

Daily average—363 6

It is to be observed that from October 8th to end of that month and during the greater part of November and the whole of December 1861, the Jail No. 384 was constantly exceeded. It is also to be borne in mind that owing to the present occupation by Warders of four of the terraced ward accommodation calculated to hold 20 persons is no longer available for Convicted Criminals, as extra to the present accommodation for 384 persons.

APPENDIX C.

Daily strenth of Criminal Prisoners in the Penitentiary, official year 1862-63.

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	345	371	371	329	375	383	353	374	383	352	370	312
2	351	366	364	334	371	390	355	366	373	349	366	316
3	354	370	362	341	378	382	351	369	379	353	368	311
4	350	374	365	332	381	381	359	394	371	358	365	339
5	345	378	363	338	385	375	361	395	366	358	362	338
6	351	375	365	332	387	374	363	400	373	363	363	334
7	354	375	356	340	392	378	363	398	380	367	358	332
8	354	377	357	336	386	373	366	396	374	366	359	325
9	361	374	330	335	387	378	370	395	379	363	356	327
10	373	375	327	336	385	374	366	390	380	366	357	333
11	372	383	328	334	393	377	366	390	382	368	353	317
12	371	383	321	355	386	373	380	398	389	369	352	330
13	376	379	323	357	389	369	387	397	331	360	331	317
14	382	381	320	361	380	367	384	393	327	358	353	317
15	378	381	309	361	371	368	390	387	333	358	351	339
16	383	376	298	377	369	366	397	390	313	369	347	310
17	375	374	300	376	373	363	396	391	316	367	346	346
18	375	374	302	365	376	367	396	382	315	378	344	316
19	373	371	304	357	384	377	395	379	313	374	344	350
20	373	372	312	369	387	375	394	381	318	377	347	319
21	374	374	309	373	390	373	388	380	321	383	344	349
22	372	374	311	373	383	370	390	379	312	383	340	351
23	373	368	315	377	386	361	423	381	339	378	340	352
24	376	373	315	382	382	358	423	385	344	383	346	283
25	375	370	319	379	390	359	422	384	346	381	348	284
26	373	375	322	386	384	363	420	380	343	373	347	283
27	374	376	320	388	384	359	421	372	346	373	348	281
28	371	380	318	384	387	361	425	370	350	371	348	284
29	364	381	313	378	383	352	369	366	355	...	348	286
30	363	366	317	374	386	354	370	373	353	...	338	284
31	372	...	317	381	...	350	..	373	351	...	344	...
	11,383	11,246	10,153	11,140	11,490	11,450	11,543	11,908	10,835	10,298	10,903	9858
	367	374¾	327½	359¼	383	369¼	384½	384	349½	367¾	351½	328½

Daily average 362·2

In November and December 1862 considerable overcrowding must have occurred and eve the very limited accommodation allowed by the Jail practice as shown in Column 9 appendix A must have been still further diminished. It will be observed from appendix F that from the middle of December to the end of January a considerable mortality occurred and that early in the latter month Cholera made its appearance a result not to be wondered at when it is considered what a vitiated atmosphere must have surrounded these prisoners for 6 or 7 weeks.

Appendix D.

Daily strength of Criminal Prisoners in the Penitentiary, official year 1863-64.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
284	310	317	349	309	368	395	363	430	360	388	537
281	315	316	353	309	369	394	365	425	365	430	548
278	319	316	349	306	369	397	368	423	371	428	552
276	324	319	349	308	364	396	374	420	362	452	549
276	325	324	354	308	362	396	373	437	358	458	548
281	327	321	354	306	363	400	373	432	361	475	558
278	332	315	357	304	349	402	363	427	356	466	557
276	321	315	355	312	342	398	366	431	353	463	556
281	324	328	353	317	351	396	368	432	385	481	566
279	324	325	352	315	375	398	379	431	380	489	578
276	330	352	353	312	378	330	378	430	366	483	577
272	320	351	353	313	377	327	387	436	366	487	582
275	325	348	355	310	387	328	395	441	372	493	586
286	325	347	345	310	386	326	392	434	373	487	590
285	317	342	348	314	384	326	400	434	364	487	462
288	319	340	352	314	389	327	399	436	361	500	341
294	324	341	348	318	395	333	396	439	361	506	346
291	325	328	354	330	393	341	392	432	353	509	339
292	329	329	355	328	387	333	402	432	354	513	346
295	342	328	301	330	394	341	410	438	356	510	352
293	340	339	306	327	388	340	404	441	361	508	354
294	338	336	313	314	395	361	405	347	357	507	348
300	341	340	315	345	395	358	424	349	357	514	357
300	325	339	308	316	394	362	433	348	376	520	356
297	318	345	303	349	392	358	428	350	375	514	354
289	317	342	307	358	388	360	429	356	390	511	366
303	320	340	314	362	391	369	425	354	393	518	371
307	318	341	317	360	396	375	422	349	393	515	367
311	315	334	312	364	394	375	428	353	384	523	368
312	313	339	312	365	399	367	427	350	...	521	355
312	...	345	308	...	400	...	425	361	...	526	...
8962	9722	10,342	10,404	9793	11,814	10,909	12,293	12,598	10,663	15,182	13,666
289	324	333⅓	335½	326¼	381	363½	396½	406¼	367½	489¾	455½

Daily average 372·35.

e year 1863-64 above recorded has fortunately been singularly free from Epidemic disease. y made its appearance in the month of December 1863 or the following month (with an of from 50 to 100 prisoners more than could be provided for even at the Jail standard of ic space) little doubt can be entertained that a high rate of mortality would have been ed.

the months of March and April 1864 (with the Thermometer on 13th April showing a m of 90·3 and a minimum of 75,) 500 to 590 prisoners were detained for nearly a month rom 120 to 210 more than the full capacity of the Jail even at the low standard of accom- observed in it.

APPENDIX E.

Present state of prisoners in the Penitentiary, 10th June 1864.

Prisoners.	Life.	Under three years.	Under two years.	Under one year.	Under six months.	Under three months.	Under one month.	In intermediate custody. Pending transmission to England.	In intermediate custody. Pending transmission to Moulmein or Port Blair.	Committed for trial.	Night cases and under remand by Magistrate.	Sick in hospital.	Total.
Europeans....	1	3	...	2	3	10	6	3	...	1	...	2	31
East Indians..	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Natives.....	...	16	56	49	73	53	27	...	46	7	9	9	315
	1	20	60	54	76	63	33	3	46	8	9	12	385

MADRAS, 10*th June* 1864.

APPENDIX F.

Numerical Roll of Deaths for the years 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64.

No.	Diseases.	Date of deaths.	Age.	Sentence.	Length of incarceration previous to trial.	Remarks.
		1861.				
1	Atrophy.....	7th Aug.	40	6 Months.	2 Months.	Local.
,,	Bronchitis.....	13th June.	65	1 do.	10 Days.	L. died of Cholera.
,,	Paronychia (Female).	21st July.	55	6 do.	3 Months.	L. died of Diarrhœa.
,,	Cholera.....	8th do.	55	1 do.	18 Days.	L.
5	Do.	8th do.	25	1 do.	28 do.	L.
,,	Do.	12th do.	19	3 do.	2 Months.	L.
,,	Diarrhœa (Female.)...	30th do.	30	6 do.	5½ do.	L. Confined of a still born child.
,,	Cholera.....	4th Sept.	26	Life.	1 Month 4 Days.	M. Arrived 1st Sept. 1861 from Calicut.
,,	Do.	4th do.	22	3 Months.	3 do.	L.
10	Do.	9th do.	46	6 do.	12 Days.	L.
,,	Intermittent Fever...	31st Oct.	24	6 do.	5 Months.	L.
,,	Pulmonary Consumption.....	1862. 29th Jan.				
,,	Intermittent Fever...	1861. 20th Decr.	36	Waiting trial.	3 do.	L.
,,	Dysenteria.....	22nd March 1862.	26	6 Months.	2 do.	L.
15	Diarrhœa.....	2nd March	30	2 Years.	7½ do.	L.
,,	Dyspepsia.....	27th do.	55	2 do.	10½ do.	L.
,,	Cholera.....	4th do.	37	2 do.	11½ do.	L.
,,	Continued Fever.....	2nd April.	25	Life.	5½ do.	M. Arrived 22nd Feb. 1862.
,,	Diarrhœa.....	16th May.	28	do.	6½ do.	M.
20	Hepatitis.....	12th June.	48	6 Months.	5½ do.	L.
,,	Anasarca.....	3rd July.	37	Waiting trial.	2½ do.	L.
,,	Cholera.....	24th do.	20	Life.	5 do.	M.
,,	Atrophia.....	22nd Sept.	15	3 Months.	2 Months.	L.
,,	Epilepsia.....	28th Aug.	20	24 do.	8 do.	L.
25	Cholera.....	1st Sept.	22	24 do.	7 do.	L.
,,	Colica.....	8th Sept.	46	6 do.	4 Months 23 days.	L.
,,	Continued Fever.....	14th do.	35	6 do.	2 do. 8 do.	L.
,,	Psoriosis.....	23rd Oct.	36	Life.	7 do. 8 do.	L.
,,	Atrophia.....	5th do.	22	24 Months.	21 do.	L.
			47	6 do.	2½ do.	L.

APPENDIX F., *(Continued.)*

Numerical Roll of Deaths for the years 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64.

No.	Diseases.	Date of deaths.	Age.	Sentence.	Length of incarceration previous to trial.	Remarks.
		1862.				
30	Atrophia.....	15th Decr.	40	24 do.	20 do.	L.
,,	Intermittent Fever...	20th do.	60	15 do.	11 do. 5 days	L.
,,	Cholera.....	6th do.	24	12 Years.	2 do.	M. Arrived 4th Dec. 1862, Nellore.
		1863.				
,,	Dyspepsia.....	11th Jan.	40	24 Months.	23¾ do.	L.
,,	Cholera.....	7th do.	16	6 do.	4½ do.	L.
35	Do.	15th do.	28	Waiting trial.	1 do. 5 days.	L.
,,	Do.	13th do.	57	do.	2 do.	L.
,,	Do.	10th do.	21	6 Months.	2 do. 6 days.	L.
,,	Anasarca.....	21st do.	21	3 do.	2½ do.	L.
,,	Do.	18th Feb.	36	2 do.	1 do. 12 days.	L.
10	Cholera.....	16th do.	52	10 Years.	1 Day.	M. per Steamer arrived 16th Feb. 1863, *Burmah*.
,,	Do. (Female.).....	17th do.	22	Life.	8 Months.	M. Arrived 16th Feb. 1863 from Bangalore
,,	Do.	19th do.	30	7 Years.	2 do. 17 days.	M. Arrived 21st Jany. 1863.
,,	Do.	1st March.	48	3 Months.	1 do. 7 do.	I.
45	Do.	6th do.	40	10 Years.	3 do. 3 do.	M. 28th Jany. 1863, Steamer *Burmah*.
,,	Do.	6th do.	18	3 Months.	16 Days.	L.
,,	Do.	8th do.	28	10 Years.	3 Months 5 days	M. Arrived 21st Jany. 1863.
,,	Do.	8th do.	32	7 do.	2 do. 4 do.	M. Arrived 21st do.
,,	Do.	8th do.	30	Life.	6 do.	M. do. 16th Feb. 1863.
50	Do.	11th do.	24	3 Months.	1½ do.	L.
,,	Do.	13th do.	26	7 Years.	3 do.	M. Arrived 21st Jany. 1863.
,,	Do.	17th do.	24	18 Months.	2 do.	L.
,,	Do.	20th do.	21	Life.	4 do.	M. Arrived 5th Feb. 1863.
,,	Dysentery.....	21st April.	28	do.	3 do.	M.
,,	Remittent Fever.....	23rd Aug.	26	5 Months.	4½ do.	L.
55	Diarrhœa.....	29th Decr.	36	16 do.	8 Months 22 days.	L.
,,	Aneurism of dorta...	21st do. 1864.	26	2 Years.	1 do. 19 do.	L.
,,	Atrophy.....	22nd Jany.	40	7 do.	3 do. 22 do.	M.
,,	Delerium Tremens...	19th do.	51	1 Month.	4 Days.	L.
,,	Anasarca.....	3rd Feb.	69	1 Year.	6 Months 19 days.	L.
60	Diarrhœa.....	29th Jany.	68	15 Months.	6 do. 15 do.	L.
,,	Dysentery.....	8th March	40	10 Years.	5 do. 25 do.	M.
,,	Variola.....	8th do.	38	Life.	4 Months.	M.
,,	Diarrhœa.....	25th do.	35	10 Years.	7 do. 18 days.	M.
64	Rheumatism	14th April.	28	6 Months.	5 do. 4 do.	L.
,,	Paralysis.....	22nd do.	37	7 Years.	5 do. 20 do.	M.
66	Diarrhœa.....	24th do.	52	14 do.	2 do. 23 do.	M.

Note.—The letter L. in Column of Remarks indicates prisoners convicted by the Courts at the Presidency.
The letter M. indicates prisoners received from the up-country Jails.

(Signed) W. AITKEN, M. D.,
Surgeon in charge, Penitentiary.

APPENDIX G.

Proposed improvements in the Penitentiary.

The insufficiency of the accommodation at present afforded by the Jail is best made apparent by the following statement in which is indicated the improvements suggested by this Commission. By these improvements each prisoner would be allowed at least 70 square feet of superficial area, and 700 cubic space.

Accommodation for convicted and transportation prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

Block.		Present number of wards.	Proposed number of wards or cells.	Present accommodation for each prisoner convicted.		Each ward or cell to contain for each occupant.		Present number of occupants.	Proposed number of occupants for cells.	New works recommended.	Class of occupants.
		Lower floor.		S. A.	C. S.	S. A.	C. S.				
1		10	14	33¾	505	70	750	80	56	4 New wards.	Female and Juvenile offenders.
2		10	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	80	56	4 do.	
3		10	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	80	56	4 do.	
4		11	11	70	1050	70	1050	80	56	4 do.	High Court.
			4	0	0	82½	1237	11	15	4 New cells.	
5		11	11	70	1050	70	1050	0	15	4 New cells.	Europeans..
6			4	0	0	82½	1237	11			
		5	7	0	0	72	774	4	15	4 New cells.	Do.
Total	Wards.	35						0	35	2 New wards.	Natives.
"	Cells...	22	49	33¾	505	70	750	240	203	14	Do.
			30	0	0	0	875	22			
						82½	1237	8	30	8	Europeans.
		Upper story.									
1		None....	14	0	0	70	750	None...	56	14 New wards.	Natives.
2		(4 to be	14	0	0	70	750		56	14 do.	Do.
3		removed.)									
		10	14	37½	503	70	750		56	14 do.	Do.
4		11	11	71	875	71	875	80	15	4 New cells.	Europeans.
			4	0	0	85	1062	11	4		
5		11	11	70	0	71	875				
			4	0	0	85	1062	11	15	4 do.	Do.
6		5	7	0	0	72	1080	0	35	2 New wards.	Natives.
Total	Wards.	15	49	33¾	503	70	750	80	203	44 New wards	Natives.
"	Cells...	22	30	70	1050	70	1050	22	30	8 New cells..	Europeans.
						85	1062	8			

In the foregoing proposal it will be seen that in consequence of the reduction of the number of occupants in each cell from 8 to 4 in blocks 1, 2, and 3, it becomes necessary to provide new accommodation for the remainder and it is also in our opinion necessary to have sufficient room to accommodate 400 Natives and 60 Europeans and East Indians.

This can be done (vide plans II. and II. II.) by raising blocks Nos. 1 and 2, uniformly with No. 3 as it now stands and by extending blocks 1, 2, 3 and 6 by two wards in front, and blocks 4 and 5 by 4 cells of dimensions slightly larger than those of the present European cells. The present Sheriff's ward will thus be thrown into the Penitentiary and similarly extended as recommended in case of the other blocks.

It is believed that the ventilation can be much improved in all present wards by the plan adopted in the accompanying design of having a large arch at each end of the verandah in front of the wards and cells.

The present workshop should be removed and the outer wall of the Jail thrown back to the line of the Mahomedan burial ground, the land then remaining between the Jail and the Chintadrapettah bridge to be enclosed and planted. If required a gallows and 4 condemned cells might be erected close to the new outer wall.

New workshops allowing classification of prisoners should be erected between the present rope walk and eastern wall.

A new range of wards for prisoners under trial should be built on the ground now unoccupied at the S. E. angle out-side the present wall. Accommodation to be here provided for 60 prisoners with 100 superficial area and 1000 cubic space in a two—storied building to be approached from out-side and not from the body of the Penitentiary as at present.

Accommodation for warders on duty, for whom no provision has been made as they have been only recently appointed.

APPENDIX K.

Measurements of the Criminal Wards of "GRAND JAIL" proposed to be allotted as Commissariat godowns.

		No. of rooms.	Cubic feet of air in each room.	No. of men in each room at 600 cubic.	
Centre and Eastern side.	1 A		4050	7	At present 93 convicts occupy some of these rooms according to measurement at 600 cubic feet for each convict.
	2 A		4121·648	7	
	3 A		10396·9552	17	
	4 A		10396·9552	17	
	5 A		6241·556	10	
Western side.	1 B		10396·4552	17	
	2 B		6211·556	10	
	3 B		15521·9706	26	
	4 B		8137	14	
To'al...		11	103230 9528	170	

No. 83. ORDER THEREON, 13th September 1864, No. 1357.

With the above letter the President of the Sanitary Commission submits the Report of the Commissioners on the Jails and Lock-ups of the Presidency.

2. The Commissioners recommend that the Penitentiary now calculated, at 500 cubic feet of air for each prisoner, to contain 384 prisoners, be so enlarged as to provide accommodation for 400 Native prisoners and separately for 60 Europeans and East Indians, the space allowed for each class being 750 cubic feet for Natives and 1000 for Europeans and East Indians. In rooms which are, as in Europe, necessarily closed on account of climate, it is, no doubt, essential that there should be a large cubical content of air for each inmate, but in the Penitentiary the whole building is as open as is consistent with the safe custody of the prisoners.

3. It is remarked that the Honorable Court of Directors fixed 500 cubic feet as the minimum space to be allowed for each prisoner. The late Indian Jail Committee in their Report, page 13, recommended that the minimum should be 648 cubic feet, or 100 cubic feet less than the space now proposed for the Madras Penitentiary.

4. The space allowed in the Penitentiary far exceeds that given in the Mofussil Jails, and as the means at the command of Government are very limited they consider that reform in this respect should begin in those prisons.

5. The Penitentiary has of late years been healthy, and epidemic cholera has not been spontaneously produced, but has been introduced into it by up-country prisoners. This is unavoidable, the Jail being used as a Depôt for prisoners under sentence of transportation. Relief will, however, be ere long given by the more frequent removal of convicts by regular steam communication with Rangoon. Unfortunately transportation has for the present been suspended in consequence of the inability of the authorities to receive more convicts at Moulmein.

6. The drainage of the Jail needs immediate correction, but before final measures are adopted, the Government desire to be in possession, from well based estimates, or actual trial, of an account of the cost of introducing and keeping up the dry system of conservancy, since this, if introduced, will probably render unnecessary some of the proposed alterations in the drainage.

7. Government will then be in a position to pass final orders on the subject.

8. The bank of the Cooum adjoining the Jail wall may be at once enclosed as recommended by the Commissioners, to prevent its being used as a latrine.

9. The Jailer's quarters will also be improved, as suggested.

10. The suggestions in paragraphs 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41 (reserving the question of dry conservancy) and 42 will be carried out.

11. Orders will be issued in the Public Works Department for the submission of estimates of the expense of altering and enlarging the Penitentiary in the manner recommended by the Commissioners, which will include the cost of altering the drainage as proposed in paragraph 21.

12. GRAND JAIL.—The convicts now in the Jail will shortly be removed.

13. The Government are decidedly of opinion that another Jail should be provided for debtors, and this Jail be abandoned altogether as a place of confinement, and be either sold as it stands, or be pulled down, the materials and site being then disposed of.

14. The Commissioner of Police and Superintending Engineer will, in conjunction, submit a plan and estimate for a small Civil Debtors' Jail, indicating a site.

15. When this has been settled provision must be made in the Penitentiary, for the execution of capital sentences.

16. Meanwhile the drainage and privies will be improved as far as possible. Mr. Ellis is requested to explain his plan of using part of the building for stores.

17. LOCK-UPS.—In these buildings the recommendation of the Commissioners will be carried out.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the President of the Sanitary Commission.
" Public Works Department.
" Commissioner of Police.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 19th September 1864.

No. 419. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department:—

Passing orders on the letter from the President of the Sanitary Commission submitting the report of the Commissioners on the Jails and Lock-ups in the town of Madras. } (Here enter 13th September 1864, No. 1,357.)

No. 420. ORDER THEREON, 19th September 1864, No. 2,728.

1. Communicated, for information and guidance, to the Superintending Engineer 4th Division, whose attention will be drawn to the paragraphs of Mr. Ellis' report noted in the margin, with instructions to prepare and submit, as early as practicable, estimates for the works required, in communication with the Sanitary Commission and the Commissioner of Police.

18, 21, 22, 25 to 28, 32 40 to 43, and the recapitulation in paragraph 45, also Appendix G.

2. The attention of the Superintending Engineer will also be given to paragraphs 14 to 17 of the foregoing Proceedings of Government, and he will submit estimates for improving the Drainage and Privies (paragraphs 56 and 57) of the present Civil Debtor's Jail, and for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission (paragraphs 64 to 66) in connection with the several Lock-ups.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Major, R. E.,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.
" " President & Sanitary Commission
" " Commissioner of Police

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Penitentiary

The recommendation in Para 12 is that each Prisoner should have 750 Cubic feet of space & 70 feet of superficial Area - This would involve a reduction of the height of the wards, which are now from 12 to 14 feet high, to 9-9. - I cannot but think that more stress is laid upon the Cubical content of Air afforded each prisoner than is necessary in Europe when the climate compels the closing of windows, & all openings to the external air, & it would be desirable that the Cubic Contents should be large - but in Madras where the whole building is as open as is consistent with the security of the inmates I am not disposed to go to any great expence in order to remedy a state of things which is not yet proved to be objectionable. It may even be advisable to increase the means of ventilating Prisoners at the Penitentiary, that is to set it for the reception of 600 Prisoners - but this is not a question for the Lunatic Commissioners -

MW

Qr. I see that in the report of the late Indian Jail Commission Mr Ellis himself was a

The average space given to Native Prisoners in the Penitentiary is 500 Cubic feet - This is considered sufficient - It is stated that the space should not be less than 750 C.F. per man It is proposed that accommodation at this rate should be provided for 600 Natives - besides separate accommodation for 60 Europeans and East Indians -

2 The average cubic space may be deficient - but if any much more than is absolutely necessary in the Hospital daily, and Europeans in this respect should be given to those Prisoners first - Some how daily are in a condition of constipation in the Penitentiary and the old daily are being confined, but much time & money will have to be spent before the matter can be fully rectified - Meanwhile

Page 13 - that the minimum space to be allowed to each prisoner should be 648 cubic feet or 100 cf less than is proposed here for the Madras Penitentiary.

In the note at the end of this letter Mr Ellis says "Cholera has broken out in the Penitentiary". I find from Col Wilson that in the early part of this month there were four cases of which three proved fatal - the rest convicts & one local prisoner - Col W says that about that time they had had many showers followed by a hot sun which generally produces a few cases of Cholera not only in the Penry but in the Town & Suburbs - and so it was then. There is no Cholera in the Penitentiary now.

Report - para 43

JHL (WD)

rationale may be called for as to the expediency of locating the Penitentiary in the manner recommended by the Commissioners

3 The Penitentiary has been 12 years in operation & has been healthy - Epidemic Cholera has never been spontaneously produced within it - but introduced with it by new county prisoners - This is unavoidable in the case of a jail used as a depot for prisoners undergoing transportation - The establishment of regular steam communication with Rangoon will lessen the number of such prisoners by bringing them off quicker - an estimate of the saving by this should be given

4 If the system of dry sewage is to be adopted - the drains will hardly be required - but before the system can be decided on the Govt should be in possession of some estimate of the cost - the drains are paid for, but there must be an establishment of people to bring in & carry off earth - an estimate of this

WD

5 Nuisances on the bank of the Cove along the Penitentiary wall should be abated

WD

6 The Native quarters might be improved -

7 It is not clear that the introduction of dry earth sewage is necessary - but it might be introduced if not expensive -

8 The proportions in para 31. 2. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 41 of the Commissioners report should be attended to -

Penal Jail.

For convicts now in the Jail with sentences of 7 years & upwards & for more such as may be sent - I am decidedly of opinion that another Jail should be provided for Rangoon & that this Jail should be abandoned as a place of confinement for prisoners, civil or criminal - The Commissioners of Police and Supdt Engineer might be called on to submit a plan & estimate for a small Central Jail & such to include a Jail Hospital - The old Jail should then be sold (or used) - or pulled down & the materials

Re note - we must know what the cost will be - WD

and WD

9 Should not new Jail & Transportation Depot be prepared for 400

WD

Since this was written an opportunity has been learnt that no more convicts can for the present be received at Moulmein.

Sanitary Commissioners also
solicit in one or more
Lots as may seem
proper to him -

10 In what cases provision
for the execution of capital
sentences must be made
at the Penitentiary -

11 What alterations
-ages and prices, if any,
in proposals are advis-
-able. In this respect
also he is requested to ex-
-plain his plan of using
part of it for Stores.

12 The recommendations
of the Commissioners -
-and the Kitchen Lock
ups should be called
on.

20 Aug/64

Judicial Department. 1864

Sanitary

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter
from the President of the
Sanitary Commission.

Fort St. George 13th August 1864. No 269

Order thereon 13th September 1864. No 1357.

With the above letter the
President of the Sanitary Com-
mission submits the report
of the Commissioners on the
Gaols and Lock-ups of the
Presidency.

2. The Commissioners re-
commend that the Penitentiary
were calculated at 500 cubic
feet of air for each prisoner,
to contain 587 prisoners, be
so enlarged as to provide accom-
modation ~~about 1/3 more~~
~~750 cubic feet for each~~,
for 400 native prisoners

and

and separate accommodation for 60 Europeans and East Indians — the space allowed for each class being 750 c.f. for Natives & 1000 for Europeans and East Indians

The Government remark that more stress seems to be laid upon the cubical content of air afforded to each prisoner than is necessary.

4. In rooms which are, as in Europe, necessarily closed on account of climate, it is, no doubt, essential that there should be a large cubical content of air for each inmate in the Penitentiary the whole building is as open as is consistent with the safe custody of the prisoners, Government are not at present disposed to go to great expense in order to remove a state of things not yet proved to be objectionable. 3 R. recommended that

5. The space allowed in the Penitentiary far exceeds that given in the hospital jails and the Government consider that reforms in this

The last Bengal Jail Committee in their report page 13. recommended that the minimum space allowed for each prisoner should be 640 cubic feet or 100 c.f. less than the space now proposed for the Madras Penitentiary —

Lascars & prisoners have been sent to Bengal in consequence of the inability of the Madras Government to provide them

this respect should begin in those prisons.

6. The Penitentiary has of late years been healthy, and epidemic cholera has not been spontaneously produced, but has been introduced into it by the country prisoners. This is unavoidable, the jail being used as a depôt for prisoners under sentence of transportation. Relief will however be in time given by the more frequent removal of Convicts by regular steam communication with Rangoon.

7. The drainage of the jail needs immediate correction, but before final measures are adopted, the Government desire to be in possession, from well based estimates, or actual trial, of an account of the cost of introducing and keeping up the dry system of conservancy, since this if introduced, will probably render

reader unnecessary some of the proposed alterations in the drainage.

8. Government will then be in a position to pass final orders on the subject.

9. The Bank of the Coomb adjoining the Gaol wall may be at once enclosed as recommended by the Commissioners to prevent its being used as a latrine

10. The Gaolers quarters will also be improved, as suggested

11. The suggestions in Para 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 38. 39. 41 / regarding the question of dry conservancy / and 42 will be carried out.

12. Orders will be issued in the Public Works Depart for the Submission of Estimate of the Expence of altering and enlarging the Penitentiary in the manner recommended by the Commissioners, which will include the cost of

altering

altering the drainage as proposed in Para 21.

—

Gaol.

13. The Convicts now in the Gaol will shortly be removed ~~and no more are likely to be sent.~~

14. The Government are decidedly of opinion that another Gaol should be provided for debtors and this Gaol be abandoned altogether as a place of confinement, and be either sold as it stands, or be pulled down, the materials and site being then disposed of.

15. The Commissioner of Police and Superintending Engineer will in conjunction, submit a plan and Estimate for a Small Civil Debtors' Gaol indicating a site.

16. When this has been ~~taken~~ effected ~~from~~ or ~~arrangement~~ must be made ~~for passing~~ in the Penitentiary for the Execution of Capital Sentences.

Meanwhile

17. Meanwhile the drainage and privies will be improved as far as possible — Mr. Ellis is requested to explain his plan of using part of the building for stores.

Lock-ups

18. In these buildings the recommendations of the Commissioners will be carried out.

J.W.

J.W.P.

dep. Sept 14/9 — To the Secretary of the Sanitary Comrs
— Pub. Dr. Despatch
— Comrs of Police

Judicial 1864.. *Department.*

No. 1357.

PROCEEDINGS *of* GOVERNMENT..

F. P. 2181.
" 2379
" 90905.
" 100316 - 1211-
" 959 "
Dated 13 September 1864.
90107 - 1410-

17-2-13

Passing Orders on the Sanitary Commissioners Report on the Presidency Jails.—

82-83.